

THE STAR 29-09-92 AP1992-15-9-29

Jail doors swing open after ANC-Govt deal

Mom hurt as Strydom, wife disappear on honeymoon

By Helen Grange
and Own Correspondent

The mother of mass murderer Barend Strydom was upset and disappointed with her son's disappearance yesterday from Pretoria Central Prison straight to Pretoria to be with his "in-laws".

The "Wit Wolf" and his young bride Karin — whom he married while in prison — left after lunch at a house in Pretoria for a secret-destination honeymoon, according to her brother, Deon Rautenbach.

Mr Strydom's mother, Daphne Strydom, speaking from Heidelberg, was unaware of the decision yesterday afternoon, saying in a notably upset tone that her son had not told her of his plans.

"He is somewhere with his in-laws. I don't know ...

"He just went off with his wife to his mother-in-law who is in Pretoria somewhere. I haven't even spoken to him, so I don't know what his plans are.

"All he said to me when he was walking from the prison was that he was tired and he didn't feel what was happening to him was real."

Mr Strydom left the prison through a side entrance with his wife, disappointing a large media contingent and a handful of excited khaki-clad rightwing well-wishers wielding the

"Vierkleur" and Free State republic flags.

Orde Boerevolk leader Nic Strydom and his wife arrived at the prison early yesterday to witness their son's release.

Mrs Strydom was visibly upset when her husband announced apologetically to the media that his son would not be leaving through the main gate.

Mr Rautenbach said Barend and his wife had lunched with family members and a few friends before departing on their honeymoon.

"Barend looks very good and was in good spirits. It was as if he had come back from an overseas visit, rather than four years in jail. He was relaxed and pleased to see his family."

Speaking from his home near Brits, Mr Rautenbach said: "When Karen heard he was being released, she couldn't believe it. She thought it would be at least 10 years before he would be let out.

"We have to thank President de Klerk for releasing Barend. What he did is a sign of a true statesman.

"Barend would not do what he did again as the country has changed and the Government is now prepared to speak to us," said Mr Rautenbach.

It is understood that Mr Strydom has sold his story exclusively to an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper.

McBride reconciled with State witness co-accused

By Esther Waugh
Political Reporter

Released Umkhonto we Sizwe commander Robert McBride has been reconciled with his co-accused, Matthew Lagordier, who testified as a State witness against him and was subsequently not charged.

Mr McBride was released from Durban's Westville prison yesterday after an agreement on the release of remaining prisoners was reached between the ANC and the Government at the violence summit. He was sentenced to death in 1986 for the Magoos's bomb blast which killed three people.

He told The Star from his parents' Wentworth home yesterday that he had initiated the contact with Mr Lagordier, who first visited him in the Westville prison two weeks ago and was among the many well-wishers at his parents' home yesterday.

Mr McBride said reconciliation first meant admitting that there had been conflict in the past and people either fought against or in favour of apartheid.

"Our energies were directed at the Government — to get the Government to talk to us — and that was the purpose of the armed struggle."

He said reconciliation involved fostering political tolerance and stopping "rabid incite-

ment".

Mr McBride said he would now work towards reconciliation in the country. He had already started after his release by not making inflammatory statements or recalling ill-treatment in prison or the years of oppression, he said.

"We must move from the emphasis on the past to a vision for the future."

He understood that relatives of the three people killed in the bomb blast, for which he was responsible, were bitter.

"I am sorry people were killed. In conflict situations people do get killed. I did not want anyone to die," he said.

He denied that there was no link between his release and that of Barend Strydom.

Mr McBride said: "Strydom was imprisoned in the Government's jail and they could do with him what they wanted to.

"I always expected they would release him," he added.

Mr McBride has not taken any decision on his future but would "fit in where the ANC needs me".

In a message to South Africans, Mr McBride said: "Think of the future. Think of your children and your children's children. Would you like them to grow up in the stubbornness and racism (of the past) or do you want them to join the fellowship of human beings?"

Still a prisoner

Now death threats cast a shadow over McBride's new life

ROBERT McBride has walked out of Westville Prison but he remains a prisoner.

From the moment he left the prison gates behind him, McBride has had his movements carefully monitored by ANC security personnel.

This security is likely to become a feature of his life in the next few months as the ANC take the threats made on his life seriously.

Just hours before his release, an attempt on his life by a group of fellow white prisoners was thwarted by other prisoners. Death threats were phoned to the prison over the weekend, including calls from right-wingers who claimed to have "people in the prison who will sort McBride out".

A large foreign press contingent and ANC members waited for McBride to appear from the prison.

Tension was visible in the family camp, prompted by fears that the threats against his life would be carried out.

ANC Southern Natal chairman Jeff Radebe said the organisation would take the threats seriously while Southern Natal secretary Sbu Ndebele confirmed that a security blanket has been thrown around McBride.

Questioned about fears that he could be attacked and even killed, McBride said his life would not be dictated by fear. "Being in the armed struggle

has meant fighting a strong enemy. One accepts that one can always lose one's life."

McBride's release, unlike the low-key reception that greeted the release of other political prisoners, has received worldwide attention.

McBride was convicted in 1986 for the Magoo's Bar bomb blast that killed three women and injured 69. He was sentenced to death but this was commuted to life imprisonment in 1991.

Relatives of the victims — Angelique Pattenden, Marchell Gerrard and Julie van de Linde — have been quoted as saying McBride should not be released.

This sentiment was also expressed by the Returned Exiles Committee — a group of ANC dissidents who released a statement hours after McBride's release. The committee's chairman, Pat Hlongwane, said the organisation had mounted a public campaign against the release. The group had also threatened violence if Inkatha Freedom Party supporters were not released.

While the public debate on whether he should have been released continues, the 28-year-old law student will try to rebuild his life.

He said at a press conference after his release that he had no immediate plans: "I will take what comes."

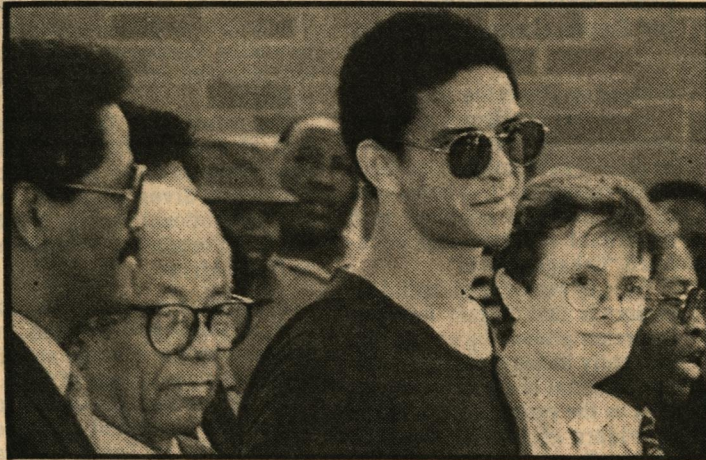
McBride will probably meet ANC president Nelson Mandela today before deciding on his future.

Westville, 10.25am ... the moment of release for Robert McBride

The walk to freedom



MAKING HEADLINES: How the Daily News reported McBride's release yesterday.



SURROUNDED: Robert McBride, with his wife Paula and ANC officials, moments before his release.

A smile from the Wit Wolf Strydom

PRETORIA: Wit Wolf Barend Strydom flashed a smile similar to the one he wore during his killing spree of seven blacks when he was freed from Pretoria Prison yesterday.

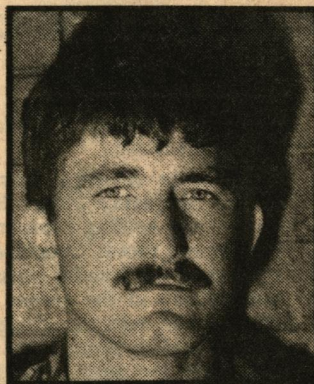
The prisons authorities opened a little-used gate at the complex which enabled his wife, Karin Rautenbach, to evade journalists and sneak her husband out to honour a lucrative "exclusive story" deal with a Sunday newspaper.

As Karin Rautenbach drove past the main entrance, Strydom, sitting in the front passenger seat of their Mini, smiled at the throng of photographers at the main gate.

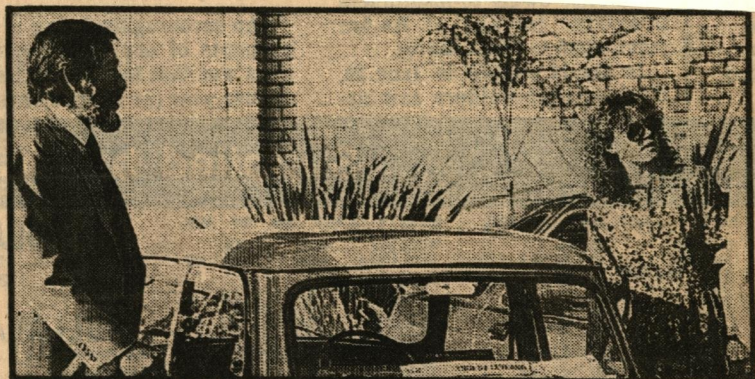
His father, Mr Nic Strydom, emerged from the prison complex to announce that his son had left. Khaki-clad rightwingers who wanted to welcome Barend Strydom were disappointed.

In May 1989 trial judge Louis Harms, who sentenced Strydom to death eight times, said in passing sentence that there was no hope for rehabilitation of the former SAP policeman.

Strydom killed seven people during the spree in Pretoria, and an eighth elsewhere.—Sapa



Wit Wolf Barend Strydom



FAMILY AFFAIR: Nic and Karin Strydom, father and wife, arrive at Pretoria Central Prison to pick up Barend Strydom.



BEHIND BARS: Robert McBride contemplates his future as he waits for the prison gates to swing open.

McBride pictures: Robert d'Avico

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Zulu quits talks with S. Africa

Chief's act dampens hopes to resolve crisis

Associated Press

KWAMASHU, South Africa — The country's second-most-powerful black leader broke off talks with the government Sunday, dampening hopes that South Africa's political crisis can be resolved soon.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, head of the Zulu-dominated Inkatha Freedom Party, made the announcement a day after his rival, African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, met President F.W. de Klerk in a promising bid to restart black-white negotiations.

