

Cut-off date could be changed

Truth Bill has wider definition

STAR

21 OCTOBER 94

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — The Bill providing for a Truth and Reconciliation Commission was published yesterday with marked changes from previous drafts, including a broader definition of a politically motivated crime.

However, the Bill is still the subject of dispute in the Government of National Unity, with the IFP opposing the entire concept and the National Party objecting to key areas.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar also revealed that members of the SA National Defence Force and the SA Police Service "still have some concerns".

Omar hoped discussions on these issues could be completed within two weeks, when a draft Bill "together with possible amendments" would be put to the Cabinet, then submitted to Parliament.

In terms of the draft Bill, the cut-off date for politically motivated crimes to be considered in

**SANDF and police
still have some
concerns over newly
published draft Bill on
truth and
reconciliation
commission**

amnesty applications is December 5 1993.

Omar said he had been bound to the date by the constitution, but suggested it could be changed by Parliament.

The draft Bill defines an "act associated with a political objective" as any act or omission carried out by:

■ A member or supporter of "a publicly known political organisation or liberation movement ... in furtherance of a struggle waged by such organisation or movement against the State, any former state, or another publicly known political organisation or liberation movement".

■ Members of the security forces in the course of their duties and within their authority against "a political organisation or liberation movement engaged in a political struggle against the State or former state".

In terms of this definition, members of organisations who committed politically motivated crimes against other organisations could apply for amnesty.

The draft Bill envisages the creation of three committees within the framework of the commission.

The human rights violations committee would investigate and record all human rights violations. The second committee would deal with amnesty and the third would address reparation and rehabilitation.

The objectives of the commission would be to investigate past human rights violations, compensate victims, grant amnesty to people who committed politically motivated acts and recommend measures to prevent future violations.

STAR □ □ 21/10/94
In KwaZulu/Natal, it looks as if a *tuta continua* despite a passing lull. Said a pregnant news brief this week: "Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has appointed Prince Sifiso Zulu as his official media spokesman ..."

Sifiso, you'll recall, was the interviewee who featured in an unscheduled TV joust when Mangosuthu Buthelezi invaded an SABC studio, with the Chief Minister questioning his credentials as a prince and his right to speak for the Zulu nation.

As if to refute all this, the news release added: "Zulu is a descendant of Mthonga, brother of Mpande, one of the original Zulu kings."

So there. Watch that space.

□ □ □

Wow, the Brit media shows no mercy. In Russia yesterday the royal ratpack seized eagerly on a supposed gaffe made by the usually faultless queen about Manchester.

A Russian student had innocently told the hacks that HM had been less than enthusiastic about the city.

Ramaphosa
— I'm not
quitting
post: P3

THE CITIZEN

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**SABC
unveils
its plans**



President NELSON MANDELA emphasises a point at a Press conference yesterday at Wall-mannstal, where he gave MK recruits seven days to return to base or face dismissal. Next to him is Major-General GERT OPPERMAN, SANDF Chief Director of Communications.

Picture by Wessel Oosthuizen

Mandela's 7-day ultimatum to MK's

By Fred de Lange
PRESIDENT Mandela
yesterday gave mem-
bers of Umkhonto we
izwe who were absent
without leave from

their bases seven days
to return to base.

Those who do not re-
turn will lose the right of
integration into the
SANDF.

Pres Mandela also
stressed that the govern-
ment or the South Afri-
can National Defence
Force would not provide
transport for those on
AWOL and that they
would have to find their
own way back. Those
who had been provided
with transport over the
past few days, would have
money deducted from
their pay to cover the
costs.

any MK recruit found
guilty of not keeping to
these rules would be dis-
missed.

Pres Mandela yester-
day visited the main as-
sembly area at Wall-
mannstal near Pretoria,
where he spoke privately
to the 3 800 MK recruits
at the base for several
hours.

At a Press conference
afterwards, he said the
grievances and demands of
the recruits were reason-
able but he totally dis-

Disciplinary rules at
these assembly areas
would also in future be
strictly adhered to-and

By Sapa and
Hugo Hagen

THE restructuring of
the present television
service with three
channels, and the in-
troduction of 11 radio
stations broadcasting
in the 11 official lan-
guages is planned by
the SABC.

Draft television and
radio policies and a draft
language policy were re-
leased for comment at a
Press conference in Jo-
hannesburg yesterday.

"This is intended as a
transitional model which
will remain in place for
two to three years,"
SABC group chief ex-
ecutive Zwelakhe Sisulu
said.

SABC board chairman
Dr Ivy Matsepe-Casabur-
ri and Mr Sisulu empha-
sised the drafts were be-
ing published to encour-
age public debate.

According to the pro-
posed TV model, the
existing TV channels will
in due course disappear
and be renamed.

TO PAGE 2

Buthelezi denies hit squad claim

INKATHA Freedom
Party president Mang-
osuthu Buthelezi last
night categorically de-
nied claims by former
Freedom Alliance secu-
rity adviser Riaan
van Rensburg that the
IFP had been involved
in recruiting hit squads.

Mr Van Rensburg yester-
day claimed at a Press
conference in Pretoria he
was last year hired by the
IFP to train a special
force to assassinate senior
African National Con-
gress members.

He also claimed he was
approached in July and
August last year by Chief
Buthelezi, who is now
Home Affairs Minister,
and was asked to assist
the IFP in training its
members in "military
matters".

Mr Van Rensburg said

Rabin: Keep Palestinians out of Israel

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin
responded angrily yesterday to the Tel Aviv
bus carnage by calling for Palestinians to be
kept out of Israel for good to prevent renewed
terror attacks.

He won unanimous
support at a Cabinet
meeting for the indefi-
nite closure of the Gaza
Strip and West Bank
and to bring in 15 000
extra foreign workers to
replace cheap Palestini-
an labour.

Since 1967, when Is-
rael captured the terri-

tories, the border with
the West Bank, in par-
ticular, has been delib-
erately blurred as tens
of thousands of Jews
moved in.

"There has to be a
clear border," Mr Ra-
bin said on Wednesday

TO PAGE 2

**Tvl Punter's
Friend inside
today**

TO PAGE 2

TO PAGE 2

Hit squad denial

FROM PAGE 1

senior IFP member Walter Felgate was appointed to head the project.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement he was "appalled that yet again another unfounded statement about the Inkatha Freedom Party having been involved in hit squad training has been made".

He knew only that the IFP, like the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress, had been involved in self-protection training which the National Peace Accord saw as "lawful and justifiable".

"I know of no training of IFP members for any military purpose or for any aggression against anybody or organisation."

"I certainly flatly deny ever having heard of Mr Felgate or anyone else being involved with Mr Van Rensburg in the illegal training of the IFP members that Mr Van Rensburg talks of."

"I flatly deny that I ever talked to Mr Van Rensburg about meeting Mr Felgate on the occasion that he stated he was in Ulundi — or for that matter at any other time."

Chief Buthelezi said that until he saw the transcript of Mr Van Rensburg's Press statement he had not known of the companies with whom the former security adviser said he was associated —

Crusader Consultants or Multi-Media Services.

"In the circumstances I can make no further comment because I know nothing about the issues Mr Van Rensburg raised in the interview. I have also asked Mr Felgate about the allegations Mr Van Rensburg made and I accept his word that the allegations are groundless."

Earlier, Mr Van Rensburg alleged at the Press conference that in secret meetings at Lala's Neck, Mr Felgate had requested him to use the unit "to eliminate from society" certain ANC leaders, including Natal ANC leaders Harry Gwala and Jacob Zuma.

"This I understood to be a direct order to have these people killed," he said.

Mr Van Rensburg said he started the training of 60 IFP members near Louis Trichardt during September 1993, after being promised payment of more than R600 000 for the job.

He was assisted in this project by Colonel Jan Breytenbach, the founder of 32 Battalion. He was, however, never paid.

