

AP 1992 - 12 - 7 - 16

The Citizen

16/7/92

Rubber bullets, gas used against mobs

Crime Reporter

POLICE used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse riotous mobs who blocked all routes into the Winburg Makalagetha Township with burning tyres and drums yesterday morning.

Police said that at 6 am they received reports of intimidation of people who were on

their way to work.

When police tried to enter the township they were prevented from doing so by a mob of about 500 who hurled stones at them.

One policeman was hit on the head by a stone and the windscreen of a police vehicle was shattered by a bullet when a shot was

fired from the crowd.

Police then used teargas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd.

Later, groups also attacked and assaulted residents who were returning to the township.

Police are investigating charges of public violence. No-one has been arrested, a spokesman said.

B/Day 16/7/92

Police, protesters clash during campaign to occupy govt buildings

POLICE clashed with ANC demonstrators in Cape Town and Maritzburg and NUM members staged peaceful marches to three gold mines near Westonaria yesterday as the ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance launched its campaign to occupy government buildings.

Sapa reports from Maritzburg that a policeman was stabbed, 25 people were arrested and several shops were looted when several hundred ANC supporters tried to occupy the city hall.

Police said a crowd freed 25 detained people while they were being taken to

Loop Street police station.

At Richmond, several thousand ANC supporters marched from Ndabeni to the town, where they handed a memorandum to the chief magistrate.

Protest marches organised by the NUM to three mines near Westonaria proceeded without incident yesterday.

The marches, which the NUM said were "part of the broader programme of mass action", were held at JCF's Randfontein Estates, Westonaria gold mine and Gold Fields' Libanon gold mine.

However, an ANC spokesman said last

night plans to occupy government buildings in the PWV would be disclosed only on Friday.

In Cape Town the SA flag was burnt and bottles and stones were thrown at police during a highly charged stand-off between police and protesters during the ANC Youth League's occupation of the MP's Cape head offices yesterday.

Later, a rally on the Grand Parade heard that ANC stickers had been stuck on portraits of SA prime ministers, and Youth League members had toy-toyed on tables and "drunk all their tea and sugar".

Earlier, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, President F W de Klerk, State Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Gen C P van der Westhuizen were all "convicted" by a mock trial on Cape Town's Grand Parade. They received "prison terms" ranging from 25 years to life imprisonment.

WILSON ZWANE reports police said they did not receive reports of the planned occupation of government buildings in the Border and the northern and southern Free State regions.

The ANC's campaign committee chair-

man Mandela Dlamini said fears of confrontation with police had contributed to the uneventful launch.

Mcebisi Bata, spokesman for the alliance's Border region, said the only sit-in staged in the region was at the Mountsaber Magistrate's Court near East London.

But, Bata said, more sit-ins at government buildings were expected to be staged from today. Dlamini said sit-ins at government buildings were a prelude to the clogging up of city centres next week.

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Suspected ANC fugitive shot dead

DURBAN. — An alleged member of the African National Congress who was freed in a raid on King Edward VIII Hospital in Durban last year, was shot dead by police in the city centre on Tuesday afternoon.

Police spokesman Captain Bala Naidoo identified the man as Mr Mado-da Mkhize, who was wanted on an attempted murder charge after the shooting of a policeman in Port Shepstone in October last year.

Capt Naidoo said two plain-clothes detectives saw Mr Mkhize in Prince Edward Street, Durban, on Tuesday afternoon. When they attempted to stop him, he pointed a gun at the detectives who fired shots, killing him instantly.

Police took possession of a firearm which they believe was stolen. The serial number had been filed off.

Two other people in a motor vehicle were also arrested.

Mr Mkhize was freed in a pre-dawn raid on the hospital by four men armed with AK-47 assault rifles. — Sapa

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FW measures just for use at UN, says ANC

STATE President De Klerk's announcement of measures to curb violence was crafted to provide the government with ammunition at the UN meeting, the ANC said yesterday.

They said Mr De Klerk's statement was one more example "of the South African Government's trivialisation of the serious crisis that faces our country".

"The statement was clearly crafted to provide

Mr Botha, with the 'ammunition' he requested to counter the ANC's charges before the UN Security Council meeting in New York today."