There is little chance of a breakthrough without Chief Buthelezi's participation.

In what was seen as the most positive development in three months, Mr. Mandela and Mr. de Klerk met Saturday and said they made substantial progress toward restarting negotiations that the ANC broke off in June over mounting political violence.

They announced one agreement to free 150 imprisoned activists Monday. They included Barand Strydom, a white supremacist who gunned down eight people, and Robert McBride, an ANC member who planted a car bomb that killed three people. About 300 more will be freed by mid-November.

They also called for restrictions on carrying weapons and for fences to be placed around migrant workers' hostels. The measures were seen as ANC victories over Inkatha because Inkatha supporters control many hostels and insist on carrying traditional weapons.

The ANC-Inkatha feud is considered the main cause of township warfare that has claimed 8,000 black lives in the past three years.

Chief Buthelezi, in an angry speech at a Zulu rally, said he and his Zulu followers had not been consulted and therefore would not abide by agreements reached.

Please see ZULU on Page 13A.

Zulu chief breaks off talks with S. Africa

Continued from Page 1A.

between Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela.

"My view is that negotiation for the future constitution for South Africa cannot go ahead," Chief Buthelezi told 10,000 cheering supporters in KwaMashu, a black township outside the eastern port city of Durban.

"I will withdraw ... from further discussions with the government until I have had the opportunity to consult widely on the way forward," he said.

Inkatha "will reject any attempt by Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela to

prohibit Zulus from carrying cultural weapons," Chief Buthelezi said, adding his followers "will tear down any fences put around (hostels) — and do so with their bare hands if need be."

There were several confrontations between police and Zulus outside the stadium, and one death was reported by the state-run South African Broadcasting Corp.

The relatively conservative Chief Buthelezi has had good relations with Mr. de Klerk, and there has been talk of a government-Inkatha alliance to oppose the left-leaning ANC. But recently Chief Buthelezi has felt left out as Mr. de

Klerk concentrated on reaching agreements with Mr. Mandela.

Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela said Chief Buthelezi misinterpreted the nature of their meeting and would be welcome at negotiations.

"Nothing can be resolved if we don't involve other political players," Mr. Mandela said on state television.

"I'm in favor of multiparty negotiations," said Mr. de Klerk, also appearing on government TV. But he added: "We won't have peace until Mr. Mandela and Dr. Buthelezi make their peace. To a great extent, it is ANC supporters and Inkatha supporters killing each other."

Chief Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is much smaller than the ANC, the leading black group, which draws support across tribal lines. But his Zulu followers are fiercely loyal and have a strong military tradition.

At the rally, Chief Buthelezi was dressed in leopard skins and held a cowhide shield for the gathering commemorating Shaka Zulu, the 19th-century warrior-king who unified and expanded the Zulu empire.

Following Zulu tradition, virtually all the men in the crowd brandished weapons, including clubs, spears and axes.

Zulu leader halts government talks

The Orlando Sentinel, Monday, September 28, 1992

Feeling snubbed by de Klerk and Mandela, Buthelezi thwarts hopes for an end to the crisis in South Africa.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

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The ANC-Inkatha feud is considered the main cause of the township warfare that has claimed 8,000 black lives in the past three years.

Buthelezi, in an angry speech at a Zulu rally, said he and his Zulu followers had not been consulted and, therefore, would not abide by agreements reached between de Klerk and Mandela.

"My view is that negotiation for the future constitution for South Africa cannot go ahead," Buthelezi told 10,000 cheering supporters in Kwamashu, a black township outside the eastern port city of Durban.

Inkatha "will reject any attempt by Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela to pro-



ASSOCIATED PRESS

Buthelezi (left) and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, dressed in traditional tribal clothing, sing during Sunday's rally in Kwamashu in eastern South Africa.

hibit Zulus from carrying cultural weapons," Buthelezi said, adding that his followers "will tear down any fences put around [hostels] — and do so with their bare hands if need be."

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The relatively conservative Buthelezi has had good relations with de

Klerk, and there had been talk of a government-Inkatha alliance to oppose the left-leaning ANC. But recently Buthelezi has felt left out as de Klerk has concentrated on reaching agreements with Mandela.

Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is much smaller than the ANC, the leading black group, which draws support across tribal lines. But his Zulu followers are fiercely loyal and have a strong military tradition.

Compliments of
Cliff Hosney

IFP withdrawal a 'deal' to delay change: T'Kei

UMTATA. — Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday said the withdrawal by Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi from negotiations indicated a deal had been struck between him and State President De Klerk to delay the advent of change in South Africa.

Gen Holomisa warned in a statement that liberation movements engaged in talks with the government should guard against abuse of "this new phase" by the National Party to improve the NP's standing and political mileage at their expense.

"Whether Gatsha

(Mangosuthu) Buthelezi attends the talks or not, the sun will rise and set as usual; he is an inconsequential little politician with an extremely, irreparably battered image whose yearnings for recognition at home and abroad, coupled with his parading and masquerading as a democrat, has been betrayed by his obstinate denial of the political turf of his rivals.

"It must be entirely left to Mr De Klerk to discipline his wayward and maverick sons who are in the saddle in some of the bantustans. The ravings of these political turncoats and renegades cannot be allowed to distract our attention from the se-

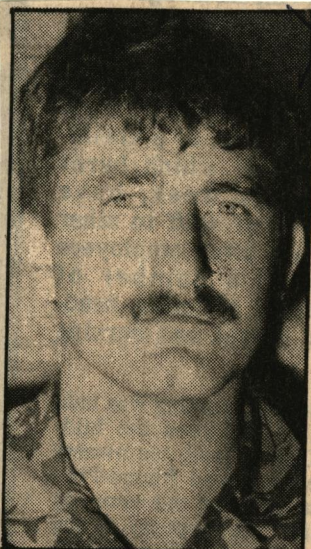
rious business of democratising South Africa," Gen Holomisa said.

He said Mr De Klerk should institute a judicial commission of inquiry into the activities of homeland leaders like Chief Buthelezi and expose levels of graft in which they had allegedly indulged, such as amassing wealth through farms, liquor stores and houses, as well as nepotism in government employment.

It was an open secret that the IFP has been created, nurtured and funded by the NP to become a spoiler and a hindrance to progress in talks.

F

Transkei
(Holomisa)



Barend Strydom . . . met by khaki-clad supporters.

McBride, Strydom released on parole

Staff Reporters
and Own Correspondents

Five life prisoners, including Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride and "Wit Wolf" Barend Strydom, were released on parole yesterday.

Their release followed the freeing of other prisoners at the weekend as one of the preconditions for Saturday's summit between State President de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela.

Mr Strydom was released from Pretoria Central Prison

on at 11.20 am.

A huge group of journalists and a handful of khaki-clad rightwingers waving the Vierkleur flag sweltered in the morning sun for hours.

Magoo's bomber Mr McBride (29) walked out of Durban's Westville prison at 10.25 am under tight security following death threats and an attack on him by other prisoners on Sunday.

He was accompanied by his wife Paula, ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu and several Natal ANC leaders. His mother Doris, father Derek and other family members were joined by friends and ANC supporters at the prison gate.

Mr McBride was jailed in 1986 for the bombing of Magoo's Bar, a popular Durban beachfront pub. Three young women died in the blast. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Former Death Row prisoner and Messina treason trial accused Mzondeleli Nondula, and another political prisoner, were released from Fort Glamorgan prison in East London at daybreak.

According to Elnews, prison authorities took Mr Nondula to his Mdantsane home at 5 am. A few hours later he returned to East London to meet Border ANC officials.

Mr Nondula (29) and Mthetheleli Mncube (32) were found guilty of murder for laying a number of landmines in the Messina district.

Mr Mncube said on his release from Pretoria Central Prison yesterday that he had no regrets for the deeds he had done in good faith.

Another political prisoner, Sylvia Mgingwana, was also freed yesterday from Fort Glamorgan in East London.

Ms Mgingwana was jailed for life in 1982 for murder and robbery.

All five prisoners were released on parole.

A Ministry of Correctional Services spokesman said the five's parole conditions would be cancelled in the event of Parliament passing legislation making the unconditional release of life prisoners possible.

More reports — Page 3

Fears of anti-ANC front in making

Govt in bid to woo Buthelezi

By Peter Fabricius

The Government is trying hard to woo estranged Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi back into dialogue amid fears of a separatist front forming among anti-ANC homeland leaders and the Conservative Party.

Mr Buthelezi angrily broke off talks with the Government at the weekend in protest against President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela's summit agreement on a constituent assembly, banning dangerous weapons, guarding hostels and releasing political prisoners.

The IFP leader was due to meet Mr de Klerk today but cancelled the meeting and will instead meet Bophuthatswana leader Lucas Mangope.

President Mangope met Mr de Klerk and members of his Cabinet yesterday and gave the impression that he was more inclined than before to keep his homeland independent, according to senior Government sources.

They believed he had been encouraged to take this position by his recent talks with the CP, by support from Ciskei leader Oupa Gqozo and now by Mr Buthelezi's stance.

The formation of a separatist bloc had the potential "to move things in the wrong direction and make it harder to get negotiations going again", one source said.

Mr Buthelezi announced at a press conference yesterday he would begin today to meet with Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, President Mangope and T K Mopedi of Qwa-Qwa to discuss their way forward. Mr Buthelezi said it was important that he should not be seen as a spoiler who just wanted to hurt the negotiation process.

Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht yesterday welcomed the objections by Chief Buthelezi and Brigadier Gqozo against the agreements reached on Saturday and said:

"The time has come for joint action by those who refuse to live under ANC-SACP tyranny or betrayal by the

● To Page 3

Govt in bid to woo Buthelezi, fears of anti-ANC front

● From Page 1

Government." Mr de Klerk would write to Mr Buthelezi over the next few days to "calm" him and coax him back to talks, Government sources said.

The sources said the Government would prefer not to alienate him, but that it would in the

end have to enforce the ban on weapons and the hostels security, whether Mr Buthelezi liked it or not.

