

Boesak might still be Citizen Premier of W Cape

CAPE TOWN. — ANC Western Cape regional chairman Dr Allan Boesak may still be elected premier of the region despite his poor showing on the region's list of candi-

dates for the provincial legislature.

Regional secretary Mr Lerumo Kalako said on Saturday Dr Boesak was one of the front-runners for the regional pre-

miership by virtue of his position as regional chairman of the ANC, a post to which he was recently unanimously re-elected.

He dismissed as "mischievous" reports that Dr Boesak had suffered a setback in his bid to head the Western Cape regional government, and said the order of appearance on the list did not influence a candidate's chances for the premiership.

Mr Kalako said the ANC's Western Cape region had invited nominations for the premiership from all its structures and affiliates, and would elect a candidate before the movement's national election list conference on January 15.

— Sapa.

ANC won't Citizen forgive and forget: Yengeni

CAPE TOWN. — While the ANC was committed to national reconciliation, it did not mean they should forgive and forget, former Western Cape Umkhonto we Sizwe commander, Mr Tony Yengeni, has said.

Mr Yengeni was speaking at Alice in the Ciskei at the 82nd anniversary celebration of the ANC.

The occasion also marked the reburial of an MK soldier, Mr Mzwandile Hlobo, who died in a skirmish with the South African Police in 1987.

Mr Yengeni said when the ANC came to power, it should seek out "the murderers of MK soldiers and members of the public". — Sapa.

JOURNALIST DIES IN ER SHOOTING

Citizen 10 Jan. 1994

By Sapa and
Vivian Warby

A JOURNALIST died and two were injured when shots were fired at a tour group in Katlehong, on the East Rand, led by South African Communist Party chairman, Mr Joe Slovo, and African National Congress secretary general, Mr

Cyril Ramaphosa.

The dead journalist was identified as Abdul Shariff, a freelance photographer.

He died of a bullet wound in the chest.

Two SABC journalists were also injured.

TV news journalist Charles Moikanyang was shot in the hip and SABC radio news journalist, Anthea Warner, sustained a flesh wound.

Reporters at Natal-spruit Hospital said two more people were injured in the shooting.

Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Slovo were being briefed as they led the tour party through the derelict Dikolale section of Katlehong when the shooting started at 3.45 pm.

A volley of shots appeared to come from the

TO PAGE 2



African National Congress secretary-general, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, and South African Communist Party leader, Mr Joe Slovo, talk to police and journalists after a convoy they were in was attacked in the embattled township of Katlehong yesterday. Press photographer ABDUL SHARIFF was killed in the attack and two other journalists were wounded.

• Picture by David Brauchli, Associated Press

Journo killed in Katlehong

FROM PAGE 1

nearby Mazibuko and Kwesini hostels.

Bodyguards pushed the two leaders to the ground and then whisked them away.

Some armed ANC members in the party returned the fire.

Police say they shot and killed one AK-47 wielding assailant, wounded another and arrested two others in Katlehong, after the shooting.

Police spokesman, Brigadier Zirk Gous, displayed the four AK-47 assault rifles and about 100 rounds of ammunition at a media conference last night.

The men were arrested about five blocks from the scene of the shooting, according to Lieutenant John Kotze, who was in charge of a police patrol in the area.

The assailants were spotted by a police helicopter which was hovering over the area, and police ground reinforcements cornered the men and arrested them.

But journalists at the scene were emphatic that shots were fired from the hostel's side.

Asked about any police contingency plans ahead of the visit by Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Slovo, Brig Gous said the ANC had requested police in the past not to be near ANC and SACP meetings.

"The ANC has, in the past, made specific requests for police not to be near their meetings."

Brig Gous said they were not approached about the visit by the high profile personalities, and had become aware of the

visit from Sunday newspapers.

Lt Kotze, said the local police patrol did not hear the shooting and they were alerted by people running away from the area.

"There were various allegations by political parties as to who is killing whom, but there is no political party that can wash its hands in this conflict as both sides have armed wings, with unlicensed firearms," Brig Gous said.

There was a problem with the hostels around the area, but police needed to strengthen their manpower in order to search the hostels.

The police presence in the area would be increased, Brig Gous added.

Several journalists remained near the scene of the shooting, holed-up behind an abandoned house about 250 m in front of the hostels.

As the gunfire appeared to come closer, the group of journalists were advised by residents to take cover about six houses further back.

The singing from a Zionist Christian church service nearby could be heard above the sporadic bursts of automatic and handgun fire.

But after the service ended, and the worshippers poured out from under their corrugated iron shelter, they also were fired on.

The situation remained tense and sporadic shooting continued for well over an hour.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel express-

ed his shock.

"It is absolutely unforgivable that attacks should be made on the Press whose function is absolutely essential for the democratic process."

This showed just how deeply the culture of intolerance and violence was rooted in certain East Rand townships.

The family of murdered photographer, Abdul Shariff, said last night that Mr Shariff had loved his work, and notwithstanding many close calls in the past, he continued to work "in all the hot spots".

An uncle said Mr Shariff's parents were always concerned about their son's safety, "but he loved what he did. At the funeral of Mr Chris Hani, Abdul again had a close shave when bullets whizzed past him, but he was lucky that time."

"However, in the past the number of attacks he had come under forced him to acquire a bullet proof vest. We don't know if he was wearing it yesterday."

The family were still trying to get Mr Shariff's body to Pietermaritzburg, Mr Shariff lived in Johannesburg. He was unmarried.

Injured CCV reporter, Charles Moikanyang, who was in a satisfactory condition in the Natal-spruit Hospital after being shot in the hip, last year won the Star Tonight award for best television reporter for his work in the townships, the SABC said.

The ANC last night expressed its anger at the lack of police protection

during its peace mission in the East Rand townships yesterday.

"Where were the police? They should have known about the mission and they should have provided protection," ANC spokesman, Mr Ronnie Mamoepa, said.

"It is the duty of the police to act and protect everyone. Where were they?"

ANC spokesman, Mr Carl Niehaus, said the ANC was very concerned by the fact that the police provided no protection. The SAP had been informed since Friday that there would be an official delegation going to the townships.

There was no doubt that the attack was aimed at the ANC group who were conducting a solidarity mission in the townships prior to a TEC meeting on the township issue today.

"Handguns and automatic rifle were used in the attack. We were all within range of the shooting."

Mr Niehaus said the group took cover and withdrew from the specific area immediately.

However, it later continued with its mission, meeting other members of the community. In another area the entourage withdrew again when it spotted armed men. The group met with a number of displaced families.

"What we experienced today is what these people go through on a daily basis. It brought us face to face with the terrible conditions members in the area have to live in daily."

ANC slams Inkatha's rejection of election

Citizen 10 Jan. 1994

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Freedom Party's conditional rejection of participation in the April 27 election was a most serious threat to peace in Natal, spokesman for the African National Congress' Natal regions said at the weekend.

The ANC southern Natal and Midlands regions issued statements at the weekend criticising the outcome of the IFP's central committee meeting last Friday.

The IFP was "scared" of the outcome of elections and had therefore chosen not to participate, a decision with "serious" consequences, one being that this might allow a Right-wing takeover, the ANC said.

It said the IFP's refusal to participate in, or recognise decisions of, the Transitional Executive Council would "test the will of the government of the day and the people at large".

• The IFP's decision to boycott the April 27 election was a signal that they are prepared for more violence, ANC PWV chairman Mr Tokyo Sexwale said on Saturday.

Mr Sexwale was addressing thousands of supporters at the ANC's 82nd anniversary celebrations at Orlando Stadium in Soweto.

He said the ANC was, even at this late stage, prepared to call on members of the IFP to dissociate themselves from their leadership and join the ANC.

"Away with violence, we say come back (Chief Mangosuthu) Buthelezi. Don't take us to Angola, Somalia and Ireland. You were once a member of the ANC Youth League, so you will be more than welcome to come back.

"We say to Buthelezi that our people's blood will remain in his hands. Stop the violence because we don't want to bury people anymore," Mr Sexwale said.