Due to the lack of financial response from Felgate and continued untruths, he decided to call off the project, Mr Van Rensburg said.

The secretary-general to Chief Buthelezi at the time, Mr Stan Arm-

strong, eventually paid him more than R370 000 for the project, but stressed that the KwaZulu Government had no dealings with him, and as such had nothing to do with the project.

Mr Van Rensburg said other parties involved in the matter included the former President of Bophuthatswana, Dr Lucas Mangope, but the leader of the Freedom Front, General Constand Viljoen, had no knowledge of it.

He decided to make the facts public because, he was still owed R302 000 and he believed he would eventually have to appear before the Truth Commission.

He had applied for indemnity because, he said, he believed he had committed a crime by planning to assassinate people.

Mr Van Rensburg said he was also involved in training body guards and paratroopers in the Transkei and Ciskei.

Col Breytenbach last night denied he was involved in a special task group trained to murder African National Congress leaders in KwaZulu/17137005Natal.

It was true he had been approached by Gen Viljoen to help train groups to protect Zulu chiefs, but the plan had come to nothing because of lack of money, he said. — Sapa.

Ultimatum to ex-MK's

FROM PAGE 1

agreed with the way these grievances had been voiced.

He said one of the main grievances was that it appeared as if the integration process was not continuing and that the old structures remained firmly in command.

This, said Pres Mandela, was a perception among many of his people and he had given orders to the Command Council of the SANDF to address this as well as the perception that the process was dragging on too long.

In the past the SANDF had been able to process 20 000 troops within six weeks but was now finding it difficult to process fewer people. This was not

acceptable.

There was also a perception that there was an attempt by some of the members of the SANDF to sabotage the integration process by allowing files to disappear and through incidents of racism and an attitude of "we-are-still-in-command-and-everything-depends-on-us".

These matters were being addressed by the Defence Command Council and Pres Mandela had full confidence in the Chief of the SANDF, General George Meiring, and members of his staff. He also had no reason to doubt their integrity and this fact was conveyed to the recruits.

Other problems addressed by Pres Mandela included the fact that the accommodation of the recruits was not of the same standard of those of White troops and the question of uniforms.

On the subject of low pay, Pres Mandela said there was nothing that could be done before the national Budget next year.

The Defence Force had to stay within a certain budget and that did not allow for increases in allowances to the recruits.

Once they were permanently appointed in the SANDF, they would receive back-pay from which the allowances would be deducted.

"I told the troops that the matter will take years," he said.

Pres Mandela made it clear, however, that discipline among the MK recruits was a matter of

paramount importance and that he would not tolerate any further breaches of discipline.

"I told them it must stop. If they continue with this, they will cut themselves out of the SANDF. I am determined to get discipline and respect for authority from them."

The recruits were also ordered by Pres Mandela to take part in all training exercises and said in future recruits would only be excluded from exercises on medical grounds.

"I'm giving all members of MK, APLA and the armed forces of the former homelands a deadline. They have seven days to get back to base. Those who do not come back will know that they have dismissed themselves. They will not be allowed into the gate."

Pres Mandela said after his talks with the recruits it became clear to him that the problem had now been resolved.

He also planned to visit all the other bases to personally speak to the troops.

"I think our people are now committed firstly to the ANC and secondly to MK, but we are also prepared to serve in the SANDF."

"I believe there will now be a better understanding on this matter," he said.

If some of the MK recruits were still not happy with the situation and tried to make good on threats to return to the armed struggle, it would be a matter for the security forces to deal with.

NP slams no Afrikaans news bulletins

CAPE TOWN. — The National Party yesterday said it was shocked by a South African Broadcasting Corporation proposal to end Afrikaans news bulletins on the main commercial television station "formerly known as TV1".

Media spokesman senator David Malatsi said in a statement the proposal implied millions of viewers unable to receive CCV or NNTV would be deprived of television news in their language.

"The proposal contradicts the constitution which stipulates Afrikaans and English must retain their status, while efforts are made to develop other languages to the same level."

Mr Malatsi said the proposal was a bid to belittle Afrikaans and once again showed the SABC was conducting "an unholy vendetta" against Afrikaans.

He said the NP welcomed the SABC's proposals on regional radio stations, but warned the broadcaster not to try to eventually make Afrikaans a regional language.

Discussions on the future of public broadcasting, and especially the future role and structure of the SABC, should be consultative and should invite participation from all existing public broadcasters — Bop Broadcasting, Transkei Broadcasting, Ciskei Broadcasting and Venda Radio — Bop

Broadcasting Corporation director-general Solomon Kotane said yesterday.

He said in reaction to the SABC's proposed new language, radio and television policies that unilateral actions like these "are likely to serve

existing vested interests at the expense of the public good".

"These one-sided announcements have already caused insecurity and anxiety among broadcasting staff in the organisations concerned," he said in a statement.

The Freedom Front last night said it hoped the SABC would finalise its language policy before the cut-off date for the payment of television licences so that the Afrikaans-speaking public could decide whether or not to pay up. — Sapa.

Rabin reacts

FROM PAGE 1

night after an Islamic suicide bomber blew up a packed bus killing 21 people and wounding 48 others.

Mr Rabin warned: "Without a border demarcating the lines, he who wants to swallow 1.8 million Arabs will just bring greater support for HAMAS, the Islamic Resistance Movement."

Under the September 1993 autonomy agreement with the PLO, negotiations on a final settlement for the Palestinians are due to start with the third year of self-rule, or in May 1996.

Mr Rabin's aides said he now wants to bring forward those talks, noting that the Israeli Army "spends more time protecting Jewish settlements in the West Bank and Gaza than in defending Israel".

Some 120 000 Israelis live in the occupied lands.

Mr Rabin is far from convinced that the wave of terrorism can be halted as long as "Israelis and Palestinians live together".

Mr Rabin is also relying on a moral argument. "We do not want to dominate another people," he said.

But he stressed the border would not be the same as before the 1967 Middle East war, and thus all occupied land would not be returned.

"We intend to maintain our control over all of Jerusalem and will not go back to the armistice lines from before the Six Day War," he said.

HAMAS issued a videotape yesterday, of a man calling himself a "living martyr".

Saleh Abdel Rahim al-Soufi, 27, said farewell to his family and friends, the normal

practice of Islamic guerrillas about to embark on suicide missions.

The timing suggested Soufi could be claiming to have carried out the bus attack which killed at least 21 people, and wounded more than 40. But he did not say so himself.

Neither Israel nor HAMAS formally identified him as the suspected bomber.

A woman who said she saw the bomber raised doubts.

Hundreds of Israelis lit memorial candles and stood in silence yesterday in the heart of Tel Aviv.

Jewish religious authorities removed bloodstains and pieces of flesh left from Wednesday's explosion on Shengoff Street, a tree-lined avenue of shops and cafes that always seemed a world apart from Arab-Israeli violence. — Sapa-AFP-Reuters.

SABC unveils its plans

FROM PAGE 1

• Channel 1 will have the most extensive transmitter network and will be a public service channel carrying the bulk of SABC educational programmes, but with some sport and entertainment.

• Channel 2 will also be a combination of information-recreation channel, but with stronger emphasis on entertainment.

• Channel 3 will contain local and international programmes with the emphasis on entertainment and recreation. It is expected to become the prime income generator for the SABC and will cross-subsidise Channel 1.

"This role could impose different criteria on the third channel, likely to impact on the language mix," the chief executive of television, Mr Quentin Green, said, inferring that advertisers might insist on a larger percentage of English being used.

He said in general the historical imbalances — particularly with regard to languages — would have to be addressed.

"In this regard, the image of TV1 serving White South Africa and CCV serving Black South Africa would have to be changed."

To develop meaningful regional broadcasting capacity and "significantly increase the diversity of language-programming" for nine separate provinces, he said the SABC's three existing TV net-

works would have to be used.

"This would mean that the IBA would have to review and upgrade the existing NNTV channel."