Some members of the ANC's national executive committee are to lobby for a meeting between Mr Mandela and Mr Buthelezi to win his support for the summit agreements.

However the prevailing view, ANC sources say, is Mr Buthelezi's strategy to magnify the importance of the IFP through violence and that such a meeting would only encourage that. The ANC's National Executive Committee meets tomorrow to ratify the summit agreements — especially the decision for the ANC to return to constitutional negotiations.

Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa said yesterday the KwaZulu government was under the jurisdiction of the SA Government and Mr de Klerk should "cause" Mr Buthelezi "to fall in line with his thinking".

ANC: interim freeze on arts funds

performing arts and for culture as a whole should come from (1) The State, (2) the private sector, (3) the public at large and (4) from international contributions. Individual companies in the private sector should "create their own trust funds" for the advancement of the arts.

He also hit out at the "pomp and circumstance" of the Civic Theatre's opening two weeks ago, complaining that a minority of blacks had been invited. "The manner in which the Civic was opened could easily cause problems," he said.

He was particularly biting about speeches from the stage at the opening night performance, saying that they "raised a spectre" by being spoken "first (in) Afrikaans, then (in) English." If there had been an acknowledgement in Sotho or Zulu, it might have implied that "we are moving an inch forward," he said. "One got the perception that this was a conscious decision." And, "it brings doubt in the mind whether they are repentant."

I asked if the DAC was acting as a facilitator in bringing about reconciliation or intended to dominate the arts. His response was that the DAC was a facilitator and he agreed that people such as Steve Tswete could be of invaluable assistance to the exercise.

Serote declared that it was the intention of the DAC to "put culture on the agenda of the nation" and that he had had assurances from ANC Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa that cultural requirements would receive a sympathetic hearing.

"There should emerge a non-sectarian, national culture. I don't think culture should be used to gain political mileage. It should be seen as having the potential to bring us together."

GARALT MacLIAM

The ANC's Department of Arts and Culture will call for a freezing of funds to the performing arts with the advent of an interim government, says DAC chief Wally Serote.

Speaking at a press conference at the weekend, he expressed his dissatisfaction regarding negotiations with all the different performing arts councils, saying that "little or no progress" had been made.

He said the general attitude as he perceived it was: "We have been around a long time, you should listen to us." And — "the performing arts councils say no (to) access to public funds".

Annually more than R450 million had been earmarked by the State for culture, recreation and the arts, which included such institutions as museums and libraries, but these were not accessible to the majority, he said.

"Diversity in this country must reach its fullest expression," he argued, calling for the democratisation of the governing bodies of the arts councils, museums and other nationally endowed bodies.

Blacks had been "dealing from a disadvantaged position" and it is time to "redress imbalances", through mass action. The focus is on the music industry, the arts councils, film industry, Civic Centres and SA National Gallery.

Regarding the DAC's highly publicised dispute with Pact, he said it was his intention to speak with the Administrator of the Transvaal.

He said that in the future South Africa, funding for the

THE STAR 29-09-92

10 KwaGengeshe dead 'IFP supporters'

By Brian Sokutu

The Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC yesterday blamed each other for the killing of 11 people in violent clashes at KwaGengeshe village near Richmond in Natal on Saturday.

Ten of the dead were claimed by the IFP to be supporters while the other was said by the ANC to be a member.

ANC Natal Midlands spokesman Reggie Hadebe said the

killings could have been avoided had the IFP not withdrawn from regional peace talks.

He urged the IFP to "stop playing political games at the cost of human lives and be serious about peace".

The IFP called for urgent action to be taken to protect the lives and property of residents in the Richmond area.

It expressed fears that the SA Police were unable to provide effective protection.

Among those killed was IFP regional organiser Bheka Phoswa, who was the key witness in a murder trial involving ANC members from Ndaleni.

The IFP has named nine of the 10 of their supporters killed in the attack: Mahavu Shezi (35), Munti Mkhize (24), Mdtshwa Madlala (40), Nomawakhe Jili (24), Bheka Phoswa (42), Velaphi Dlamini (50), Dumasani Mthembu (20), Jabulani Sithole (26) and Mbovane Nxele (47).

Cadres 'loyal to ANC'

By Brian Sokutu
and Musa Mapisa

Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) cadres Mzondedeli Nondula and Mthetheleli Mncube, who spent years together on Pretoria Central Prison's Death Row, walked to freedom at opposite ends of the country yesterday.

The two men, sentenced to death in 1987 for a spate of fatal landmine bombings in the Messina district, expressed the same sentiment of loyalty to the ANC.

When Mr Mncube (32) walked out of Pretoria Central, he expressed his thanks that ANC president Nelson Mandela had saved his life.

Outside Fort Glamorgan Prison in East London, Mr Nondula (29) said: "Even if we were hanged we wouldn't regret what we did because those were the darkest days in our history. Our mission was to free South Africa from apartheid."

At the home of Mr Mncube's parents in Diepkloof in Soweto, ululation continued throughout the day as old friends, relatives and neighbours visited.

The neighbourhood was bustling with activity as women, including Mr Mncube's wife and sisters, served visitors with drinks and meat.



Free ... Mthetheleli Mncube embraces his wife Nomsa.

Mr Mncube said he was happy to be back home and he had never really lost hope that he would be released.

He had not made up his mind on future plans and needed to "readjust to the life outside the prison first".

He expressed the hope that negotiations between the Government and the ANC would succeed.

Speaking to The Star from

the ANC's East London offices, Mr Nondula said although he was thrilled about his release, he realised he had to face the reality of poverty at home.

"I'm happy to be home. But the reality is that conditions at home are terrible. I'm from a family of seven ... there are school children and most of my family are unemployed."

Mr Nondula, transferred from Pretoria Central to Fort Glamorgan in May after his death sentence was commuted, had planned to complete his matric in jail.

He received his first batch of lectures from a correspondence college only three days before being released, and now plans to continue his studies.

"Hardship won't deter me from continuing my studies," he said.

Asked about his arrest with Mr Mncube at a police roadblock on the border of Bophuthatswana and South Africa on January 2 1987, Mr Nondula said: "To me that part of my personal history will be difficult to erase."

"It was up to me to prove whether I'm committed to what I am ... a member of MK. When the judge sentenced us to death, the challenge was more frightening."

Legislation for interim rule could be passed soon

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

Legislation to enable a transitional executive council to be implemented as the first phase of an interim or transitional government could still be passed during the short session of Parliament which starts on October 12.

As a result of the successful summit between President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela at the weekend, the Government and the ANC could discuss a draft Bill for a transitional executive before the parliamentary session.

The Government has made it clear that it would like an enabling Bill to be passed next month, but that it does not wish to submit it without consulting its negotiating partners, including the ANC.

The aim of the Bill would be to give the Government the authority to install a multiparty

transitional executive structure — consisting of a transitional executive council and several sub-councils — to supervise aspects of government in the run-up to all-in elections for a constitution-making body and interim legislature.

It is understood that at the Saturday summit, Mr de Klerk mentioned he would like to present the Bill to Parliament next month.

ANC national executive committee member Joe Slovo said yesterday the ANC had no objection to enabling legislation which would provide the statutory authority for implementing agreements reached in negotiations.

The ANC's concern was that the Government should discuss the legislation with its negotiating partners first.

He suggested the consultation might take place at the two or three-day "bosberaad".

Fencing of hostels starts next month

Political Reporter

The Government undertook at the summit on violence to start the fencing of 28 hostels in the PWV area and Natal before October 22 and to complete the construction by November 15.

The details are outlined in the Implementation Programme agreed to at Saturday's talks between President de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela.

Hostels to be fenced include Mzimhlope, Dube, Nancefield, Dobsonville and Merafe hostels in Soweto; Madala hostel in Alexandra and the Sebokeng hostel complex.

The ANC identified two hostels in kwaZulu as being associated with violence and the Government undertook to consult the kwaZulu government.

A 24-hour access/arms control by the responsible authorities, in conjunction with the police, will be monitored by the National Peace Secretariat and the Goldstone Commission.

The Star

Established 1887

South Africa's largest daily newspaper

Evil choice, good end?

CONTROVERSY over the release of various prisoners — among them Magoo's Bar bomber Robert McBride and mass killer Barend Strydom — will rage for weeks, perhaps years. The choice that President de Klerk faced at the weekend was stark: he could refuse to release any more "political" prisoners, and plunge the country deeper into the political morass. He could release only those identified by the ANC and invite the venom of the Right. Or he could go all the way and release the Strydoms with the McBrides, risking condemnation from his own constituency to get talks going and so nudge the country towards a negotiated settlement. He chose the third course.

Relatives of those who died at the hands of these "political" killers will no doubt be devastated. Chilling accounts by some of the released of how they carried out barbarous acts like necklace killings without remorse now (or then) fill decent people with revulsion.

The more extreme the case, however, the more forcefully it brings home the price that has to be paid for reconciliation — a cleansing process we must go through if South Africa is to begin life anew, with the slate wiped clean.

President de Klerk has outlined the principles which guided him, and there should be understanding for his predicament. If, indeed, evil choices sometimes achieve good ends, we must hope that a greater good for a greater number of people will flow from his decision.

There is legitimate doubt about the merits of the Government's action, because the line between political and non-political murders is sometimes a fine one. The decision may be morally expedient, but the basis for judging the matter should not be the acts committed, but whether releasing these prisoners will serve the wider national interest. The issue has become entangled in politics but, in the final analysis, it turns on whether South Africa will benefit as a consequence of this violation of normal moral and ethical principles.

FW wants to discuss differences

Buthelezi may meet De Klerk

HELL RUN MYSTERY WOMAN VICTIM

Crime Reporter

POLICE are mystified by the discovery of an unidentified and badly injured woman at the side of the N2 in the middle of the notorious Natal South Coast "hell run".

A South African Police spokesman said today that a passing motorist had noticed the white woman, thought to be in her mid-twenties, lying on the side of the road near Umgababa last night.

Police found her in a pool of blood. There were injuries all over the body.

The unconscious woman was taken to Prince Mshiyeni Hospital at Umlazi before being transferred to Addington Hospital in Durban.

Late last night she was transferred again, this time to Wentworth Hospital.