He went on to describe the Freedom Alliance as a "fascist alliance".

Mr Sexwale said the ANC was against poverty and unemployment, and was going to bury these by winning the April election.

"Away with the De Klerk government. When April 27 comes, we should all be ready to vote. That election will be an election for victory, democracy and self-determination. It is an election that will make Africans take over the country," he said.

Mr Sexwale said people should go out of their way to teach uneducated people about voting.

Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring, on the first official visit by an Irish Minister to South Africa, stood next to ANC deputy president Mr Walter Sisulu during the singing of the African anthem, God Bless Africa. — Sapa.

NEWS

US Congress team meets Unita officials

Harare — Four US congressmen held talks with officials of Angola's rebel Unita movement at Victoria Falls yesterday.

Western diplomats said the Democratic congressmen, led by House of Representatives subcommittee on Africa chairman Harry Johnston, had talked to Unita officials attending peace talks with government negotiators in Zambia.

Diplomats have said negotiators at the talks, which opened in November, have agreed to a ceasefire to Angola's 18-year-long civil war and merger of Unita and government troops into a new national army.

But UN mediator Alioune Blondin Beye has not announced the date when the truce will take effect in order to tackle Unita's political demands, such as representation in a future Angolan government.

Diplomats gave no details of yesterday's talks, but Johnston had said earlier that Washington might contribute up to 5 000 troops to a proposed UN force that would implement and supervise a truce.

Johnston's delegation, touring southern Africa, arrived in Zimbabwe on Saturday and was expected to leave later in the day for Mozambique. It has already visited Angola and South Africa.

— Sapa-Reuter.

Make SA a land of hope, says Mandela

STAR
10 JAN. 1994

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

South Africa should make a decisive break with its apartheid past and become a land of hope, says the ANC.

The organisation's traditional January 8 statement, commemorating its 82nd anniversary, was marked by a strong reconciliatory message and a commitment to socio-economic upliftment.

"Let us therefore all join together to build our national unity, regardless of the colour of our skin, the language we speak at home and the religion we profess," Mandela said on Saturday.

"Together we must do what our country and its children cry out for — to build one nation, inspired by a common patriotism and love for the rich diversity of cultures which is our common heritage."

The first challenge for the interim government of national unity would be to begin the process of dismantling apartheid and transforming the country into a democracy.

THE ANC's 82nd anniversary message strongly urges reconciliation and pleads for the implementation of socio-economic upliftment projects

The main thrust of such a process would be the implementation of a programme of reconstruction, the ANC said.

All South Africans, and not only the new government, should become involved in the programme of rebuilding the country.

The new government should:

- Rebuild the economy.
- Allocate and distribute resources in a nonracial manner.
- Ensure a representative government at all its levels.
- Lead the campaign for peace and stability.
- Build new houses, improve education, create jobs, improve health services and promote affirmative action programmes.

ANC daydreaming with its education policy: NP

By Sapa and
Fred de Lange

THE African National Congress had shown it had no idea of the financial implications of a fully state-controlled education system and its burden on government, the National Party charged yesterday.

Reacting to a Sunday Times newspaper report on the sweeping changes to education proposed in an ANC policy document, the NP said the ANC was falling into the old socialist trap by wanting to place all schools back under state control.

The Sunday Times said the ANC document, compiled by the Centre for Education Policy Development, proposed abolishing Model A schools — former state schools converted to private schools.

It said Model C schools, partly funded and governed by parents,

and state funding for private schools should be reviewed.

The NP said the ANC was "daydreaming" if it believed it could reverse the process which had given parents greater say over their children's education in the past few years.

It was only logical and fair that parents' greater contribution to education should be coupled with a greater say in schooling.

The NP said the Education Renewal Strategy accepted by the government two years ago contained many of the ideas in the ANC document, which was to be welcomed.

The National Party said the ANC's proposed education strategy included many ideas accepted by the government two years

ago in its education renewal strategy.

The changes include abolishing the traditional matric certificate and replacing it with a General Education Certificate to be awarded to pupils who have completed Standard 7.

For those who want to stay the normal 12 years in school, a Further Education Certificate will be issued. The same certificate will also be issued "in recognition of equivalent qualifications achieved in the workplace".

In terms of the policy document, former state schools converted into private schools will be abolished while state funding for private schools and so-called Model C schools would be reviewed.

Other proposals include free and compulsory schooling for nine years with dramatic changes to syllabuses to "ensure racial and gender equality".

Teacher training will be co-ordinated and steps will be taken to educate adults and youths who have been deprived of proper schooling.

The NP yesterday said pressure had been placed for some time on the ANC to react on the future of education and this was the first attempt to do so.

Since many of the ideas corresponded with the Education Renewal Strategy, it should be welcomed.

Zuma ANC's choice for Natal region premier

DURBAN. — African National Congress deputy secretary-general, Mr Jacob Zuma was elected as the ANC Natal region's candidate for provincial premier yesterday.

Mr Zuma, who received 149 votes, won the nomination after a close race with ANC southern Natal chairman, Mr Jeff Radebe (132), followed by Natal Midlands stalwart, Mr Harry Gwala (114).

ANC delegates from throughout Natal voted for candidates for provincial and national government at yesterday's congress at the University of Durban-Westville but the final list was expected to be made public only today.

However, ANC sources said there were no major surprises or cel-

ebrity nominations, as in some other regions, although former Durban mayor, Mrs Margaret Winter was nominated.

Mr Zuma was chosen to lead Natal into the April 27 elections and possibly take up the position of premier should an ANC victory be achieved.

Although the tussle for top position was close, all three candidates afterwards expressed the need for unity.

"I did not see this as a fight or competition," said Mr Zuma later. "My main thrust is a team in Natal".

"Your unity and camaraderie spirit will continue to lead this province," he told about 400 delegates.

Natal had a key role to play in the balance of

forces in South African politics, said Mr Zuma, calling on delegates to ensure an election victory.

Mr Zuma and Mr Radebe paid tribute to the "lion of the Midlands", Mr Gwala, for his leadership and political acumen.

Mr Zuma is a Natalian by birth and while he has not spent much time in the province since taking up national office with the ANC, he has been at the forefront of peace talks with the Inkatha Freedom Party and enjoys strong rural support in Natal.

He is said to have developed a close working relationship with Inkatha Freedom Party chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose and is held in high regard by some IFP officials. — Sapa.

IFP men blamed for violence

DURBAN. — Inkatha Freedom Party supporters are largely the aggressors in political violence plaguing northern Natal, according to a confidential police report submitted to the Transitional Executive Council in December.

The report — apparently signed by Natal regional police commissioner Lieutenant-General Colin Steyn — warns of an increase in unrest in the run-up to the election. Sapa is in possession of a copy of the report.

IFP political director Ziba Jiyane dismissed the commissioner's findings yesterday, saying the wrong impression was being created that IFP members were the aggressors, when in fact

they were the victims.

Continuing violence in Natal claimed at least 432 lives in the last two months of the year, an average of more than seven people murdered a day.

As a background to the report the commissioner blames violence on "the continuing struggle for political domination by the African National Congress and the IFP".

But the report also

TO PAGE 2

Citizen

Monday 10 January 1994

IFP men blamed

FROM PAGE 1

states: "... once again, IFP members/supporters were the aggressors in most cases".

In December, the ANC's northern Natal region pressed the TEC to act against violence in the area because, the organisation said, the KwaZulu Police was acting partially and would prejudice chances of free politicking.

The commissioner's report points to four areas where violence levels are cause for concern. They are Sundumbili, Empangeni, Eshowe and Nqutu.

Of the Natal North Coast areas of Sundumbili and adjoining Eshowe, the commissioner says: "It is clear that the IFP has embarked on a campaign to drive ANC members from the above-mentioned areas".

He adds that because the area is traditionally IFP-orientated and has a town council with strong IFP sentiments, this "has left little room for ANC organising in the area".

However, the commissioner adds that various ANC structures have also contributed to violence there, including youths who leave the area "for short periods of military train-

ing in Transkei and elsewhere".

"Use is also made of MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe) members who are brought in from Empangeni and Durban", the report says.