Programming will, for the first time, include specifically regional-focused programming, by broadcasting into the different provinces through a "window" or transmitter-split system.

This will allow different regional programmes to be aired simultaneously in different languages on the same channel.

Mr Green said detailed language-use planning was not completed but preference would be given to languages most commonly understood by South Africans — probably one of the Nguni languages, one of the Sotho languages, English and Afrikaans.

Financing will come from public funding, similar to the current licence system, or state funding for educational programmes. Other sources might involve corporate sponsorships and commercial revenue.

The draft language policy entails equitable treatment and greater fairness in allocation of resources for the 11 official languages; a commitment to respect diversity, to behave impartially and to address historical imbalances; to contribute to national reconciliation; and a commitment to make broadcasting services accessible to all

communities.

Mr Sisulu said "equitable resourcing could not possibly mean that Afrikaans would somehow be killed off".

"Afrikaans is one of the country's most widely spoken first languages and one of the big four shared languages. To stop Afrikaans programming would somehow not make any sense," he said.

The preliminary proposals on the SABC's new radio portfolios envisage an extension of SABC transmitter services, particularly to rural areas; a national network for each of South Africa's 11 official languages which entails formation of 11 language-based services; and a special public broadcasting service for youth.

All these proposals are, however, subject to approval by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Mr Sisulu gave the assurance that no arbitrary closure of any commercial radio service was planned and admitted it was "true that we don't have the money to replace services".

He and radio chief executive Govin Reddy agreed the SABC intended to retain a stake in commercial broadcasting. Any changes ultimately decided on would be shaped by the need to increase financial efficiency, they said.

Mr Sisulu acknowledged the new portfolios could entail relocation of some administrative func-

tions, particularly with regard to radio stations.

Mr Reddy said the SABC's involvement in commercial broadcasting was only "justified to the extent that we require commercial revenue to fulfil our public broadcasting mandate".

The decentralisation of radio broadcast activities away from the main centres such as Johannesburg actually meant an increase in the staff complement for radio, he said.

"The SABC is mindful of the fact that these proposals will mean substantial cost as well as disruption for staff members," he said, adding that only administrative staff would be affected.

He dismissed speculation that several commercial radio services would be shut down.

Mr Reddy, however, admitted that one of the proposals being looked at was combining four of the regional services into a national service, but these details would only be released at a later stage.

Youth radio would cater for people under the age of 21. Radio 2000 was proposed as the channel for these broadcasts.

The SABC was developing detailed proposals on programme scheduling and language. These were being developed in tandem as they could not be separated in practice.

"We want comments from the silent majority, the millions who made no input in the past," Mr Sisulu said.

Political comment in this issue by M.A. Johnson. Posters, headlines and subediting by P.H. Smith, of 28 Hight Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg. All rights of reproduction of all reports, photographs, drawings and all other material published in this newspaper are hereby expressly reserved in terms of Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act No 98 of 1978, and any amendment thereof.

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Truth Commission Bill leads to govt, NP clash

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — The ANC and National Party joined battle yesterday on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Bill, but suggested their differences were not irreconcilable.

The Bill was published yesterday by Justice Minister Dullah Omar, who reiterated that there was a moral difference between those who committed crimes as part of the struggle, and those who did so in defence of the regime.

This was rejected by the National Party, which claimed that as it now stood, the Bill might be unconstitutional.

Inkatha Freedom Party, on the other hand, rejected the Bill outright, and said there was no need for a Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

A three-man task group within the Government of National Unity

will search for acceptable compromises that will enable the Bill to go before Cabinet for endorsement.

The task group comprises Mr Omar of the ANC, Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer of the NP, and Deputy Safety and Security Minister Joe Matthews of the IFP.

This is the group that has already taken the Bill through innumerable revisions, each of which has changed the shape and size of the proposed commission in some way.

The NP's Mr Chris Fisser, Deputy Minister of Justice, told The Citizen last night that discussions between the parties on the measure had been conducted "in a good spirit".

"Our approach is to repair the shortcomings in this legislation. We are not satisfied with the Bill as it now is, but it can be repaired."

Releasing the Bill to the Press yesterday, Mr Omar said it was proposed that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be supported by three separate bodies, each with its own functions:

- A Committee on Human Rights Violations, to examine the ills of the past

- a Committee on Amnesty, which will deal with applications for amnesty — amnesty would only be available by way of application; and

- a Committee on Reparation and Rehabilitation, to consider ways of compensating victims.

The commission should investigate gross human rights violations by all parties to the conflict of the past, including the security forces, liberation movements and others.

He believed the differences between the ANC

and the NP on the Bill could be resolved through discussions. He still wished to pilot the Bill through Parliament before the end of the year.

Mr Omar's Bill suggests a cut-off date for applications for amnesty, to be determined by proclamation in the Government Gazette, probably three or four months after the committee is established.

It also proposes that once the deadline for amnesty has passed, no further amnesty can be applied for or granted.

The NP disagrees with this process. Mr Danie Schutte, former Minister of Home Affairs, said a cut-off date for applications would be unconstitutional.

The Constitution provided a cut-off date in regard to offences — of December 5, 1993.

But the Constitution specifically required the Bill to provide "mechanisms through which such amnesty shall be dealt with at any time after the law had been passed".

In other words, there could be no cut-off date for granting amnesty.

Mr Schutte said it was possible that a personal genuinely believed himself not to be in need of amnesty, and therefore did not apply by the deadlines proposed in terms of this Bill.

"The fact is we are standing on the Constitution. It grants amnesty as a right. It grants it on a neutral basis — equally to all. It is open-ended. Our case is indisputable."

Unless this issue was ironed out now between the parties, there was a danger that it would become a source of serious division, and could end up in the Constitutional Court, he said.

Wits offices flooded after arson attempt

Citizen Reporter

THE office of Wits law lecturer Mr Peter Jordi was one of several extensively damaged on Wednesday night in an arson attempt.

Mr Jordi is a witness in the disciplinary hearings in which members of the South African Students Congress (SASCO) are facing charges arising from the trashing of the campus on August 25 and 26.

The hearings commenced yesterday morning.

University vice-chancellor Professor Robert Charlton said a sprinkler head was plugged and rubbish soaked with petrol was set alight just outside Mr Jordi's office door.

"The sprinkler system

was triggered and the fire was extinguished, but there was extensive flooding of offices in the east wing of the building, with damage to books, papers and computers," he said.

Prof Charlton said he "deplored what was ob-

viously an attempt at intimidation".

"Arson in the form of petrol bombing of classrooms occurred during SASCO's disruptive behaviour in 1993. Such criminal actions cannot be too strongly condemned," he said.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Truth body

THE government is wedded to the Truth Commission, and though it has amended its original proposals, there are still major criticisms.

It proposes that the commission deal with violation of human rights, including the killing, attempted killing, abduction, severe ill-treatment or torture by an agent, member or supporter of the state, any former state, any political organisation or liberation movement, or any other person acting with a political motive.

All this in the name of truth and reconciliation.

We accept that terrible things were done on both sides, that while some have been brought before the courts and many have been amnestied, there are still others who have not been exposed for their deeds.

The idea is they will now be.

Yet Mr Dullah Omar, the Minister of Justice, emphasises that the commission will not engage in a witchhunt or humiliate anyone.

"The object," says Mr Omar, "is to provide South Africans with a mechanism to deal with the past (which includes the granting of amnesty) and to heal the wounds of the past on a morally acceptable basis".

The Inkatha Freedom Party is opposed to a truth commission.

The National Party has reservations about the way members of the commission and its committees will be appointed, the nature of its powers and procedures, and whether the hearings should be open or should take place in camera.

Deputy President De Klerk, speaking as National Party leader, said: "We see a risk that it will pit party against party, and community against community, as each side competes with the other in exposing the undoubted sins of the past."

The security forces also have reservations.