Police said they had been unable to establish how the woman got to Umgababa.

They suspect that she was viciously beaten then dumped on the side of the road. Her front teeth were broken and she had a deep cut above one eye.

Police said the woman was wearing a pink dress and black high-heeled shoes. She also had a gold chain and a diamond ring.

Police appeal to anyone who could identify the woman to phone Detective-Sergeant A. MacInnes on 9032014.

A number of incidents of stone-throwing have occurred on that stretch of road. The most serious was last week, when Mrs Janet Jackson, 31, of East London was struck by a rock hurled through a wind-screen.

Her case was the fifth Hell Run stone-throwing incident in a week.

MARTIN CHALLENGOR Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT de Klerk is likely to invite angry Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to a crisis meeting to discuss their differences.

A spokesman for President de Klerk said today that he had still to send a letter to Dr Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, in which he would deal in detail with all the points of objection Dr Buthelezi had raised to the Record of Understanding.

"It would not surprise me," the spokesman said, "and it would be quite natural if the letter were to include a suggestion that the two men meet as soon as possible."

Dr Buthelezi told a weekend Zulu rally he was halting all talks with President de Klerk because the summit accord was an attempt to bypass Inkatha in settling South Africa's future.

Dr Buthelezi's main objection to the Record of Understanding signed between President de Klerk and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was that it made decisions binding on other people.

Meanwhile, the National Party yesterday urged Dr Buthelezi to approach the summit agreements in a positive spirit.

The contributions of the IFP and the KwaZulu Government were essential for an early and speedy movement towards peace and a multi-party negotiated democratic constitutional dispensation.

NP secretary-general Stoffel van der Merwe said Dr Buthelezi had based his decision to withdraw from discussions with the Government on incomplete information.

The summit was intended to bring the country closer to peace and a resumption of multi-party negotiations. It was not aimed at the exclusion of any other role-players.

Dr van der Merwe said Dr Buthelezi had been informed and consulted in preparation for Saturday's meeting.

Some of the hostels to be fenced were controlled by the ANC. The understanding on dangerous weapons was based on Goldstone Commission recommendations and a report by the United Nations Secretary-General, both of which were accepted by Dr Buthelezi.

The understanding reached with the ANC on constitutional matters did not go beyond the consensus reached at Codesa, to which the IFP had been party, Dr van der Merwe said.

George Bartlett, Natal NP leader, said his party shared the same objectives for Natal and KwaZulu. "Let's talk," he added.

Dr Buthelezi is to hold a series of meetings with leaders of Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and QwaQwa, and to hold mass meetings in all parts of South Africa to consult people on the Record of Understanding.

The NP and IFP are locked in a continual love-hate relationship.

Yesterday Dr Buthelezi displayed much anger towards President de Klerk when he addressed a Press conference in Durban.

When the two met on September 17, President de Klerk "was very upset", Dr Buthelezi said.

"He said many times I had hurt him and complained that I did not trust him."

Dr Buthelezi described President de Klerk's response at the meeting to his concern about Umkhonto we Sizwe as "limp".

Dr Buthelezi said he would be proved right for opposing the Record, and President de Klerk wrong for signing it, just as Mr P.W. Botha had been proved wrong over the Tricameral system and Dr Buthelezi had been proved right for opposing it.

Rejecting a blanket ban on the carrying of weapons, Dr Buthelezi said it was expecting too much of the police to look to them to implement the prohibition.

THE DAILY NEWS 29-9-92

Inkatha organiser shot dead and beheaded

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

INKATHA Freedom Party organiser Bheka Phoswa (42), shot dead and decapitated near Richmond with nine others on Saturday, was to have been a key witness in a murder trial of African National Congress men from the district, the IFP said in a statement here.

Three groups of men moved into the Gengeshe area about 4.30am after allegedly gathering near Sappi hostels in the adjacent forest areas, the IFP said.

They began burning homes of IFP members. They erected barricades along the only road into the area at three different points to prevent vehicles coming in or leaving.

About 5.30am they attacked a group of IFP members who had gathered to try to defend the area.

A witness said that the attackers used military tactics to drive the IFP supporters into a pre-determined killing zone, which was raked with firing that killed nine men.

The group looted houses and burned two cars belonging to IFP leader Ndabasbuso Phoswa who was in Durban. Eight huts belonging to the family of Mr Phoswa were destroyed and eight other huts were destroyed.

Telephone lines were cut.

The group removed licensed firearms from the defenders — a 9mm pistol, a .38 Special revolver and a pump-action shotgun.

One of the alleged attackers, known as Butcha Mbanjwe, was shot dead. The attackers tried to remove his body by dragging it away in a blanket, but left it.

The IFP says that the continued killing of IFP leaders and supporters in well-executed military-style killings was directly linked to the continued existence of Umkonto we Sizwe and the proliferation of arms caches and the unwillingness of the Government to face the issue.

Daily News 29-9-92

Daily News 29-9-92

DP bid to set up centrist movement

Alternative to NP and ANC planned

CENTRIST politicians are working behind the scenes towards the formation of an alternative mega-movement which will oppose the giants, the National Party and African National Congress.

This was confirmed by Mr Kobus Jordaan (DP, Umhlanga) who said his party had been conferring with others about a centrist alliance. "We've been talking to a series of people," he said.

"We are working behind the scenes to make it happen," he told a news conference yesterday. The intention was that the DP would become part of such a formation, he said.

Mr Jordaan indicated that newspaper speculation about former Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert making a comeback to active politics with the creation of such a movement had caught the DP's attention. But he said the leadership of a centrist group would have to be black, better reflecting the reality of South Africa.

Politics was in foment, he said, and "a lot of water has to

flow into the ocean before certain things can happen". The time was not quite ripe for a new movement at this stage.

Mr Jordaan, chairman of the DP's reconstruction and transformation committee in Natal, said the DP would not wait for the new grouping. "We're going full steam ahead to mobilise support. If the other grouping comes about, yes, so much the better. But we are not sitting back in the meantime."

The DP was therefore "getting off its backside" and readying itself for an election. This required reshaping the party in Natal and other provinces, and amassing a regional political war-chest of R15 million. Five million rands of that was possible through moderate contributions from existing members, and the balance could be solicited from businesses, new members and overseas sources.

The party had examined itself: "We are not shying away from the fact that there are inadequacies at the moment," he said, producing a strategy docu-

ment which listed several strengths and weaknesses and constituted a hard look at itself.

Researched estimates were that the DP could, on its own, draw 15% of Natal/KwaZulu voters. "If the new party of the centre gets off the ground we believe 30% is not beyond our reach," he added.

As part of its "going for growth" campaign, the DP in Natal is considering the amalgamation of two existing coastal and inland regions into one provincial entity. It is also debating the creation of five sub-regions.

The rebuilding committee has also recommended the abolition of present DP organisation according to tricameral constituencies, and the replacement of constituency committees with branch committees.

It further proposed earliest closure of offices at inappropriate localities and establishment of advice clinics which should, as membership and funding grew, become permanent centres.

The two existing Natal regions would formally consider the proposals on October 5 and 6, Mr Jordaan said.

ALAN DUNN
Political Editor

Enthusiasm for De Klerk on the wane

BLACK PRESS

Dennis Pather



LAST week saw the end of the third year since President F.W. de Klerk took over the reins of power, and although already hailed as the most aggressive reformer of all NP leaders, not everyone appears convinced he is the man to lead South Africa towards eventual democracy.

The SOWETAN said FW was no longer the "Comrade de Klerk" many activists once enthused about. Negotiations had stalled for a long period and the country was slowly sliding towards anarchy.

The problem, the newspaper said, was that the Nationalists wanted only their version of democracy to prevail.

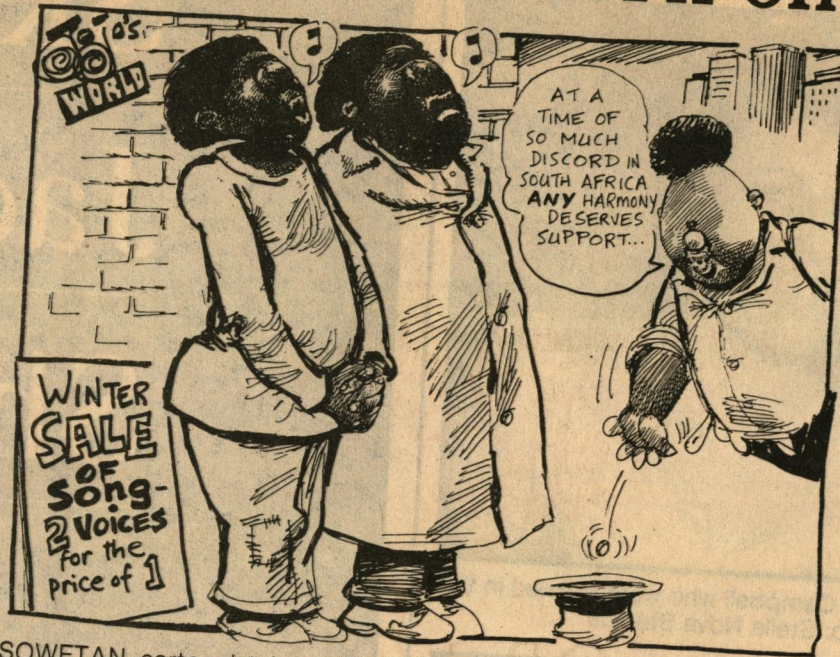
"They either had to be the new government, or control government if they lost the elections."

The same had happened with his predecessors, P.W. Botha and the late John Vorster, both of whom merely tinkered with apartheid, scrapped a number of laws, but still succeeded in leaving the status quo intact.

"What is striking is that whites are also backtracking as it becomes evident that if De Klerk goes the whole distance, they lose their privileged status."

The SOWETAN said there was now no turning back. What had started on February 2, 1990, could no longer be reversed.

"President de Klerk still has the opportunity to break with the past



SOWETAN cartoonist Len Sak is on leave, and the newspaper has been publishing some of his previous efforts until he returns. Here's one offering that's fairly topical.

and bring in true change.
"He must understand majority rule does not need white supervision."

