

Death toll up to 36 after train attack

Staff Reporters

Two people were killed and at least nine injured when train commuters were attacked between Ikwezi and Dube Stations in Soweto this morning.

Captain Joseph Ngobeni of the Soweto police said the figures could escalate as police searched the railway line for more dead and injured.

The latest attack brought the death toll from nationwide violence in the last three days to a known 36.

Captain Ngobeni said a group of men boarded the train at Ikwezi Station at about 5.30 am and started stabbing and hacking commuters, some of whom were thrown out of the train. Some leapt from the train to escape attackers.

As the countrywide death toll from political violence and apparently motiveless attacks rose, the Human Rights Commission called for a blanket ban on the carrying of all weapons.

Alexandra and Katlehong continued to be major flashpoints yesterday, while a woman was gunned down in Tembisa, outside Kempton Park, where two people were killed on Saturday.

Yesterday a minibus was sprayed with bullets in a second attack on taxis on the N17 near Germiston.

One passenger, L Podi, was critically wounded and airlifted to the Johannesburg Hospital. A second passenger was admitted to Willem Cruywagen Hospital in Germiston with gunshot wounds.

A driver died when gunmen fired on a minibus at the same spot on Sunday.

Another seven people were killed in Alexandra yesterday in two separate attacks, bringing the death toll in the township since Saturday to 14.

At least 15 others have been wounded in a spate of attacks, starting with the ambushing of an Inkatha Freedom Party funeral procession on Saturday.

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Alex Clinic treated 156 for bullet, stab wounds

● From Page 1

Police said at 8.30 am yesterday a mob of about 30 men appeared out of a hostel near the corner of First Avenue and Ruth Street and "shot wildly" at another group, killing two and wounding another two.

Later, a man was stabbed and another fatally shot. Yesterday afternoon four more people were killed when snipers fired at passersby from the windows of a hostel in Alexandra.

By this morning Alexandra Clinic had treated 156 people with stab and bullet wounds since the outbreak of violence.

Spokesman Dr Tim Wilson said the injury toll increased by 18 at 4 pm yesterday when three people with bullet wounds and 15 with stab wounds were admitted.

Five people were injured in attacks on East Rand train commuters yesterday morning.

A police spokesman said a Tembisa woman, Gladys Ntombi, was shot dead in Umthatha beka section while on her way home at about 12.30 pm.

On Sunday morning three people, including a policeman, were killed in a pre-dawn raid in Siluma View in Katlehong on the East Rand.

On Saturday Phofedi Gilbert Thobejane and Maria Shibane were shot and killed by unknown gunmen while attending the funeral of an ANC member in Tembisa.

The death toll in political violence in Natal since Saturday has climbed to 17, police said.

Worst hit were Malukazi, near Durban, and Mpumalanga, between Durban and Maritzburg, where yesterday seven and six people died respectively.

The Star 10/3/92

Schedule delayed by 'lack of progress'

By Esther Waugh

The next plenary session of Codesa has been postponed, "most likely until the end of April", because of a lack of progress in the five working groups.

--It was decided at Codesa 1 in December that the next plenary session was to be held before the end of this month.

--Codesa management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan said yesterday the working groups progress did not allow Codesa to keep to schedule.

The groups would be encouraged to deal with "substantive" matters within the new suggested time-frames.

--In an important breakthrough all Codesa participants have agreed that a "transitional executive structure" be agreed and appointed by Codesa.

--Agreement was reached after a draft document was approved by the respective principals.

In terms of the document, all Codesa participants agreed:

● On the need for transitional arrangements to facilitate the transition towards a new democratic constitution.

● That an important aspect of these arrangements would be the creation of a transitional executive structure.

● That Codesa agreements would be given constitutional and legal form through amendments to the existing constitution and relevant legislation.

--No agreement has yet been reached on how members to the "transitional executive structure" would be appointed.

--The limited agreement provided a useful basis for constructive discussions on further aspects of the transitional arrangements, said Mr Gordhan.

The Star 10/3/92

PW hits out at treatment by NP

Former president P W Botha allegedly told a Democratic Party MP recently that the ANC "treated Oliver Tambo better than the NP treated me".

This reference by Mr Botha to the ways that he and the former ANC president were treated when they suffered strokes, was reported by Houghton MP Tony Leon in a referendum speech in Rosebank last night.

He said that Mr Botha's public endorsement of the "no" vote at the weekend "personified the politics of resentment."

Mr Botha's approach was typified by the remark he made about the treatment of himself and Mr Tambo to a DP MP who visited him at his home.

"That nasty, snide and personal prejudice which so characterised his public life is now resurrected for the purpose of this referendum."

(Report by T. Faber, 47 Soutp. St. Johannesburg)

The Star

The Star

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South Africa's largest daily newspaper

No time for vendettas

THE TIMING and manner of P.W. Botha's intervention in the referendum campaign is consistent with that of a man making a calculated move: his carefully worded statement was released for maximum exposure in the Sunday press. Mr Botha's known bitterness over his loss of power to President de Klerk provides a motive: vengeance.

By announcing that he would vote "no" in protest against the "suicidal" direction of the National Party and to forestall the installation of an "ANC-SACT" dominated government, Mr Botha has effectively thrown his weight behind the right-wing coalition seeking to thwart Mr de Klerk. No amount of rationalisation or sophistry can change that.

There is, as Mr de Klerk has noted, more than an element of irony in Mr Botha's stance. He has aligned himself with the verkramppte forces who fought so hard against his moves to drop apartheid for "healthy power-sharing". When Mr Botha occupied the presidency (and gave it ostentatious regal trappings), he released long-term political prisoners unconditionally — Govan Mbeki and the PAC's Zeph Mothopeng; he authorised his intelligence chief to hold secret talks with ANC leaders and himself spoke to Nelson Mandela.

But now that Mr de Klerk has gone further down the same road, as he was bound to in an evolving situation, Mr Botha suddenly discovers that it is a road to surrender and, equally suddenly, starts to talk about "self-determination" rather than "power-sharing".

Political analyst Hermann Gilliomoe thinks that Mr Botha's intervention will not affect matters much, one way or another. He does not have the personal following of former Prime Minister B.J. Vorster. Professor Gilliomoe reckons. We hope so.

Mr Botha does not deserve to be listened to. His untimely intervention should be rejected for what it is: the attempted revenge of an embittered old man. He had his chance. Having had it, he ought not to complicate or jeopardise Mr de Klerk's brave response to a great historical challenge.

No detentions without trial

SA's detention without trial legislation appears to be falling into disuse.

Yesterday, not a single person was being detained without trial in either SA or the adjoining territories. Human Rights Commission (HRC) spokesman Eric Pelser said yesterday.

He said that as far as the strict provisions know, the last people to be detained were five people in the Ciskei who had since been released. Before that, three members of the PAC's armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, were being held under Sec-

PATRICK BULGER

tion 29 of the Internal Security Act for attacks on police installations. Two of them had since been charged under the Terrorism Act, Pelser said.

Police spokesman Lt Nina Barkhuizen confirmed yesterday that nobody was being held.

She said it was becoming relatively common to have nobody held in detention. She added that apart from the PAC members held, the last detainees had been right wingers suspected of terrorist activities.

B. Day 11/3/92

The Star 10/3/92

Officer in Trust Feed case 'abused'

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Former special constable Thabo Sikhosana was subjected to angry and aggressive interrogation, the Trust Feed massacre court in Maritzburg heard yesterday.