Those who seek amnesty will have to make full disclosure of crimes committed, unlike the thousands of ANC's who have been amnestied already.

Others who do not confess their crimes will face prosecution.

Asked whether the commission would call to account people who had given orders for crimes such as torture as well as the torturers themselves, Mr Omar said the measure covered any person associated with offences.

He did not rule out the possibility ex-State President PW Botha or "anyone else, high or low", in past or present governments, could be called before the commission.

The commission, its committees and sub-committees will deal with human rights violations, amnesty, and reparation and rehabilitation.

It will last a year, with the President having an option to extend it by another six months.

It will cost R30 million and a President's Fund will provide compensation for victims.

We do not think a commission of this nature can wipe the slate clean in five years, let alone one year or 18 months.

We do not think it will achieve reconciliation but, instead, will cause division, acrimony and anger.

The cut-off date for amnesty of December 5 1993 will exclude crimes by Right-wing and other extremists. This, too, will cause problems.

Above all, we believe that nothing should be done to disturb the atmosphere of reconciliation and nation building that President Mandela has created.

But Pres Mandela says emphatically: "As far as I am concerned the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is going to take place in this country no matter who wants to hide."

The draft Bill may be further amended, however, and we can only hope that the final version will be such that no section or party will feel that behind the talk of national reconciliation is a measure of vindictiveness, a striving to pillory those suspected of being guilty of human rights abuses, a weapon to be used against opposing parties, especially the National Party.

Take care, Mr Omar, that you don't defeat your own objectives of reconciliation and that you do not open up a hornet's nest to the ANC's own disadvantage as well.

Parliament

Rule of law to back govt housing plan

THE government would embark on an unprecedented campaign to restore the rule of law in predominantly Black "prioritised reconstruction areas", Housing Minister Mr Joe Slovo said yesterday.

Introducing his department's policy review in the Senate, Mr Slovo said the government and communities had to play their part in an agreement he signed hours earlier with the Association of Mortgage Lenders.

The agreement opens the way for the banks organised within the AML to provide loans as small as R10 000 to as many as 50 000 families.

A mortgage indemnity

scheme which places the onus on the government and communities to ensure that due process of law can take place within a culture of payment for services, would be finalised within days.

"This cover will give them (the banks) limited insurance against any failure to obtain vacant occupation of a property they have repossessed if that failure is due to a breakdown of the due process of law in a particular area, and if they have gone through the full legal procedures required for vacant possession.

"The mortgage indemnity scheme represents an obligation to normalise that environment, to rebuild the communities, and most importantly, to

restore the rule of law. It is an obligation which rests fairly and squarely on the government.

"And it is therefore right that the government should guarantee the banks against losses incurred should it fail to restore the rule of law.

"Let me say immediately that it is my hope and my intention that the mortgage indemnity scheme should never once have to pay out a single cent.

"This is a narrow indemnity scheme whose aims can best be achieved through political leadership at all levels of our society. It is not an indemnity scheme designed to defray large losses by the banks.

"It will require the kind

of leadership in the provinces, the communities, and at national level, which will ensure a rapid return to a normal and stable environment. And it requires political courage to launch and sustain this offensive. We must not allow the spirit of populism to dominate our practice.

"I have proposed to Cabinet that government launches a vigorous and unprecedented national and provincial campaign aimed at the resumption of payment for goods and services received and the reinstatement of the due process of law.

"We have agreed that reconstruction and development activities will be focused on specific areas which will be recognised as prioritised reconstruction areas.

"These areas will receive attention from a range of relevant government agencies at all levels."

Mr Slovo said the stage of implementing a house policy devised over the past few months had been reached.

"The time has arrived for us to put into place the legal, financial and institutional framework upon which the nationwide housing effort will be based."

Govt has no land blueprint: Hanekom

CAPE TOWN. — The government did not have a blueprint for land reform, Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom told the annual congress of the South African Agricultural Union yesterday.

"There is no blueprint for land reform. There are many different steps which could be taken in different parts of the country."

Land reform would take place without jeopardising

economic growth, stability and food security.

There would be restitution to people who were forcibly removed from land. Farmers who had bought that land subsequently would not be paid market-related prices if they had bought it at below market value.

Mr Hanekom said land reform had to be undertaken in co-operation with farmers.

Drastic

Only if the land reform programme did not work

would the government have to consider more drastic future action.

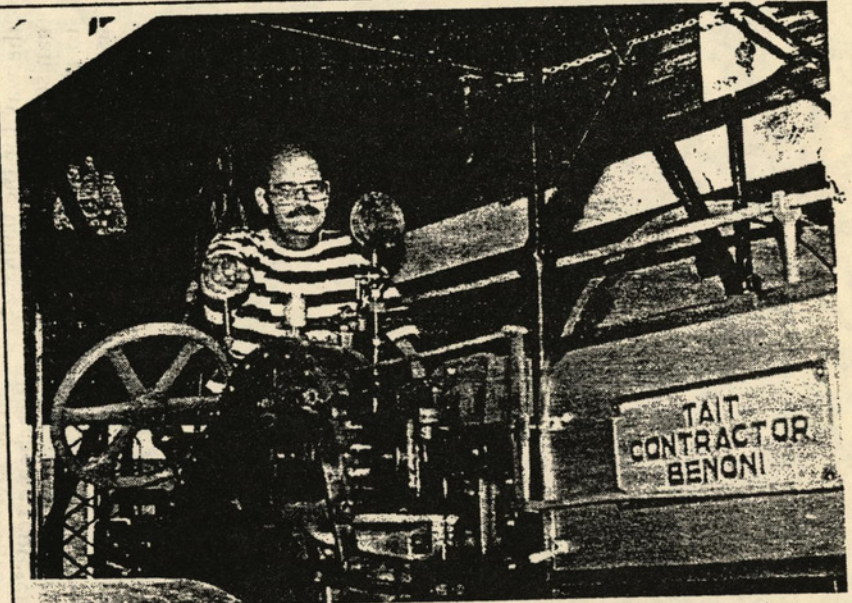
Communities and individuals would have up to three years to lodge claims for land restitution.

In other cases the government wanted to settle Black farmers on land that would be bought from White farmers on a willing buyer-willing seller basis. Subdivision constraints and an inability to raise finance were obstacles to

this.

The government would examine ways the Land Bank could play a role in financing new farmers.

Land reform would also be undertaken using the Upgrading of Tenure Act, which allowed for communal land to be converted to private ownership if the occupants of that land wanted. Different forms of land tenure would be recognised. —Sapa.



Mr ROB AHLSTROM, organiser of the Transport Hobbies Fair at the James Hall Museum, Wemmer Pan, tomorrow and Sunday at the controls of Judy, a 1936 Fowler steam roller. Visitors to the fair will be able to take fun rides on it.

Business Day

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... OUR EARS.

UNIDATA

Unexpected Information Services

Government's Reconciliation Bill could jeopardise national unity

CAPE TOWN — Government yesterday published its National Unity and Reconciliation Bill and it immediately came under fire from the NP, which suggested it was unconstitutional.

The major points of conflict were the indemnity provisions in the proposed legislation which the NP said applied different criteria depending on whether applicants fought for or against the state.

NP MP Danie Schutte said the constitution provided a "colourless" right to indemnity, and suggested the matter would be taken to the Constitutional Court if an

agreement was not reached. The NP demanded that evidence ought to be heard in camera to prevent a "witch hunt". Schutte pointed out that thousands of ANC supporters had been granted indemnity in camera.

The NP is understood to be fighting hard for changes to the legislation with some senior members saying the issue could threaten the government of national unity.

The legislation proposes the establishment of three subcommittees — one on human rights violations, one on amnesty and one on reparation and rehabilitation.

The functions of the commission will be

TIM COHEN

to inquire into and investigate all gross violations of human rights emanating from conflicts committed within or outside SA between March 1960 and December 5 1993. No restrictions have been placed on who could be called to give evidence.