A WARNING to the House of Delegates from The LEADER this week: desist from introducing fees at Indian schools or you will face the wrath of the community.

In an editorial, the newspaper says school fees, already a harsh reality for parents of pupils in House of Assembly schools, will not save the HoD education department from its problems over reduced funding.

It was totally wrong for the HoD to have accepted "unjust" cuts on its budget anyway.

"We say this because our community is saving the authorities millions of

rand in capital expenditure in making our community-built schools available to the HoD free of any rentals."

All children attending HoD schools had a right to free and compulsory education — for so long the sole preserve of white children only.

"The HoD must be stopped from continuing to play the role of being the instrument of oppression of children in their own controlled schools," said The LEADER.

THE SOWETAN sent out an urgent message to the ANC last week: halt all marches on homeland governments, they are not worth the price being paid.

The newspaper points to the 34 peo-

ple killed in the aftermath of the march on Bisho, and said: the people who died have families who have to bear the suffering.

Now, threats to march on Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu have evoked reckless and irresponsible war talk from these homelands, giving the impression that respect for life has been lost.

The SOWETAN says the ANC should instead exert pressure on Pretoria where the real power lies.

"These homelands will then fall like tenpins.

"Their budgets are funded by Pretoria and it goes without saying that without funds from this source, cars would not have enough gas to take ministers to their offices."

The ANC should concentrate on getting negotiations going and these homelands "will be brought to heel".

□□□

THE Natal Witness ECHO has bemoaned the fact that milk now costs more than petrol.

The price of petrol is set at R1,43 a litre while milk, depending on where it is bought, can cost anywhere between R1,86 and R2,60 litre.

The newspaper said a snap poll showed most ECHO readers were perplexed.

"Petrol, after all, is pumped from deep out of the earth in the Middle East before it is transported by ship to South Africa. Then it is distributed by tankers to filling stations across the country.

"Milk on the other hand comes from cows on farms not even 10km away."

Makes you think, doesn't it?

□□□

LATEST (from the SOWETAN) on anti-Aids graffiti in Johannesburg: "Don't womanise — condomise!"

No time for point-scoring

PAINFUL compromises and the triumph they produced for negotiations fast soured when IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi abruptly withdrew from the talks process at hearing the weekend news of the government and ANC striking a deal. It was entirely predictable: political forces are so polarised in South Africa these days that one group's satisfaction is another's distress. Make one side happy, and the other instantly becomes unhappy. That is the lamentable state of our politics.

Now time must be spent, and the media spotlight focused, on Dr Buthelezi. President de Klerk somehow has to woo him back to the negotiations table.

This circuitous route will be Dr Buthelezi's way of hammering home the point — with which we entirely agree — that there can be no settlement for South Africa without him and the IFP, for they are principal players. But when will our politicians learn that there is a more effective way of progressing towards agreement than the well worn path of protest-and-be-wooded? Shaka Day no doubt called for some tough political rhetoric, but had Dr Buthelezi been able to hold his thunderous response for a few hours, he would have heard his concerns at IFP exclusion from talks addressed indirectly but effectively by both President de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela.

Both declared very publicly that "nothing can be resolved without the involvement of other political parties". Mr Mandela would not say so out loud because he too is a politician, but he was plainly referring to the IFP as the principal among "other parties".

Dr Buthelezi is thus thundering away at something readily conceded on prime-time television by his opponents. No deal is possible, on the securing of single-quarters hostels, bearing of cultural weapons, or any issue of national importance, without the IFP.

This is no time for angling for political gains. It is the hour for statesmen to rise above that and rescue this beleaguered country.



CHRIS HANI
Warning to bank

Redistribution of wealth is advocated

SIR. — Islam, through the venerable institution of Zakaat, a Quranic ordinance, advocates the redistribution of wealth as a means of social upliftment of the poor.

Chris Hani, in his address to the Islamic Bank, warns that redistribution will be implemented in a democratic South Africa. So what is the big deal? Are those that are vehemently opposed to redistribution of wealth the self-same people guilty of exploitation and oppression during the dark ages of apartheid?

SABER AHMED JAZBHAY
Qualbert

South Africa was the winner at the summit

SOUTH AFRICA emerged as the winner at Saturday's summit on violence between President F.W. de Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela — their first meeting since Codesa 2.

Instead of scoring party political points, both men looked for ways to begin a process of national reconciliation.

As President de Klerk said: "It is fundamentally important that we make reconciliation in our country a deed and move away from that only being a goal."

Both sides were determined not to score political points and the meeting seemed to have taken place in the constructive spirit of searching for a way to take the country out of the present constitutional and economic mess.

Mr Mandela had set the tone in remarks two weeks ago and repeated his sentiments in these words before the start of the almost nine-hour meeting at the World Trade Centre: "The ANC has not come here to claim victories. We have come to tackle earnestly the problems facing our country. We must emerge with a firm resolve to clear the path to a new and democratic order. South Africa must be the winner."

But, objectively, the ANC certainly seemed to have got more out of it. Most of the agreements reached — the undertakings on the release of remaining political prisoners, security measures of hostels and the banning of dangerous weapons in public — were responses to demands laid down by the ANC after its national executive committee broke off talks on June 23.

But on the hostels and the weapons issues, the Government was not really making new concessions — rather it was implementing agreements reached last year.

The Government got one important concession, although only in rather vague form, the ANC's undertaking to review its programme of mass action.

In agreeing to release all remaining ANC prisoners — including hard cases such as Robert McBride — the Government was giving away a lot.

It emerged that the Government was still trying to effect a general amnesty which would cover its own officials — although the ANC had not agreed to this. The summit reflected the emerging realisation that constitutional negotiations cannot succeed until the problem of violence has been addressed.

It also reflected the lesson learned at the breakdown of Codesa 2 — that multi-lateral talks cannot hope to succeed unless the two main players agree on the fundamentals.

Both leaders stressed that lasting peace would only be achieved once an interim government and a constitution-making body were in place.

On that score, the summit laid a "firm basis" to proceed with negotiations.

Significantly, Codesa 2 did not deadlock on the issue of violence. It did break down on constitutional differences between the ANC and Government.

There is a growing understanding that until the two key players — the ANC and Government — resolve their differences on transitional issues, it is useless to call multi-party talks.

However, the violence summit was an important step on the way to breaking the Codesa 2 deadlock and to reconvene multilateral discussions.

Commenting on the timescale for a Codesa 3, Mr de Klerk said "the sooner the better", while Mr Mandela replied: "Time is of the essence."

The purpose of the summit was not to be inclusive. It was the product of bilateral meetings between the ANC and the Government, Mr de Klerk said.

The meeting agreed that the summit "has laid a basis for the resumption of the negotiation process."

The ANC delegation told the Government it would recommend to its national executive committee that formal negotiations should be resumed.

The Record of Understanding signed by President de Klerk and Mr Mandela, dealt with five basic issues, interim or transitional arrangements, hostels, dangerous weapons, release of prisoners, and the ANC's strategy of mass action.

New agreements reached on interim government were that a constitution-making body draft a new constitution in a fixed time, have adequate deadlock-breaking mechanism, and be elected within a set time.

Although the Government insists it has already released those political prisoners falling within guidelines agreed to with the ANC, it nonetheless agreed to the phased release of remaining prisoners identified by the ANC who had committed their offences with a political motive on or before October 8, 1990.

ESTHER WAUGH and PETER FABRICIUS assess the achievements of Saturday's summit on violence between President F.W. de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The Government holds that all those who have committed similar offences but who have not been charged and sentenced should also be indemnified.

This was tantamount to a general amnesty; the ANC did not agree to it and it was agreed it should be discussed in bilateral discussions.

The Government undertook to fence 28 hostels and "implement access control". The Government and the ANC will meet at least once a month to review these measures.

Progress will be reported to the Goldstone Commission and the National Peace Secretariat and UN observers may witness progress.

The Government agreed to issue a proclamation within weeks to prohibit the carrying and display of dangerous weapons at all public occasions countrywide.

Exceptions may be granted by retired judges who will be appointed for the purpose. They will follow guidelines being prepared by the Goldstone Commission.

In view of these agreements, the ANC undertook urgently to review its current campaign of mass action and reaffirmed its commitment to the National Peace Accord.

The two sides agreed to meet again to address the following outstanding issues, creating a climate of free political activity, repressive/security legislation, covert operations and special forces, and violence.

In its own terms, the summit must be considered a success. Its main problem was that it did not include a key player in the violence — the Inkatha Freedom Party.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's instant and vehement denunciation of the Record of Understanding and suspension of talks with the Government, emphatically made this point.

WASHINGTON AND THE WORLD

Year later, Haiti situation

Amnesty for 150 in S. Africa



By John Parkin, AP

FREEDOM: Mthethleli Mncube, an African National Congress member sentenced to death for 11 killings, greets relatives Monday after his release from the central prison in Pretoria. Under an accord between South Africa's white government and the ANC, 150 political prisoners are being released; 300 others could be freed by Nov. 15. Also freed: white supremacists.

Killers, for Apartheid and Against It, Are Set Free

By BILL KELLER

Special to The New York Times

PRETORIA, South Africa, Sept. 28 — When he was still a policeman and not yet a mass murderer, Barend Strydom once stole a black man's head from the scene of a highway wreck and posed for a snapshot of himself, the white avenger, holding the grisly prop aloft in one hand and a butcher's knife in the other.

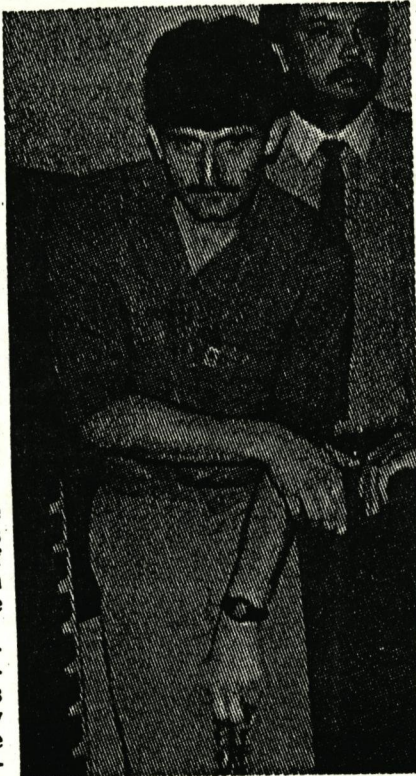
On his big day, however, Mr. Strydom eschewed the knife for a 9-millimeter pistol. He walked into the crowded lunch-hour streets of downtown Pretoria in November 1988, smiling as he methodically shot every black person he encountered. He hit 22, killing 7, before a security guard overwhelmed him.