Conflict has been heightened in the greater Sundumbili area because of political intolerance in labour matters. The report says Congress of South African Trade Union-affiliated activists are involved in the adjoining industrial area of Isithebe.

Following an (IFP-supporting) United Workers of South Africa rally in Sundumbili, "violence increased dramatically, once again, the aggressors were mainly IFP members/supporters".

"Various criminal elements within the IFP are also responsible for crimes of violence and it is suspected that certain KZP members are involved in the violence ... and that they support the IFP," the report says.

"It can be expected

that an increase in unrest-related incidents will occur, in view of the forthcoming elections."

The IFP's Dr Jiyane said policemen in Natal had told him ANC members were quick to use the police's presence in violence-ridden areas.

ANC youths in northern Natal instigated violence then ran off to call for police help, and police arrived to find IFP members retaliating.

This was part of the "revolutionary tactics" used by the ANC, which had spies and an orchestrated plan for control.

He added that key policemen in Natal were co-operating with the ANC-dominated TEC and criticising the IFP because they feared for their jobs.

Dr Jiyane said the IFP had confidential information about ANC plans to infiltrate areas of resistance, like KwaZulu, which had a bearing on reports like that by the commissioner. He said details would be disclosed soon. — Sapa.

The Times London

10/1/94

ANC chiefs escape Zulu gun attackers

FROM RAY KENNEDY
IN JOHANNESBURG

A JOURNALIST died and at least seven other people, including three journalists, two women and a child, were injured in a hail of gunfire from a Zulu workers' hostel as African National Congress leaders yesterday led a "peace mission" through Johannesburg townships.

The attack, at Katlehong, came as Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC secretary-general, and Joe Slovo, chairman of the South African Communist Party, visited the devastated area, a stronghold of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

Abdul Sharif, a freelance journalist, was killed as the two ANC leaders were dragged under cover by their bodyguards. Young members of the township's self-defence unit and bodyguards returned the fire.

Later the ANC criticised the police, saying that the area had not been patrolled.

Photograph, page 18

Four killed in ambush on ANC chiefs

By Alec Russell
in Katlehong

FOUR people were killed when a delegation led by the African National Congress leader Mr Cyril Ramaphosa and the South African Communist Party chief Mr Joe Slovo came under sustained fire in a Johannesburg township yesterday.

The attack came from a hostel housing supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party, and the ANC last night accused the security forces of failing to intervene and demanded their withdrawal from the troubled East Rand.

The two leaders, on a mission to find the cause of continuing violence in the region, escaped by crawling and running through township shacks. A 10-year-old boy and a freelance photographer were among the dead.

A B C D E F *

18 ■ Johannesburg
in heavy attack, police say

*The Daily Telegraph
London 10/1/94*

Last word?

HE/IM

Azapo to 'remove election posters'

JOHANNESBURG — Election posters of the National Party and Democratic Party will be removed from all black townships, the Azanian People's Organisation said on Saturday.

About 500 Azapo Central Wits region members also decided at a meeting in Dobsonville, Soweto, that "hostile media" will be targeted and that an anti-election drive will soon be started.

The meeting vowed to remove any NP or DP poster found in black townships, saying that it is "undemocratic and opportunistic for oppressors to organise among the oppressed people of Azania".

The DP and NP should put up their posters in white areas, the meeting resolved.

It was further decided that the newly formed campaign committee will conduct "house-to-house voter education" in Alexandra and Bekkersdal.

From next week the committee will also be visiting Lenasia, Eldorado Park, Greater Soweto, Mohlakeng and Kagiso to introduce Azapo's anti-election campaign.

The meeting also called for the immediate release of all detained Azanian Liberation Army cadres. — Sapa

IFP's election decision 'threatens Natal's peace'

THE Inkatha Freedom Party's conditional rejection of participation in the April 27 election is a most serious threat to peace in Natal, the African National Congress's Natal regions said at the weekend.

The IFP is "scared" of the outcome of elections and has therefore chosen not to participate, a decision with "serious" consequences.

The National Party and the African National Congress in separate statements on Friday night both expressed their regret at the IFP's decision not to take part in the April 27 election.

The ANC said, however, that the "reasonable demands" in the proposed joint committee document of the ANC, government and the Freedom Alliance have the potential to ease the current deadlock.

The NP, in its statement, said it has "bent over backwards" to accommodate the IFP and the Freedom Alliance but they appear to be resorting to blackmail.

The IFP announced on Saturday it will hold a special general conference at the end of this month.

— Sapa

Natal Witness

10/1/94

HE/IM

IS the IFP's Central Committee statement that it will not take part in the elections that party's last word on the subject, or might its special general conference at the end of the month change its standpoint? It is hoped so. Participation rather than an isolationist tactic in unholy alliance with the extreme white right seems the only way, not only to ensure representation of the KwaZulu heartland, but also to ensure the party's continued existence.

A political party which refuses to participate in the most significant election in the history of South Africa could hardly be said to have a bright future. It will also deprive the region of the services of some of its able recent recruits such as Mike Tarr and Peter Miller (who must be feeling extremely frustrated at the moment). If Shakespeare's words about the tide in the affairs of men which needs to be taken at the flood ever applied to anything, they apply to the IFP now.

Volkstaat: 'Demand for homeland untenable'

HE/IM

Mandela pleads for patience

JOHANNESBURG— People should be patient with the right-wing Afrikaner to allow him time to realise that the demand for a homeland was untenable, ANC leader Nelson Mandela said at the weekend.

While this did not mean the ANC would accept a separate volkstaat for Afrikaners, he hoped that through continued negotiations with Afrikaner groups — notably the Afrikanervolksfront and the Freedom Alliance — a solution would come up.

Africans had fought for three decades against the homeland system "which caused such pain".

A volkstaat would never happen and by insisting upon it the political groups were doing their people a dis-favour.

The homeland demand was dangerously isolating Afrikaners.

"Patience, therefore, will ensure progress with the ultra-right, he told a press conference on the 82nd anniversary of the ANC.

By Donwald Pressly
Political Staff

There was now a realisation by the government of the rejection of homelands.

Meanwhile, a three-way meeting between the ANC, the government and the FA is being planned for either today or tomorrow in an attempt to bring the right-wingers, including the Inkatha Freedom Party, Bophuthatswana and Clskel, back in the process.

There was hope, however, that a solution to bring an all-inclusive outcome could be reached before January 24 — the deadline for the FA to respond to the ANC/government constitutional proposals — when Parliament would reconvene to pass a package of laws to make the interim constitution and April 27 election legal.

A meeting between IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and President De Klerk is planned for January 17 to discuss the party's decision to boycott the election, among other issues.



Life after April 27

The magazine Barometer On Negotiation asked the country's political parties if they thought life in South Africa would be better after the election? If so, why? And if not, why not?

Afrikaner Volksfront

NO. The election will not change the fundamental conflict potential in the country, as no serious efforts have been made to accommodate those segments of South African society which will not and cannot be forced into either a unitary or federal form of state.

This inherent conflict potential, stemming from our diverse population composition, will have a definite impact on the economy, which will as a result lack foreign investment.

Therefore, in the absence of political stability and economic growth, we fail to see how life could improve subsequent to the elections. — Stefan Maringer.

African National Congress

I DO think that life will be better after the election. For many people, April 27, 1994 is like the light at the end of a tunnel. The majority of South Africans will participate for the first time in a truly democratic election, where their vote will actually mean something. I think the experience could even bring people together.

The people have a stake in the country with a commitment to make it work. I also think that once we have worked through the problems of a constitution, we will establish something on which the country can run. There will be greater political and economic stability, which is crucial for international investment. It will also create confidence among South African investors. There are vast amounts of money in the stock exchange, which could be used constructively to create jobs. — Carl Niehaus.