The ANC's initial response to the statement yesterday morning was that it did have some positive elements, but crucial issues would still have to be addressed.

Their detailed response later was more critical and accused Mr De Klerk

of distorting and misrepresenting the Goldstone Commission findings on the causes of violence.

"In his zeal to make cheap party political propaganda, De Klerk pretends that the Goldstone Commission concurs with the NP's view that it is rivalry between the ANC and IFP that lies at the root of the violence.

"Quite the contrary is in fact the case. In a passage that deserves to be quoted in full, the Goldstone Commission said: ... The causes of the violence are many and complicated. In historical sequence they include: the economic, social and political imbalances amongst the people of South Africa. These are the consequences of three centuries of racial discrimination and over 40 years of an extreme form of racial and economic dislocation in consequence of the policy of apartheid."

The ANC said Mr De Klerk's allegation that the ANC had instructed functionaries to kill policemen was scurrilous.

"The ANC rejects this baseless charge as the scandalous lie that it is."

• The Congress of South African Trade Unions yesterday said Mr De Klerk's announcement of government steps to end the violence was nothing more than "playing to the gallery at the United Nations".

"The timing and content of De Klerk's statement clearly suggests that he is not serious about addressing the crisis we are facing at home" — Sapa.

The Citizen

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SA flag burnt after occupation of office

CAPE TOWN. -- The South African flag was burnt and bottles and stones thrown at police during a stand-off between police and protesters at the African National Congress Youth League's occupation of the National Party's Cape head offices yesterday.

Part of the crowd of several hundred retreated in panic outside the D F Malan Building in the city centre when a policeman used a leashed dog to clear a path among the packed onlookers.

Later, a rally on the Grand Parade heard that ANC stickers had been stuck on portraits of South African prime ministers. Youth League members had toyi-toyi'd on tables in offices and "drunk all their tea and sugar".

The occupation was preceded by an elaborate programme of disinformation to confuse police on the buildings targeted

for sit-ins, according to a speaker.

The protesters refused to leave the building until their demands for an interim government and elected constituent assembly had been formally acknowledged.

Earlier, two police colonels were struck by bottles and cans shortly after about 20 youth league members slipped back into the street through the heavy iron grill at the entrance to the building in Burg Street.

The street was cordoned off at one end by members of the Internal Stability Unit, while the block housing the NP offices was guarded by a large contingent of police.

ANC and Youth League colours were in evidence and SA Communist Party banners swayed above the crowd.

A commotion erupted during the flag-burning, with about 15 policemen rushing into the packed street to be met by jeers from the crowd.

Scuffles ensued and ANC supporters, angrily claiming to have been threatened by a policeman with a handgun, had to be restrained by members of the crowd.

A police dog handler ran into the crowd with dog lunging at people, who reacted with screams and shouts.

A phalanx of camouflaged policemen with R-4 rifles, shotguns and stopper guns moved towards Greenmarket Square, sweeping the crowd before them.

A chunky cobblestone thrown from the direction of the square fell among police reinforcements.

The crowd swept through the city towards the Parade, herded by police vehicles and policemen, who ran to cut off side streets.

The crowd, consisting mostly of youths, dispersed to Cape Town station shortly before 3pm.

—Sapa.

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Woman necklaced

A WOMAN was killed by "necklacing" between Boipatong and Sharpeville townships, and a youth was assaulted and killed near Kwa-Masiza Hostel in the Vaal.

Vaal Triangle police spokesman Captain Piet van Deventer said the

body of the woman who had been necklaced was found on a road between Boipatong and Sharpeville.

The body of an unidentified youth, aged about 16, was found on a road to Kwa-Masiza Hostel. — Sapa.

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Our tolerance pushed to limit: Coetsee

Citizen Reporter

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, last night said he took the strongest exception to the mock trial of the State President and other political leaders in Cape Town yesterday and said it had pushed tolerance to the limit.

He was referring to the "trial" in Cape Town yesterday of State President De Klerk, Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, former Minister of Constitutional Development, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and General C P van der Westhuizen, head of military intelligence.

The trial, organised by the ANC Youth League, sentenced all the "defendants" to life imprisonment with the exception of Mr Viljoen, who received a 25-year jail term.

