

Daily News
15 Sept. 1993

Amused by the ANC's garbled double-speak

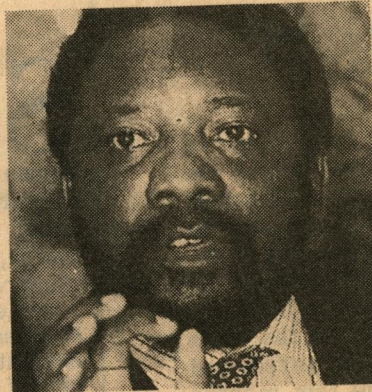
SIR — I was more amused than outraged to learn from that smooth talking luminary of the ANC, Cyril Ramaphosa, that the detentions, tortures and murders were attributable to the "evils of apartheid"!

His convoluted thinking and "double-speak" really defies description. But I suppose some useful idiots will believe him.

If the ANC are a "democratic liberation" organisation as they loudly claim to be, why was it necessary in the first place to incarcerate anyone in "detention centres"? Surely their stated objective is to free people and not to terrorise them?

The truth of the matter is that they are only interested in seizing power — by any means, fair or foul — and do not tolerate criticism or dissent; this is an inherent feature of "African democracy", which is far removed from "Western democracy" which the civilised world understands, and which the ANC/SACP are trying very hard to pass off as one and the same thing.

Perhaps more amusing is the disciplinary action which might, or



CYRIL RAMAPHOSA
Smooth talker

more likely might not, be taken against the perpetrators of those tortures and murders. They could be "reprimanded", or most savage and inhuman of all sentences, they could be "expelled" from the party.

The sad thing is that some people do actually believe their lies and disinformation.

"PAB"
Durban

1993

Letters



Verbal bullets that miss

SIR — Mdu Lembede is undoubtedly right in claiming (Daily News, September 8) that many people, both in South Africa and overseas, made, and make, a great deal of money out of opposing apartheid. Unfortunately, however, he points the finger at the wrong people; neither are his facts very accurate.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement still has only one office, in London: it is an entirely separate organisation from those with similar names in other parts of the world; it is also bankrupt.

The campaigning was done by ordinary people, in their own time. Such people did not derive any benefit from sanctions and boycotts; they would have liked to eat South African fruit and drink South African wine; a few benighted souls might even enjoyed SA-style rugby.

A great deal of the support came, through the trade union

movement, from working men and women, whose own jobs were also threatened by trade sanctions.

Dockers, for example, went on strike rather than load arms shipments to South Africa. (On one occasion, because my brother told his fellow dockers that they could be used against me!)

Anti-sanctions lobbyists maintained that trade sanctions would result in more job losses in Britain than in South Africa. But trade unions were still prepared to implement them because black South African leaders had called for them. We still need such international solidarity; there is no point in ridiculing it.

As far as the disinvestment campaign is concerned, I was involved with it for 13 years and I met nobody who made money out of it; some of us were sometimes paid for the odd article in magazines but then Lembede was also paid

for his. Is he to be blamed for making money out of people who made money out of apartheid?

The most effective organisation in Britain, as far as the most important sanctions were concerned, was End Loans to South Africa, of which I was chairman for a couple of years. We employed one part-time person, who in fact worked for seven days a week, at about half of the going rate in the commercial sector. Everybody else gave a considerable amount of time, and in some cases a great deal of expertise, for nothing.

The sanctions campaign played an important — though by no means the major — part in forcing De Klerk to the negotiating table. And it was primarily the work of ordinary men and women; their efforts should not be belittled. How many South Africans would do as much on behalf of another country?

The real culprits were, and are: the politicians who built their reputations on opposing apartheid; the academics for whom the aberrations of apartheid provided a fertile source for doctoral theses; the “experts” who can now fly in to lecture on instant remedies that have not worked in their own countries; the self-appointed “consultants” who, having failed to do anything themselves, tell other people what they should do. As the old saying goes: those who can, do; those who can’t, teach.

The biggest growth industry at present is “conflict resolution”. Expert consultants — preferably with degrees from American universities — can charge thousands of rands for a two-day workshop. And what conflict have they resolved?

Please, Mr Lembede, reserve your verbal bullets for the right people.

COSMAS DESMOND
Durban North

Early consensus on some items

Negotiators look at new executive

Discussions on the shape of the new South African Government has begun. A **Daily News Correspondent** reports from Johannesburg.

THE first round of discussion on the executive for a new government and a constitutional court took place yesterday in the Negotiating Council.

However, no final agreements have been reached.

Negotiators agreed in principle that the State president should be the executive head of State and that he should be indirectly elected by the National Assembly.

It was also agreed that after his election the

State president should vacate his seat as a member of Parliament.

But, the possibility of a deputy president and a prime minister as well as the composition of, and decision-making by, the Cabinet were referred back to the Technical Committee on Constitutional Matters for further consideration.

National Party chief negotiator Dawie de Villiers argued that the State president should not be an MP after his election and that "never again should there be so much power" vested in the State president.

Most parties, with the exception of the PAC, were in favour of all parties with at least 20 seats in Parliament being represented proportionally in a Cabinet.

Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer argued that the composition of a new government should be written into the new constitution.

15 September 1993

Parliament

Reports by

Sapa

CP won't support army with APLA, MK

THE Conservative Party would not be able to support a system in which the ANC and the PAC became part of the South African Defence Force, the CP's chief defence spokesman, Dr Willie Snyman, warned yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the Defence Second Amendment Bill, he said for members of these organisations to form a majority in the SADF — which the Bill would bring about — would be totally unacceptable to

the Afrikaner nation.

The Bill would cause an estrangement between the Afrikaner nation and the SADF.

The CP wanted to know whether integration would take place in the times ahead with MK and APLA.

The CP's main objec-

tion was that a "multi-national" national service system was being proposed.

The party could not support this.

Mr Douglas Gibson (DP Yeoville) said dinner party speculation at present was that the Right-wing would attempt to stage a coup before the torch passed to a new government.

"I reject this," he said.

Firstly, he was convinced that the overwhelming number of professional officers and NCO's would honour their duty of loyalty to their country rather than the "crackpot plans of a bunch of retired relics of the P W Botha era".

Secondly, there were sufficient democrats in Citizen Force and Commando units who would answer the call in the country's hour of need and help to put down any attempted Right-wing coup.

Give us same support, IFP urges India

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday urged India to give it the same financial support it planned to give the African National Congress.

The IFP's request for assistance follows India's reported promise to give R50 million

to the ANC to prepare for all-race elections next year.

The IFP said in a statement that if the reports were true, the conclusion that India had decided to ignore other equally needy organisations such as the IFP became unavoidable. — Sapa.

STAR 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

Killings outrage SAP and IFP

■ BY CHARMEELA BHAGOWAT
CRIME REPORTER

Police have expressed outrage at the murder of an officer and the shooting of his girlfriend in Vosloorus on Monday night.

Constable Mgazi Mbonane (31) was stabbed to death and his girlfriend Mthabo Mlangeni (19) shot in the chest and legs by a group of men while walking in MC Botha Drive.

The attackers left the pistol at the scene and the motive for the attack has not yet been established, police said.

Meanwhile, four more people were killed in townships on the East Rand yesterday, bringing the township death toll since Thursday night to 33.