Conservative Party

IF the election is held on an ANC-NP agreement, ignoring the Freedom Alliance, life will not be

better. The long struggle for freedom, as the Afrikaners and most probably the Zulus see it, would begin. This would create uncertainty and instability, scaring investors and influencing tourism. Part of the struggle would be to put economic pressure on the new government. As this continued, the reality of South Africa as another Third World African country would become clear. International attention would move on to trouble spots elsewhere. All the promises of investment would disappear, as happened after Zimbabwe and Namibia's independence as part of the marginalising of Africa.

If the election was held after an inclusive agreement of all the political parties, life would in the long run be better. Uncertainty and instability would disappear slowly. There would still not be big foreign investment but South Africans themselves would be able to slowly create a better southern Africa. — Pieter Mulder.

Democratic Party

THERE is good reason to believe that life in South Africa will be better after the election. For the past 30 years or so we have lived in a condition of slowly developing revolution by the oppressed majority against the privileged minority.

This has given rise to all kinds of sickness in the society, of which the prevailing violence and the disastrous unemployment rate are only the most prominent symptoms.

After the election South Africa will be a more normal society, with equal rights and opportunities and, one hopes, a democratic style of government. These are not sufficient conditions for happiness, but they are necessary ones. We will have the opportunity to build a happy society on this basis. — Zach de Beer.

Inkatha Freedom Party

CERTAINLY, life should be better — that is our goal, after all. But whether it is or not depends on several uncertain variables. Constitutionally and politically, we need to know, for instance, that the elections will be preceded by high levels of con-

sensus on the rules of the game — the form of state and the purpose of the elections are key questions. We also need to know that the elections will be free and fair so that the results will be accepted by all parties afterwards.

However, if there is a satisfactory settlement and fair and free elections, we believe that life should indeed improve. Major material improvement will take time and will be a function of economic growth, improved opportunity and the reallocation of resources, to identify but a few of the issues. But we can make an immediate start on basic needs — especially the provision of basic services. I believe the achievement of democracy and freedom will have vast psychological benefits. There will be a sense of change, a confidence that we can only move forward, and this will certainly boost the morale of the people as we tackle the task of addressing their plight.

Contrasted with this, however, we have to accept that many false expectations have been raised by certain parties — certainly not the IFP — which could create problems for us in government. — B.S. Ngubane.

National Party

IT all depends on which political party or parties will be in the position to formulate policy. If a party with socialist policies is able to dictate the process of policy-making, we will be in for a difficult time.

It is important for the National Party to succeed in polling enough support to play a substantial role in the government of national unity. That will ensure that we can avoid policies like redistribution of wealth according to the socialist model which will inevitably lead to instability.

The election does not mean that Utopia will arrive the next day. A government of national unity enjoying broad support will have the legitimacy to immediately address the key issues such as unemployment, political violence and crime. We must ensure that political certainty as a result of the election immediately translates into stability.

In general I believe that the high level of conflict will decline, tensions will ease and South Africans will realise that apart from the problems we will have to confront, there will also be wonderful opportunities. In other words, there is life after April 27! — Marthinus van Schalkwyk.

Pan Africanist Party

LIFE could be better after the first all-inclusive national, non-racial democratic elections if the high expectations of the great majority are matched by the emergence of a strong government with bold and imaginative schemes.

It will have to tackle the huge problems of unemployment and poverty, with the participation of the impoverished community, the non-governmental organisations and the private sector. There will be the deciding factor of distribution of resources, and, more importantly, the distribution of opportunities for development for the impoverished and unemployed majority. — Johnson Mlambo.

South African Communist Party

I THINK better, but this must be balanced with a sober appreciation of the deep-seated crisis in which our country finds itself. I think the better because:

- The elections will establish clearly and decisively which parties enjoy real support, which have a real constituency, and which do not. Much of the present uncertainty and much of the manoeuvring and posturing have to do with a lack of demonstrated support. I believe that elections will decisively marginalise those forces which are trying to block advance to a united, non-racial democracy.
- An elected government representative of all South Africans will be in place. This will provide much greater legitimacy to the state and its various departments.

- The above two factors, greater political certainty and greater governmental legitimacy, will also establish a context in which more effective social and economic reconstruction can occur. — Jeremy Cronin.

HA GUARDIAN - London
10/1/94

ANC duo survive fatal gun attack

David Barrowford
in Johannesburg

A PRESS photographer was shot dead in a gun attack yesterday on a group of people including the secretary-general of the ANC, Cyril Ramaphosa, and the head of the South African Communist Party, Joe Slovo.

Two other journalists were wounded when gunmen opened fire on the group from an Inkatha-dominated workers' hostel in Katlehong township, east of Johannesburg. Mr Slovo and Mr Ramaphosa were unhurt.

The shooting is likely to result in a security row. The two politicians had no police protection, despite the fact that their visit to Katlehong — one of the most dangerous townships — was publicised in advance. Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Slovo are probably the two most popular leaders in the African National Congress after Nelson Mandela and their deaths would have reduced South Africa to mayhem.

The freelance photographer killed, Abdul Shariff, aged 31, was working for Associated Press. He is the third newsman killed in South Africa's political violence since the mid-1980s. The two journalists wounded were from the national broadcasting service, the SABC.

Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Slovo were travelling with a convoy of journalists and local and foreign peace monitors. The two men were being shown over some burnt-out houses when the gunfire started.

A BBC reporter at the scene, Fergal Keane, said: "The guy who was showing them around was saying to Ramaphosa: 'Now this area at the moment is very, very safe.' On the word 'safe' the first shot rang out."

Personal bodyguards hustled Mr Slovo and Mr Ramaphosa behind a wall and then returned fire with sidearms and at least two AK-47s rifles. They were led by Robert McBride — the "Magoo's Bar bomber", who was sentenced to death in the 1980s for a bomb blast in which three women died.

Journalists said the attackers were also using assault rifles and pistols. The bullet which killed Mr Shariff appeared to have been fired from a sniper's rifle, hitting him in the chest.

Mr Slovo told reporters at the scene: "Something has to be done about it, that's clear ... people have to live here, have to work here, have to look after their families and this is what they experience day in and day out; it is completely intolerable."

Police said later they had arrested five people and seized four AK-47s. A police spokesman said they had not been asked by the ANC for security cover for the Katlehong visit.

It is the second time that Mr Ramaphosa has come under fire — he narrowly escaped injury in the 1982 Ciskei massacre in which 28 people died. The ANC secretary-general is favoured to succeed Mr Mandela as president of the ANC. Mr Slovo, the highest profile white in the liberation movement, has been the target of at least one previous assassination attempt.

Gunmen ambush ANC leaders on peace mission

10/1/94

TWO AFRICAN National Congress leaders narrowly escaped death yesterday after they were ambushed by suspected Inkatha supporters in the South African township of Katilehong. One journalist was killed.

Nelson Mandela, the ANC president, blamed the government for not cracking down on township violence. Mr Mandela will meet President F W de Klerk tomorrow to discuss the attack.

The shooting started barely five minutes after Joe Slovo and Cyril Ramaphosa arrived, surrounded by journalists — but without any police escort — on a visit to find ways to bring peace here and in neighbouring Thokoza. More than 1,800 people have died in fighting between the ANC and Inkatha in the townships since May.

As we passed through a cluster of largely abandoned homes, shots rang out from a migrant workers' hostel 200 yards away, bastion of the Inkatha Freedom Party. Abdul Shariff, a freelance photographer, died after being hit in the chest. Two South African Broadcasting Corporation reporters were wounded when the first automatic rifle fire rang out from the hostel.

Mr Ramaphosa, ANC secretary-general, and Mr Slovo, who is also chairman of the Communist Party, dived to the ground before being whisked away by bodyguards. Some security guards returned fire, but to little purpose. The hostel, three floors high, stood like a giant, impenetrable fortification 200 yards across a piece of open ground.

A minute or so after the shooting started, a group of locals screamed at me and half a dozen other journalists to take cover with them behind the wall of a derelict house. We did as we were told only to discover there was a young man inside with an AK-47 rifle. "It's OK," a resident said. "He's on our side." Silent and deadly serious, the young man went down on one knee and with a thunderous roar, opened fire in the direction of the hostel. Our reaction to the appear-

John Carlin witnessed another bloody episode in the vicious war between the ANC and Inkatha in South Africa's townships

ance of the member of the local pro-ANC self-defence unit — soon to be joined by two comrades — was relief and gratitude. The abandoned homes — windowless, looted, and with Inkatha graffiti on the walls — bore testimony to earlier sortings.