The commission will "facilitate and promote the granting of amnesty in respect of acts associated with political objectives". It will be composed of between 10 and 15 people appointed by the President after consultation with the parliamentary justice standing committee.

tice standing committee.

Amnesty will not be granted for acts committed out of malice and, where objectively seen, no reasonable relationship exists between the act committed and the objective pursued. Amnesty will also not be granted where the act was out of proportion with the objective pursued.

The provisions are wide enough to reopen speculation about whether the murderers of SACP leader, Chris Hani could now claim amnesty, despite statements by government members that the legislation would not permit them to apply.

The NP said all a person who fought against the regime needed to show was that he had been acting bona fide, while defenders of the regime had the more onerous task of showing that they were acting in the course and scope of their duty. In addition, the masterminds of regime defenders would be sought out, while those who opposed the regime would not.

The NP welcomed the establishment of a task group which would continue working on changes to the Bill, suggesting that a tentative compromise on the secrecy of the hearings had been achieved.

SABC unveils plans for radio and television

MARK ASHURST

HALF of the SABC's public service television will be broadcast in black languages if draft reforms announced yesterday go ahead.

Two of the SABC's three television channels will grant equal status to SA's four major language groups — Nguni, Sesotho, English and Afrikaans — with a focus on local content and the under-21 age group, CE Zwelakhe Sisulu said yesterday.

But the changes would depend on cross-subsidisation from a third commercially driven TV channel broadcasting in the languages most attractive to advertisers: English, Zulu and Afrikaans.

Sisulu said commercial services would not be downgraded, and the SABC would consider state subsidies to finance its public service obligations if independence from government could be guaranteed.

On the public service channels, priority would be given to news and current affairs, which when measured across both channels would provide more coverage in Afrikaans. One of the channels would be a hybrid "rainbow" service that would include commercial programming but, to retain three TV channels, the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) would have to renew the NNTV licence, which was not "grandfathered under the IBA Act.

Sisulu said the proposals, which were subject to IBA approval, were "transitional" with a lifespan of two to three years. In the long term, the SABC would depend on funding decisions taken by government on the basis of IBA recommendations.

Television CE Quentin Green said the production of programmes in several languages would increase, although low-cost imported programmes in English — which were 25 times cheaper than local material — would still dominate off-peak commercial services.

The SABC would continue providing national radio stations in each of the 11 official languages, but production would be decentralised and provincial bureaux set up.

The only additions to the current radio

□ To Page 2

Mandela orders troops to return

STEPHANE BOTHMA

PRETORIA — President Nelson Mandela took a hard line yesterday on the dissident former Umkhonto we Sizwe troops absent without leave from their bases for the past month, giving them seven days to return or be dismissed from the SA National Defence Force.

Although the former Umkhonto soldiers had justifiable grievances, he disagreed with the undisciplined way in which they had expressed their dissatisfaction.

About 4 500 of the 7 500 former Umkhonto troops had returned to the Wall-mannstall base by yesterday.

Mandela said the SANDF command council had been instructed to address justified grievances of the former Umkhonto and Apla troops. These included:

- Perceptions that proper integration was not taking place and non-statutory forces were merely being "absorbed" into the structures of the old defence force;
- The integration process was too slow;
- White soldiers had better living conditions; and
- Some white officers still had an attitude of being in power and in control.

By going awol, troops were cutting themselves out of the SANDF. Those who had not returned in seven days would have "dismissed themselves. They will not even be let into the gates." He also ordered the SANDF not to pay the cost of "ill-disciplined" troops' transport back to base.

● Picture: Page 2

Ramaphosa denies report

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The ANC has dismissed Business Day's report yesterday, that Cyril Ramaphosa was poised to "quit" his job as secretary-general, as "totally without foundation and untrue".

Ramaphosa said speculation that he intended stepping down as secretary-general and "insinuations" that he was involved in a contest for positions in the ANC with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki were "unfounded and a total fabrication".

But Business Day said its sources were impeccable and it stood by its report. The article had not stated — as the denials suggested — that Ramaphosa was planning to resign from his position.

The report said he did not intend standing for re-election at the ANC's December triennial conference. The denials, implicitly directed at an allegation that was not

made, are therefore evasive and meaningless, Business Day's editor said.

Both the ANC and Ramaphosa acknowledged that a review process was under way to establish whether the key post of secretary-general should be a full-time or part-time job.

If the ANC decides that its secretary-general should serve the party full-time, Ramaphosa would effectively be forced to choose between that and his job as Constitutional Assembly chairman.

Ramaphosa said the party's conference would determine his future role.

The ANC's information and publicity department in Johannesburg said the party was "amazed and shocked by the wild alle-

□ To Page 2

Anglo criticises the number of holidays

MICHAEL URQUHART

THE excessive number of public holidays next year would jeopardise marginal shafts, which were very sensitive to any disruptions, Vaal Reefs regional GM Dick Fisher said at the Anglo American quarterlies presentation yesterday.

He said the 12 holidays, against only four for the industry previously, would mean curtailment of operations at marginal shafts and the loss of jobs. In addition, local elections scheduled for October next year would probably lead to further disruptions.

The extra holidays would cost Vaal Reefs R18m in lost revenue, he estimated. Anglo American's gold mines' after-tax income rose 10% to R491,8m as production

returned to normal after a June quarter hit by labour disruptions. Gold producing giant Freegold, which had had 22 different incidents of labour unrest in the previous quarter, was the main contributor to the better figures.

Gold division chairman Clem Suter said with high real interest rates and inflation forecasts falling around the world, the investment outlook for gold remained bleak. But the physical demand side was encouraging, with strong growth in demand in India.

● See Page 18

Row brewing over govt jobs

CAPE TOWN — A new row is brewing between public service unions and government which threatens to delay the filling of 11 000 public service affirmative action posts.

Union officials threatened yesterday to go to the Industrial Court to stop the filling of the posts, unless there was clarity over the future of "surplus" public servants as a result of rationalisation.

Government's actions created "the perfect recipe" for the retrenchment of staff, a top union official said.

Officials accused government of unfair labour practice for not first discussing the issue in the Public Service Bargaining Council, according to regulations.

A union negotiator said: "Government has left itself totally open for us to stop the appointment of the 11 000 jobs."

The last time the unions threat-

DAVID GREYBE

ened to go to the Industrial Court, over the appointment of highly paid outside advisers, government had backed down.

A union official said a possible way out for both sides was for government to offer voluntary retrenchment packages in the public service, to allow the filling of the affirmative action posts.

He predicted there were "thousands" of public servants who would jump at the opportunity to take voluntary retrenchment. "Not only whites, but also public servants from the former homelands."

He said the unions' next move depended on the outcome of the next central chamber session for public servants on November 1-4. "It depends on what we can achieve under government's rationalisation plan."

A Public Service Commission

spokesman was unable to say yesterday when the tenders for the involvement of private personnel companies in the appointment of the affirmative action posts would be awarded.

Unions also objected to a "unilateral" instruction from the Health Ministry to the nine provinces that all managerial posts in health had to be advertised as if they were new.

The unions again accused government of unfair labour practice, for not discussing the matter first.

A letter to the provinces by Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma's special adviser, Dr O Shisana, said in light of restructuring all the top posts were to be considered "new" and had to be advertised as such. Applicants from in and outside the public service could apply.

Shisana said the ministry had the backing of the Public Service Commission for its actions.



Former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere, left, and Guy Vassal-Adams at the launch of Vassal-Adams's Oxfam report on the UN in Rwanda. Picture: NICKY DE BLOIS

Nyerere calls on African countries to aid Rwanda

KATHRYN STRACHAN

THE solution to Rwanda's problems lay not within its borders, but in the wider region, former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere said yesterday.

Speaking at the launch of an Oxfam report that accuses the powerful members of the UN Security Council of implicitly contributing to genocide in Rwanda, Nyerere said the region could not turn its back on Rwanda.