In response to a question from The Citizen, Mr Coetsee said he condemned "in the strongest terms, the flagrant rejection" of the National Peace Accord by the ANC Youth League.

"This leads one to believe the negotiation process is being abused by hidden agendas as did a similar case in Pietermaritzburg which has already been referred to the National Peace Committee," said Mr Coetsee.

He felt it was sad that false information was used as a basis for propaganda and said that those who would lose would be those who had initiated what had happened at the Cape Town Parade.

Mrs Sheila Camerer, MP and Director of Information for the National Party, slammed mock trials of the State President, Ministers and other political personalities as a "Nuremberg syndrome".

Mrs Camerer joined the Department of Justice and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) in slamming the trials as, "shameless and scandalous" and said they achieved nothing useful.

She said that as far as the NP was concerned, vendettas had a destructive influence on the peace process and were out of kilter with ANC president Nelson Mande-

la's earlier pronouncements on the ANC's commitment to peace.

"The Youth League is behaving badly and we challenge the ANC leadership to issue an unambiguous statement to say whether they are in full support of these trials and fully behind their youth," she said.

The trial was a violation of the Peace Accord and the NP was not prepared to take this lying down. She called for this latest incident to be put before the National Peace Accord structure and the Goldstone Commission for investigation.

"The Nuremberg trial syndrome is not a constructive attitude to take in South Africa today," said Mrs Camerer.

The IFP said yesterday's mock trial was a deliberate slap in the face to all signatories of the Peace Accord and showed utter contempt for the provisions of the Accord.

An IFP spokesman, Mr Kim Hodgson, said the trials were inflammatory and could only result in increased tensions.

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Top ANC member held on arms charge

Crime Reporter

A PROMINENT ANC member has been arrested in Adams Mission, Durban, for being in possession of illegal firearms and ammunition, the Regional Commissioner of Police in Durban, Maj-Gen Colin Steyn, announced yesterday.

Gen Steyn said apart from the F1 handgre-

nade and 27 rounds of AK-47 ammunition which were found in the pocket of his trousers, in further investigations at his room, an AK-47 assault rifle, fully loaded, two handgrenades, two UZRGM detonators, seven handgrenade dust covers and two cleaning kits were recovered.

He said the discovery of the weapons was

viewed in serious light.

"We urge all people concerned to respect and carry out the principles of the National Peace Accord.

Gen Steyn once again stressed that substantial rewards are paid for information leading to the discovery of arms caches or the arrest of the people involved in unlawful acts.

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Exit 32 Battalion: Military men upset

By Fred de Lange
SENIOR Defence Force sources yesterday described the decision by State President De Klerk to disband 32 Battalion, in spite of strong objections from the SADF, as a vote of no confidence in the judgment of the Defence Force leadership.

Earlier this month the Chief of the Army, Lieutenant-General Georg Meiring, emphatically stated that the SADF would not disband 32 Battalion because the alleged misconduct of a few individuals could not be allowed to reflect on the whole unit of several thousand men.

The SADF also spent several million rands in the past two years to re-settle 32 Battalion and their families at Pomfret in the northern Cape.

In the process several hundred houses had been

built and large amounts of money had been spent on infrastructure in the old mining town.

Gen Meiring said at the time 32 Battalion had given the SADF only good service and there was no reason to disband it or to withdraw the unit from township duties.

Friction

Defence Force sources yesterday said there was no doubt that Mr De Klerk's decision would lead to friction between the government and the Defence Force who had always maintained that it did not want to become involved in politics.

Mr De Klerk's decision was based purely on politics and did not take into account the effective running of the SADF, the sources said.

Officially the SADF yesterday said the disbandment of 32 Battalion could take several months but while the members of the battalion would be as-

similated into other units in the SADF, there was no question of them being returned to Angola.

The SADF said in a statement the individual members and their families would have to be prepared and trained to facilitate their assimilation into South African society.

In the process the community life and family situation of the members would be maintained.

The SADF emphasised that all the members of 32 Battalion would be free to decide if they wanted to remain in the SADF or if they wanted to seek other employment in South Africa.