For 20 minutes the shooting continued sporadically. I asked Sam Maseko, who had told me not to worry, why had he not left the area. "I haven't got a father. My brothers have gone. I live with my mother. We have nowhere else to go. Every day they come to kill us, Buthelezi's people. But where can we go?"

A large woman with a baby wrapped in a blanket on her back complained about the police — as did everybody else. "They know where the Inkatha people are. They know where the murderers are. But they never go there — to the hostel — to take their guns away."

"There is no possibility of a better life," interjected Mr Maseko, who is 27 and unemployed. "We have no Christmas here... We have no new year."

After half an hour we made a dash for our cars and fled to rejoin Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Slovo, who were addressing a crowd elsewhere in the township. We had not seen one policeman the whole time.

On the way home on the car radio we heard a Brigadier Zirk Gouws say the police had shot dead a man with an AK-47 rifle and arrested another.

It seemed that the police, who by nightfall had made no move on the hostel, had waited until after our departure to strike at the young men who had been protecting us.

A Kafkaesque dialogue ensues: Mr. Molefe is told he has no permission for the rally. He says he has come to get it. That has to go through internal affairs. So can he call the man responsible for internal affairs? The police say they don't have his number. After a few more minutes, Capt. Cyril Mosupye says: "There's no need to prolong this. The issue is short and precise: You don't have permission to hold this meeting. You don't have any other option but to pack your things and go."

Mr. Molefe complies to avoid a blood-bath. But as he crosses the border between Bophuthatswana and South Africa — a mere signpost — a final scene drives home how out of step Bophuthatswana is with the country that spawned it: The man who was prevented from bringing the message of black liberation to a black-ruled country stops to share a barbecue with white South African soldiers, long bitter foes of the ANC, who man the border post.

On a map, Bophuthatswana doesn't make sense. The land consists of six separate enclaves within South Africa, so that it's often impossible to know which country one is in. "At night I walk my dog in Bophuthatswana and go to bed in South Africa," says Alwyn Viljoen, a government spokesman. The country's appearance as a fantasyland is enhanced by the extravagant Lost City complex in Sun City, which features a lagoon with artificial waves, a golf course with crocodiles in the hazards and an area that trembles in a simulated earthquake.

But Bophuthatswana can point to real achievements that make it the only independent homeland that isn't an economic wreck. Its mines produce nearly a third of the world's platinum, its industrial zone attracts multinationals like Germany's Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, and the hotels and casinos of South African leisure giant Sun International Hotels Ltd. bring in tourism and tax revenue. Locally generated revenue provides about 80% of its budget, and the country claims its growth rate outpaces much of Africa's.

Bophuthatswana's high-school graduation rate is nearly double South Africa's, and Mmabatho's manpower center attracts students from South Africa seeking to acquire marketable technical skills. The country has achieved a degree of racial harmony and social peace that strikes visitors from South Africa. And then there's Mmabatho itself, a showcase capital that boasts a variety of gleaming structures, including a 60,000-seat stadium and a recording studio considered one of the best in the world.

"Our people continue to enjoy a standard of living their counterparts in South Africa can only marvel at," Mr. Mangope boasted recently. It is to preserve this that he wants Bop to remain independent or retain control of the region's wealth.

But critics say Bop's tranquility is achieved through constant harassment of opponents and laws that can turn a meeting between two people into an "illegal gathering." In the last election, Mr. Mangope was unopposed. His claims of uplifting the Tswana people are contradicted by the fact that the buck usually stops at a white desk. Whites hold top managerial posts in virtually all state companies, and the head of the army is South African.

Unemployment outside the civil service is massive, and those employed often work in South Africa. And then, does Mmabatho really need a stadium that can seat half its population? Or an "international" airport that can take jets? "Bophuthatswana's case is full of holes," asks Francine de Clercq, a professor at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, who has written on Bophuthatswana.

Indeed, the town of Bodibe, only 18 miles outside of Mmabatho, reveals a different Bophuthatswana. Bodibe is a collection of brick and adobe houses without running water, electricity or phones. A man named Joseph, who declines to give his last name, lives in a tiny house with his wife and four children. He sleeps on the one bed with two of the children; the other two sleep on the floor with his wife. He has been unemployed since 1992, when he gave up a construction job in South Africa because the pay was too low to justify the long commute, leaving at 5:30 a.m.

Joseph laughs when asked whether Bophuthatswana offers him better opportunities than South Africa. "What opportunities?" he asks. "Look for yourself. It's a mess."

At a neighboring house, a group of 20 people sit down to discuss their lives. Of the 20, three have jobs — all in South Africa. "When Mangope says we're independent and well off, he's referring to himself and his friends," says one. All those interviewed say they wanted to rejoin South Africa, but complain of harassment. As their visitors leave, police cars are seen entering the village.

Many believe Mr. Mangope eventually will have to give in because the change in South Africa's government will deprive him of his only ally — an ally whose army restored him to power in 1988 when he was briefly toppled in a coup. Already, South Africa's Transitional Executive Council, a multiracial advisory body, is tightening the screws, suspending a \$63.5 million loan by the South African Development Bank to Bophuthatswana until free political activity is allowed.

If that is not enough, ANC and government officials say South Africa could cut off power and water and suspend financial transfers. Some officials of Bophuthatswana speak of retaliating by withholding supplies from the mines, but Finance Minister Martin van den Berg, a South African citizen, admits: "If they're willing to cut electricity, terminate the customs union and 10 other steps I can think of, they could bring Bophuthatswana to its knees economically and financially within six months."

And even if Mr. Mangope's defiance is simply a negotiating ploy to obtain greater regional powers in the hopes of continuing to play a role within South Africa, that move could backfire, too. South African polls show the ANC could get 74% of the vote in the region that would swallow Bophuthatswana. Jacob Buti Malefye, a 46-year-old resident of the town of Phokeng, explains why: "I woke up one morning and without moving anywhere, I was told I was in Bophuthatswana and had a new president," he says. "I want to wake up one morning and be back in my own country."

Nowhere Land

An Apartheid Creation, Tribal 'Nation' Wants To Remain on the Map

Refusal by Bophuthatswana
To Rejoin South Africa
Threatens April Election

ANC Says Tanks May Roll

By THOMAS KAMM

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

MMABATHO, South Africa — Bop Air's motto could be: The airline that's neither here nor there.

Bophuthatswana's flag carrier can't fly international routes because the world doesn't recognize its home country, saying it is part of South Africa. And Bop Air can't fly domestic routes within South Africa because it is considered a foreign airline. That leaves it flying only between South Africa and Bophuthatswana.

"This makes our life extremely difficult," complains finance manager Glenn Orsmond. "We're squeezed on all sides."

Bop Air's predicament goes to the heart of a question that is bedeviling South Africa's historic transition to black rule: Where does Bophuthatswana fit in the nascent multiracial South Africa?

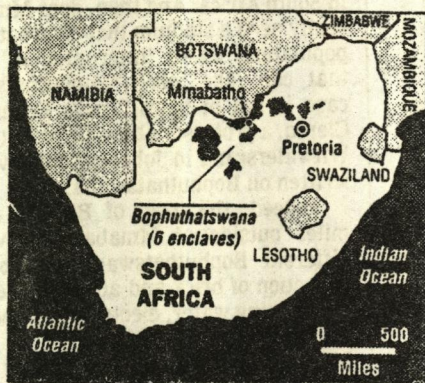
To many, the demise of apartheid has stripped the nominally independent black tribal homeland, which is recognized only by South Africa, of its *raison d'être* — if it ever had one. Bophuthatswana — pronounced Bop-poo-h-tats-wana but commonly called Bop — should be bopped off the world map, its detractors say. "These are the very last days of Bophuthatswana," says Thaba Seboka, a law professor at the University of Bophuthatswana. "If nothing dramatic happens, its fate is sealed: It's bye bye Bop."