Today Mr. Strydom, 27, walked free after serving less than four years of his multiple life sentences, a beneficiary of a process he has always regarded with contempt: reconciliation between the races.

Mr. Strydom was freed to help balance the release of anti-apartheid guerrillas who began pouring out of jails over the weekend after a Saturday meeting between President F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress.

He was, it seems, Mr. de Klerk's way of demonstrating that the Government would be evenhanded in its effort to bury the past.

About 150 prisoners convicted of serious crimes in the war against apartheid have been freed, with a few hundred more promised their liberty by mid-November.



Barend Strydom, left, a convicted mass murderer shown at a 1988 court appearance, was among prisoners released in Pretoria yesterday as a result of a general amnesty agreement between the South



African Government and the African National Congress. Mthetheleli Mncube, right, who had been sentenced to death for 11 killings, was greeted by unidentified relatives after his release.

Mr. de Klerk said the amnesty would be extended to all crimes committed before October 1990 that can be construed as politically motivated, including acts committed by Government officials and others who have never been charged.

The slate-clearing has given South Africans of both races occasion to revisit their nightmares from the years of race war.

The most notorious of the anti-apartheid terrorists freed today was Robert McBride, who detonated a car bomb outside a crowded bar in 1986 in hopes of killing off-duty army officers. He killed three civilian women instead.

Mr. McBride was greeted as a liberation hero outside his prison in Durban by an ecstatic crowd of African National Congress leaders and supporters.

A few hours before Mr. Strydom slipped out of Pretoria Central Prison, he was preceded by Mthetheleli Mncube, an articulate young congress warrior who helped set fatal land mines in the Northern Transvaal.

Photographs by Associated Press

Brighter prospect for South Africa

By Christopher Munnion in Johannesburg

PROSPECTS for an end to the cycle of violence in South Africa brightened after weekend talks between Mr Nelson Mandela and President de Klerk despite the Zulu pull-out from the Codesa negotiations.

During their summit in Johannesburg, the African National Congress leader and Mr de Klerk reached an agreement paving the way for a resumption of the Codesa (Convention for a Democratic South Africa) talks on a new constitution and the establishment of an interim government of national unity.

Pretoria agreed to release prisoners deemed by the ANC to be political; to fence off and secure 20 migrant worker hostels in Transvaal and to enact legislation banning weapons in public.

In return, the ANC has agreed to review its programme of mass action, the series of strikes, demonstrations and protest marches which led to the massacre at Bisho, the Ciskei capital.

After their talks, Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela posed for cameras shaking hands and back-slapping, resuming the relationship which ended in acrimony when the ANC quit the Codesa process three months ago. They said full bilateral negotiations would be resumed and all

channels of communication re-opened.

Mr de Klerk said sufficient progress had been made in clearing obstacles "to put two of the major role players back on the road to negotiation". Mr Mandela said he would recommend to the ANC executive that it should approve a return to Codesa urgently.

Pre-summit haggling had centred on the release of political prisoners, notably three men claiming allegiance to the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, who had been convicted of bombing attacks on civilians.

Finally, the government agreed to release prisoners it said were guilty of "atrocious and morally inexcusable crimes" in the spirit of reconciliation.

Some were released before the summit started, and by the end of this week about 450 men and women will have been freed.

No mention was made of any agreement on an across-the-board amnesty. The government has been pressing the ANC for an amnesty to include members of the security forces who may have been involved in political assassinations. The ANC has refused, its hardliners preferring to talk of Nuremberg-style trials when it comes to power.

THE CITIZEN, THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

SA faces bloodbath if leaders don't talk: DP

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — South Africa faces a bloodbath unless State President De Klerk, Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi worked together to end violence and resume negotiations, the Democratic Party warned yesterday.

With decreasing confidence in the three principal leaders, the country was drifting closer to civil war, said Dr Zach de Beer, DP leader.

The assassination of Mr Reggie Hadebe, deputy leader of the ANC in the Natal Midlands, following shortly on the killing of 30 people at the weekend, was a grim warning that South Africa's option for a peaceful resolution was being increasingly narrowed.

"While political leaders delay the negotiation process, people continue to be killed.

"The National Peace Committee, which the DP strongly supports, is preparing a meeting of all political leaders. But it is to be regretted that a tragedy like this should be required to trigger such a meeting.

"The DP urges all political leaders to use this opportunity to focus on how to alleviate further violence by resuming negotiations as speedily as possible.

"Any further delays move us closer to civil war."

Dr De Beer said a recent poll indicated decreasing confidence in Mr De Klerk, Mr Mandela and Dr Buthelezi. They

should heed this finding.

"A meeting between all political leaders is not enough. A shift in focus is urgently required among all political parties.

"Priority must be given to greater responsiveness to the grievances and demands of the people. Agreements among leaders are fruitless if they are not translated to and accepted by the people," added Dr De Beer.

Mr Colin Eglu, chairman of the DP caucus and former party leader, also warned that the country now faced one of the greatest challenges in its history.

South Africa would have to achieve reconciliation, or it would see its future promise replaced by "a bloodbath which will make Lebanon look like a haven of tranquillity".

THE CITIZEN, THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

Hadebe: IFP is 'disturbed'

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday said it was "very disturbed" by Tuesday's ambush murder of African National Congress Natal Midlands leader Mr Reggie Hadebe.

"Though he was no friend of the IFP, we abhor this senseless killing," the IFP said in a

statement.

The IFP added that despite intense provocation, it had always rejected the use of violence as a political strategy.

The IFP also suggested that people refrain from speculating about the identity of

those responsible for Mr Hadebe's death.

"It should be noted in this regard that the attempted assassination of Hadebe just two months ago was the result of inter-ANC fighting in Pietermaritzburg between comrades and MK," the IFP statement said. — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN, THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

JOC denies link to death of ANC man

KINGWILLIAMS-TOWN. — Security forces in the Border area yesterday denied involve-

ment in the violent death of African National Congress member Jackson Lufefe on Tuesday night.

The ANC Border region claimed Mr Lufefe, an ANC Ciskei executive committee member, was attacked and shot at his Quzini home by men claiming to be members of Ciskei military ruler Brig Oupa Gqozo's African Democratic Movement.

Campaign

ANC Border region spokesman Mcebisi Bata earlier accused the Ciskei

Government and South African security forces of harassment and of attacking homes of ANC supporters as part of a joint terror campaign.

According to a statement by the joint security operations centre (JOC) in Kingwilliamstown it was only on Wednesday morning that the South African Defence Force learned of the death of Mr Lufefe.

Solution

The JOC also denied involvement in the claimed burning of five houses belonging to ANC supporters in the Ciskei and East London areas in the past 24 hours.

In its reaction to ANC claims, the African Democratic Movement said in a statement signed by secretary-general T.L. Linda: "The African Democratic Movement is a peaceful movement and resolves to be part of the solution and not part of the problem." — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN, THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

Hadebe: ANC claim Ulundi hit-list

DURBAN. — The assassination of African National Congress Natal Midlands deputy chairman Reggie Hadebe was the direct result of a hit-list emanating from Ulundi, ANC officials claimed yesterday.

Mr Hadebe (35), died when a vehicle transporting ANC officials to Pietermaritzburg from an aborted peace meeting with tribal chiefs in Ixopo was ambushed on Tuesday afternoon.

Inkatha Central Committee member Walter Felgate disputed the ANC allegations last night: "That's an absurd accusation.

"If the ANC has discovered a hit-list we find it astonishing they didn't hand it to the National Peace Committee and only talk about it after someone dies."

Meanwhile, the driver of the vehicle which was ambushed, Midlands ANC deputy secretary and attorney John Jeffery told a news conference in

Pietermaritzburg yesterday: "I have no doubt the people responsible were at that (Ixopo) meeting.

"The assassination of comrade Reggie Hadebe was a well planned ambush by trained assassins. All the facts point to this ... The Inkatha Freedom Party and the state will have to answer many questions," said Midlands ANC chairman Harry Gwala.

Mr Felgate also rejected this claim, saying the IFP did not use violence as a political means.

He said that if the ANC had information or allegations on the killing they should hand it to the correct channels, including the police and the Goldstone Commission — which will inquire into Natal violence next month.

Mr Gwala further said the National Peace Accord was in jeopardy following Mr Hadebe's murder.

He called for a review of the accord nationally in light of its failures, particularly in Natal.

Expanding on this, leaders from the ANC's three Natal regions cited several examples of the IFP's withdrawal from local peace structures in these areas.

Tuesday's failed peace meeting in Ixopo was one example, they said.

Mr Felgate explained his organisation had suspended involvement in some local structures because "our people are being killed on their way home from these meetings".

He said attacks on IFP supporters also continued while peace structures were being established.

Elaborating on their allegations against the IFP, Southern Natal chairman Mr Jeff Radebe said ANC intelligence sources had discovered a hit-list, compiled in Ulundi, of ANC leaders in Natal who were to be assassinated.

Mr Hadebe's name was included and "his assassination proves our information is correct".

The ANC leaders said the ambush required planning and accurate, reliable communication.

They explained that the car they were travelling in was not known but could have been marked at Ixopo.

"In our view the choice of the site and the clear need for communication make this a well-planned operation."

Mr Felgate, meanwhile, said the ANC's response to Mr Hadebe's murder would only exacerbate existing tensions in Natal and could lead to more violence. — Sapa.

THE CITIZEN, THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

Gunmen fire at group — one man killed

Citizen Reporter

A 56-YEAR-OLD man from Sebokeng in the Vaal Triangle was shot dead and another man critically wounded when unknown gunmen opened fire on a group of residents in the township on Tuesday night.