Most of the members of 32 Battalion originally came from Angola, and they would also be free to decide to go back.

It was emphasised, however, that all the members of 32 Battalion were South African citizens and as such the

SADF had no authority to force them to return to Angola.

At the same time the South African Police announced the Crime Prevention Investigation Service Support Unit, which included a number of former Koevoet members, was in the process of disbanding.

Former members of Koevoet attached to the unit and who intended joining the SAP permanently could submit their applications in a normal manner and each would be considered on merit.

Those who joined the SAP permanently would receive suitable training and be posted country wide.

The PAC yesterday said that it had consistently demanded the expulsion of mercenaries from South Africa.

It said 32 Battalion and Koevoet had been guilty of the most horrendous actions against defenseless Africans.

The PAC was not content with the announcement by Mr De Klerk that these mercenary units were being disbanded and demanded their verifiable expulsion from this country.

The South African Council of Churches said in its reaction that it welcomed Mr De Klerk's announcement.

"We note that the Koevoet members are able to apply to rejoin the police and that members of 32 Battalion will be absorbed into existing units in the SADF. We shall look for further details on how this is done at a later stage."

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Protest turns violent

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Two policemen were injured and one person arrested yesterday when the African National Congress staged a mass protest outside the Pietermaritzburg city hall.

The protest, part of the ANC's nationwide mass action campaign that started yesterday, turned violent after police forcefully removed 25 people from the hall.

The 25 had entered with the intention of handing over a memorandum of grievances to Mayor Pat Cornell and staging a sit-in. The protest started at about 11.45 am when the 25 forcefully entered the hall.

Shortly afterwards, about 2 000 protesters gathered around the building, blocked off entrances and laid virtual siege to the hall for almost two hours.

The SAP internal stability unit was called by city officials to remove the 25 protesters, some of whom were allegedly in the mayor's office. They were then forcefully removed through a rear exit of the hall into two police vans.

While the 25 were being loaded into the police vans, the crowd became increasingly aggressive. Some people then attacked the police by hurling stones, beer bottles and cans at them. Two

policemen received face and head injuries during the incident and later received medical attention.

The two police vehicles then rushed off and the crowd calmed down again, but those arrested were set free by some individuals as the vehicles came to a halt at a nearby traffic light.

One other person was arrested for public violence.

The memorandum called for a moratorium on all squatter shack demolitions; consultations with all communities; and an executive working group to be established to deal with so-called informal settlements.

The protest action was led by the ANC Midlands deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe, who said the protesters had come to the hall with a "peaceful attitude".

"Now is the time to re-

fuse to be arrested, they have to take us by force. If they (the police) want to kill us in town, they must do so now," Mr Hadebe said.

He said mass action would be a general pattern from now on, adding the organisation would not be subjected "to the whims of the White minority regime".

• Parts of Bruntville, near Mooi River, were on fire yesterday amid fighting between the ANC township residents and IFP hostel dwellers which left at least one man dead and three injured.

Former Durban councillor and now Bruntville commissioner, Mr Pieter Breytenbach, and a newspaper reporter narrowly escaped death when their car was forced off the road by a heavily-armed group of residents.

— Sapa.

① The Citizen

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MANDELA TAKES HARD LINE AT UN

UNITED NATIONS.

— In a hard-line speech before the UN Security Council, Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday accused the South African Government of orchestrating a campaign of terror to crush multiracial democracy.

Mr Mandela shook hands with Foreign Minister Pik Botha before the council session, then the leader of the African National Congress took the podium for an unyielding, half-hour attack on the government.

He said the government, through its security agencies, was carrying out

"a cold-blooded strategy of state terrorism intended to create conditions ... (for) imposing its will on a weakened democratic movement."

It was clear, he said, that "violence is both organised and orchestrated and directed at the demo-

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Mandela takes hard line

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eratic movement". Mandela called for the Security Council to authorise a special representative to investigate the violence in South Africa and help the council decide on which measures it should take.

At an earlier news conference, Mr Mandela recommended sending UN peacekeeping troops to South Africa, saying violence there was worse than in Yugoslavia. But he acknowledged the government would block any such deployment.

The emergency Security Council session is to last at least two days and will include more than 40 speakers, including Mr Botha.