'Ruled by Our People'

But drama there is: Bophuthatswana's autocratic president, Lucas Mangope, is resisting reincorporation, defying not only South Africa's likely future president, Nelson Mandela, but also, in all likelihood, a majority of his own 2.3 million citizens. "We are not going to willingly revert to a system where once again we will be oppressed and deprived by a far-away government, the only difference this time around being the color of the skin of the people at the top," Mr. Mangope, who has ruled the homeland since its 1977 independence, said recently. "We want to be ruled by our own people, for our own people."

As South Africa prepares for its first democratic elections April 26 to April 28, this challenge highlights how the dismantling of apartheid has unleashed a complex power struggle between ethnic groups that was long obscured by the overriding issue of race.

Joining Bophuthatswana in resisting South Africa's new constitution, the king of the Zulu tribe is reported to want to secede from South Africa, and white supremacists are threatening "total war" if they



don't get an autonomous homeland. Talks involving the government, the African National Congress and the unhappy parties of the new South Africa broke down Tuesday and are given little chance of resuming before parties are to register for the ballot on Saturday.

While unlikely to derail the elections themselves, the clash raises serious doubts over how free the ballot will be and threatens to turn what began as a negotiated revolution into a messy, violent affair.

It would be the ultimate irony of apartheid that a homeland ostensibly created to give blacks the rights they were denied in South Africa could be the spoiler in the country's transition to black rule. But by insisting on continued independence — or at the very least, broad powers within a federal South Africa — Mr. Mangope is on a confrontation course that could turn what was the playground of apartheid, where whites flocked to taste the domestically forbidden fruits of gambling and pornography, into a battleground of the new South Africa. "If the only option left to us is to roll in the tanks, then that is what we would do," Matthew Phosa, the ANC's legal adviser, said recently.

Make-Believe Nations

Bophuthatswana is one of the 10 black tribal homelands created by apartheid's architects in the heyday of white supremacy. In a form of ethnic cleansing, South Africa sought to create a white majority by stripping blacks of their South African citizenship, rights and benefits and making them citizens of make-believe nations created for them.

Through forced removals, gerrymandering and the redrawing of borders, about 18 million of South Africa's 28 million blacks were parked on these reservations, which represented barely 15% of South Africa's territory. Now, as apartheid goes, many feel the homelands should go, too. Their citizens recently regained South African citizenship, and plans have been

Please Turn to Page A15, Column 4

The Daily News

FOUNDED IN 1878

Many bridges to build

JAN. 1994

WHEN African National Congress leaders returned from exile in March 1990, Jacob Zuma had already been in the country for some weeks, quietly arranging with the government for the arrival of his comrades. Then the ANC's intelligence chief, he immediately impressed his opponents.

Zululand-born Mr Zuma, who had his first schooling while serving 10 years on Robben Island, rose swiftly through the ranks to the key post of deputy secretary-general. He has been the ANC's liaison with the Inkatha Freedom Party, the emissary for Shell House in delicate negotiations in Ulundi on matters such as Buthelezi-Mandela meetings. Again, he is apparently regarded highly by those he deals with.

It is this experience as a bridge-builder, as a man who has proven his skills at the trickiest of negotiations, that probably gives him the edge over his closest rival for the Natal nomination, ANC southern Natal chairman Jeff Radebe. Another advantage Mr Zuma might have over Mr Radebe is his day-to-day contact with ANC leaders and personnel at the national head office.

Had the delegates chosen radical Midlands leader Harry Gwala for the post, it would undoubtedly have estranged the sizeable undecided vote in the region. Nomination of an avowed Stalinist would surely have wrecked ANC plans for the important Indian majority who have not yet made up their minds on which group to back.

Mr Zuma now effectively heads the ANC in Natal/KwaZulu, the political battleground between the country's two biggest black groups. He will need every ounce of his reputed skill to prevent the region from deteriorating into more of a literal battleground than it already is.

Daily News - 10 Jan. 94

Killing the messenger

SOUTH African journalists have maintained exceptional standards in bringing home the news in virtual war-zone conditions during the past troubled decade. Over the years they have taken flak from both directions. On the one hand there were the stifling press restrictions and imprisonment for refusing to reveal sources. This, it is to be fervently hoped, is a thing of the past. On the other front is the brutally escalating face of seemingly mindless violence.

At least 70 journalists have come under attack while on duty over the past year. Yesterday's senseless murder by a sniper's bullet of Natal press photographer Abdul Shariff and the wounding of two other journalists reflects the incendiary conditions under which news writers sometimes must work.

As a matter of urgency, a way must be found of protecting journalists' neutrality and freedom to cover news. This will be of vital importance over the next few months when newspaper readers, radio listeners and television viewers rightly expect to be kept fully informed on election matters.

In her International Press Freedom Day message Yvonne Grimbeek, president of the South African Union of Journalists, made the point for the press contingent and readers alike: "Every time a journalist is prevented from covering a story, the community loses out."

TV debate

NOW that ANC leader Nelson Mandela has gamely accepted President F.W. de Klerk's challenge to a televised election debate, South Africans can look forward to what voters in open societies elsewhere have been enjoying for decades. It is an opportunity for the leaders of the two major parties in the country to spell out clearly where they intend leading the country should they triumph on election day. Voters have a right to be fully informed and to compare leadership styles and policies before casting their all-important votes on April 27.

Poll boost for ANC in Natal

Daily News
10 Jan. 1994

Jacob Zuma tipped as Prime Minister for the province

A new poll predicts a swing to the ANC among Natal voters. Political Correspondent **Martin Challenor** reports.

THE African National Congress would win a mandate to run Natal in the April 27 general election, but with the slightest of overall majorities, a survey by the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy has revealed.

Results of a poll of 2 604 people in Natal and KwaZulu showed that the ANC would win 51% of the votes in the province, followed by the Inkatha Freedom Party with 32%, the National Party with between 7% and 13% of the vote and the Democratic Party with 2%. The rest of the vote would be split among other parties.

This means that ANC deputy secretary-general Jacob Zuma, who was elected as the ANC's candidate to head its regional list, can reasonably expect to be voted in as Prime Minister of Natal after April 27.

The MPD survey was signed by academics Dr Bill Johnson, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer and Professor Paulus Zulu.

It means the ANC would hold 41 of the 80 seats in the Natal Parliament, that the IFP would hold three of the 10 seats in the Natal Cabinet and the NP, one. Decisions in the Cabinet have to be taken by consensus.

This survey reversed the findings of Human Science Research Council surveys in Natal between January and July last year that showed that the IFP led the ANC by 37% of voter support to 23%.

The authors said there were grounds for concern if the IFP did not participate in the April 27 general election. A third of the white male respondents and a third of the African male respondents had showed "varying degrees of unwillingness to accept a result unfavourable to their party".

"The withdrawal from the electoral contest of the second largest party would clearly rob the election in Natal of some of its meaning and could, in an already highly stressed context, trigger unfortunate results," the authors said.

The survey of 1 602 African, 500 Indians, 402 white and 100 coloured people was carried out by Data Research Africa Ltd in co-operation with the HSRC.