This was part of evidence given during a trial within a trial over a statement Mr Sikhosana had subsequently made to a magistrate.

Charged

Mr Sikhosana, who took part in the attack on a house in Trust Feed in which 11 people were killed, is one of seven policemen on trial.

In his defence, he said he was told by an officer they were attacking terrorists in the house.

Charged with 11 counts of murder and eight of attempted murder are Captain Jacobus van den Heever, Captain Brian Mitchell, Sergeant Neville Rose, special sergeant Dumisane Ndwalane, and special constables Kehla Ngunhane, Marshall Khambule and Mr Sikhosana.

A clash between defence counsel over the statement made by Mr Sikhosana has resulted in the trial within a trial over its admissibility.

Francois van Zyl, counsel for Captain van den Heever, has sought to have the statement admitted to the court record.

Fared

He has been supported in this by counsel for Captain Mitchell and Sergeant Rose.

This is being opposed by Robin Palmer, counsel for Mr Sikhosana, supported by counsel for some of the other special policemen on trial.

Mr Sikhosana told the court that during the interrogation by several policemen he feared he was about to be assaulted. He saw the offer of making the statement to a magistrate as an opportunity to get away from the situation.

Captain Dutton, the investigating officer, said that a Colonel Langenhoven who had interrogated Mr Sikhosana had at one stage become angry and aggressive and shouted at Mr Sikhosana.

(Proceeding)

The Star 10/3/92

Don't play with fire, De Klerk told

By Patrick Laurence

Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht last night warned President de Klerk and the Ministry of Law and Order that they were "playing with fire" by opening the police force to ANC members.

Addressing about 1 500 enthusiastic supporters in the Johannesburg City Hall, Dr Treurnicht wanted to know how many of the 15 000 planned new recruits would be white and how many would be ANC members.

He warned of infiltration by former ANC guerrillas into the police force and of the danger of a take-over of the police by the ANC underground army, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Earlier, new CP recruit and Johannesburg City councillor Cecil Long told the crowd that nearly all the 15 000 planned reinforcements would be poorly-trained black "special constables".

After accusing President de

Klerk of "emasculating" the SAP and the SADF and of allowing the situation to deteriorate to "anarchy verging on civil war", Dr Treurnicht told his supporters not to attach much importance to the anticipated formal dissolution of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Its place would be taken by the Azanian People's Liberation Army (Apla), he said, adding: "Seven African countries are already training thousands of Apla men."

Dr Treurnicht did not tell his audience that Apla is under the control of the Pan-Africanist Congress, not the ANC.

The CP leader focused on the imminent confiscation of land from white farmers in Zimbabwe and demanded to know from President de Klerk: "How will you protect (white) land if you negotiate yourself out of power?"

Dr Treurnicht was loudly cheered when he praised former president P W Botha for

his decision to vote "no" in the referendum next week and for his condemnation of the "spirit of gradual abdication" which he detected in Mr de Klerk.

Both Dr Treurnicht and Clive Derby-Lewis, who chaired the meeting, attacked Mr de Klerk for declaring that the CP regarded English-speaking whites as "voting fodder".

English-speakers were founder-members of the CP, they said.

The CP's constitution had been available in English and Afrikaans from the moment of its inception, Mr Derby-Lewis said. "It took the National Party 31 years to translate its constitution into English," he added.

More than half of Dr Treurnicht's speech was delivered in English. Part of it was devoted to a denial that the CP is anti-Jewish. The meeting was opened by an English-speaking clergyman, Fred Shaw.

(Report by P Laurence, 67 Sauer St. Jhb)

The Citizen 11/3/92

Buthelezi warns on exclusion of his king

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday threatened action if King Goodwill Zwelithini was excluded from the Codesa talks.

He outlined the history of traditional leaders in the liberation of Africa.

Speaking at the opening of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said royalty had been involved in the new constitutions of Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Lesotho and Zambia.

Chief Buthelezi threatened to mobilise the Zulu

nation against its exclusion from Codesa.

"We will not honour any agreement reached in Codesa about the future which in any way involves KwaZulu while we are not part of the deliberations which led to the agreements."

"I will have nothing to do with implementing Codesa decisions which are reached while we are

own contribution to debates and emerging decisions."

Mr Buthelezi said the exclusion from Codesa was connected to collusion between the government and the African National Congress.

"What were we supposed to think when we see great enthusiasm being displayed in the houses

same enthusiasm is not shown in the dismantling or banning Umkhonto we Sizwe," he said, adding he would go to the "very heart of Afrikanerdom" to campaign for the fight of the Zulus to be recognised.

"Negotiations must be representative of enough to make the decision of

did not threaten armed struggle or revolutionary violence against any government which is established without Zulu participation.

"I will not be party to a failed constitution and a failed democracy."

In the past all the ills of the people were laid at the door of

The Star

10/3/92

SAP man suspended after arms cache found

A member of the South African Police has been suspended after the discovery of an arms cache at the home of a Free State Administration official, police confirmed today.

Pretoria police spokesman Colonel Frank Alton said the policeman had been stationed at the SAP's central weapons register in Pretoria.

Yesterday, provincial administration director-general Dick Putter said there was no evidence that the

weapons had been stolen from the administration, although they were administration property.

The weapons involved had been regarded as redundant and 222 firearms had been sent to the weapons section of the police in Pretoria.

Colonel Alton confirmed that the provincial administration may even have been given a receipt for the arms.

He said police were not in a position to divulge the number or type of weapons found at the official's house.

Mr Putter claimed the weapons must have been removed from the possession of police.

He said special regulations concerning the issuing of weapons were strictly adhered to by the Free State administration and monthly checks were carried out on weapons in its possession.

Colonel Alton said police had been investigating the disappearance of arms from the central weapons register for more than a month. —
Critic Staff, Sapa.

The Star

10/3/92

DP warns: ET could head SADF

By Peter Davies

Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht in Tuynhuys, Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Jaap Marais as Speaker of the House and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's Eugene TerreBlanche as Minister of Defence — this would be the result of a "No" vote in Tuesday's referendum.

This was spelt out in Democratic Party leaflets distributed at three rallies in Johannesburg last night.

DP leader Dr Zach de Beer, who spoke at all three venues, urged voters to back negotia-

tions and future investment.

He said the referendum would be the "most important vote in the country's history".

Dr de Beer said people were not voting for or against the National Party, the Government or President de Klerk. The real issue people would be voting for on March 17 was for negotiation and dialogue.

He said a "No" vote would mean a return to classic Verwoerdian apartheid policies.

Referring to the Conservative Party's policy of self-determination, he said: "They are offering 1958's burst tyres as a retreaded 1992 model."

Houghton MP Tony Leon said he was glad that former State President P.W. Botha had joined the "No" faction.

"Botha comes to the referendum campaign stained by failure and reeking of bile. A 'Yes' vote would mean the closing of the chapter of P.W. Botha and his predecessors and a turning of our backs on the fatal attraction of apartheid."

Mr Leon added that a "No" vote would see inverted swastikas raised over the Union Buildings, "presaging the 1 000 years of darkness into which South Africa will be plunged".

(Report by P. Davies, 47 Sumner St, Job)

'Don't be blinded by the light'

The Star
10/3/92

SOUTH AFRICANS must not be blinded by the light emitted by the referendum campaign, says ANC president Nelson Mandela. — the March 17 poll is about short-term prospects, while the future is really being decided at Codesa.