He hoped that many of the 560 000 Rwandan refugees currently in Tanzania would remain because there was both land and a better future for them there.

He said it was senseless sending refugees back to Rwanda, where further conflict could easily erupt, and he urged other countries in the region to join in finding a long-term solution to Rwanda's problems.

The Oxfam report, "Rwanda: An agenda for international action", warns that the world is in danger of betraying Rwanda once more.

The failure to fund human rights monitors and to implement rapidly an international tribunal to try those accused of genocide threatened to condemn Rwanda to a never-ending spiral of political violence, said author Guy Vassal-Adams.

In the report, Oxfam calls for radical reforms to the world body to deal with crises.

The report blames extremist Rwandan politicians for the massacre of more than a million civilians in the East African country.

It claims that in the early 1990s two Security Council members, France and the US, along with Egypt and SA, armed the Rwandan regime despite its unacceptable human rights record.

Home Affairs sends home 57 333 illegal SA residents

NOMAVENQA MATHIANE

THE Home Affairs Ministry said yesterday 57 333 illegal aliens were repatriated from SA between January and September.

The largest number was from Mozambique with 43 345, followed by 9 204 from Zimbabwe and 3 289 from Lesotho.

There were 725 people repatriated to Swaziland, 189 to Namibia and 89 to Ghana. Countries such as Sudan, Sierra Leone, Gabon, Uganda each had one person sent home.

From Europe, the country with the most aliens sent home was Portugal and Germany with three each. From Asia, India had 40, Pakistan 34, the Peoples Republic of China 20 and Thailand 11.

England, Taiwan, Italy, Malaysia, Romania and the Philippines each had one person sent back.

Contrary to perceptions and complaints by the public that there were many illegal aliens from Nigeria, not one Nigerian appears on the Home Affairs list of aliens repatriated.

Responding to ANC complaints that the Home Affairs Department was not even-handed in its treatment of black and white aliens, spokesman

Eliza Mathebula said government focused on illegal aliens irrespective of colour.

PWV MP Oupa Monareng, who for years was in exile in Botswana, Zambia and Angola, said he empathised with the Home Affairs Department but said it was up to the ministry to come up with more stringent law that would control the influx of foreigners into the country.

He said while SA had an infrastructure to transport people to their countries of origin, most of the neighbouring states did not have the same facilities as SA.

"One of the first things that needs to be done was to create a mechanism that would differentiate between genuine refugees and 'chancers'."

Police had to be seen to be serious about arresting and handing over illegal aliens to the authorities.

Mathebula condemned the practice of police stopping people in the street and asking for their identification documents, saying such police personnel were not acting on instruction from his ministry.

Dhlakama's election threat churns up anxiety in Maputo

MAPUTO — Statements by Mozambique's former rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama that he would not accept defeat in next week's elections have cast a shadow of unease over the country's first multiparty polls.

Ordinary Mozambicans fear a resumption of a 16-year civil war, halted by a 1992 peace accord, if Dhlakama and his Renamo movement reject the outcome of the October 27-28 elections despite the presence of an army of international observers.

The Renamo leader has said he would not accept defeat, even if 2 000 international observers declare the poll free and fair.

"I have already won," Dhlakama has repeatedly told his audiences. He argues that he can only lose through fraud.

Dhlakama's fiery statements have produced unease among Mozambicans, millions of whom fled the country during civil war.

Barring last-minute shocks, the vote for the presidency and 250-seat parliament is a two-horse race between Dhlakama and

President Joaquim Chissano and his ruling Frelimo party.

Frelimo ditched Marxism five years ago for democratic socialism and the president is fiercely opposed to Renamo. Chissano now presides over a market economy smiled on by the World Bank.

Opinion polls are banned during the election campaign, which opened on September 22.

But soundings taken earlier indicated the best the 10 other presidential candidates and 12 small groups in the parliamentary stakes could hope for was a coalition role if neither of the two front-runners won an absolute majority.

The president has rejected calls by Dhlakama for a pre-election deal to create a national unity government.

"If I lose, I will be leader of the opposition," Chissano has said. "I expect to win. But if I lose and the winner wants to create a national unity government, it will not include me." — Sapa-Reuter.

Namibian poll plans advanced

WINDHOEK — Preparations are going well for Namibia's first post-independence presidential and parliamentary elections.

This is the first election for the 72-seat National Assembly and the first populist presidential poll. President Sam Nujoma was chosen for his first five-year term by parliament, which evolved from the Constituent Assembly elected in a UN-supervised poll in November 1989.

A government gazette today would confirm December 7 and 8 as election dates, elections director Gerhard Totemeyer said.

Local diplomats would be invited to witness the election. Observers would be sent to more populous areas where minority parties did not have resources to post party agents.

An estimated 90% of eligible voters registered before the cut-off date earlier this month and parties have until October 24 to register. Party lists and presidential nominations have to be in by November 7.

Although the voter registration level was about 90%, loss of registration cards and identity documents meant the turnout would probably be below the 80% recorded in 1989, said Totemeyer.

The elections directorate plans 760 polling stations, including 133 mobile voting points for remote areas.

With 60% of the electorate illiterate, intensive voter education has begun, using mobile units, videos, theatre and radio.

Counting should be completed within three days, with final results on December 10, Totemeyer said.

◆ From Page 1

Miracle baby for miracle dad

mother, Irene, was told he would not reach 12.

Again, Peter defied medical predictions.

Since then his bladder, bowel, stomach and legs have been removed.

His large intestine had to be removed after he damaged it while rescuing two drowning people from the sea while a member of the Point Yacht Club rescue unit. He now has to wear two concealed pouches to drain away waste.

As a result of having spina bifida, he was unable to feel any sensation in his feet or legs, and unaware of walking through hot tar.

The first he knew was when gangrene set in. He was 16 and his feet had to be amputated.

Three years later, his left leg was amputated and his right leg was removed when he was 28.

He was the first disabled person in South Africa to climb Cathedral Peak with artificial legs.

"I did it to prove that I could do what a normal person can.

"A lot of people think that because they have a handicap, it is the end of the world. That attitude is a lot of nonsense," said Peter, who got rid of his artificial legs a few years ago and now relies on his wheelchair.

He runs his own appliance repair business from home, drives a specially-adapted car, and is so active that he puts many able-bodied people to shame, his wife says.

Although Peter had been told when he was single he would never be able to have children, it did not worry him. But it was a different story on his honeymoon, recalled Isobel.

"Peter broke down and cried and said I would not be able to have a baby. I told him not to worry as I didn't see myself with lots of children anyway. We would adopt if we couldn't have a baby."

But on Valentine's Day, just 2½ months into their marriage, doctors confirmed Isobel was pregnant.

"I was shocked, but over the moon," said Peter. Tests done before Louis was born showed there was no sign of spina bifida — and nothing else wrong with him.

As they cradled their healthy but sleepy son in their arms, they said he would be their only child. "These days, one is enough," they said.

"Everyone in the family is very proud and thrilled about the baby. They realise great things can happen," said Isobel.

Cadman hearings

THE Cadman Commission, which is investigating the siting of an interim seat for the KwaZulu-Natal provincial legislature, will move to Pietermaritzburg on Monday.

The commission's secretary, Francis du Toit, said it would hear evidence in Pietermaritzburg for three days.

The three-man commission has been in Durban this week. — Daily News Reporter

f

Mixed *ARGUS* reaction to *21/10/94* Bill on truth body

VUYO BAYUMA
Political Staff

THE draft Bill on the truth and reconciliation commission has drawn mixed reaction.

The National Party has opposed the Bill because, the NP says, it favours those who fought in the liberation struggle and discriminates against the security forces.

The Democratic Party has welcomed the major thrust of the Bill, but is concerned that the proposed legislation vests too many important powers in the president, who is a politician, instead of vesting authority in a judge.