Most people in Natal were keen to vote: 82% of whites, 63% of coloureds, 52% of Africans and

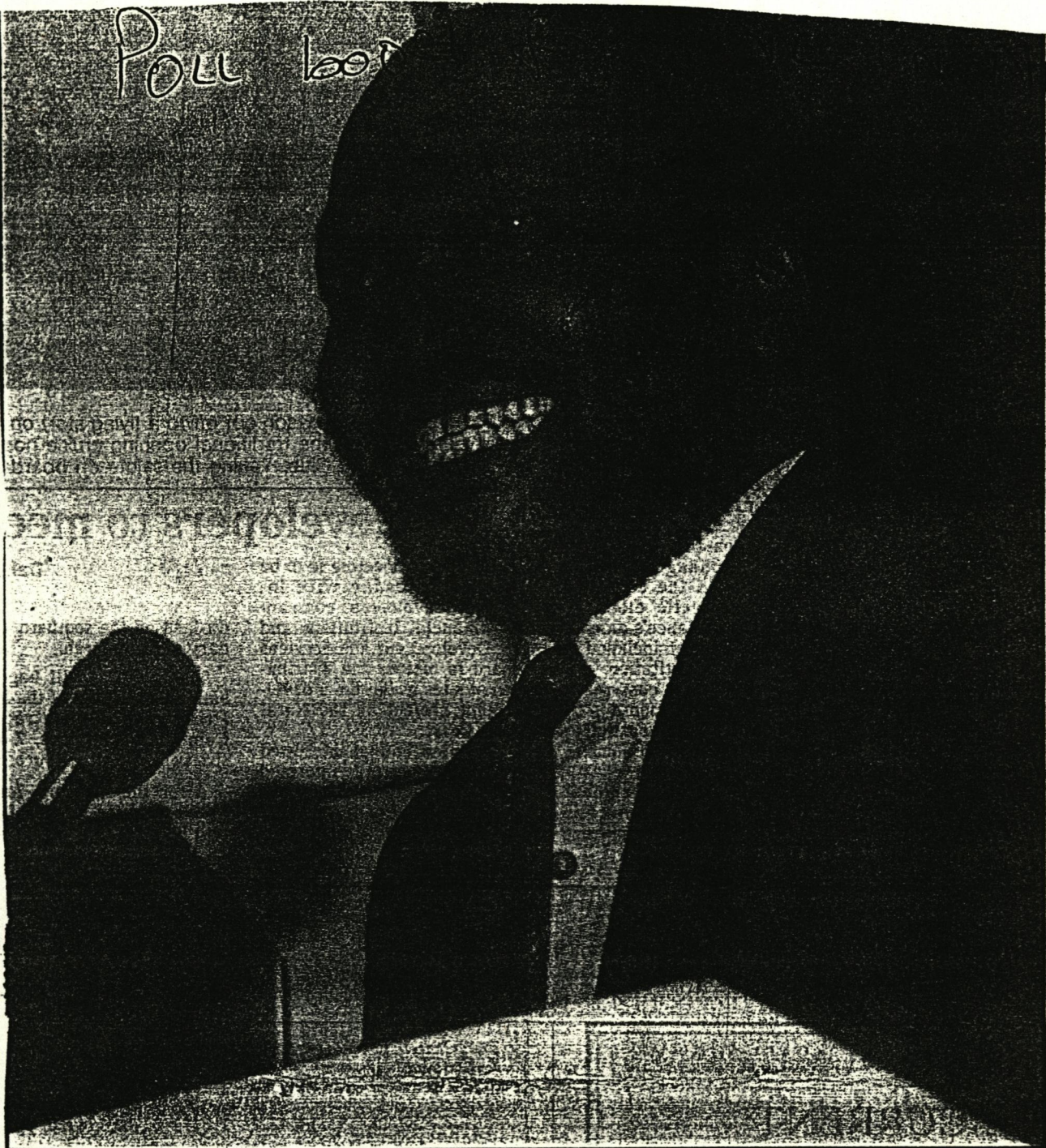
49% of Indians. The survey showed that 61% of ANC supporters said they would definitely vote, as did 54% of IFP supporters.

This has a bearing on hesitation in the IFP's ranks over whether to take part in the general election. While 47% of IFP supporters wanted the election to go ahead, 41% of them said there was too much violence for an election to be held.

In a finding that erodes political tolerance, 42% of Africans said it was difficult or impossible to live next to neighbours with differing political views and only 30% said it was easy to do so.

By a ratio of 5:3, Africans thought that violence and intimidation helped the ANC more than it did the IFP.

The results also showed that the debate among political leaders over the degree of federalism under the new constitution was not completely shared by voters. The survey showed that 54% of voters wanted the central government to have more power than a Natal government, while 37% wanted the opposite. In all 28% of the ANC's voters took a pro-federal line, but 54% of NP supporters, nearly half of the DP supporters and 40% of IFP people took an anti-federal, centralist line. This suggested "that public opinion about federalism is both somewhat hazy and well out of line with parties' official views in every case", the authors said.



Picture: PETER DUFFY

Zuma to kick-start busy campaign trail

VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU, Political Reporter

AFRICAN National Congress deputy secretary-general Jacob Zuma, the ANC's candidate for the premiership of Natal in the new South Africa, is to set out on the election campaign trail after next week's ratification of his nomination.

His choice as the ANC man for the premiership was announced yesterday after a closely fought race between three men known for their roots in the region. Mr Zuma won with 149 votes, ahead of southern Natal chairman Jeff Radebe (132) and Natal Midlands chairman Harry Gwala (114).

All three men pledged to work together to secure an ANC victory in Natal.

Mr Zuma expressed hope that the Inkatha Freedom Party would decide to participate in the elections, despite the party's weekend decision not to do so until certain demands were met.

Mr Zuma said his election was a

JACOB Zuma, who has been chosen as the ANC's candidate for Natal premier.

result of his history of work in Natal and his knowledge of the region.

"I hope this will attract votes away from the IFP," he said.

In his speech to the 400 delegates after the result was announced, Mr Zuma said Natal had a key role to play in the balance of politics in the country and urged unity and camaraderie to lead the ANC to a victory in the region.

The delegates also voted for candidates for provincial and national government, but these results are likely to be made public only later this week.

POLL BOOST FOR ANC IN NATAL

Mr Zuma was born in 1942 at Nkandla, Zululand. He joined the ANC in 1959. He rose rapidly through the ranks and joined the national executive committee in 1978.

He served a 10-year prison sentence on Robben Island.

Mr Zuma was one of the first ANC exiles to return to the country after the organisation's unbanning in 1990.

News

General election candidates known by January 22, says Bartlett

Natal Nats get into gear

Natal NP leader George Bartlett has taken a swipe at the ANC over its election tactics, writes Political Correspondent **Martin Chalenor**.

CANDIDATES standing for the National Party in Natal in the April 27 general election should be announced by January 22, NP Natal leader George Bartlett said today.

The NP is looking for 80 people from the province to stand for the Natal Parliament and 80 to stand for the National Assembly.

Mr Bartlett was critical of the African National Congress for nominating people to its list of candidates without the people knowing about it.

"For a party that claims it is ready to govern, democratically and responsibly, to allow this to happen indicates several things.

"Either the ANC is extremely opportunistic, or it is trying to con the public, or it is extremely naïve or it is just plain stupid.

"If it is going to be the government of South Africa, then God help South Africa."

Outlining the NP's approach in

Natal, Mr Bartlett said his party was now going through the process of getting people to nominate members and to get seconders for them. Possible candidates had to send a nomination form to the NP and make a declaration that they supported NP principles. The NP head office checked membership lists to make sure that the people nominated were signed-up members of the NP.

Once this process had been completed, their names would be made public — "that is the way a political party works".

After the NP made public its lists of candidates, hopefully on January 22, electoral colleges would then be held in the NP's five internal regions in Natal/KwaZulu, to place in order of preference its candidates for the National Assembly and the Natal Parliament.

Under the present form of government, the NP has 41 public representatives in Natal, excluding members of local authorities.

Mr Bartlett said he had served in a party that was a coalition of irreconcilable forces — the disbanded United Party.

"This alliance of the ANC is the greatest coalition of irreconcilable political forces that South Africa has ever seen. Within 12 months of the election they are going to be at each others' throats," he predicted.

LETTERS

Edited by James Mitchell

Holes shorten life of car

To avoid the potholes in the road surface at the corner of Bompas and Oxford roads, Rosebank/Dunkeld, and prolong the life of my motorcar, I have been travelling south on Craddock Avenue.

Some insensitive person(s) has now put humps on Craddock Avenue.

How does one prolong the life of a motorcar when the road surfaces in the Johannesburg area, especially but not only on corners, are so bad?

B Walters

Cramerview
Sandton

No Antoinette treatment for Ulundi leaders, please

The third editorial in The Star of Tuesday, January 4, entitled "Plane crazy", gives great cause for concern.