Although accepting that a "no" vote could be fatal to the negotiations process — and urging whites to vote "yes" for that reason — Mr Mandela insists that the referendum should not be allowed to divert attention away from Codesa, and in particular the recent breakthroughs made there.

In an interview in Johannesburg yesterday, the ANC leader said the agreement reached last week by all 10 parties on the principle of a transitional executive structure "augured very well" for quick progress on constitutional negotiations.

While there were still considerable conceptual differences between the ANC and the Government, interim structures could be in place by the end of this year.

"We have made significant progress. Even from the Government delegation we got the impression there was no fundamental opposition to the scenario we presented."

In this context, he said the referendum should be seen as "an incident which involves whites. The peace process itself is in place, and that is what we want the position to be. That is the crucial issue for the country, not this vote."

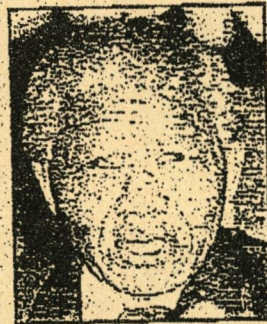
Mr Mandela said only Codesa — and not an ethnic referendum — could allay the genuine fears of both whites and blacks.

He expressed confidence that "the supporters of the National Party will appear to be committed to the peace process". He said liberals loyal to the Democratic Party were also enthusiastic about change. It had not been sufficiently noticed, he said, that reconciliation could be seen in action at Codesa.

"Take a man like Dr Zach de Beer. He has done so well that in the first steering committee of Codesa, we elected him chairman. Now that is quite significant if you take into account the general hostility between black and white."

More surprisingly perhaps, Mr Mandela said he sensed that even in some right-wing quarters the reconciliation was dawn-

While the referendum is giving rise to hatred, Codesa remains the beacon of hope for all in South Africa, says ANC leader Nelson Mandela. He spoke to Political Editor **SHAUN JOHNSON** about his continuing faith in a peaceful solution.



Mandela... only Codesa could allay the genuine fears of both whites and blacks.

ing that negotiations were the only route forward.

He said: "I've just returned from the Free State — Welkom, Kroonstad and Bloemfontein. I came into contact with members of the right wing, and I think they are looking at the matter quite objectively."

"I got the impression — although it is dangerous to generalise — that they understood the importance of exchanging opinions between various national groups. One felt that the peace process in the country has made a formidable impression on everybody."

"I also made it a point in all these places to see the police commanding officers and to discuss relations between the police and our people. I found the situation rather interesting in all these areas, the way one was received, the seriousness and the elaborate steps which were taken by the police officials to welcome me in all those areas."

"And the response to our complaints and representations... even the briefings from our

own people, who are overwhelmingly young and normally against the police, suggested that the relations between the police and our people in Bloemfontein and elsewhere are very good."

"I think there still is a wall of goodwill among whites. Clearly, a substantial number welcomes the peace process. I see it all the time..."

Mr Mandela dismissed speculation from some quarters that President de Klerk might be using the referendum — and fears of a "no" vote — to strengthen his eventual negotiating hand at Codesa. Some commentators have argued that this could have been Mr de Klerk's primary motivation in calling the referendum.

"When you're negotiating with someone, you must trust him or you can't make any progress," Mr Mandela said. "I don't see how Mr de Klerk could strengthen his negotiating position by winning a 'yes' vote in an ethnic referendum."

"He might come to us and say 'look at the difficulties we are having (with the right wing), you must make more compromises' — but we don't accept that whites have any right to veto what has been agreed to by the majority at Codesa."

"We are all under pressure — pressure from people who feel that the peace process should move at a faster rate, and also pressure from the people who oppose Codesa. In spite of this I believe the political parties at Codesa are strong enough to weather all storms."

He said a "no" vote on March 17 would be dangerous if the right wing then tried to stop the (Codesa) process. Then there would be a fight. If they wanted to restrict the process, then there would be resistance on the part of the majority of South Africans.

"What we would insist the CP should do is to join Codesa and make their suggestions there. We would consider them on merit... (But) if they take a line which in our view would threaten the work we have done over the last two years then, of course, we would consider taking action."

Mr Mandela said the ANC wanted "every shade of political opinion to be represented at Codesa. It would be good for the process for the CP to be involved."

(Report by Shaun Johnson, 7 June 92, 2024)

The Star 10/3/92

Policeman implicated in bombing

A deserter from the British armed forces has revealed evidence implicating the security police in a parcel bomb explosion, officially attributed to right-wing fanatics, which killed an ANC sympathiser in Durban in October 1990.

The case became a cause celebre in South Africa in part because the victim, Nic Cruise, was white — which is unusual in political killings — and also because two of three right-wingers charged with the murder, Adrian Maritz and Henry Martin, went on hunger strike last year for more than 60 days. When released on bail, the two fled to Britain.

Interviewed for a BBC2 documentary to be broadcast tonight, Mr Maritz and the British servicemen independently corroborated each other's allegations that the security police had planted the bomb.

Mr Maritz, who claimed to have been working as a military intelligence operative, said: "The chap that did it is a warrant officer in the security police. His father is a colonel."

The British serviceman, arrested here in November 1990 in connection with the bombing but allowed to return home last year, said in London: "I told police I knew Adrian Maritz, Henry Martin and Louis van Schalkwyk, and a security police officer ... had involvement in the bombing."

Last week police revealed the security police officer named in the documentary had been suspended.

John Carlin, The Independent's Johannesburg correspondent, reacted strongly yesterday to statements by the SAP that he had alleged harassment simply as a publicity stunt.

He said he could not believe it when police said they had given full co-operation to the BBC documentary team.

"They were hugely unco-operative," — The Independent News Service, Staff Reporter.

ANC women take aim at Defence Force

TIM COHEN

THE ANC Women's League has taken up arms — in a manner of speaking — in an attempt to ensure that a future Defence Force is as much the preserve of women as it is of men.

The league wants a non-sexist SA army which would rely on volunteers but would actively recruit women.

Its proposal forms part of a league submission to Codesa which suggests a gender commission be established to attend to sexism, and calls for a women's charter which would help women exercise their rights, to be included in a new constitution.

At a news conference yesterday, league leaders brushed aside suggestions that women would be unsuited to the rigours of military training.

The ANC experience when training Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres was that women performed as well as men, former MK member and league financial manager Thandi Modise said.

The single, unified defence force should be committed to the principles of non-racialism, non-sexism, democracy and

national unity, she said.

Women should be included in debates on the formation and principles of this new defence force, and attention should be paid to the eradication of discrimination against women in training, deployment, command structures and combat roles.

The submission also calls for introduction of a code of conduct to ensure the police force deals with alleged police violence against and sexual harassment of women, and proposes an independent media commission to "end all forms" of degrading portrayals of women.

B. Day 11/3/92

Mandela sees armed fighting if apartheid is upheld at polls

Associated Press

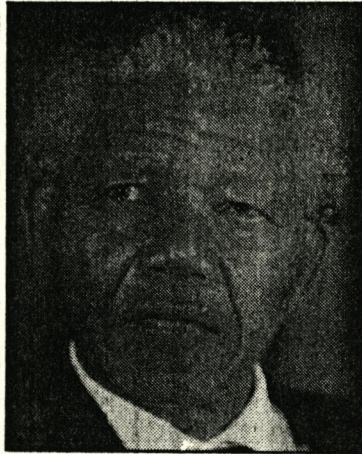
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Nelson Mandela warned of a renewed armed struggle by the African National Congress if whites vote to uphold apartheid in next week's referendum, a newspaper said Monday.