And KwaZulu police reported that the murder of three people in the region on Monday brought the death toll in Natal to 25 since Friday.

The IFP yesterday expressed outrage at two train attacks — in Soweto and on the East Rand — on Monday.

In Soweto, police found a man's body and two wounded men next to the track between Mzimhlophe and New Canada stations at 6.25 pm.

One of the wounded men later died in hospital. The other, Joseph Ngubane (23), was in a serious condition last night. The names of the dead have not been released.

The IFP said at least 10 people were injured in the attacks. According to the party, people were flung on to a highway where several cars drove over them. The IFP said the dead and injured were Merafe Hostel residents.

On the East Rand, the railway tracks between Kwesini and Germiston stations were sabotaged on Monday afternoon and

police had to defuse a stand-off between hostel residents and other commuters.

West Rand IFP leader Humphrey Ndlovu said the sabotage of railway lines was an ANC strategy to deprive IFP supporters of their livelihoods.

"Hell hath no fury like a man who has lost his only source of income, who cannot support his family and who is starving as a result of ANC-orchestrated sabotage," he said, warning that the IFP would not accept responsibility for the bloodbath that would ensue when hostel dwellers, who were being prevented from travelling to work, lost their patience.

■ Thirty-two unidentified people who died in East Rand violence will be buried and given a memorial service today by the East Rand Council of Churches.

The service begins at 10 am at Tokoza's Methodist church.

Bus crash: appeal to identify bodies

■ BY MCKEED KOTLOLO
PRETORIA BUREAU

Cullinan police have appealed to families of those who died in Monday's head-on collision between two Putco buses on the notorious Moloto Road to come forward and identify the dead.

Twenty-three KwaNdebele government employees, most of them teachers, were killed in the accident and about 40 injured.

Northern Transvaal police spokesman Captain Evan John-

son said the majority of the bodies had not been identified. He appealed to next of kin to identify them.

He also invited the injured to report at the Cullinan police station to identify their personal belongings.

Meanwhile, Putco has organised a memorial service for those who died — including three of the company's drivers — at the Marabastad bus depot today.

Putco strategic business unit manager D S Groenewald said

the company had offered transport for those who had to identify next of kin or personal belongings and, where possible, for funeral services.

For further information, families and the injured should phone Warrant-Officer Bishoss or Warrant-Officer Barnard at (01213) 40140, 30501, 30137, 30138 or 30707.

Those requiring transport should phone Stanley Sokhela of Putco at (012) 323-1984.

FW slams Mandela's claim of Rightists in Cabinet

CAPE TOWN. — ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela was succumbing to wishful thinking in claiming there was Right-wing opposition in the Cabinet to constitutional reforms, State President De Klerk said yesterday.

Asked to comment on Mr Mandela's remarks earlier yesterday, he said the ANC president was "dealing with imaginary splits" in the Cabinet.

Mr Mandela had said next year's elections were certain, but threats from a Right-wing faction in the Cabinet and ultra-Right-wingers had to be taken

seriously.

Responding after a Press conference with the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Mr De Klerk said his management style encouraged openness and discussion in both the Cabinet and NP caucus.

His style was aimed at bringing consensus, good spirit and a shared cohesion in the party caucus and Cabinet.

These characteristics would be manifested in the coming election and, unlike the ANC, "we do

not have Gwalas and Mokabas".

Expanding on the threat to elections taking place, Mr Mandela had said Right-wingers were to be found in the civil service, security forces, the tele-communications industry and oil installations, among others.

The ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe was far smaller when its strength was compared to that of the Right-wing.

"But we were able to hit where we liked," Mr Mandela said. "Therefore the Right-wing can create

a great deal of problems.

"We are now however sitting idle ... in Beaufort West I met one of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging officials, and we are engaged in talks over a wide front with the Right-wing, which we should regard as confidential.

"I am confident that in spite of the problems, the election on April 27 will take place." Mr Mandela said.

The biggest problem the ANC faced in dealing with the fears of minorities and convincing Whites to stay in the country was a lack of effective communication, Mr Mandela said yesterday.

There was a perception among Whites that the ANC was a terrorist organisation.

"What we have is a lack of communication ... we feel that fears (about the ANC) will be removed if people sit down to talk.

"We have friendships today with warders who guarded us and we also have friends in government ... all this because of contact and communication."

Mr Mandela said the media could make it easier for the ANC to mobilise those in favour of peace.

"It is a question of building a new South Africa, not one of presenting violence as Black on Black and of Black people as not yet fit to govern."

Asked how a new administration under an ANC government would deal with endemic violence, Mr Mandela said: "That will be a process which will not happen overnight."

There would have to be a re-organisation of the civil service and the security forces. "This will enable us to address violence in due course." — Sapa.

Massive hunt for pension cash killers

Crime Reporter

POLICE in the South-Eastern Transvaal, assisted by KwaZulu Police, have launched a massive search for an armed gang who netted R500 000 of pension money in the Swartkloof Trust area near Pongola after a woman pensioner was shot dead and another seriously wounded, along with a policeman yesterday.

The killers escaped in a KwaZulu 4 X 4 vehicle and abducted one of the KwaZulu policemen. His fate was not yet known, a spokesman said yesterday.

The name of the woman killed and those wounded have not been released yet.

Police said the attack

on the government officials occurred at 11.45 am while they were paying out pensions to aged and disabled residents in the Swartkloof Trust area about 20 km from Pongola.

The police vehicle, which was stolen at the murder scene, was found abandoned about 5 km from the scene on the road to Mahamba.

Policemen from as far as Nelspruit were summoned to assist local detectives and KwaZulu Police in the search for the killers.

A spokesman said it was not clear how many gunmen had been responsible for the murder and robbery.

Police have registered a murder docket.

CITIZEN 15 September 1993

Strong Constitution Court agreed on

SOUTH Africa will have a strong and independent Constitutional Court to protect and enforce the interim constitution, multi-party negotiators unanimously agreed yesterday.

The proposed Constitutional Court contains "all the best parts" of existing

constitutional courts internationally, a government negotiator said.

Its powers will be extensive, several negotiators pointed out.

Despite broad agreement on many issues during the debate on the judiciary in the interim constitution, negotiators agreed to allow further submissions, which means the topic will be "revisited".

The Constitutional Court, according to the report from the technical committee of specialists, will comprise 11 members — 10 people to be appointed as judges, and a president.

They have to be ap-

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15 September 1993

Strong Constitution Court

FROM PAGE 1

pointed "en bloc" by 75 percent of the members present at a joint sitting of the National Assembly, or Lower House, and the Senate, or Upper House.

The technical committee explained the reason for the Constitutional Court to be appointed by Parliament was because they needed to have the confidence of Parliament.

"You must have that legitimacy," said committee member, Prof Marinus Wiechers, of the University of South Africa (UNISA).

The report did not mention a venue for the Constitutional Court.

Most negotiators seemed to think it would be Bloemfontein, as the seat of the present judiciary, but were surprised when

African National Congress negotiator Mohammed Valli Moosa, said the ANC would be tabling a proposal for it to be Soweto.

Other delegates had other ideas, but Mr Valli Moosa assured the 23-party Negotiating Council that the Soweto proposal had not been made in jest.

"The Constitutional Court should have the jurisdiction to protect and enforce the constitution," states the technical committee report.