The council is expected to adopt a resolution on the need to end violence and resume Black-White negotiations on creating a multiracial government.

But some Western diplomats are worried that the session could become a counterproductive forum for the South African leaders to hurl invective at one another.

Addressing the Council session, Senegal's Foreign Minister Djibo Ka said a "UN presence" in South Africa would help stop violence and promote negotiations.

Speaking on behalf of the Organisation of African Unity, which requested the emergency session, Mr Ka said that if the violence was left unchecked it could spill over into neighbouring countries.

At his news conference, Mr Mandela said State President De Klerk's announcement on Tuesday that three controversial security units would be withdrawn from Black townships and disbanded was nothing more than a "smoke screen".

"We are here to brief the Security Council on the grave crisis facing our country, where more than 11 000 people have been slaughtered in senseless violence," Mr Mandela said, speaking at a hotel near the United Nations. The figure he gave referred to the past several years.

Mr Mandela said the African National Council would like the United States, which lifted sanctions last July, to reimpose them. "We are not unrealistic. We understand how difficult that

would be... But that is our wish," he said.

Mr Mandela urged the Security Council to send a special representative who "should move speedily to investigate the situation in South Africa with a view to helping the council to decide on the measures it should take to help us end the violence."

"The council should then take the necessary decisions to implement such measures, including the continuous monitoring of the situation to ensure (their) effectiveness."

His organisation required the government to complete the process of releasing political prisoners, as well as the repeal of repressive legislation — matters which remained on the agenda two years after agreement with the government.

"We also... reaffirm our own commitment both to the process of negotiations and to a genuinely democratic outcome."

"We still have to convince the government that it also should be committed to such a democratic outcome, accepting such ordinary concepts for a democratic system as majority rule and the absence of vetoes by minority parties."

"We therefore still have to overcome these obstacles so that the process of negotiations itself, as conducted within the Convention for a Democratic South Africa, can succeed."

"We, who are after all the victims of the evil system of apartheid, are determined the process of negotiations should lead to a democratic outcome as soon as possible."

Earlier in his address, Mr Mandela was emphatic in laying the blame for the continuing violence and stalled constitutional talks squarely on Mr De Klerk's government.

He also said the Inkatha Freedom Party, which he described as a backed, funded, armed and trained surrogate of government forces, was implicated in the violence.

The IFP was not an independent organisation with which the ANC could negotiate to end the violence, as the government insisted.

Mr Mandela cited a string of violent incidents, which he said had been verified by independent inquiries and court findings, and were caused or passively allowed by the government and its forces to the detriment of his or-

ganisation and others in the democratic movement.

It was clear the violence was both organised and orchestrated, and specifically directed at the democratic movement whose activists, members and supporters made up the overwhelming majority of its victims.

"It constitutes a cold-blooded strategy of state terrorism intended to create the conditions under which the forces responsible for the introduction and entrenchment of the system of apartheid would have the possibility of imposing their will on a weakened democratic movement at the negotiations table."

The violence, however, also had the effect of making the negotiations impossible.

Mr Mandela said the ANC had been forced to withdraw from Codesa negotiations.

"The blame for this lies squarely at the door of the regime. It, and nobody else, has the law enforcement personnel and the legal authority to stop this violence and to act

against the perpetrator. "As the governing authority, it has the obligation to protect the lives and property of all the people. It has failed diametrically to do this."

The United States Ambassador to the United Nations and former US Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, threw his country's full weight behind a draft resolution to send a UN mission to South Africa.

Addressing the Security Council, Mr Perkins said momentous change bore inevitable cost, but the violence in South Africa had assumed too large a proportion.

"It must be brought under control. At this critical point, statesmanship is another necessary ingredient. We believe it is impossible to ascertain precisely what is necessary to get all back to the negotiating table."

"Therefore, a small UN team would be able to get a better perspective. My government supports the draft resolution before the Security Council. — Sapa.

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Survey on violence: Most are feeling unsafe

ALMOST two-thirds of respondents in two recent Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) surveys believed the government had little or no control over the violence in the country, the HSRC said in a statement yesterday.