White leaders, meanwhile, stepped up their campaign before the March 17 vote, which will ask whites whether they support President F.W. de Klerk's moves to dismantle apartheid and share political power with the black majority.

De Klerk sought to reassure nervous whites by promising they would not be forced to live under a black, communist government.

His opponent, Andries Treurnicht of the pro-apartheid Conservative Party, called de Klerk's National Party and the Communist-aligned ANC "Siamese twins" whose policies would destroy hopes for attracting foreign investment.

Recent polls indicate support for ending apartheid among voters who have decided how they will vote. However, the polls say a large num-



Nelson Mandela

Forces of peace strong

ber of voters remain undecided.

In an interview with the Johannesburg newspaper The Star, Mandela, the ANC's president, was optimistic the referendum would support de Klerk's reforms.

"I think the forces of peace and progress are too strong to be defeated by the forces of darkness," he was quoted as saying.

The ANC waged a campaign of violence against the white-led government for 30 years.

5

✓
Tuesday 10 March 1992

PAGE 1 OF 2 ✓
THE INDEPENDENT

John Carlin unravels a strategy which is deliberately designed to turn black SA killing machine is still tic

ANYONE WHO has watched television news with any consistency over the past two years and been an armchair witness to the horrific scenes of blacks slaughtering blacks in South Africa's townships could be forgiven for reacting with despair at the barbarism of it all, and concluding that it might be best, after all, if the whites carried on running the country.

Undoubtedly an evil spirit does lurk in the hearts of many of those involved in the killings. However, there is also a pattern, a political rationale behind political violence which, since those heady days when Nelson Mandela was released and peace appeared so tantalisingly to beckon, has claimed more than 2,700 township lives.

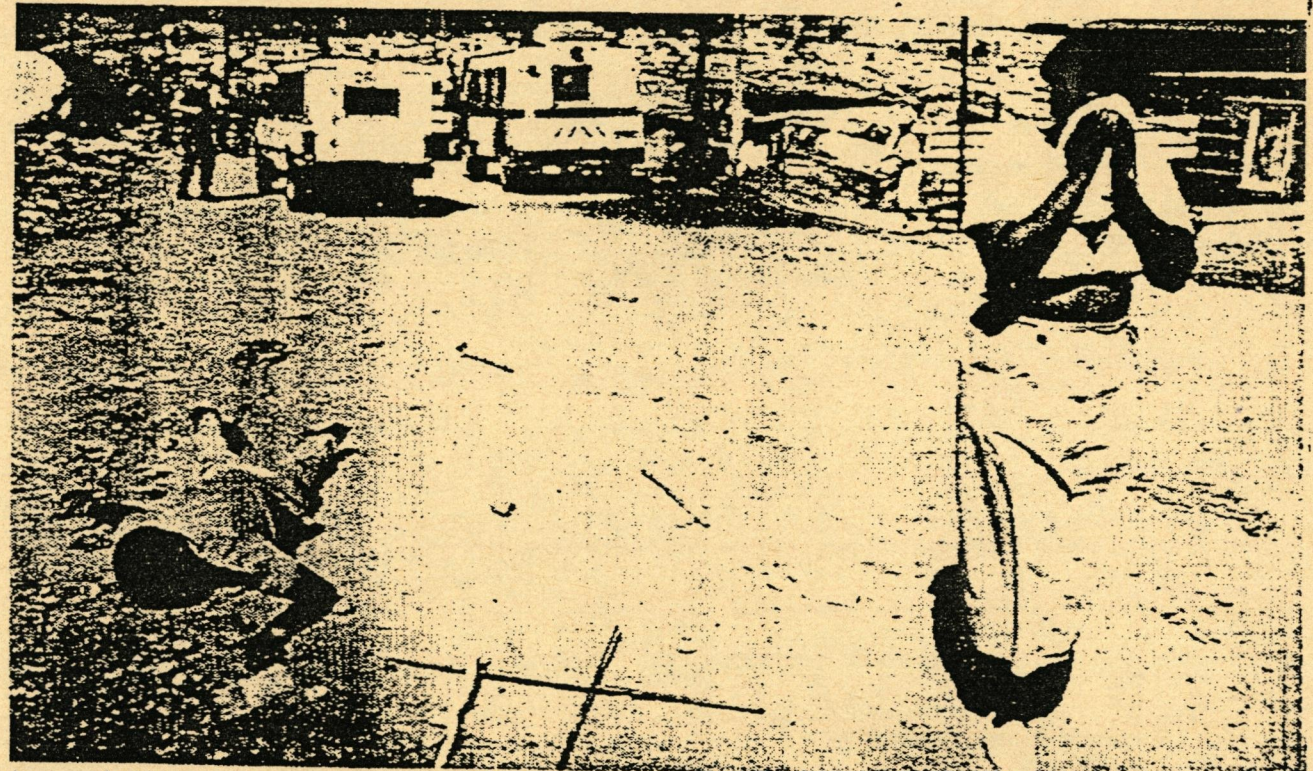
A four-month investigation I carried out with a BBC team for the *Assignment* documentary series shows it is entirely misguided to view black South Africans as more responsible for violence than whites. Our programme tonight, *War on peace* (7.45pm on BBC2) provides evidence that the intelligence sectors of the South African security forces have pursued a strategy over the past two decades deliberately designed to turn blacks violently against blacks. This strategy is the secret of a state machine all of whose functions have been subordinated to keeping "the Communists" of the African National Congress at

bay. While government policy under FW de Klerk has changed dramatically, the machine is still ticking over and could career dangerously out of control.

In the 1970s, with the ANC largely dormant inside the country, the threat to white South Africa was perceived to lie in the neighbouring countries, where left-wing governments helped the ANC's external military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. The beauty of the system South Africa devised is that it got foreign, black insurgencies to go to war for it, minimising political damage abroad at and home. Dependent on South African money, training, supplies, weaponry and logistics, Unita — like the Contras in Nicaragua — caused untold devastation in Angola, Renamo in Mozambique.

On a smaller scale, the "black-on-black" secret came to be applied successfully inside South Africa in the shape of a clandestine security police unit known as the Askaris. The mastermind here was an officer called Jac Buchner. He interrogated more than 250 captured ANC guerrillas, "turned" about 100 of them and created out of them the Askaris, whose main job was to supply intelligence on ANC military activities.

As General Buchner told us with a smirk: "We have a lot to be thankful for in South Africa, for the black community and the black soldiers, the black police-



A woman in Alexandra, Johannesburg, weeps by the body of her brother, killed in a shooting yesterday Photograph: Joao Silva/Reuters

men who were loyal to the government of South Africa and brought out the information we needed." While he insists he has no blood on his hands, what he cannot dis-

pute is that the information his Askaris obtained was turned ferociously on ANC members inside and outside the country. South African commandos carried out

raids on houses where ANC members lived in neighbouring countries, invariably killing women and children in the process, and a hit-squad in the Askari set-up inter-

cepted and killed ANC members as they entered the country. The man who headed this specialist unit was Eugene de Kock — publicly identified time and again as

South Africa's extreme right draws comfort from killings

David Boreasford
in Johannesburg

AN upsurge in violence in South Africa's black townships over the past few days has provided gleeful white extremists with an opportunity to allege that the black population is incapable of governing the country and fuelled suspicions among others that agents provocateurs with an eye to the March 17 referendum are behind the killing.