"This would include the protection of fundamental rights, adjudication of the constitutionality of government actions, and the validity of laws, disputes between organs of state, including disputes between different levels of government, and compliance with the constitutional principles in the process of constitution-making."

The Constitutional Court will have an important and sensitive role to play in the constitution-making process, the report adds.

Existing judges, advocates, attorneys and legal academics may constitute the pool from which the appointments will be made.

In the event of the Constitutional Court declaring executive or administrative conduct unconstitutional, "it may order the relevant organ of the state to refrain from such conduct, or it may order it . . . to correct its conduct, in order to conform with the (interim) constitution".

The appointment of other judges could be made on the advice of a Judicial Service Commission, "composed in a balanced way of representatives of the judiciary, the executive, the legislature, and the legal professions," the report states.

The group of constitutional specialists cautioned, however, that such a commission should be constituted in a way which did not permit any person, party or profession to dominate the selection process.

The proposal is a significant shift from present practice in South Africa where the power to appoint judges vests in the executive.

The Judicial Service Commission, as proposed, will consist of, among others, the Chief Justice; the president of the Constitutional Court; the Minister of Justice; five Senators; one professor of law designated by the deans of all the law faculties at South African universities; one practising attorney designated by the South African Association of Law Societies; and one practising advocate designated by the General Council of the Bar of South Africa.

The proposed interim constitution makes provision for a Supreme Court which will consist of an Appellate Division and such regional and local divisions as may be prescribed by law.

An accused person or a witness may choose any South African language

during proceedings in court, and the record of the proceedings will be kept "either in Afrikaans or in English". — Sapa.

CITRIB 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

Govt, ANC impasse on cellular phone controversy

THE Government and the African National Congress were unable to resolve their differences yesterday over the cellular telephone controversy.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of "serious consequences" if the government went ahead and awarded licences for cellular telephone operators as planned.

He said a future government would want to immediately review, "and perhaps cancel", such licences if the government went ahead and issued them.

Public Enterprises Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said after meeting an ANC delegation headed by Mr Ramaphosa at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, that the ANC had politicised the issue.

Dr De Villiers was accompanied by, among others, Posts and Tele-

communications Minister Dr Piet Welgemoed.

The government should do everything it could to "to bring the process to a halt", Mr Ramaphosa said afterwards.

He suggested the issue should possibly be taken to the 23-party negotiating council.

'Dangerous'

Mr Ramaphosa warned it would be "dangerous" if the government went ahead with the issuing of licences if a majority of participants at the talks opposed it.

Dr De Villiers said despite several discussions between the two sides in the past week, different points of view still existed which could not be ironed out.

He warned there would be "serious implications" if the government's plans were scuppered now.

These included: Investment in South Africa; job-creation; the country's international image; attempts to meet the chronic shortage of telephones; and threats of litigation.

Dr De Villiers said he would report back to the Cabinet this morning.

He confirmed the ANC and government would keep channels of communication open "to see if it is at all possible to resolve the matter".

Mr Ramaphosa said he expected the two sides to meet again later in the week.

Statements attributed to the ANC that it wanted a government-owned company to control the cellular telephone industry was a "socialist perspective", and would not benefit the country, Dr De Villiers said.

What South Africa needed was competition.

He added a sub-committee representing the two sides had explored all possible ways and means of finding an agreement, but had been unsuccessful.

• Meanwhile, a company announced yesterday it would distribute a fixed cellular pay-phone in South Africa.

Telephone Technologies said the fixed cellular pay-phone would "meet the needs of the masses".

The company is negotiating with possible cellular network providers and is expected to install about 20 000 fixed cellular pay-phones throughout the country.

Dr Jhetam

Managing director Dr Imraan Jhetam said in a statement that international distributing company Telular Corporation had appointed Telephone Technologies as sole distributor of its products in South Africa.

The 20 000 fixed cellular pay-phones would make telephones more readily available to many in the rural areas and other inaccessible places, said Dr Jhetam.

"It will also alleviate the concerns of the African National Congress that cellular telephony is a toy of the affluent".

Dr Jhetam said the pay-phone system was capital intensive but would ensure a wide service beyond urban areas. — Sapa.

CITIZEN 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

No peace without law and order

SOME two years ago I wrote a number of letters — directed at President De Klerk and his government — to various newspapers warning of the anarchic situation which was being allowed to develop in South Africa and warning of the dire consequences resulting from De Klerk's inability, or lack of will, to act with whatever measures were necessary to restore law and order.

That anarchy is now a matter of daily record. Incident upon incident of massacre, violent armed robbery, farm attacks, etc, occur and other than expressions of shock and horror from De Klerk, nothing happens to prevent a recurrence of these barbarous deeds.

We have a police force which runs hither and thither, suffering the dis-

gusting vituperation of upstart, power-hungry politicians who care not one iota for democracy, peace and law and order.

We have a "peace day" with lovely blue ribbons, smiles and holding hands and within hours of the day's passing the carnage commences once more.

I am starting to feel as if I am resident in a huge asylum for the insane.

De Klerk and the rest of the Cabinet, are you now so witless, or spinless, or eager to please the ANC/SACP alliance. US, UN, EEC, et al that you cannot/will not impose a state of emergency/martial law and do what you well know will bring back law and order to this country?

There can be no peace, no matter how many "peace" days, accords, etc, you organise, without

law and order and, what is more, you all know this too well.

If De Klerk, Mandela and the "Kempton Clump" think that an election date and a TEC are going to be the panacea for all our ills, they could be in for a very rude awakening, as has been the case in Angola and Nigeria.

Law and order have throughout history been the fundamental requirements for any civilisation to progress and prosper. Without these, the society remains barbaric, existence is brutish and the law of the jungle pervades the land... similar to most countries on the African continent.

**SOUTH AFRICA
BEWARE**

Alberton

FW wages war on Afrikaners

IN his speech at the Transvaal NP congress, FW called on the Afrikaner not to make war. I assume he was talking to himself. It must be:

1. For it is he who abol-

Its answer

APLA claims responsibility for almost all terrorist attacks these days, and what is the government doing about it? It's putting up the price of petrol.

DICK MILLER

Johannesburg

ished by-elections and therefore closed the constitutional door on the Afrikaner.

2. For it is he who does not fulfil his promises.

3. It is he who wants to replace democratic local government structures with appointed Communists.

4. It is he who is waging war by stealth on the Afrikaner.

And I can only but sup-

port his call on himself to stop the war he is waging.

Please FW, for once, for the sake of our children, listen to yourself. Don't be so undemocratic and warmongering!

AFRIKANER

Ermelo

PS: As he is such a big democrat, I challenge him to an all-White election/referendum as an alternative to his war.

VOLUNTEER ARMY

Citizen 15 Sept. 1993

NEXT YEAR

**Ballot if there
aren't enough
recruits**

By Brian Stuart
and Sapa

CAPE TOWN. — When the 1993 White national servicemen complete their year's service, they will be replaced by volunteers on a non-racial basis, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Defence, told Parliament yesterday.

Asking Parliament to endorse legislation to end

White conscription, Mr Coetsee said that in future it was proposed to use a non-race balloting system to fill the required numbers, but only if there were insufficient volunteers.