The rebuke is acknowledged and even, the insults can be gracefully swallowed. But the last line, which seems to be the punch line, would not pass the Pease Accord test.

You recommend that we be given the Marie Antoinette treatment. As everyone knows, this hapless lady met her death through the guillotine.

If that is not incitement to violence then my name is Louis XVI. At a time when 1994 is, already in its infancy, being billed as potentially the most bloody year, and in a region which has perhaps the second highest fatality rate after the East Rand, you could hardly have used a more unfortunate metaphor unless of course, you meant it literally.

As far as the matter of the acquisition of a plane by

KwaZulu is concerned, I must just assure your readers that the matter was thoroughly canvassed and expert advice obtained over a period of 18 months.

It was not just an impulsive purchase. I would be pleased to provide your readers with the facts as concisely as possible if you will publish them.

You call us a penurious region. How right you are! But who is responsible for our penury? The editorial also acknowledges that "there are times when KwaZulu deserves fairer". That being so, all we ask is not to be judged without being heard.

Although we issued a brief statement, it was simply ignored and only referred to selectively. When The Star telephoned me on Sunday after 9 pm at home all they wanted to know was the price tag of the plane. Whatever else I said was simply brushed aside.

Please don't condemn us to

a gruesome death on scanty information.

Dennis Madlde
Minister of Finance

Ulundi

The Star "presented" the KwaZulu government with the "Marie Antoinette Memorial Award". Marie Antoinette is renowned above all for a single comment. When told that the people had no bread, she said, "Well, let them eat cake". The point was that the KwaZulu government was saying of people who had no houses: "Well, let them watch our jet flying overhead". There was no mention of "treatment". Editor.

The aircraft recently purchased by the KwaZulu government is scandalous considering the depressed economy and how the money would have benefited the KwaZulu populace if utilised responsibly.

It could have:

- Developed approximately 1200 low-cost homes;
- Created approximately 700 much needed jobs; or
- Built about 80 desperately needed primary schools to educate approximately 20 000 children in the rural areas.

This type of gross wastage of hard-earned taxpayers' money should be strongly protested against and condemned by all and sundry.

The support for the purchase of the aircraft from the Ministry of Regional and Land Affairs is also questionable, especially on the eve of South Africa's first non-racial General Election.

The African Development Corporation (Afor), a social reconstruction and economic development non-governmental organisation, totally condemns the irresponsible action of the KwaZulu government.

Tiny Naidoo
Executive Chairman, Afor
Ennerdale

News

'Hypocritical' ANC attack rejected

Hostel raided by police after newsman slain

DAILY NEWS
10 JAN. 1994

The ANC has been urged to co-operate with the SAP. This **Sapa** report from Johannesburg.

A MAN was arrested and a cache of arms and ammunition confiscated by police in a dawn raid on Mazibuko Hostel in Katlehong on the East Rand today.

The raid by a large Internal Stability Division contingent backed up by the Defence Force followed an attack on journalists and an African National Congress delegation outside the hostel yesterday.

Photographer Abdul Shariff

was fatally shot in the chest and two SABC journalists were injured by hostel snipers.

Police spokesman Lieutenant Deon Peens said police swooped on the hostel at 4.30am and left three hours later with 31 petrol bombs, an R-5 rifle, a zip gun, a large quantity of ammunition for a variety of weapons and a police uniform.

Police also found a bundle of counterfeit R20 notes and 15 packets of dagga.

Investigating officers discounted reports that two Katlehong residents, a woman and a child, were also killed in cross-fire between snipers and ANC bodyguards yesterday.

ANC criticism that police did not protect people in Katlehong was hypocritical and inconsistent, Law and Order Ministry

spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said today.

"First they claim the division is responsible for the violence, and then they blame the division for not protecting them when they did not alert police or invite the SAP on their tour," he said.

Captain Kotze said the ANC should stop blaming the police and work together with the SAP to combat violence.

The ANC continued to call for the removal of the division from townships today.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the division should be withdrawn immediately and replaced by community policing.

"The Government is responsible for protecting people by enforcing law and order — but once again they have failed the people," Mr Mamoepa claimed.

Deadline for election draws near

DAILY NEWS
10 JAN. 1994

Will the Freedom Alliance stay out or come in? This report from a **Daily News Correspondent** in Johannesburg.

SOUTH Africa will know within the next two weeks whether it will have a fully inclusive negotiated settlement.

The deadline for completing the three-way talks between the Freedom Alliance, the ANC and the Government is January 24.

And, the deadline for discussions between the Afrikaner Volksfront and the ANC about the right wing's demand for a separate Afrikaner homeland is on January 20.

But, the successful completion of the ANC/AVF talks dimmed on Saturday when ANC president Nelson Mandela rejected the demand for a white homeland.

He added that it was the task of other parties, especially the ANC, to ensure that the concerns and fears of all South Africans were properly addressed in talks.

Mr Mandela warned the right wing that they should avoid the danger of isolating a sector of the Afrikaner community and thereby making it a target of attack by the rest of South Africa.

Appealing for patience, he noted that it took his organisation four years to start negotiations with the Government.

Mr Mandela appealed to the right wing not to drive the country into a civil war. He said the Afrikaner community had played, and should continue to play, an important role in the country as it moved from apartheid to democracy.

The Inkatha Freedom Party central committee this weekend issued an ultimatum to the ANC and the Government to continue constitutional negotiations without any preconditions.

It endorsed a decision by

alliance leaders, taken last Monday, to reject the preconditions set in December by the ANC and the Government.

In terms of these preconditions, the alliance should commit itself to taking part in the April election, abide by the interim constitution and abide by Transitional Executive Council decisions.

But, the IFP central committee's resolution made it clear that the door was still open to further negotiations — a view echoed by the ANC and the Government.

After the meeting in Ulundi this weekend, the party's position on the election remains unchanged. It will take part in the country's first democratic elections only if the alliance's amendments have been included in the interim constitution.

A special IFP conference will be held this month to finally decide on its participation in the April election.

Talks between the alliance and the Government are expected to resume this week, but no date has yet been set.

IFP 'main aggressors', SAP reports to TEC

INKATHA Freedom Party supporters are largely the aggressors in political violence plaguing northern Natal, according to a confidential police report submitted to the Transitional Executive Council in December.

The report — apparently signed by Natal regional police commissioner Lieutenant-General Colin Steyn — warns of an increase in unrest in the run-up to the election.

IFP political director Ziba Jiyane dismissed the commissioner's findings yesterday, saying the wrong impression is being created that IFP members are the aggressors, when they are the victims.

Violence in Natal claimed at least 432 lives in the last two months of the year, an average of more than seven people murdered a day.

As a background to the report, the commissioner blames violence on the continuing struggle for political

domination by the African National Congress and the IFP.

But the report also states: "... once again, IFP members/supporters were the aggressors in most cases".

In December, the ANC's northern Natal region pressed the TEC to act against violence in the area because, the organisation said, the KwaZulu Police were acting partially and would prejudice chances of free politicking.

The commissioner's report points to four areas where violence levels are cause for concern. They are Sundumbili, Empangeni, Eshowe and Ngutu.

Of the Natal north coast areas of Sundumbili and adjoining Eshowe, the commissioner says: "It is clear that the IFP has embarked on a campaign to drive ANC members from the above mentioned areas".

He adds that because the area is

traditionally IFP-orientated and has a town council with strong IFP sentiments, this "has left little room for ANC organising in the area".

However, the commissioner adds that various ANC structures have also contributed to violence there, including youths who leave the area "for short periods of military training in Transkei and elsewhere".

"Use is also made of MK (Mkhonto Wesizwe) members who are brought in from Empangeni and Durban", the report says.

Jiyane said that key policemen in Natal are co-operating with the ANC-dominated TEC and criticising the IFP because they fear for their jobs.

Jiyane said the IFP has confidential information about ANC plans to infiltrate areas of resistance, like KwaZulu, which has a bearing on reports like that by the commissioner. He said details will be disclosed soon. — Sapa.



ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa and SACP leader Joe Slovo talk to police after the convoy they were was attacked in Kallahong yesterday. — AP