At least 35 people have been reported killed in political clashes over the last three days. The fighting has been concentrated in Johannesburg's Alexandra township and flashpoints in Natal. Police reported another four deaths in Alexandra yesterday. The fighting began on Saturday when snipers fired on an Inkatha funeral, killing two mourners.

In the Natal township of Mputungwa another five people — believed to have been ANC supporters — were shot dead at a party by gunmen using AK47 assault rifles. And eight died in a similar attack on shack-dwellers near Umlazi, outside Durban, on Sunday.

Near Johannesburg yesterday commuters on a platform escaped death when a gunman fired from a passing train. Five were wounded.

Meanwhile, some homeland leaders were trying yesterday to use a controversy over alleged ANC plans to destabilise the military junta in the Ciskei homeland to stall negotiations. Inkatha and the homelands of Qwa Qwa and Gazankulu joined the Ciskei to demand the suspension of proceedings at the negotiating forum Codesa until the ANC halted its campaign against the Ciskei leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

The Inkatha leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has alleged that the Ciskei issue showed the ANC had "difficulty in abiding by normal democratic rules of the game."

An abyss for Afrikanerdom,
page 23

Japanese prime minister under pressure after by-election loss

Kevin Raftery in Tokyo

LEADERS of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) yesterday closed ranks to try to silence speculation on how long the government of prime minister Kiichi Miyazawa would last. The press has begun speculating on his future after the LDP suffered a damaging defeat in an upper house by-election on Sunday.

One almost certain casualty of the electoral rebuff is the hope that Mr Miyazawa, supposedly an internationalist, would lead Japan to a mature political role to match its economic strength.

One problem for those who would like to get rid of Mr Miyazawa is who to put in his place. Yesterday Shin Kanemaru, vice-president and leader of the largest faction in the LDP, who is also known as "the Godfather", recognised political reality when he said: "There is no one who can replace prime minister Miyazawa at this moment. [The LDP] has no spare time to discuss a change of power."

The post would be a poisoned chalice for anyone. The electorate has shown for a second time in a month that it is fed up with the ruling party. Elections for half of the upper house of the Diet, or parliament, due in July, are likely to see LDP losses.

In Sunday's by-election in Miyagi, Koki Ogino, a candidate backed by a Socialist-led alliance narrowly defeated his LDP rival after campaigning heavily on political ethics. "This is Miyagi's judgment against the LDP's money politics and corruption," his campaign manager said.

The victory margin of only 2,900 in more than 800,000 votes, was no consolation for the LDP, which suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the same alliance in another by-election in central Nara a month ago.

INTEREST
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The Guardian - London
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B-Day 10/3/92

DIRK HARTFORD

THE CP — with its demand for people to govern themselves — was in step with modern political developments, leader Andries Treurnicht told 1 000 people in the Johannesburg City Hall last night.

"That is the mood of the times."

He compared SA's situation with the demand for national self-determination in Europe and the former Soviet republics.

A guest speaker from the UK, World Anti-Communist League member Andrew Smith, said Europe was turning away from liberalism and multiculturalism to the politics of nationalism: "The white patriots of Europe are with the CP all the way."

Treurnicht said Bishop Aubrey McKoena, head of the 4-million strong Reformed Independent Church Alliance, had

CP 'in step with rest of the world'

written to him saying his church supported the CP. The leaders of Inkatha, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei believed Codesa did not have a chance without the CP.

Treurnicht said the time for white domination and a unitary state was over. The CP wanted a commonwealth of nations where ethnic groups were politically independent and co-operated on foreign, military and economic affairs.

The idea of a transitional government was a "recipe for conflict". There would never be peace if an ANC government ever tried to rule whites.

☐ To Page 2

CP

He dismissed sanctions as ineffective, and condemned foreign interference. "Don't try to tell our people how to vote — it's none of your business."

At the meeting CP MP Clive Derby-Lewis attacked big business for supporting a "yes" vote and "intimidating" employees. He was not encouraging a boycott of "ANC" banks — like First National and Standard — but there were other banks where CP supporters could bank.

☐ From Page 1

And he challenged Business Day to prove he was lying when he said Harry Oppenheimer had disinvested 96% of his personal wealth — or face a complaint to the Media Council within a week.

☐ Cecil Long, a Johannesburg city councillor for 23 years, last night announced he had joined the CP.

Report by D Hartford, TML, 11 Diagonal St, Jhb.

● See Page 4

B. Day 10/3/92

Ciskei dispute rocks Codesa

CODESA was rocked yesterday by a call from four participants for a suspension of proceedings until the ANC called off its anti-Ciskei government campaign.

Delegates were concerned at the move by the Ciskei government, Inkatha, Qwa-Qwa's DikwanKwetla Party and Gazankulu's Ximoko Progressive Party (which later said it did not intend jeopardising Codesa). The call was supported by Bophuthatswana and Solidarity.

Discussions on the call for the suspension until there was "an unconditional undertaking... from the ANC that the campaign will be withdrawn" dominated the management committee meeting.

The ANC told a news conference that discussions, brokered by government, would be held in Pretoria today in an attempt to resolve the issue.

ANC national executive committee member Thabo Mbeki refused to spell out whether the ANC would go ahead with the Ciskei campaign. But he did not rule out

TIM COHEN

the possibility of similar campaigns against other homeland and TBVC governments, specifically Bophuthatswana.

Mbeki said the Ciskei campaign was aimed at ensuring free political activity in Ciskei for all parties.

ANC delegates confirmed that a document which called for the resignation of Ciskei military leader Brig Oupa Gqozo and for an interim government was produced by the ANC's Border region. "Gqozo is not fit to govern Ciskei, even during the transition," the document said.

The ANC said it had made several attempts to discuss the "crisis" with Ciskei leaders. All had been rejected.

Management committee member Pravin Gordhan said the ANC had informed the committee it would postpone the launch date of the campaign until talks between the parties had been held.

● See Page 2

B. Day 10/3/92

Codesa parties endorse transitional executive

POLITICAL parties represented at Codesa had unanimously endorsed the formation of an appointed transitional executive, Codesa management committee chairman Pravin Gordhan said yesterday.

The agreement follows a decision in principle last week to establish the structure, which was referred to principals. All parties confirmed their agreement yesterday, Gordhan said.

But he added that important details, such as the structure and functions of the body, were under discussion.

The parties agreed that the transitional body "shall initially be by appointment in accordance with procedures agree upon by Codesa" and that agreements at Codesa would be approved by Parliament.

TIM COHEN

Also yesterday, Codesa's working group on constitutional principles agreed the rights of minority political parties should be constitutionally enforced.

The agreement allows for a constitution-making body to have wide latitude in deciding what measures should be enforced.

ANC delegates said they were "very satisfied" with the broad and general nature of the agreement as the ANC was against the drawing up of a constitution at Codesa.

Meanwhile, Gordhan said the Codesa management committee yesterday discussed the date for Codesa II, reaching consensus that it should be in late April rather than in early August as previously expected.

The Citizen 10/3/92

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Business Yes

BUSINESS organisations and individual businesses have come out in favour of a Yes vote. We can understand their feelings. With sanctions crumbling, they do not want a return to trade and other restrictions.