General Bob Rogers, Democratic Party defence spokesman, described it as "a giant step to make the Defence Force truly acceptable to all population groups".

Conservative Party

spokesman on defence, Dr Willie Snyman, stated his party's strongest opposition, saying it would enable the ANC and PAC to become part of the Defence Force.

"The situation is totally unacceptable to the Afrikaner Boerevolk," said Dr Snyman.

Introducing the Defence Second Amendment Bill, Mr Coetsee

TO PAGE 2

CITIZEN 15 SEPTEMBER 1993

Volunteer army next year

FROM PAGE 1

said the SADF had to be impartial and apolitical, loyal to the constitution and responsible to the government of the day.

Appointments had to be made on the basis of military service and abilities. Standards of efficiency had to be maintained.

It was proposed that the SADF would continue to comprise a mix of Permanent Force and part-time Citizen Force components.

In January a two-year period of voluntary service had already been introduced for the Permanent Force to meet the immediate operational needs of the SA Army.

"A significant number of trained men from the present national service has already accepted service in this system. Additional volunteers will soon begin their basic training.

"Consequently, it is envisaged that by the time the present January 1993 intake of White servicemen pass out at the end of the year, it will be possible to replace them with men of this voluntary system."

Referring to the part-time forces, Mr Coetsee said it would have two components — a voluntary component which both men and women

could join, and a selective lottery to top up the numbers, should there be insufficient volunteers.

In both Citizen Force components, there would be one year of training and eight years of camp obligations, not to exceed 30 days in each year.

The selective balloting system would be similar to that which applied to Whites before 1967. However, all male pupils in Standard 10 who were South African citizens and under the age of 26 would be required to register.

In April each year the Minister of Defence would determine the number of persons to be trained in the Citizen Force during the following year.

"If this number is not met by volunteers, the shortfall will have to be made good by balloting the required number from the list of registered persons," Mr Coetsee added.

Additional numbers would be balloted — using computers to pick random numbers — to make good any loss resulting from pupils not obtaining their Matriculation certificates at the end of the year.

"Only ballotees who at the end of the year in question obtain their Senior Certificate will

qualify to serve in the Citizen Force," said Mr Coetsee.

Explaining the reduced liability for Citizen Force members, Mr Coetsee said service would be no more than one year with camps of not longer than 30 days a year for eight years. The periods of service could be extended by the Minister under exceptional circumstances.

Currently Citizen Force members would not serve more than nine years. Service during any of their remaining years would also not be more than 30 days a year.

"In effect, this means that credit will be granted for the original fifth and sixth cycles, amounting to 240 days.

"I want to emphasise that the effective counter-insurgency capability of the Permanent Force, which is also available in every commando unit, makes an additional and meaningful component of rural safety."

Weapons issued to members of commandos were specifically provided for. These weapons had to be protected — at the member's own expense — under conditions laid down in the Weapons and Ammunition Act of 1969.

"The purpose is to prevent these weapons landing in the wrong hands

through carelessness."

In future national servicemen would not be re-directed to the South African Police force. Balloted persons who opted to serve in the SAP would have to do two full years to be exempt from their national service.

Provision was also made for members of other forces, bodies, institutions or state departments "to enjoy training at military training establishments".

Mr Coetsee said "these fundamental, unavoidable and correct amendments stem from the constitutional threshold which the country and its people are about to cross".

The Bill's aim was to provide part-time SADF manpower and ensure that it has the necessary numbers always available.

"The time has also arrived to recall the provision excluding non-White persons from national service.

"There is no doubt that South Africa's armed forces cannot consist only of a full time Permanent Force. Apart from it being expensive, such a Permanent Force is also the breeding ground for military coups along the lines which have become endemic to Africa."

1983

Plan to boost Peace Accord

Citizen Reporter

THE National Peace Accord is to embark on a plan of action to boost peace countrywide.

Members agreed in Johannesburg yesterday that the time had arrived for all political leaders to commit themselves to the accord after repeated criticism that they were unable to stick to it.

Apart from the need for political tolerance, the accord itself was in urgent need of a boost which would "reinforce its worth throughout the country".

The chairman, Mr John Hall, said the message which went out from a meeting on the second anniversary of the signing of the accord was that it was alive and well and that all leaders will become part of a programme of public appearances preaching the gospel of political tolerance.

The plan of action would involve a meeting of signatories of the Peace Accord on October 27, and the establishment of a sub-committee to promote meetings of leaders at regional and community levels.

It would also embark on a programme of peace pacts which was considered to be imperative in the fight against township violence.

"Massive signals must be sent out to communities that home-grown, simple peace pacts must be negotiated and signed," Mr Hall said.

Other objectives of the sub-committee would be programmes for police and community reconciliation, codes of conduct for everyone, including the public, and the funding of successful peace committees through local trusts rather than "national bureaucracy".

Non-signatories would be encouraged to sign the accord and the co-operation of all religious bodies would be enlisted.

No plan to abolish Afrikaans: Mandela

ATLANTIS. — All national groups would be free to retain their own language, religion and culture within a future non-racial society, African National Congress president Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

Addressing about 12 000 ANC supporters at a rally in Atlantis on the West Coast, Mr Mandela said the ANC had no policy to abolish or discourage Afrikaans.

"We are going to

transform Afrikaans from the language of the oppressor into the language of freedom, of liberation."

The ANC leader, who ended his five-day western Cape tour yesterday, said the ANC favoured a Bill of Rights which would guarantee and protect the basic human rights of all.

"The ANC is the only organisation with a heritage of respect for human rights. We adopted our first bill of rights in

1943.

"The National Party only started to develop a Bill of Rights yesterday, but theirs is designed to protect White supremacy."

"Our will ensure that our people live in dignity and equality."

Mr Mandela said the Coloured community had nothing to fear from an ANC government, and assured his audience they would not lose their existing rights or jobs. — Sapa

FW slams Mandela's claim of Rightists in Cabinet

CAPE TOWN. — ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela was succumbing to wishful thinking in claiming there was Right-wing opposition in the Cabinet to constitutional reforms, State President De Klerk said yesterday.

Asked to comment on Mr Mandela's remarks earlier yesterday, he said the ANC president was "dealing with imaginary 'it' in the Cabinet."

Mr Mandela had said next year's elections were certain, but threats from a

Right-wing faction in the Cabinet and ultra-Right-wingers had to be taken seriously.

Responding after a Press conference with the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Mr De Klerk said his management style encouraged openness and discussion in both the Cabinet and NP caucus.

His style was aimed at bringing consensus, good spirit and a shared cohesion in the party caucus

and Cabinet.

These characteristics would be manifested in the coming election and, unlike the ANC, "we do not have Gwains and Makabas".

Expanding on the threat to elections taking place, Mr Mandela had said Right-wingers were to be found in the civil service, security forces, the tele-communications industry and oil installations, among others.

The ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe was

far smaller when its strength was compared to that of the Right-wing.

"But we were able to hit where we liked," Mr Mandela said. "Therefore the Right-wing can create a great deal of problems."

"We are now however sitting idle ... in Beaufort West I met one of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging officials, and we are engaged in talks over a wide front with the Right-wing, which we should regard as confidential."

"I am confident that in spite of the problems, the election on April 27 will take place," Mr Mandela said.