The DP says the Bill empowers the president to appoint all the members of the commission after consultation with the joint parliamentary committee.

The African National Congress's record of investigating its own human rights abuses was not at all encouraging.

Mr Leon said the DP strongly opposed the provision in the Bill to change the cut-off date for amnesty from October 1992 to December 1993.

The government should be commended on the openness which generally characterised the envisaged amnesty procedure.

This was a welcome departure from the shabby, secretive and limitless amnesties which were provided by the last government over the last four years, Mr Leon said.

At a Press conference yesterday Danie Schutte, NP spokesman on justice, said his party objected to the provisions of the Bill regarding the appointment of commissioners and committee members because this could lead to bias.

The NP wanted the evidence of the crimes to be held in camera so that the individuals who allegedly committed involved were not prejudiced.

Mr Schutte said those who committed human rights abuses at ANC detention camps in exile should also be investigated.

He denied the NP had anything to hide from the commission and would encourage anyone to testify.

I didn't recruit hit-squads — Buthelezi

ARGUS

21/10/74

PRETORIA. — Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has categorically denied claims by former Freedom Alliance security adviser Riaan van Rensburg that the IFP had been involved in recruiting hit-squads.

Mr Van Rensburg yesterday claimed at a press conference here he had been hired last year by the IFP to train a special force to assassinate senior African National Congress members.

He also claimed he was approached in July and August last year by Mr Buthelezi, who is now Home Affairs Minister, and was asked to assist the IFP in training its members in "military matters".

Mr Van Rensburg said senior IFP member Walter Felgate was appointed to head the project.

Mr Buthelezi said in a statement he was "appalled that yet again another unfounded statement about the Inkatha Freedom Party having been involved in hit-squad training has been made".

He said he knew only that the IFP, like the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress, had been involved in self-protection training which the National Peace Accord saw as "lawful and justifiable".

"I know of no training of IFP members for any military purpose or for any aggression

against anybody or organisation.

"I certainly flatly deny ever having heard of Mr Felgate or anyone else being involved with Mr Van Rensburg in the illegal training of the IFP members that Mr Van Rensburg talks of.

"I flatly deny that I ever talked to Mr Van Rensburg about meeting Mr Felgate on the occasion that he stated he was in Ulundi — or for that matter at any other time."

Mr Buthelezi said that until he saw the transcript of Mr Van Rensburg's press statement he had not known of the companies with whom the former security adviser said he

was associated — Crusader Consultants or Multi-Media Services.

"In the circumstances I can make no further comment because I know nothing about the issues Mr Van Rensburg raised in the interview. I accept Mr Felgate's word that the allegations are groundless."

Earlier, Mr Van Rensburg told the press conference that in secret meetings at Lala's Neck, Mr Felgate had allegedly requested him to use the unit "to eliminate from society" certain ANC leaders, including Natal ANC leaders Harry Gwala and Jacob Zuma.

"This I understood to be a direct order to have these people killed," he said. — Sapa.

Mandela reads the riot act to 'MK' men

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — President Mandela has read the riot act to disgruntled former Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres and gave those still away from the camp without leave a seven-day ultimatum to return.

Speaking after his long-awaited visit to the troubled Wallmannstal base, north of Pretoria, to address the mutinous soldiers, Mr Mandela said he had come out strongly against a lack of discipline in the ranks of former MK guerrillas.

"I said discipline is absolutely essential for everybody, especially the army. I have been told of people leaving the camp without permission from the authorities here.

"I say that must stop. I don't want to hear (about) that again.

"If people do that, they must know that they are cutting themselves off from the defence force. I have made it clear to them.

"Therefore, if anybody leaves the camp without permission, I will be the first to say he must be treated with the greatest discipline."

He also disclosed he had told the soldiers that from now on all of them would have to take part in all army exercises, and nobody would be excused, except on medical grounds.

Mr Mandela revealed that



NOW HEAR HERE: President Mandela is here with SA National Defence Force Chief Director of Communications Gert Opperman and Chief of the SANDF Georg Meiring, far right, after meeting with disgruntled former guerrillas at the Wallmannstal base outside Pretoria.

only 4 500 of the 7 000 former MK members were back at the camp in time for his address. He said the other 2 500 had to be back by Thursday next week.

If they did not do so, "they will have dismissed themselves from the defence force".

Apart from an admission that the ex-MK fighters' demands and grievances were "reasonable" and were therefore receiving attention, no firm concession was made to the former guerrillas.

He listed some of the soldiers' grievances and his re-

sponses to them:

- Former MK and Apla members complained that no integration was taking place, and they were not being absorbed into the defence force. Mr Mandela said at their meeting last week he had asked General Meiring and the defence command council "to give consideration to this issue".

- The soldiers complained that the integration process is dragging out for too long. Mr Mandela said he had told General Meiring last week that the SADF used to process 20 000

recruits in about six weeks in the past, and he therefore found the present delay "unacceptable".

- The new SANDF members had complained about racism among white members of the former SADF, and had alleged that some of them had stolen some ex-MK cadres' files to sabotage the integration process.

The president revealed he had asked the command council last week to "make sure that the officials in contact with the people here are sensitive".

THE PRESIDENCY

Hugh Robertson



ARGUS 21/10/94 Was this Mandela's biggest gamble?

PRESIDENT Mandela should be aware of the widespread unease there is about some of his appointments to the constitutional court; appointments which deputy president De Klerk said in parliament this week did not inspire confidence.

Among the many organisations which criticised the final selection were the Democratic Party, the Black Lawyers' Association, and the National Party, although for different reasons.

The failure of the ANC to respond to the final composition of the court, reasonably could be taken to mean its general satisfaction with the selection.

This in itself is a revealing contrast with the responses of the other parties; a contrast which illustrates what many outside the ANC are most critical of — the large number of high-profile ANC members who have been chosen.

Nobody could accuse Mr Mandela of nepotism.

The ANC, after all, is by far the largest political organisation in the country and it stands to reason that insofar as judges have publicly known political affiliations, there would be a large number of ANC members among them.

And before Mr Mandela and the cabinet made their final selection, the candidates were whittled down to a short list by the Judicial Services Commission and the chief justice.

The fact remains, however, that the work of the constitutional court will be almost entirely devoted to resolving political disputes over interpretations of the constitution and the upholding of the bill of rights.

Given the realities of the country, the disputes are more likely than not to be party political disputes in which the ANC — being the majority party — is likely to be the respondent or, at the very least, will have a primary interest in the court's arbitration.

Mr De Klerk was putting it very mildly, therefore, when he said that the court's proceedings would be watched with close attention to see whether or not its members rose above their party affiliations in making judgments.

If they fail to, then there is little doubt that South Africa's bold venture into democracy likewise would be gravely imperiled.

The court is empowered to give a final and binding decision on the acceptability of the constitution itself, on the constitutional validity of every law, and on the interpretations of the law made by all other courts in the country.

It is the most powerful constitutional body in South Africa, as the United States supreme court — which fulfills much the same role — is in the US.

The South African court's decisions can overrule parliament and the cabinet and they are binding on everyone, including the president.

Any suspicion that a court vested with such immense power is politically biased, or expedient, would discredit the entire judiciary and the government and would encourage resentment, disobedience and even rebellion among those who might feel hard done by.

Mr Mandela thus may have taken the biggest political gamble of his career so far in making the selection which he did, for if the court fails the tests that certainly lie ahead of it history will place much of the blame at his feet.

Perhaps he had reason to believe that it was an informed gamble with a high prospect of a desirable outcome.

It could be some time before the country at large discovers whether or not this was the case.

The court's early work appears likely to focus on the interpretation which lower courts have given to the interim constitution, which does not provide fertile ground for political discord.

But given South Africa's fractious politics, the court will be put to the test sooner or later and many thus will be watching, along with Mr De Klerk, to see whether its politically identifiable members have the ability to set aside their affiliations in the national interest.