The European Community has lifted most curbs.

The Commonwealth has ended people-to-people restrictions, but economic curbs remain until there is an interim government and Blacks have the vote, or ANC president Nelson Mandela gives the nod for financial restrictions to be lifted.

The United States has restored landing rights for South African Airways and has granted South Africa Import-Export Bank facilities. It is also moving in the direction of allowing International Monetary Fund loans.

There is a feeling that if we go ahead with reform, South Africa will get out of its recession.

That is wishful thinking.

The United States and other countries are in a severe recession and we are affected, whatever policy we follow.

But our recession might be worse if sanctions were reimposed, with threats of even worse punitive measures, if a CP government came to power.

The business community also favours a Yes vote because it wants reform to continue.

We can understand that, too.

Apartheid held the country back economically, because we became the polecat of the world and investment dried up.

Foreign firms, particularly American subsidiaries, took fright, or came under pressure back home, and quit the country.

Although there were good pickings by local firms which took over American businesses, the exodus of companies that were divesting themselves of their South African interests was adding to the lack of investor confidence.

The country can only thrive if we have fresh capital, if foreign firms set up plants here, and if we can trade normally with the world at large.

Business also favours a Yes vote because it knows that Blacks can no longer be held back, that they must advance economically, and that they must have a fair share of the riches of this bountiful land.

Blacks must also have the chance to attain a good education, to acquire skills, and to advance to all levels of employment.

Furthermore, Black purchasing power, in total, is far greater than that of the Whites, and firms would be foolish if they did not try to penetrate the vast Black market that is being created.

Thus, there is a measure of self-interest.

But perhaps the main concern of the business community is that the future should be negotiated with the Blacks, for the alternative to a negotiated settlement is a resumption by the ANC of the armed struggle, which means a return to terrorism and all that entails.

There is, of course, a hidden danger. We could end up with an ANC government, with its threat of nationalisation, redistribution of wealth and so on.

But it is something that businessmen are prepared to risk for what they believe will be peace and a settled future.

With all this taken into consideration, one can understand the fervent hope of businesses that there will be a Yes vote.

Whether, however, individual businesses, particularly those which are listed on the stock exchange and whose shareholders have diverse political opinions, should be calling for a Yes vote in their own name is doubtful.

Beside the wisdom of taking a public stance, the firms are laying themselves open to retaliation, which is what the Conservative Party has foolishly threatened.

Unfortunately, the referendum has roused emotions to fever pitch, with anger on both the Yes and No sides.

Firms should not exacerbate matters, no matter how strong they desire a Yes vote.

Besides, there is nothing more counter-productive than the suggestion that Big Business is ganging up on these who favour a No.

B. Day 10/3/92

Uprising is the greater threat, says FWX

THE reimposition of international sanctions in the event of a "no" vote in the March 17 referendum would be inconsequential compared with the prospect of a widespread black uprising, President FW de Klerk told white mineworkers in Welkom yesterday.

The stop was part of a Free State tour that took him to Sasolburg, Kroonstad, Welkom, Ficksburg and Bloemfontein.

"I don't want to frighten people into voting 'yes', but forget about international sanctions," De Klerk said. "Do you think that 26-million people of colour in SA are going to sit by and say 'ja meneer, dankie meneer'? I don't."

ADRIAN HADLAND
and BARRY STREEK

Responding to former President FW Botha's announcement that he would vote "no", De Klerk said the NP had recognised the need for reform as far back as 1970.

"Great leaders gave their lives, all their energy and talents to make (apartheid) work, but the stream of people to the cities, looking for jobs, made it impossible."

Botha's tricameral Parliament had been one step on the road to reform and a new constitution, he said.

To an enthusiastic crowd of more than 1 200 in the Bloemfontein City Hall last

night, De Klerk said the AWB was ideologically rooted in fascism and Nazism, and yet it had a formal partnership with the CP. Fascism and Nazism had proved to be just as dangerous as communism and these ideologies should be fought.

Although fears have been expressed in NP circles about the size of the "no" vote in the Free State, De Klerk was given three standing ovations and even a DP flag fluttered in the gallery. He said he was pleased to see the DP banner because it showed the referendum was not a party-political issue, but a response to an objective question about where SA was going.

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Uprising

"We cannot afford to lose time. I plead for a mighty 'yes', not for the NP, not for me, but for SA," he said.

Most of his speech was devoted to rebutting right-wing "untruths" and "lies" spread during the referendum campaign, and to an enunciation of the NP's approach to negotiating a new constitution.

These untruths had included allegations that government was going to purge the SA Defence Force and take away the 13th cheque from the police, and that there was something wrong with the Cabinet's religious beliefs.

It had also been alleged that he was encouraging international pressure to scare people into voting "yes". Although this was also untrue, there was international

☐ From Page 1

pressure and everyone should know that if there was a "no" vote, old sanctions would be reinstated and new measures imposed.

☐ Sapa reports that a teargas bomb thrown into the Free State University cafeteria last night resulted in Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee being slightly injured and taken to hospital. De Klerk and his clearly shocked wife Marike had to leave the building.

The President was to have addressed students on his last stop, but was persistently shouted down by right-wing students.

Report by A Hadland, TML, 11 Dikgovel St, Jhr B Streek, TML, 122 St George's St, Cape Town, and E Rhodes, Sapa, 404 Old Mutual Building, Maidland St, Bloemfontein.

● Pictures: Page 3

B. Day 10/3/92

COMMENT**Blunt weapon**

COSATU is an enigma. It is capable of negotiating highly sophisticated and productive agreements with employers and government one day and issuing crude, ill-timed and ill-informed political threats the next.

That, certainly, is the story of the past week. Last Tuesday at a meeting with new Manpower Minister Piet Marais, Cosatu and Nactu moved towards sorting out differences which have arisen between the unions and the Manpower Ministry, which has had three political bosses in the space of four months. On Sunday, the organisation saw fit to threaten mass action, possibly culminating in a general strike, to put pressure on government on a whole range of issues: from the installation of an interim government, through reincorporation of the homelands and price controls on staple foods, to the establishment of a national economic negotiating forum.

Cosatu's stand is disturbing at a number of levels. Firstly, the reckless nature of the threat shows a cavalier disregard for the political situation. Those who have had regular dealings with Cosatu have learned to sort out the organisation's attempts at serious engagement from the rhetoric, and to recognise the vast common ground that exists. But vast sections of the white electorate which will determine South Africa's future course have not. That includes many of the waverers. As a result, Cosatu might

well be responsible for some of the "no" votes on March 17. Cosatu, understandably, resents the racial nature of the referendum, but it would do better to take a more sensitive attitude to it, as have its political allies.

Cosatu's statement is also mischievous and disingenuous. The organisation is aware that agreement on the nature of an interim government is close. Perhaps Cosatu's real complaint is that its application for membership of Codesa has not been granted, and its ire is aimed as much at the ANC as at government. This would be a healthy indication of the organisation's political independence, but the threat of mass action is a highly inappropriate way of demonstrating it.

Cosatu could also hardly be unaware that significant progress has been made in talks between itself, other labour organisations and business about the establishment of an economic forum. To base the threat partly on this issue, therefore, is an act of bad faith bargaining. Similarly, by raising in this way some of the issues discussed last week with Marais, Cosatu has harmed its own stature.