The biggest problem the ANC faced in dealing with the fears of minorities and convincing Whites to stay in the country was a lack of effective communication, Mr Mandela said yesterday.

There was a perception among Whites that the ANC was a terrorist organisation.

"What we have is a lack of communication ... we feel that fears (about the ANC) will be removed if people sit down to talk."

"We have friendships today with warders who guarded us and we also have friends in government ... all this because of contact and communication."

Mr Mandela said the media could make it easier for the ANC to mobilise those in favour of peace.

"It is a question of building a new South Africa, not one of presenting violence as Black on Black and of Black people as not yet fit to govern."

Asked how a new administration under an ANC government would deal with endemic violence, Mr Mandela said: "That will be a process which will not happen overnight."

ANCWL's claim of collusion police-bashing

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel dismissed as police-bashing an African National Congress Women's League accusation yesterday that the SAP was in collusion with Inkatha supporters in East Rand townships.

Responding to an open letter sent to him by ANCWL president Mrs Gertrude Shope, Mr Kriel charged that it was "a cynical propaganda ploy".

"The suffering on the East Rand is caused primarily by the ANC's own involvement in the war between itself and the Inkatha Freedom Party," the Minister said in a statement issued to Sapa by his spokesman Captain Craig Kotze.

"The ANC Women's League's professed concern for East Rand resi-

dents would serve a more constructive purpose if directed at the ANC leadership who have yet to go beyond hollow political posturing and police-bashing in order to solve the violence in which their supporters are deeply involved."

It was the ANC's inaction in taking constructive steps to end its war with the IFP which was perpetuating the misery experienced by the residents, Mr Kriel added.

In her letter Mrs Shope said the ANC had read Press reports "with disbelief and total outrage" that at least 300 homes in Tokom and Katshehong in the vicinity of IFP controlled hostels have been abandoned under the supervision of security forces — Sapa.

FW feels positive on talks with Buthelezi

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The government would do everything possible to achieve a "positive result" at tomorrow's crucial meeting between himself and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, State President De Klerk told journalists yesterday.

Mr De Klerk said it was important that Inkatha Freedom Party should be party to constitutional agreements.

"I look forward to our discussions on Thursday.

"I believe that some of the stumbling blocks which have been identified can be removed through negotiations, through the bilateral discussions that we have and through multilateral negotiations.

"It is in that spirit that I will leave no stone unturned to achieve a positive result. I regard it as important that Inkatha Freedom Party becomes part of agreement."

Mr De Klerk was responding to media ques-

tions at a meeting at Tuynhuys between himself and Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Krzysztof Skubiszewski, at which the discussions centred on constitutional reform in the East European countries and in Southern Africa.

Welcoming Poland's Foreign Minister, he said four ships were being built in Poland for South African companies amid other growing trade that would benefit both countries.

'Double indemnity' denied

CAPE TOWN. — Reports that Mr D J J (Dirk) Calitz had been granted indemnity twice by the State President were incorrect, a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice said yesterday.

He said Mr Calitz had first applied for indemnity in 1991 in terms of the Indemnity Act of 1990 and the State President refused the application on October 16, 1991.

Another application for indemnity was made at the end of 1992 by Mr Calitz in respect of the same events, but this time in terms of the Further Indemnity Act of 1992, which provides that the State President may — after consideration of a recommendation by the National Council on Indemnity — grant indemnity in terms of the Constitution if the applicant

acted with a political motivation or in reaction to politically motivated events.

"After consideration of all the facts, including facts which became known during Mr Calitz's trial as well as the recommendation made by the National Council on Indemnity, the State President decided to grant indemnity to Mr Calitz."

— Sapa

Citizen Reporter

POLICE yesterday found a man burnt to death on a railway line in the Sali Section of Katlehong, bringing to three the number of people killed in train attacks on the Reef since Monday.

Two commuters were killed and two seriously injured in attacks in So-

weto and on the East Rand on Monday.

Two men died and one was seriously injured when they were attacked and thrown off a train between the Mzimhlope and New Canada stations, Soweto, on Monday night.

Soweto police liaison officer, Major Joseph Ngobeni, said police

found a 30-year-old man shot in the stomach and killed on the railway line at about 6.25 pm on Monday.

Another two men were discovered lying nearby. They had been stabbed and seriously injured.

Maj Ngobeni said one of the men, a 30-year-old, died later in hospital.

The other, Mr Joseph Ngubane, 23, was admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital and was in a serious condition, he said.

In a separate incident on the East Rand on Monday, a man was shot and wounded when AK-47 wielding gunmen fired on commuters in a train

between the Pilot and Kwesine stations, Katlehong.

East Rand police spokesman, Sergeant Michelle Erasmus, said Mr M Morabozzi, of Kwesine Hostel, was hit in the body and was admitted to the Union Hospital in Alberton for treatment.

Three die on Reef in train attacks

Govt, ANC impasse on cellular phone controversy

THE Government and the African National Congress were unable to resolve their differences yesterday over the cellular telephone controversy.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, warned of "serious consequences" if the government went ahead and awarded licences for cellular telephone operators as planned.

He said a future government would want to immediately review, "and perhaps cancel", such licences if the government went ahead and issued them.

Public Enterprises Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said after meeting an ANC delegation headed by Mr Ramaphosa at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, that the ANC had politicised the issue.

Dr De Villiers was accompanied by, among others, Posts and Tele-

communications Minister Dr Pier Welgemoed.

The government should do everything it could to "to bring the process to a halt", Mr Ramaphosa said afterwards.

He suggested the issue should possibly be taken to the 23-party negotiating council.

Dr De Villiers said despite several discussions between the two sides in the past week, different points of view still existed which could not be ironed out.

He warned there would be "serious implications" if the government's plans were scuppered now.

These included: investment in South Africa; job-creation; the country's international image; attempts to meet the chronic shortage of telephones; and threats of litigation.

Dr De Villiers said he would report back to the Cabinet this morning.

He confirmed the ANC and government would keep channels of communication open "to see if it is at all possible to resolve the matter".

Mr Ramaphosa said he expected the two sides to meet again later in the week.

Statements attributed to the ANC that it wanted a government-owned company to control the cellular telephone industry was a "socialist perspective", and would not benefit the country, Dr De Villiers said.

What South Africa needed was competition.

• Meanwhile, a company announced yesterday it would distribute a fixed cellular pay-phone in South Africa.

Telephone Techni-

ogies said the fixed cellular pay-phone would "meet the needs of the masses".

The company is negotiating with possible cellular network providers and is expected to install about 20 000 fixed cellular pay-phones throughout the country.

Managing director Dr Imraan Jhetam said in a statement that international distributing company Telular Corporation had appointed Telephone Technologies as sole distributor of its products in South Africa.

Dr Jhetam said the pay-phone system was capital intensive but would ensure a wide service beyond urban areas. — Sapa.

Constitution Court okayed

SOUTH Africa will have a strong and independent Constitutional Court to protect and enforce the interim constitution, multi-party negotiators unanimously agreed yesterday.

The proposed Constitutional Court contains "all the best parts" of existing constitutional courts internationally, a government negotiator said.

Its powers will be extensive, several negotiators pointed out.

Despite broad agreement on many issues during the debate on the judiciary in the interim constitution, negotiators

agreed to allow further submissions, which means the topic will be "revisited".