Vaal Triangle police liaison officer, Captain

Piet van Deventer, said three men with firearms opened fire on a group of people at a shop in Section 13 at about 7.50 pm.

Mr Jeremiah Seipei (56), was hit in the chest and killed instantly, and Mr Sipho Mosiah (33), was seriously wounded in the back. He was rushed to the Sebokeng Hospital

THE CITIZEN, THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

Buthelezi repeats call for review conference

ULUNDI. —Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has repeated his call for a national multi-party conference of review to re-evaluate the entire peace process as well as prospects for renewed constitutional negotiations.

Speaking in Ulundi during a meeting with Japan's Ambassador to South Africa, Mr Masatoshi Ohta, he said the multi-party conference was the unanimous demand of the Conference of Concerned South Africans — a group of homeland leaders and the Conservative Party — opposed to the recently signed Record of Understanding between the government and the ANC.

The document, in which the government agreed to secure migrant labour hostels and ban the carrying of dangerous weapons, should be scrutinised by the multi-party conference representing all political parties, self-governing territories and governments, Chief Buthelezi said. They should then take a democratic, multi-party decision on whether it should be accepted, amended or rejected.

He claimed the agreement was a direct attack on the IFP, the KwaZulu Government and the Zulu people, and had deepened South Africa's mistrust in the government.

A return to Codesa once the present im-

passe had been resolved was therefore inconceivable, he said.

The multi-party conference of review should deal with Codesa's shortfalls, particularly the potential for parties to entrench their private agendas irrespective of other parties' views.

Chief Buthelezi said the review conference would prevent one party being able to stall negotiations.

It would also reassess the National Peace Accord and put forward proposals to ensure that transgressors were brought to book.

The IFP leader said there was a critical need for opposing parties to reach some form of consensus on how to end Black-on-Black violence.

THE CITIZEN, THURSDAY 29 SEPTEMBER 1992

R25 000 reward for info on Hadebe killers

Citizen Reporter

A R25 000 REWARD is being offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers of African National Congress Midlands vice-chairman, Mr Reggie Hadebe.

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Gert Myburgh, has given the assurance that the killing was viewed in an extremely serious light by both the police and the government, and that everything would be done to track down the killers.

Forensic experts arrived in Richmond, Natal, yesterday to help in the investigation and examined the car in which Mr Hadebe was travelling when he and two other ANC officials were ambushed on Tuesday.

Police have also compiled a list of those who

attended Tuesday's meeting of the Local Dispute Resolution Committee, at which Mr Hadebe spoke.

Mr Hadebe, Mr John Jeffries and Mr Shakes Cele were on their way back to Pietermaritzburg when they were shot at from behind a bridge near Richmond.

Mr Hadebe died instantly, but Mr Cele was slightly injured.

Mr Myburgh said in a statement: "I must stress that Mr Hadebe's murder emphasises the need for a meeting between ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and IFP leader, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi as rapidly as possible, in order to find a political solution to the violence in especially Natal."

He said it was clear that these leaders would soon have to take concrete

steps to begin establishing a culture of tolerance between their feuding supporters if the violence was to be ended.

An Inkatha Freedom Party statement said the IFP was "very disturbed" by Mr Hadebe's murder and "though he was no friend of the IFP, we abhor this senseless killing".

The IFP suggested that people refrain from speculating about the identity of those responsible for Mr Hadebe's death.

The Star

80c PWV (90c OUTSIDE PWV, NATAL R1)

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 29 1992

Emergence of anti-ANC front feared

Washington pressures IFP

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The United States has thrown its weight behind moves to get the Inkatha Freedom Party back to the negotiating table.

This comes as the Government continues intensive efforts to woo back its estranged ally amid fears of a separatist front forming among anti-ANC homeland leaders and the Conservative Party.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi angrily broke off talks with the Government in protest against President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela's summit agreement on a constituent assembly, banning dangerous weapons, guarding hostels and releasing political prisoners.

The Star's Washington Bureau reports that the Bush administration, which has gone out of its way in the past to recognise Inkatha as a major player in negotiations, reacted swiftly to Chief Buthelezi's move.

"We regret the IFP's decision to withdraw from negotiations," a State Department spokesman said. "We urge the IFP, and all other parties, to participate fully in negotiations. They are the only hope for a peaceful resolution to the problem of violence in South Africa."

Chief Buthelezi was due to meet President de Klerk today but cancelled the meeting and will instead meet Bophuthatswana leader Lucas Mangope.

President Mangope met Mr de Klerk and members of his Cabinet yesterday and gave the impression that he was more inclined than before to keep his homeland independent, according to senior Government sources.

They believe he has been encouraged to take this position by his recent talks with the CP, by support from Ciskei's Qupa Qozo and now Chief Buthelezi's stance.

The formation of a separatist bloc had the potential "to move things in the wrong direction and make it harder to get negotiations going again", one source said.

'Betrayal'

Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht yesterday welcomed the objections by Chief Buthelezi and Brigadier Gqozo against the agreements reached on Saturday and said:

"The time has come for joint action by those who refuse to live under ANC-SACP tyranny or betrayal by the Government."

Mr de Klerk would write to Chief Buthelezi over the next few days to "calm" him and coax him back to talks, Government sources said.

And some members of the ANC's national executive committee are to lobby for a meeting between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi to win his support for the summit agreements.

A mass base, not party politics, is ANC's best option

JEREMY CRONIN

THE ANC, once more, is being bombarded with advice to change itself into a "normal political party". It is, perhaps, a mark of our provincialism that this notion should be advanced with such enthusiasm.

As it happens, world-wide and across the spectrum, the "normal" party political form is the subject of considerable review or, often, simple disdain. Why?

Let's first dispose with a few local themes. It is simply nonsense to argue that the ANC will have to be a political party to fight elections. There are countless examples of broad political movements participating in electoral politics, from India's Congress to the FSLN in Nicaragua or the Gaullists in France.

Most of those who are arguing that the ANC should move from being a national liberation movement see this as a quick-fix for four specific concerns. If the ANC becomes a political party, they reason, it will:

- ☐ Have to disband MK;
- ☐ No longer get special international funding as a liberation movement;
- ☐ Have to end its distinctive, overlapping alliance with the SACP; and
- ☐ Have to end its involvement in mass action.

If you are hostile to the ANC, these are compelling reasons to advocate a radical change.

However, as far as the first two matters go, the organisational character of the ANC is incidental. What is central is speedy progress towards democratic transition. With an interim government of national unity in place, MK will have to be integrated into a new, representative army. With an interim government, special funding for one component of that government must surely fall away.

The alliance with the SACP and the question of mass action, however, belong to a wider discussion.

We stand on the threshold of multiparty democracy. That will be an enormous advance, which we must cherish and safeguard. But we must not delude ourselves that regular, multiparty elections are, on their own, the final word in democracy.

In the last US presidential election George Bush won what was described as a "landslide victory". He certainly demolished his Democratic rival, but only a paltry 27% of potential voters cast their votes for Bush. As Martin Wattenberg writes: "For nearly three decades the American public has been drifting steadily away from the two major parties... the parties are now perceived with almost complete indifference by a large proportion of the population." (The Decline of American Political Parties 1952-1980).

The Ross Perot phenomenon, referendums in western Europe, the Greens Initiative in Germany, the anti-party politics of the pro-democracy movements in eastern Europe — all of these, and many more contradictory and disparate developments, indicate a growing unease with "normal party politics" in many parts of the world.

There can be no doubt that the bureaucratic communist parties of eastern Europe alienated their constituencies. But, admittedly to a different degree, the parliamentary parties of the West have also increasingly alienated their own broad constituencies.

These parties — moderate, left or conservative — have tended to become oligarchies narrowly focused on the hoopla of winning elections; or

on maintaining themselves in office. More and more, they have become self-serving bureaucracies not organisations fine-tuned to respond sensitively and rapidly to the needs of broad constituencies.

One of the first major symptoms of a dissatisfaction with this party-centred politics was the explosions of 1968. "There have only been two world revolutions," write Arrighi *et al* (Antisystemic Movements). "One took place in 1848. The second took place in 1968. Both were historic failures. Both transformed the world."

The year 1848 saw a struggle for popular sovereignty — "both within the nation (down with autocracy) and of the nations (self-determination)". 1848 established two lineages. The one was socialist, 1848 was the year The Communist Manifesto was written. The eventual social democratic and communist variants of the socialist lineage both trace themselves to this time. The other lineage, descending directly from 1848, runs down to Bandung and the Non-Aligned Movement. It is the lineage of the national liberation movement. Both these lineages gave rise to parties and movements centred on the struggle for state power.

1968 saw the emergence of a wide variety of new, or renovated social movements — students, black power, anti-racist, women, sexual preference, anti-war, environmental groups, and new trade unions. The year began with one of the high points of the older 1848 tradition, the Tet Offensive in Saigon (combining both the communist and the national liberation lineages).

But 1968 was much more about social movements that were less focused on state power. The epicentres of 1968 were not just the campuses, ghettos and red belt industrial suburbs of North America and of western and southern Europe; 1968 was also Mexico City, Tokyo and Prague. The relationship of these new social movements to political organisations and parties was, and has since been, complex and often fraught.

In some cases, like the German Greens, they have themselves launched into electoral politics. In Brazil several social movements and political tendencies united in a front formation called the Workers' Party (and nearly won the last presidential election). But in most cases these social movements exist (where they still persist) in a marginalised way, outside of "normal" politics.

In SA we have a relatively unique situation. To understand this we need

to remind ourselves of things we seldom, given our provincialism, notice.

In the long-standing ANC/SACP alliance we have the major lineages of 1848. But in the broad ANC-led alliance we also have 1968. For us, 1968 was 1973 (the Durban strikes) and 1976. The union and mass democratic formations that emerged out of the struggles of the past two decades belong in many profound ways to the lineage of the new social movements. But here they found their way, generally speaking and in the special circumstances of SA, into the broad ANC fold.

Our first elections should be for a constitution-making body. To write a democratic constitution we need to aggregate these forces (nationalist, socialist, mass democratic) without drowning out the fertile and counterbalancing plurality of tendencies they represent.