Instead of bluntly using the threat of mass action to give militant shop stewards and union members a "fix" of rhetoric, Cosatu leadership would do better to canvass with them seriously ways of extracting this economy from stagnation. Threats, whether real or idle, are not the solution.

B. Day 10/3/92

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TIM COHEN

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The agreement allows for a constitution-making body to have wide latitude in deciding what measures should be enforced.

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Meanwhile, Gordhan said the Codesa management committee yesterday discussed the date for Codesa II, reaching consensus that it should be in late April rather than in early August as previously expected.

Threat of more revenge attacks over 'Nazi' label

Extremists warn FW

Political Reporter
and Sapa

White extremists warned today that President de Klerk should expect a repeat of a teargas attack against him by right-wing whites if he carried on likening their movement to Hitler's Nazis.

"Mr de Klerk must expect this reaction. He is reaping the whirlwind he has been

sowing," said Piet Endolph, spokesman for the Afdeling Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

He denied the AWB was responsible for the attack last night but added in a telephone interview: "He cannot refer to the AWB as Nazis and fascists without expecting some revenge."

AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche today said he could understand the frustration of people throwing a teargas canister into a university cafeteria where Mr

de Klerk was preparing to speak last night.

Action is being considered by the University of the Free State against students who threw the canister.

Mr de Klerk and his wife, Marika, were rushed to safety by bodyguards.

Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee was slightly injured in the incident and is expected to be discharged from hospital today.

A spokesman said it was not true Mr Coetsee's ribs

had been cracked when he was crushed as students stampeded out of the cafeteria to avoid the teargas.

Mr TerreBlanche said today he was unaware of the incident and could therefore not confirm or deny that members of his organisation were responsible for throwing the canister.

He said he had predicted increasing bitterness by rightwingers in the run-up to the referendum because of the "unreasonable" way Mr

de Klerk had called the referendum and the short time available for campaigning.

University rector Heico Boonstra said today: "We regret this type of incident, particularly as we believe a university campus should be a place where we can think responsibly and consider problems rationally."

Mrs de Klerk was clearly shocked by the incident but Mr de Klerk, who received encouraging calls from students as he was escorted to

his car, gave a "thumbs-up". He was to have addressed the UOFS students at the last stop of his referendum tour of the Free State, but was persistently shouted down by rightwingers.

One of the organisers said he believed the teargas was thrown by a right-wing student to force Mr de Klerk to leave.

The cafeteria was packed

● To Page 3

'FW can expect more teargas attacks'

● From Page 1

with students. Several hundred stood outside. Mr de Klerk arrived at about 9.10pm to cheers and boos.

A large group to the right of the makeshift stage began to yell: "Ka-Pee, Ka-Pee". They then sang "Bolelele ka le berg".

As the master of ceremonies started to welcome Mr de Klerk the rightwingers shouted: "Nee, nee, nee" and lifted "Nee" signs.

There were a few "Yes, yes,

yes" shouts, but the "no" mob outvoted them with "Huis toe, huis toe, verrader, verrader" (Go home traitor).

About 20 minutes after the presidential couple arrived, the teargas was thrown and they were rushed out.

Earlier in the evening, Mr de Klerk addressed 1200 supporters in the Bloemfontein City Hall.

He said the Conservative Party should take a stand against the fascists and Nazis in its ally, the AWB.

He said the NP was sick of being accused of espousing communism while negotiating a constitution that was its very antithesis.

"I say let us fight communism but let us also fight fascism and Nazism — and I challenge the CP to take a firm stand on this."

His campaign moved to Kimberley today. — Sapa.

(Report by Walter Wrough, 47 Sanyal Street, Johannesburg, and David Rhodes, 53 Maitland St, Bloemfontein).

● More reports —
Pages 2 and 19

The Citizen 10/3/92

Unrest toll mounts

AT least 31 people have been killed in political violence countrywide since Friday — with Natal being the bloodiest province as 17 people were either shot or stabbed to death.

Worst hit were Durban's Mulukazi township and Mpumalanga between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, where seven and six people died respectively in sep-

arate incidents.

In Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, five people were killed in separate unrest incidents yesterday.

Much of the bloodshed which has torn South Africa's Black townships apart in the last few years, has been blamed on the battle for supremacy between the ANC and the IFP.

According to police, a 14-year-old boy died in Rainauda, 10 km south

of Heidelberg, on Saturday when shots were fired at a funeral, and in Sharpeville in the Vaal Triangle, a man died in one of several clashes between mourners at an IFP funeral, and ANC-supporting bystanders.

Following the violence on Saturday, unrest escalated in the Alexandra township with police discovering the bodies of five people who had either been shot or stabbed.

On the East Rand,

200 people rampaged through the Katlehong township at 4 am on Sunday, killing a policeman and wounding another officer.

Police spokeswoman Capt Ida van Zweel said on Sunday night that two other people were killed in the incident, during which three houses and two vehicles were burnt and several other homes stoned.

Then yesterday morning police confirmed

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Unrest toll mounts

FROM PAGE 1

that five more bodies were found in Alexandra.

The situation in the township, was last night described as tense.

Dr P Ngakane, of the Alexandra Clinic, last night said 17 people — two with gunshot wounds and 15 with stab wounds — were taken to the clinic.

Of the 17, 14 were referred to various hospitals for treatment and three were treated and discharged.

African National Congress PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepe

meanwhile said in a statement over 21 people died in violence on the Witwatersrand over the weekend.

Thirteen of the deaths occurred in Alexandra alone, he said. Eight people died at Phola Park and three at Tembisa on the East Rand, while three others were killed at Sharpeville, Mr Mamoepe claimed.

These figures were denied by the police.

Five people were injured in an attack on East Rand commuters yesterday.

According to the Witwatersrand police, shots

were fired from a moving train at commuters waiting on the platform at Lindella station, Katlehong.

Two people were injured and were taken to the Natalspruit Hospital.

When the train stopped at Germiston station, a further three people were found with gunshot wounds. They were also taken to Natalspruit Hospital for treatment.

Three people have been shot dead in Tembisa since Saturday, police confirmed yesterday afternoon.

The Citizen 10/3/92

Get economy right, Sacob tells Codesa

Citizen Reporter

SOUTH Africa's biggest business organisation has warned that there is no margin for error in drawing up new economic policies for the country.

The SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) says in its representations to Codesa released yesterday that any new constitution must follow the basic tenets on which a market-driven economy depends.

Outlining the case put to Codesa last week, Sacob director-general Mr Raymond Parsons said: "We seek an economic system that will work.

"Given the circumstances of SA and the experiences of economies elsewhere, a firm conviction is expressed that a market-driven economy, which gives due recognition to the parameters of global economic competitiveness, will best serve to drive the levels of economic growth and develop-

ment that are needed."

The right economic strategy is needed to underpin successful political change.

He said the representations had been made in the belief that many businessmen think that "Codesa is not giving sufficient consideration to the economic aspects of the important constitutional process in which it is engaged".

A new constitutional model for SA will influence the perceptions of SA businessmen and, just as importantly, the perceptions of foreign investors and bankers.

"Both wish to see the right blend of reform and stability.

"This is the real challenge facing Codesa in its efforts to establish appropriate constitutional principles."

Mr Parsons said Sacob is concerned about the severe economic and so-

cial challenges facing SA.

"Escalating expectations are being fuelled by the transitional debate and priorities will have to be determined through consultation."