The Constitutional Court, according to the report from the technical committee of specialists, will comprise 11 members — 10 people to be appointed as judges, and a president.

They have to be appointed "en bloc" by 75 percent of the members present at a joint sitting of the National Assembly, or Lower House, and the Senate, or Upper House.

The technical committee explained the reason for the Constitutional Court to be appointed by Parliament was because they needed to have the confidence of Parliament.

"You must have that legitimacy," said committee member, Prof Marinus Wiersma, of the University of South Africa (UNISA).

The report did not mention a venue for the Constitutional Court.

Most negotiators seemed to think it would be Bloemfontein, as the seat of the present judiciary, but were surprised when African National Congress negotiator Mohammed Valli Moosa said the ANC would be tabling a proposal for it to be Soweto.

"The Constitutional Court should have the jurisdiction to protect and enforce the constitution."

states the technical committee report.

"This would include the protection of fundamental rights, adjudication of the constitutionality of government actions, and the validity of laws, disputes between organs of state, including disputes between different levels of government, and compliance with the constitutional principles in the process of constitution-making."

The Constitutional Court will have an important and sensitive role to play in the constitution-making process, the report adds.

Existing judges, advocates, attorneys and legal academics may constitute the pool from which the appointments will be made.

In the event of the Constitutional Court declaring executive or administrative conduct unconstitutional, "it may order the relevant organ of the state to refrain from such conduct, or it may order it ... to correct its conduct, in order to conform with the (interim) constitution".

The appointment of other judges could be made on the advice of a Judicial Service Commission, "composed in a balanced way of representatives of the judiciary, the executive, the legislature, and the legal professions," the report states.

Two Jo'burg councillors to join ANC

By Lucia Poorter

TWO Johannesburg city councillors, former Democratic Party member, Mr Clive Gilbert, and Mr Barry Dunne, elected as an independent, yesterday confirmed their intention to join the ANC

This follows the recent switching of allegiances by six councillors in Randburg and Sandton to the ANC.

The decision by the two men was yesterday immediately condemned by the National Party of greater Johannesburg and Soweto, which called for their immediate resignation.

NP spokesman Mr Darryl Swanepoel said Mr Dunne had stood for office on an independent ticket and had specifically denied any ANC affiliation.

This amounted to "deceit". "If Councillor Dunne is so convinced that effective consultation has taken place with the ratepayers in his ward then he should have no objection to resigning and making himself available

for re-election, this time on an ANC ticket."

Mr Swanepoel said Mr Gilbert's motivation for joining the ANC was to

further his political career interests.

"This is a person

TO PAGE 2

Two joining ANC

FROM PAGE 1

elected on a Democratic Party ticket, who subsequently jumps overboard as an independent and now joins the ANC.

"There is no way that the ANC can claim a majority in his specific ward, Orange Grove, and it is therefore imperative that Councillor Gilbert be removed from office.

"The policies of the Democratic Party and the ANC are far too removed for any man of honour to legitimately continue holding office without re-testing the wishes of the ratepayers by facing them in an election."

Mr Dunne responded to the statement yesterday saying he would stand under an ANC banner in the forthcoming elections.

"As I am now, I am an independent, but I am affiliated to the ANC. Right now I owe allegiance to nobody. Whether or not I will run

in the next elections, has yet to be decided."

Mr Dunne said he was not prepared to resign.

"Everyone should stand for a political party. I have the right to stand for a political party. I have plenty of support from both White and Black people from within the ANC within my ward," he said.

Mr Gilbert said the National Party's statement was hypocritical and that he had never changed his views as far as democracy was concerned.

"I have been fighting for the last five years for the rights of minority groups, such as the Chinese community, and for the rights of the individual.

"As far as standing down is concerned, of course I understand that my obligations are to the electorate and that I must be accountable to them.

"The fact that I have not made any decisions as

to whether to resign is because I have been waiting for a response from the people in my ward, which has been positive."

Mr Gilbert said he was the only councillor in the City Council who had signed a pledge stating that if 20 percent of his electorate voted for his removal he would step down.

"I challenge any other councillor to do the same," he said.

He added that the 20 percent vote would not be valid if it came from a "privileged electorate" but would only be valid "from the moment everyone is on the same voters roll".

ANC spokesman, Mr Ronnie Mamoepe, said the two councillors had not yet been confirmed as ANC members.

Johannesburg management committee chairman, Mr Ian Davidson, declined to comment, saying that the move by the two councillors to the ANC was not yet official.

Three die in East Rand violence, shacks burnt

Citizen Reporter

THREE men were found shot and burnt to death and eight shacks were burnt down in Katlehong and Tokoza yesterday.

Police found a man shot and killed in the Mnisi Section, Katlehong yesterday morning. Two spent AK-47 cartridges were found nearby.

The body of a man with a neck wound was found in Mandela Park, Katle-

hong, at about noon yesterday.

Another man was found shot and burnt to death on a soccer field in Tokoza about half-an-hour later. Police found two AK-47 shells on the scene.

Eight shacks burnt down in the Mnisi Section, Katlehong, at about 10.30 am yesterday.

Police seized an AK-47 rifle and a magazine when

they searched a house in Etwatwa, Daveyton, at about 2 am yesterday.

East Rand police spokesman, Sergeant Michelle Erasmus, said two men were injured, two vehicles were attacked and four homes were stoned and petrol-bombed in KwaThema, Katlehong and Tokoza on Monday.

A gunman shot Mr Nico Mzoli in the buttocks in his KwaThema home at about 10.55 pm on Monday. Police found two spent 9mm cartridges at the scene.

Sgt Erasmus said Mr Mzoli was taken to the Pholosong Hospital in a satisfactory condition.

Another man sustained burn wounds when attackers set his Volkswagen Kombi alight in Mpike Street, Tokoza, at about 6.50 pm on Monday.

VOLUNTEER ARMY NEXT YEAR

**Ballot if there
aren't enough
recruits**

By Brian Stuart
and Sapa

CAPE TOWN. — When the 1993 White national servicemen complete their year's service, they will be replaced by volunteers on a non-racial basis, Mr Kobie Coetsee, Minister of Defence, told Parliament yesterday.

Asking Parliament to endorse legislation to end

White conscription, Mr Coetsee said that in future it was proposed to use a non-race balloting system to fill the required numbers, but only if there were insufficient volunteers.

General Bob Rogers, Democratic Party defence spokesman, described it as "a giant step to make the Defence Force truly acceptable to all population groups".

Conservative Party

spokesman on defence, Dr Willie Snyman, stated his party's strongest opposition, saying it would enable the ANC and PAC to become part of the Defence Force.

"The situation is totally unacceptable to the Afrikaner Boerevolk," said Dr Snyman.

Introducing the Defence Second Amendment Bill, Mr Coetsee

TO PAGE 2

Land claims court 'can address past injustices'

PATRICK BULGER

A LAND claims court, assisted by a standing commission on land claims, would address past racial injustice in land allocation and help entrench effective property rights in SA, says the Urban Foundation.

Presenting the product of two years of research into the issue at a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday, foundation executive director Ann Bernstein said even organisations like the SA Agricultural Union, which had previously opposed a court, now understood the need for a judicial process to adjudicate claims.

Land claims by black South Africans should not be ignored or downplayed.