The greatest proportion of the respondents — involving 2 000 people from all population groups — said they felt "unsafe or very unsafe".

The lack of control and insecurity jointly stimulated the violence in the country, three political experts of the HSRC, Dr Nic Rhoadie, Dr Chris de Kock and Dr Charl Schutte found in two separate surveys conducted

in February and April this year.

The surveys involved 1 100 Blacks, 400 Whites, 300 so-called Coloureds and 200 Indians.

In April a total of 64 percent of the respondents, representing more than two-thirds of the Indian, Black and White respondents, thought the government had no control over violence. The figure for February this year was 65 percent.

In the total sample more people indicated they felt unsafe or very unsafe in South Africa during April (46 percent) compared with those who felt safe or very safe (37

percent). In February the figures were respectively 58 percent and 26 percent.

In both surveys Coloureds were the exception to the rule. In the April survey, more than two-thirds felt safe to very safe, and only 15 percent felt unsafe or very unsafe.

The researchers concluded that a feeling of insecurity went hand-in-hand with a lack of trust in the state's agents for maintaining law and order.

It was also deduced that a feeling of insecurity correlated with self-arming and the establishment of mechanisms for self-

defence, such as private armies.

However, most respondents were in principle opposed to the existence of private armies — the military wings of political parties or groupings.

Seventy-nine percent of Whites, 62 percent of Coloureds and 61 percent of Indian respondents opposed such armies.

Blacks were the exception, with 26 percent against and 27 percent in favour of private armies.

"The more insecure people feel in their residential area, the less likely they are to believe that the government is able to disband private armies,

and the greater the tendency to support private armies or to remain neutral about rejecting the idea of such armies."

Regarding leaders for South Africa, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela in both surveys received the support of by far the majority of Black people, while State President De Klerk received the support of a great majority of the other three population groups.

Mr Mandela received the support of 68 percent of Black respondents in February and 62 percent in April.

Mr De Klerk figures of support were: Indian respondents 65 percent in both surveys; Coloureds 70 percent in February and 78 percent in April; and Whites 50 percent in February and 53 percent in April.

Leaders such as Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse, Solidarity Party leader Mr J N Reddy and National People's Party leader Amichand Rajbansi, according to the surveys, enjoyed negligible support in their own communities.

The figures of support for the other two leaders were not mentioned.

According to the HSRC the respondents tended to accept Mr De Klerk's proposal of an interim government, particularly as far as the findings for the April survey were concerned.

"In the February survey the single largest proportion of respondents from three of the four population groups had already stated that they would support Mr De Klerk's proposal at Codesa for an interim government" — Sapa.

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SAP wants court to rule on weapons

CAPE TOWN. — The Supreme Court should be involved in decisions on whether permission should be granted for the carrying of traditional or dangerous weapons during a demonstration or gathering, legal representative of the South African Police, Adv David Gordon, told a Goldstone Commission hearing yesterday.

The court should, on an ad hoc basis until a body of precedent had been built up, make these decisions after hearing motivation from the relevant parties, he said in response to the Goldstone Commission interim report on demonstrations which was released last week.

The SAP endorsed the right of people to assemble peacefully, but there were potential circumstances where a proposed demonstration ought, in the interests of public peace, to be prevented.

It was suggested that the Supreme Court should have the common law power of issuing an interdict to prevent such a

gathering where it was satisfied, on a balance of probability, that the gathering could present a threat.

This would put the SAP in a position that, if there was defiance of such an interdict, there would be a respondent and the SAP's authority to act would flow from an order of the judicial arm of the State.

The SAP disagreed with the panel that movement through hostile territory should be permitted. "We have had hard, tragic experience of provocation which occurs when there is deliberate movement through hostile territory."

"The panel does not reflect the South African experience of the high level of fear on the part of protestors, the general public and the South African Police."

"The legacy of the past in regard to this has been horrible. Everyone's fear ratio rises when there is a demonstration, even if not involved and account must be taken of this."

It also disagreed that foreign police force methods should be the rule as cognisance had to be taken of the present and historical problems of

demonstrations in South Africa.

It was "monumentally naive" to regard passengers on a New Canada train bent on murder as equivalent to soccer demonstrations and the committee was urged to "read it in the context of our peculiar situation".