Sacob and sister organisations have already gone into the initial stages of debate with organised labour and government in an economic forum which will run in tandem with Codesa.

He said Codesa must approach economic restructuring within the constraints of adequacy and affordability.

"The extent to which business and the State will be able to play their respective roles will first and foremost depend on the performance of the economy."

The aim of reform should be to strengthen the growth potential and the performance of the economy, Mr Parsons said.

The Citizen 10/3/92

'Umkhonto stays until April'

Citizen Reporter

THE disbanding of Umkhonto we Sizwe and the end of the ANC "armed struggle" would depend on the acceptance of an interim government by Codesa, an ANC spokesman said yesterday.

Reacting to a warning by Cabinet Ministers that South Africa could not

have a Cabinet which included members who were compromised by commitments to "armed struggle" or who operated private armies, ANC spokesman Ms Gili Marcus said the matter would be discussed at Codesa in April and the ANC would not make a decision on the disbanding of the

ANC's military wing until then.

On Friday last week, Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer said there could be no implementation of a transitional government until the matter of private armies was resolved.

Speaking at a Naval parade at Simonstown, he

said no organisation in a democratic state had the right to private armies.

Minister of Justice, Mr Kobic Coetsee, warned that no meaningful constitution could be reached unless the armed struggle was terminated, adding that this applied particularly to interim or transitional arrangements.

The Citizen 10/3/92

MK would disband to be replaced by Apla

— Treurnicht

By Sapa and Kevin Flynn

THE ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe would disband so an interim government could be installed and MK would be replaced by the Azanian People's Liberation Army, Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said last night.

Speaking to more than 1 200 people at a referendum meeting at the Johannesburg City Hall, he said Apla troops were currently being trained in seven African countries.

The disbanding of MK would take place in response to a call by De-

fence Minister Roelf Meyer that there would be no interim government while there were still private armies.

State President De Klerk had so little faith in his own cause he had appealed to 70 heads of State to support him, Dr Treurnicht said.

He called on foreign powers to keep out of South Africa's affairs. "Don't try to tell our people how to vote. It is none of your business," he said.

Prior to Dr Treurnicht's appearance on the platform was Briton Andrew Smith, chairman of

Western Governments Against Communism, who said threats of sanctions would have no effect.

Dr Treurnicht's speech followed an announcement that a member of the Johannesburg City Council for 23 years, Mr Cecil Long, had joined the CP ranks.

"The pathetic American economy wouldn't last five minutes without South African minerals," he said to a standing ovation.

Former State President P W Botha, who came out in support of a No vote at the weekend, was again

thanked by Dr Treurnicht who said: "I applaud P W Botha's views and statements. Well done. Welcome and thank you."

The CP was not anti-semitic and, in fact, had a lot in common with Israel. "You will have to run for your life if you tell Israelis they have to share power with Palestinians."

"If you share power, you lose it and you are out of control."

English people were co-founders of the CP and it was ridiculous to refer to them as voting fodder.

The CP was "with it" in terms of wanting self-determination such as was happening in the Baltic states.

The CP was not an "anti" party. It was only anti-Communist and anti-Codesa.

Quoting KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi, Dr Treurnicht said: "Without the CP, Codesa hasn't a snowball's hope of succeeding."

The NP had not gained the upper hand at Codesa; the ANC and SACP were negotiating rings around it.

As for threats of an ANC bloodbath if there was a No majority in the March 17 referendum, Dr Treurnicht asked: "Do you think we will sit with our hands folded and let it happen?"

"You will not threaten us to give up our claim to govern ourselves in our own fatherland."

"The time for Whites to dominate any other people is past. There shall not be a time for you and your people to dominate my people," he said.

The National Party, as a multi-racial party, could no longer speak on behalf of Whites. The NP was also not in a position to protect the Afrikaans language.

The Citizen

10/3/92

Codesa committee pulls out of Ciskei, ANC dispute

CODESA's management committee has decided the convention should not become immediately involved in the dispute between Ciskei and the ANC.

"At this stage the management committee does not want to get involved in the process," said management committee chairman Previn Gordhan at a Press conference.

Mr Gordhan said: "The view of the management committee is that the dispute is best solved on a bi-

lateral basis between the ANC and Ciskei."

The African National Congress had given its assurance it would postpone the planned launch date of its campaign to create an interim Ciskei Government until further talks with the homeland government.

The committee resolution came after a demand by an alliance comprising the Inkatha Free-

dom Party, Qua Qua's Dikankwetla Party and Ciskei for Codesa to be suspended until the dispute has been resolved.

The Solidarity Party of South Africa afterwards said it fully supported the demand. The National Party said it appeared from the document released by Ciskei leader Brig Oupa Gqozo that the ANC had something to answer to.

The Democratic Party, however, said the affair was at the moment a storm in a teacup.

A document released by Brig Gqozo yesterday morning contained details of a R140 000 campaign by the ANC's Border branch to destabilise the Ciskei Government.

The alliance groups submitted that the ANC campaign was contrary to the spirit of the National Peace Accord and the Declaration of Intent of Codesa.

The ANC/SACP axis denied this, saying that if anything was against the spirit of Codesa it was the Ciskei's decision to go public with its grievances while they were still being discussed by the Codesa management committee.

"All the steps are clearly calculated to sensationalise the issue and is contrary to the spirit of resolving matters through negotiations and discussion," ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ciskei, Mr N Nogcantsi, said the parties could not continue negotiating while the threat of the campaign existed.

GaZankulu has distanced itself from the call for Codesa to be suspended until conflict in the Ciskei was resolved.

A statement signed by GaZankulu's Ximoko Party national chairman Mr E P Mhinga said support by the party for the Ciskei motion had been given on the understanding that the matter would be dealt with behind closed doors.

"It has never been the intention of the Ximoko Progressive Party to jeopardise Codesa," said the statement. — Sapa.

The Citizen 10/3/92

Jaap challenges FW on secret pact claim

Citizen Reporter

HERSTIGIE Nasionale Party leader Mr Jaap Marais, called yesterday on State President De Klerk to confirm or deny that he and the ANC/SACP had a secret agreement to set up an interim government if the government were ousted by a referendum No vote.

In a letter faxed to Mr De Klerk's office, a copy of which he released to the media, Mr Marais said that the National Party pre-referendum campaign would "bear the stamp of fraud" if Mr De Klerk did not react to the demand.

Mr Marais linked it to a reported statement on March 6 by ANC/SACP executive member Thabo Mbeki that the country would move directly towards an interim government if the present government were forced to resign as a result of a No majority.

"One assumes that Mr

Mbeki spoke with authority, against the background of the intimate political relationships between your government and the ANC/SACP," said Mr Marais in his letter to Mr De Klerk.

"The fact simply is that he and the ANC/SACP cannot set up an interim government without your initiative and co-operation.

"Therefore it can be assumed that what Mr Mbeki has in mind has already been decided by you and Nelson Mandela as part of the reform process for which you have called for a Yes vote."

The government had a direct responsibility to react urgently to the Mbeki claim and either to confirm or deny it.

"If not, your campaign for a Yes vote will bear the stamp of fraud.

"And it will be taken for granted that Mbeki speaks for your party, too, in this drastic plan to subject South Africa's Whites to an illegal government in which the Communists would be

strongly represented.

"The whole matter is of urgent public importance. I expect of you immediately to state if your reform process, for which you have asked for a Yes vote, includes this political bungling of which Mbeki has made so much," said Mr Marais.