"This issue will not go away and open public debate is essential to find the best possible solution," Bernstein said. The foundation research was intended as a contribution to the debate.

She said that in 1991 the foundation had expressed its view that government's Advisory Commission on Land Allocation was an inadequate and partial response to a vital national issue.

She identified 13 pieces of legislation that had been used since 1855 to deny blacks ownership of land. She said a distinction needed to be made between reparation and restitution, which implied handing back a specific piece of land to an owner dispossessed of it.

Reparation, however, was a more useful route because it allowed innovative remedies for the dispossessed, among them land sharing and involvement in rural development programmes.

She said a land claims court could be headed by three Appeal Court judges and

three assessors. A standing commission on land could recommend suitable awards, consider land claims, investigate government documents and offer financial, legal and research assistance to claimants.

A judicial mechanism combined elements of justice and fairness and allowed for appeals and reviews. However, land claims should not be confused with or seen as a substitute for affirmative action.

She said state land should be borne in mind when land was needed to make reparation to a person, family or community unfairly dispossessed. Expropriation by the state, in much the same manner it followed when land was expropriated for bridges or dams, was also an option.

Bernstein suggested that discussions on a land claims court take place in tandem with the introduction of a Bill of Rights to prevent new injustices, Sapa reports. Past injustices needed to be addressed in such a way as to promote reconciliation.

"If there is a property clause in a future Bill of Rights, it will protect all kinds of ownership, including current ownership of the land in dispute."

Bernstein suggested that a new government should call all interested parties together to decide through broad consultation and consensus on the kind of judicial mechanism and legislation needed for dealing with land claims.

New legislation would have to define the criteria whereby claims could be brought before court, ways to test their validity, institutions comprising the court and possible remedies granted by it.

Fears over upsurge in train violence

STEPHANE BOTHMA

FORTY-seven commuters have been killed since July and scores injured in a surge in train violence on the Reef. In May and June eight people were killed.

The majority of deaths occurred on East Rand trains, but last night's attack on a Soweto train, which left two commuters dead and 10 injured, sparked fears that train violence was spreading to Soweto.

The Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday that the victims of the attack, which took place between New Canada and Mzimhlophe stations, were all residents of the Marale hostel in Soweto and Inkatha supporters.

West Rand Inkatha regional secretary Humphrey Ndlovu warned that Inkatha would not accept responsibility for the "holocaust" that would ensue when hostel dwellers lost patience with being denied access to trains.

Witwatersrand police yesterday admitted there had been a recent upsurge in train violence which almost

come to a complete halt earlier this year when railway authorities stepped up security at stations and in coaches with police assistance.

"It is difficult to determine the cause of recent attacks, but it seems that criminality played some part," a spokesman said.

Ndlovu said the ANC, in line with the organisation's campaign to marginalise hostel residents, was stepping up its "horns of the bull" strategy to isolate hostel communities.

However, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus last night denied the Inkatha claims, stressing that his organisation did not have a policy of taking part in train violence.

He said many ANC supporters had also lost their lives on trains and the organisation had repeatedly expressed its outrage and concern about train killings.

Last year, 277 people were killed and 532 were injured in 438 incidents

of train violence in the PWV area. The previous year, 92 incidents left 57 commuters dead and 218 injured.

From January this year to yesterday, 76 commuters had been killed and 78 injured in 89 train attacks.

Forty-six of the deaths occurred in the past two and a half months.

Police also reported yesterday that they had found the bodies of four victims of East Rand violence in Kattlehong and Thokoza, Sapa reports.

Two men were shot dead with AK-47 rifles in two incidents, and a third was found with a neck wound in Mandela Park, Kattlehong. The fourth victim was found with burn wounds next to a railway line in Kattlehong.

The East Rand Council of Churches said yesterday it would bury and give a memorial service today for 32 unidentified people who had died in East Rand violence. The service would start at 10am at Thokoza's Methodist Church.

Those to be buried have been lying at Germiston mortuary since May.

Deadlock in talks on cellular phones:

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — After talks with government deadlocked yesterday, the ANC and Cosatu called for the issue of cellular telephone licences to be referred to the national negotiating council.

ANC chief negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa, who led the ANC/Cosatu delegation, said fundamental differences remained and he warned of "serious consequences" if government went ahead.

It would be wrong for government to introduce cellular telephones without achieving broad-based consensus. Government should "suspend the whole process", as the issuing of the licences had been handled in a unilateral manner.

Public Enterprises Minister Dawie de Villiers said government regretted that the ANC had politicised the issue. The ANC's proposal for a single, state-owned cellular network was "clearly socialist" and contrary to consumers' interests.

Cancelling the licences would damage SA severely, as it would lose at least R1bn in foreign investment, hurt its image in the international finance community and cause the loss of job-creation capacity. Also government would be sued by companies that had put in tenders.

Government would prefer to resolve the dispute amicably rather than through the negotiating council. The tenders would lapse by the month-end and a decision had to be taken soon. De Villiers would report back to the Cabinet today and further meetings would be held this week.

Ramaphosa said the ANC and Cosatu would do what they could to halt the process. He reiterated the ANC's view that a future government would "immediately want to review the decision" and would consider cancelling the licences.

Peace accord members to meet

A MEETING of all peace accord signatories would be held next month, the national peace committee announced last night on the second anniversary of the signing of the peace accord.

At a Johannesburg meeting called to review the accord's effectiveness in resolving conflicts and to consider its future role, the committee said the time had come for political leaders to commit themselves to the accord and to political tolerance.

The signatories will meet on October 27.

The committee decided last night on a plan to increase the accord's value.

KATHRYN STRACHAN

Visits and joint meetings to show solidarity with leaders committed to political tolerance would be organised and a peace pact programme would be implemented to signal to communities that home-grown, simple pacts had to be negotiated and signed.

Other measures decided by the meeting included a programme for reconciliation between police and communities and codes of conduct for everyone, including the public.

The committee would consider channelling reconstruction and development funds and funds to success-

ful peace committees through local trusts.

Non-signatories would be encouraged to sign and the co-operation of all religious bodies would be enlisted.

Peace committee members expressed concern at the inability of political leaders to adhere to the accord. It was unanimously agreed that the time had come for political leaders to commit themselves to the accord and to political tolerance.

It was further agreed that the accord was in urgent need of a boost which would reinforce its worth throughout the country, the committee said.

Sapa reports a cheque for R70 000 from the initial sales of the record Peace in our Land will be handed to national peace committee chairman John Hall today.

Peace in our Land was composed by Sello Chicco Twala and recorded when some of SA's top musicians pooled their talents in a bid to foster peace. Musical stars Chicco, Brenda Fasie, Little Sister and Tsepo Tshola will hand over the cheque.

Umkhonto urges members to register

THE ANC's armed wing Umkhonto we Sizwe yesterday gave its members seven days to register at regional commands in preparation for transitional executive council (TEC) control of Umkhonto and the inclusion of its members in a national peacekeeping force.

The call is a further step in a process that began with the suspension of the armed struggle three years ago and which will culminate in the dissolution of Umkhonto after next year's election, Umkhonto chief of staff Siphiwe Nyanda said.

He said Umkhonto was taking urgent steps to finalise its membership list. In terms of the draft TEC Bill, a consolidated personnel list of armed formations' members has to be submitted to the TEC within

PATRICK BULGER

21 days of its promulgation. Failure to do so will disqualify soldiers from any financial assistance from the TEC.