The SAP agreed with the importance of organisers being in control of demonstrations. The forceable disarming of people about to march was a second barricade as the organisers should exercise control to ensure that those gathering should not have weapons. It would otherwise be expected of the SAP to act where the organisers had failed.

He said the SAP accepted unreservedly the endeavours of the panel to provide for proper policing functions by the SAP during demonstrations. Because demonstrations in South Africa needed permission of a magistrate to be legal,

peaceful, unpermitted gatherings became illegal and "we do not wish to be required to disperse any peaceful gathering or demonstration".

The SAP must, as the guardians of public peace and protectors of public rights, have the ability to act where a demonstration presented a threat to life and property.

"It is not palatable to the SAP to act only in the protection of life when a threat is actually afoot. We should be able to act in a preventive capacity. The logic of waiting for someone to be killed before using protective force is not sensible."

The amount of force to use would then be discretionary with the assistance of guidelines and instructions to senior officers. It was important that the SAP maintained discretion to stop or disperse a demonstration which was no longer going to be peaceful.

① B/Day 16/7/92

UN to urge renewed negotiations

Govt guilty of state terror, says Mandela

NEW YORK — Charging that the SA government "has never relented in its war against the democratic movement", ANC president Nelson Mandela asked the UN Security Council yesterday to provide "continuous monitoring" to help restore peace.

At the same time, he submitted to the council documents he said would prove the "criminal intent" of government, both in instigating violence and in failing to curb it and to prosecute those responsible.

Mandela accused government of conducting a "cold-blooded strategy of state terror" to impose its will in negotiations.

He also stressed that even if the violence was controlled, the ANC, while still committed to negotiations, would return to the table only if govt was prepared to accept "majority rule" according to "internationally accepted standards".

The council was meanwhile preparing to adopt an even-handed resolution that stopped far short of endorsing Mandela's condemnation.

The text which will probably be adopted today, emphasises "the importance of all parties co-operating in the resumption of the negotiating process as speedily as possible" — language that was understood to have been insisted on by the Russian representative on the instructions of President Boris Yeltsin.

The only explicit criticism of the government is directed at the shooting of unarmed protestors after Boipatong.

The government is "strongly urged" to take "immediate measures to bring an effective end to the ongoing violence and to

SIMON BARBER

bring those responsible to justice".

US ambassador Edward Perkins said the Bush administration had full confidence in the Goldstone commission and supported the efforts of the national peace accord.

"The UN stands ready to help these efforts but they will only bear fruit if the parties themselves resolve to control the violence."

British representative Sir David Hannay said a troika of EC foreign ministers would visit SA later this year to explore ways of restoring momentum to the negotiations.

"We would expect such help to be aimed at reinforcing the peace structures that South Africans have already built."

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, invited to sit at the council table, listened impassively. He and Mandela had earlier greeted each other with apparent warmth.

Mandela, who at a news conference before the session had vowed to prove to the council that incidents like Boipatong were government orchestrated, devoted most of his speech to detailing the findings of Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, the recent OAU fact-finding mission and such groups as the Community Agency for Social Enquiry.

He made clear that in his view the Security Council would have to go beyond sending a special envoy to SA and should provide "continuous monitoring" once the envoy had reported back.

There were signs that the ANC might oppose UN Secretary-General Boutros

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UN hearing

From Page 1

Boutros-Ghali's choice of former US Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for the task in favour of a more prominent figure such as former president Jimmy Carter.

Senegalese Foreign Minister Djibo Ka, who led off the debate for the OAU, advocated only that the secretary-general despatch a special representative "with a broad enough mandate" from the council.

He said the UN could help "consolidate the measures for combatting the violence" and relaunching Codesa.

He was at pains to justify the council's involvement, suggesting that while the violence had not thus far spilled over SA's borders, it might become a threat to regional peace if it remained unchecked.

Botha has postponed addressing the council until today. He will speak first, followed by Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope, Ciskei president Brig Oupa Gqozo, the DP's Ken Andrew and other Codesa parties.

At a news conference before the debate, Mandela noted that far more people had died in SA's violence than in Yugoslavia.