Beyond first elections our country will confront enormous tasks of reconstruction, nation-building and reconciliation. We will need an effective central government. But wide-scale alienation from the political process will be a disaster. We will also need strong, critically supportive grassroots involvement. Such involvement is also the best antidote to all the predictable tendencies towards bureaucratisation — both in the political organisations and in the state itself.

The collective energies that have emerged in the rolling mass action over the past decade-and-a-half are not a liability for the future, but a real asset. These energies, which have been largely oppositional, need to become increasingly developmental — mass mobilisation for adult literacy or for rural reconstruction, for example.

Once more, the name of the game will be aggregating, not homogenising, a plurality of forces. The ANC, whether for elections or for reconstruction, must remain a mass-based, mobilising, broad national liberation movement.

☐ Cronin is a member of the ANC national executive committee and the SACP central committee.

Hadebe assassination 'may be linked to probe'

THE assassination of ANC Natal Midlands deputy treasurer Reggie Hadebe could be linked to an investigation he was conducting with ANC intelligence into the military training of Inkatha members, ANC northern Natal liaison officer Bongani Msomi said yesterday.

Hadebe said in an interview last week he had new information proving Inkatha members were being

RAY HARTLEY

given military training in Natal. He said many had been brought in to destabilise the ANC in the region.

Asked for details, he said he was still compiling the information.

He said the "nature of the war" in Natal was changing, with the number of hit squad attacks increasing.

"The temperature is heating up. We see an escalation

of violence, but we are not really surprised. It is just a continuation of the general pattern.

"Throughout Natal there is military training of Inkatha people. They are training people and arming them for attacks against us.

"Violence is the regional strategy of the regime and Inkatha. When there are prospects of a peaceful settlement, there is an escalation of violence," he said.

Hadebe described a meeting with Inkatha to defuse tensions over a possible march on Ulundi as "a bit out of the question".

"We need to start by intensifying local actions against KwaZulu. There's no question of head office trying to postpone (a march) indefinitely.

"All accept that the ANC is a factor in Natal that cannot be wished away."

He said violence was being deliberately shifted back to Natal from the Transvaal because of the effects of international attention on the Boipatong massacre in June.

The ANC claimed earlier this year that 36 Renamo soldiers had been transported into Natal, with the co-operation of the SAP, to undermine ANC efforts to march on Ulundi.

The claims prompted an investigation by the head of the Goldstone commission's special investigative

unit in Natal, Major Frank Dutton.

A well-placed source said yesterday the investigation was making good progress but it was too early to say whether or not the claims were accurate.

Inkatha has repeatedly denied it has any links with Renamo or is involved in the military training of its members.

ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday paid tribute to Hadebe.

"We mourn his death. We will always be inspired by his life and pledge to continue the struggle to a new SA he would be proud of."

The message was sent by telegram to Hadebe's wife, who is expecting her sixth child.

DP leader Zach de Beer said Hadebe's assassination was "a grim warning to all South Africans that our option for a peaceful solution is being increasingly narrowed".

BUSINESS DAY, THURSDAY 29 SEPT. 1992

Attacked for living in the 'wrong' area

MARITZBURG — Beauty Ngcobe, a 46-year-old Inkatha supporter whose husband was gunned down in front of her three years ago, allegedly by ANC activists, endures attacks on her house in Imbali township, 10km from Maritzburg, almost every night.

Her crime is to live in an ANC area of Imbali.

But she is stuck in a vicious cycle, as her house, pockmarked with bullet holes, is unsellable.

Beauty says one Friday in September, township ANC activists threw a hand grenade onto her roof while she was eating dinner with her five children, aged between four and 22.

The grenade rolled off, and exploded behind the house's side wall.

"They pay kids to do it," says Dennis, Beauty's 18-year-old son.

"The ANC tsotisis approach kids who have nothing, give them a grenade or an AK-47 and say, 'Here, if you kill so-and-so we'll give you R50. So the kids do it.'"

Dennis says he holds no bitterness towards his fellow Zulus, and that he hopes for a time when he can live in peace with his neighbours.

During a night spent with the Ngcobe family in Im-

ball, the house was shot at several times and stoned once — normal procedure for a Friday night, according to the family.

The allegations and counter-allegations of the ANC and Inkatha seemed like the distant rhetoric of politicians.

Many of the people who are dying in Natal have little passion for politics.

Like the Ngcobes they differ from their enemies only nominally, by virtue of a name: "Inkatha" or "ANC".

Dennis Ngcobe, in spite of being an Inkatha member, was fond of Reggie Hadebe, whom he said had strived vainly for peace in the region.

"It's not Reggie, or even (ANC President Nelson) Mandela who orders the fighting. It's the tsotisis right here," he said.

ANC regional executive member Hadebe died after being shot in an ambush on Tuesday. — Sapa-AFP.

BUSINESS DAY, THURSDAY 29 SEPT. 1992

Cabinet reshuffle helps negotiators

DURBAN — President F W de Klerk reacted last night to the retirement of State Affairs Minister Gerrit Viljoen by announcing a reshuffle of his Cabinet designed to ease the workload of key negotiators.

The chief beneficiary of the shuffle will be Leon Wessels, who drops his Local Government and National Housing portfolios — an obvious indication that he is to play an increasingly prominent role in negotiations. He will retain the important Manpower portfolio.

Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Tertius Delpoit will assume the mantle of Local Government Minister — and become the only new face in the Cabinet. Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer will have the National Housing

Political Staff

portfolio added to his load.

De Klerk did not announce a replacement for Viljoen and it appears the specially created portfolio will be dropped.

Deputy National Health Minister Fanus Schoeman will replace Delpoit in the Deputy Constitutional Development job and will also be Communication Deputy Minister — a move designed to lighten the load of Constitutional Development and Communications Minister Roelf Meyer, government's top negotiator.

Brentwood MP Boy Geldenhuys will be the only new face among the Deputy Ministers when he takes over the National

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Cabinet

Health job vacated by Schoeman.

Deputy Minister Glen Carelse would devote his attention full time to National Housing, De Klerk announced.

In his statement last night, De Klerk said Ministers most closely involved in the negotiation process "will continue to maintain this involvement despite their full ministerial portfolio".

However, he said the reshuffle had been made "in the light of the increasing de-

□ From Page 1

mands of the negotiation process".

There has been increasing speculation recently that several older Ministers could retire following the passage through Parliament of legislation doing away with the need for by-elections. This could allow fresh talent to be brought into the Cabinet.

De Klerk dismissed speculation that the passing of legislation giving him the power to scrap own affairs departments would give rise to moves among the Ministers' Councils as "premature".

Renamo involvement alleged

Desperate push for Natal peace meeting

NATIONAL peace committee chairman John Hall is shuttling between Johannesburg and Ulundi in a desperate bid to convince ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to meet to discuss spiralling violence in Natal.

Tensions were kept high yesterday with the ANC charging that murdered ANC official Reggie Hadebe was killed because of an investigation he was conducting into Inkatha military training in the region — a claim Inkatha has strongly denied.

National peace committee spokesman Val Pauquet said Hall had been trying to resolve a peace accord dispute between Mandela and Buthelezi — the last obstacle to a meeting between the two leaders.

The dispute arose after Mandela described Inkatha as a government surrogate during a speech to the UN.

According to Pauquet, Hall was scheduled to meet Mandela in Johannesburg yesterday and Buthelezi today.

She said the convening of a summit of peace accord signatories was a top priority, given the deepening crisis in Natal.

ANC northern Natal spokesman Bongani Msomi said Hadebe and ANC intelligence officials had investigated alleged Renamo and KwaZulu Police involvement in the training of Inkatha members.

Inkatha Transvaal official Themba Khoza denied the claim and said the ANC was desperately trying to find causes for Hadebe's murder.

Msomi alleged Hadebe had managed to establish that:

□ KwaZulu Police were training Inkatha members at Mandleni camp near Ulundi;

**WILSON ZWANE and
RAY HARTLEY**

□ KwaZulu chiefs had each been asked to send 20 young men to the camp for military training, after which they returned to their areas;

□ Renamo was helping to teach guerrilla warfare skills.

Khoza denied that Mandleni camp was being used for military purposes. Mandleni was a youth camp which taught community development skills, he said.

He said Inkatha continued to believe MK was responsible for Saturday's AK-47 killing of more than 20 Umbumbulu residents.

ANC Midlands leader Harry Gwala claimed yesterday that Hadebe was on an Inkatha hit list compiled in Ulundi, Sapa reports.

Inkatha central committee member Walter Felgate dismissed the allegation.

Gwala also said the national peace accord was in jeopardy following Hadebe's murder. He called for a review of the accord nationally in light of its failures, particularly in Natal.

The ANC's three Natal regions cited several examples of Inkatha's withdrawal from local peace structures.

Felgate said his organisation had suspended involvement in some local structures because "our people are being killed on their way home from these meetings".

The Natal crisis topped the agenda at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, but at the time of going to press it was not known what government had decided.

Police spokesman Burger van Rooyen

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Natal

said troop reinforcements would be sent to unrest flashpoints, where more than 50 people have been killed since the weekend.

Police yesterday offered a R25 000 reward for information about Hadebe's murder. Deputy Law and Order Minister Gert Myburgh said a special investigation team had been formed to probe the killing.

In an earlier statement, Inkatha condemned the killing of Hadebe, saying although he was "no friend of Inkatha", his assassination was to be deplored.

In another development, ANC southern Natal regional organiser Bheki Cele said the controversial planned protest march on Ulundi would definitely take place before the year-end.

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DP leader Zach de Beer said Buthelezi, Mandela and President FW de Klerk should "heed the findings of a recent poll indicating decreasing confidence" in them.

"The DP urges all political leaders to use this opportunity to focus on how to alleviate further violence by resuming negotiations as speedily as possible: any further delays move us closer to civil war."

□ Our Durban correspondent reports that KwaZulu MP David Ntombela said he survived an assassination attempt when his car was shot at near Maritzburg on Wednesday afternoon.

No-one was injured in the incident, which Ntombela said was the latest in a series of attempts on his life.

● See Page 3