Nyanda said it was imperative that Umkhonto cadres registered. "After months of painstaking negotiations, the ANC has emerged from the multiparty talks with agreements which have far-reaching implications for the peoples' army, Umkhonto we Sizwe."

Those who failed to register would not be able to claim membership later. Also, those who registered would be eligible for some of the R10m in aid that ANC president Nelson Mandela had put at Umkhonto's disposal, he said.

COMMENT**The referendum**

FIRST President F W de Klerk, and now Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, have begun testing public sentiment on the idea of a referendum to legitimise a possible constitutional settlement to which Inkatha, the white right, and perhaps other members of the Concerned South Africans Group are not party. It is an idea whose time may come, but careful consideration must be given to that timing, to the conditions under which it would be conducted and its contribution to a stable transition to democracy.

Calling a referendum under these circumstances would be seen by those on the outside as something akin to a declaration of war. A referendum which produces even a substantial majority in favour of a proposed interim constitution would not legitimise that constitution in the eyes of its opponents. Cosag members hold the views they do precisely because they are minority groups, and are seeking a settlement in terms of which minority groups would be able to retain a measure of power.

They will therefore actively oppose a referendum, rather than participate in it. Fear will prevent many voters from going to the polls. It is difficult to conceive of free voting in homeland areas where the administration opposes the referendum. This will mean low percentage polls in areas like Natal. And the low percentage polls will be interpreted by those opposed to the referendum as evidence of support for their cause.

This is not sufficient reason to reject the idea of a referendum. But the circumstances must be right. For a start, all reasonable constitutional wishes of Cosag members must be conceded. Extensive regional powers must be entrenched in a draft constitution. And those clauses must be immune to amendment by the constitutional assembly, other than by large, special majorities which take account of the wishes of regional governments.

Only once a deal along these lines has been rejected can it be assumed that the dissenters are not serious about seeking a reasonable settlement. Until then the negotiation process must continue — be it at the World Trade Centre or, until they rejoin the talks, in separate bilateral meetings with Inkatha, the KwaZulu government and the CP, plus the Afrikaner Volksfront.

The possibility of a referendum tells these parties that, while every effort will be made to keep them in negotiations, they cannot veto the process. If there is a total refusal to compromise, that will be the time for an alternative response, or combination of responses. These could include a referendum or election; financial pressure on dependent homeland authorities; the withdrawal of KwaZulu's legal authority to govern; and a range of other possibilities.

But these are not options to be toyed with. They are weapons of last resort. Implementing them will guarantee that an already difficult transition will be less peaceful.

FW 'positive' on talks

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — The government would do everything possible to achieve a "positive result" at tomorrow's crucial meeting between himself and Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, State President De Klerk told journalists yesterday.

Mr De Klerk said it was important that Inkatha Freedom Party should be party to constitutional agreements.

"I look forward to our discussions on Thursday. I am approaching those discussions in a very constructive manner.

"I believe that some of the stumbling blocks which have been identified can be removed through negotiations, through the bilateral discussions that we have and

through multi lateral negotiations.

"It is in that spirit that I will leave no stone unturned to achieve a positive result. I regard it as important that Inkatha Freedom Party becomes part of agreement."

Mr De Klerk was responding to media questions at a meeting at Tuynhuys between himself and Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Krzysztof Skubiszewski.

at which the discussions centred on constitutional reform in the East European countries and in Southern Africa.

• See Page Four.

Welcoming Poland's Foreign Minister, he said four ships were being built in Poland for South African companies amid other growing trade that would benefit both countries.

Mr Skubiszewski said Poland, which had itself

initiated the constitutional changes which ended Soviet domination over Eastern Europe, fully supported the reform policies of Mr De Klerk and his government.

Solidarity in Poland had set out to achieve results, using peaceful means and that was now also happening in South Africa. There was therefore great interest and support for the process by the Polish people.

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15/9/93

Pretoria threatens referendum to save constitutional talks

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN CAPE TOWN

ON THE day that South Africa's apartheid parliament began legislating for its destruction, the government's chief negotiator made clear that, if the Inkatha Freedom Party and the white right-wing alliance did not rejoin the talks, a referendum would be held on the new constitution.

"We have to ensure acceptance of this constitution," Roelf Meyer, the constitutional development minister, told a breakfast meeting of foreign correspondents, pointing out that it could be done either by including all the parties in the talks and the final agreement, or by using the referendum as a weapon. The government has two further meetings with the right-wing Afrikaner Volksfront this week, but the main political event will be a meeting between President de Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Inkatha leader, on Thursday.

The meeting, Mr Meyer said, is to ensure that Inkatha is "part of the solution", either through rejoining the multi-party talks or through further bilateral agreements.

It is important to the government that Inkatha does take part in the transitional arrangements in the run-up to elections called for April, since ministers will lose their ability to control what happens in the transitional councils without its presence.

The transition will be dominated by a multi-party executive council to be established under legislation to be passed in the present parliamentary session. This council and its sub-councils will supervise the work of the government in significant areas, such as finance and security, to level the playing field before the election.

Sweden lifts ban

Stockholm: Sweden yesterday dropped trade sanctions against South Africa, ending a six-year ban. The Scandinavian country is one of the few nations that had maintained comprehensive trade sanctions. The move was cleared by a foreign policy committee after the formation of a multiracial transitional executive council at the constitutional talks in Johannesburg. Swedish investment is still prohibited but will probably resume next month. (Reuter, AP)

Under a last-minute compromise last week the government will be unable to uphold a refusal to obey the will of the council without support of at least one other main party. Inkatha or the Conservative Party, if either can be persuaded to take part, could be expected to support the government point of view against a combined attack by the African National Congress and its allies.

The government's legislative programme for the present special session of parliament will include bills to establish the transitional executive council and to set up an independent election commission, a media commission and a broadcasting commission to see fair play in government-owned institutions during the election campaign.

The ruling National Party controls all three of the houses of parliament, and the session may well only emphasise how far power has slipped from the parliamentary grasp. Real power now resides at the

World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg, where the multi-party negotiators meet, and parliament must simply rubberstamp their decisions.

That will not prevent the right-wing Conservatives from doing all they can to hold up the legislation. There is also some fear that one or two of the more *verkrampste* members of the ruling party may take the opportunity to cross the floor and join the Conservative opposition.

Mr Meyer dismissed this possibility yesterday by saying that the operation of the transitional mechanisms will have to wait until the full constitutional package is approved by another parliamentary session next month or in November. Much negotiating still remains to be done.

Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, who is on what amounts to an election tour of the Cape Town area, said yesterday that his movement will call for the lifting of remaining economic sanctions against South Africa as soon as the legislation establishing the transitional executive council is passed. This means that sanctions are likely to be lifted by the end of next week, fulfilling a prophecy by Thabo Mbeki, new chairman of the ANC, who said last week that he expected sanctions to be lifted by the end of the month.

□ **Johannesburg:** The number of people killed in political violence in the townships of the East Witwatersrand outside Johannesburg since July 2, when a date was set for the first all-race election, passed the 1,000 mark last night. The figure was reached when police reported finding bodies of 12 people in Thokoza, Katlehong and Vosloorus townships.