He dismissed President F W de Klerk's

announcement that government would implement many of the recommendations of the Goldstone commission as a "raw manoeuvre" to win support from the council.

Earlier in the day Mandela met Democratic presidential nominee Bill Clinton privately. He said he could not attend last night's convention session because he would be busy at the UN.

Mandela was careful not to impose himself on US electoral politics. While he implicitly criticised President George Bush for having lifted sanctions prematurely, he also praised Bush for his willingness to consult on a regular basis and for supporting his call for a Security Council meeting.

Meanwhile Sapa reports from London an international seminar on political violence in SA ended yesterday with a call for the international community to be given the means to end the fighting.

The two-day hearing, convened by the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, found that the primary responsibility for the continuing violence lay with the SA government, "since it has failed to take effective measures to end it".

B/Day 16/7/92

ANC preparing blacks for future public service

PRETORIA — The ANC has started intensive preparations to equip blacks to take up middle and senior management posts in the public service under a new government.

ANC senior spokesman Saki Macozoma said the ANC was committed to a more integrated and representative public service and this policy would be implemented soon after a

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change of government.

He said eight blacks were in the UK undergoing training in public administration in a programme prepared by the UK government.

Another 14 were in France studying the basics of international relations after which they would undergo training in the UK.

Offers to train blacks for public administration had also been received from Australia and from New Zealand. So far these offers had not been taken up.

Macozoma said certain senior public servants would have to retire to make way for black entrants after installation of a new government. However, their benefits — including pensions and gratuities — would be unaffected.

Public Servants' Association GM Hans Olivier said the body had no objection to black postings, provided incumbents had the required qualifications and were appointed on merit.

"But as soon as you start artificially pushing people into jobs for which they are not equipped, you have serious problems."

B/Dag 16/7/92

FW's moves on violence opportunistic, says ANC

PRESIDENT F W de Klerk's announcement on Tuesday night of measures to curb violence was crafted to provide government with ammunition at yesterday's UN Security Council meeting in New York, the ANC said.

De Klerk's statement was "trivialisation of the serious crisis that faces our country", an ANC statement said last night.

"The statement was clearly crafted to provide Pretoria's Foreign Minister with the 'ammunition' he requested to counter the ANC's charges before the meeting."

De Klerk had announced the disbanding of the SADF's controversial 31 and 32 Battalions and the SAP's Koevoet unit, action on hostels, and restrictions on carrying dangerous weapons.

The ANC's initial response yesterday was that it did have some positive elements, but crucial issues would still have to be addressed.

Its detailed response last night was more critical, accusing De Klerk of misrepresenting the Goldstone commission's findings on the causes of violence.

"In his zeal to make cheap party political propaganda, De Klerk pretends that the Goldstone commission concurs with the NP's view that it is rivalry between the ANC and Inkatha that lies at the root of the violence," the ANC said.

"Quite the contrary is in fact the case.

"The Goldstone commission said: 'The causes of the violence are many and complicated.

Deadlock

"In historical sequence they include: the economic, social and political imbalances among the people of SA. These are the consequences of three centuries of racial discrimination and over 40 years of an extreme form of racial and economic dislocation in consequence of the policy of apartheid."

Cosatu said De Klerk had "totally failed" to address the negotiations deadlock.

The decision to integrate 32 and 31 Battalions and Koevoet into the security forces was "fatally defective" as it would disperse killers throughout "the system", it said.

The ban on dangerous

weapons in unrest areas was not new, and action on hostels lacked urgency.

"De Klerk's failure to address our demands on the eve of a general strike is effectively telling the majority 'do your damndest'."

The DP welcomed De Klerk's statement but castigated government for failing to take action earlier. DP law and order spokesman Peter Gastrow said De Klerk had responded to a crisis, "rather than taking the initiative by anticipating and defusing the situation".

Gastrow urged the effective training and reintegration of individuals into the regular police and defence force "under the command of officers who will ensure they now become part of professional and neutral police and defence force units."

The CP said government's further concessions to ANC demands again wrongly placed the SAP under suspicion.

CP law and order spokesman Moolman Mentz said this had created frustration among policemen and made the execution of their task "almost impossible".

— Sapa-Reuter.