The fact that Mr De Klerk, and many others, are not sure whether or not they will, adds a most regrettable element of doubt to the future of South Africa's democracy and one which hopefully will soon be removed.

It may be an all-win election

After years of delay, Mozambique's election may not be a foregone conclusion, writes Greg Mills

After 19 years of one-party rule by Frelimo since independence, the first democratic elections are due to be held in Mozambique on Thursday and Friday next week.

The event which follows the trend of African democratisation since the end of the Cold War, will now go ahead only after being postponed every year since the initial date set for July 1991.

There has recently been much difficulty with military demobilisation and voter registration. As late as July, only 28 000 of Frelimo's 49 000 government soldiers and 10 000 out of 23 000 former Renamo rebels had been demobilised, with the ultimate intention of forming an integrated army about 30 000-strong. And by that stage some 3,7 million of an estimated voting population of 8 million had been registered.

For many, particularly those of the Left, the result of the impending elections has always been something of an unchallenged inevitability: that Frelimo would win hands down.

This assumption is based on a number of arguments: first, that Frelimo is today judged by Mozambique's population of 16 million in the same light that made it the premier liberation movement in 1975 — that its policies and practices are still deemed to be most appropriate for

Mozambique's needs. Second, that a victory for Frelimo will still hold the peace. Finally, that Renamo — true to the rhetoric of the past — was never more than a simple lackey of apartheid South Africa, and lacks a support base and the personalities to enable it to wrest power in a free and fair environment.

Yet none of these arguments stand up to close examination. Firstly, if Frelimo was judged simply on the basis of past performance it would not be elected this October. Conditions today are vastly different to the heady moments of high expectation and socialist revolution 19 years ago.

Developed

Mozambique, and specifically Frelimo, have instead come, in the words of one analyst, to exemplify "socialist incapacity".

At independence, Frelimo's broad base of support had developed during a decade of guerilla warfare to include the poor peasantry who resented the labour and cultivation practices of the Portuguese colonists, as well as those wealthier peasants and "petty capitalists" who objected to the colonial privileges of the Portuguese settlers.

Yet, following the official adoption of Marxism-Leninism in 1977 and Frelimo's consequent attempts to create a collectivised, planned economy, these support groups were largely alienated.

A combination of poor planning, apathy, a shortage of skilled manpower, particularly in the civil service, drought and Renamo insurrection meant that by 1983 Frelimo had to reconsider its strategies.

But even after it had dismantled many state farms and redistributed land to peasants, the economic situation continued to deteriorate: GNP

declined annually by 7 percent in 1982-1986. As a result, the fifth party congress of Frelimo in July 1989 signalled yet another major recommendation, dropping its Marxism-Leninist designation and attempting to present a reformed image of a party

for "all people", not just workers and peasants.

In 1990, an amended constitution was introduced. This dropped the designation "people's republic", guaranteed basic civil rights including freedom of the press and universal adult suffrage, recognised the right to own private property, and legalised opposition parties.

There have thus been many mistakes, shifts and reorientations along the way. And it can be expected, as the South African elections showed, that the electorate will be wise enough to take these into consideration.

In the same way, the war-weary electorate will not need to be convinced that, despite Renamo's assur-

ances to the contrary, there is grave likelihood of a renewal of conflict if Renamo is marginalised by the election outcome. Although many in Mozambique are, given the conditions, under-informed, for many the Angolan election experience carries with it important lessons for the inclusion of all parties.

Fostered

Finally, while Frelimo's past policies have in a sense been Renamo's most useful weapon, there has also been a tendency to underestimate the support base and abilities of the guerilla movement. Granted, Renamo was fostered and supported by the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Or-

ganisation and later SADF Military Intelligence, but there was always a willing band of Mozambicans to carry out these operations.

In this sense too, Frelimo's insensitivities and failings converted many. As with the guerilla struggles elsewhere (and there is no reason why Mozambique should not follow the same principles), it can be assumed that not every Renamo supporter took up arms.

In Afonso Dhlakama, Renamo have a leader who is far from merely a stooge of the old SADF as was commonly portrayed. He has developed shrewd political skills and a strong personal following. Dhlakama's military and diplomatic talents have elevated his movement from mere pawn to serious contender.

What then of the outcome? On the basis of the above argument, it would be realistic to assume that both President Chissano and Dhlakama would be willing to hedge their bets against outright domination. In this way, they would also learn from the South African experience with the Government of National Unity (GNU) that it is better to compromise (and be in) rather than be left out.

While the cynical could suggest that the outcome of the Mozambican election is a foregone conclusion, this might well not be the Frelimo victory commonly predicted.

For what better result could there be in Mozambique with Dhlakama and Chissano and their supporters tied to pre-ordained roles? After all, what comparable damage could fighting in a GNU do to that in the Mozambique countryside?

■ *Dr Mills is Director of Studies of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Johannesburg.*

Crackdown on boycotting communities

D/N 21 OCTOBER 94

Pay or lose out, warns Slovo

The Government is taking a hard line on payment defaulters, reports Political Correspondent **Martin Challenor** in Cape Town.

ANC leaders will launch a pay-for-what-you-use, respect-for-law campaign to ensure the success of the Government of National Unity — and its Reconstruction and Development Programme.

This will create the climate for the announced R2-billion private-sector housing bonanza to yield 50 000 new low-income homeowners in a year.

Also, the Government will bring the cautious business community and restless trade unions closer together in a National Economic, Development and Labour Council.

It's a major about-turn for the politicians who introduced bond, rent and service charge boycotts and fuelled the militance of trade unions to make the NP regime unworkable.

Hours after sealing the R2-billion deal with the Association of Mortgage Lenders, Housing Minister Joe Slovo told the Senate the Government had to launch vigorous, unprecedented national and provincial campaigns aimed at the resumption of payment for goods and services and the reinstatement of the due process of law.

Mr Slovo said a general climate of non-payment had enveloped many communities where any political basis there might once have been for boycotts, had already disappeared.

"The strategy of exerting political pressure through the withholding of payments has in all too many cases made way for a private strategy of convenience and self-interest.

"This places a heavy onus on all of us to mobilise a return to a viable environment and to viable communities in which a culture of payment for services rendered and accommodation used, is the norm.

"It will require the kind of leadership in the provinces, the communi-

ties and at national level which will ensure a rapid return to a normal and stable environment. And it requires political courage to launch and sustain this offensive," Mr Slovo said.

"This is what leadership is all about. We must not allow the spirit of populism to dominate our practice."

Mr Slovo is adamant only communities showing an acceptable and rising level of civil responsibility and behaviour and where the enforcement of civil and criminal law is possible, would benefit, reducing the State's financial risk.

Under the plans agreed yesterday, if people do not pay their bonds and the normal process of the law cannot get them out of their houses, Government will pay off the bonds.

At the time of the April election, 33% of people in black urban areas were paying their rent and service charges.

Now just 17% are paying these bills.

R416 million is outstanding in service charges alone, while hundreds of millions of rands' debt has been written off. Bankers sit helplessly with 16 000 homeowners who will not pay their bonds.

Labour Minister Tito Mboweni spoke to the SA Chamber of Business in Bloemfontein this week about establishing a statutory National Economic, Development and Labour Council by December, bringing together business, labour and the Government.

President gives ultimatum to disgruntled MK soldiers

D/N 21 OCTOBER 94

Mandela ends mutiny

President Mandela believes the mutiny among MK soldiers has been addressed. Independent News Service's **John Carlin** reports from Wallmannsthal.

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela ended a mutiny by former ANC guerillas when he told them they would be sacked if they did not return to their posts within a week.

He banged his fist on the table when he said he had no intention of responding to demands for free transport back to base for those who had gone AWOL from this military base north of Pretoria.

At the base, 7 500 former members of Umkhonto weSizwe are being evaluated before being integrated into the national army.

At the beginning of this month most of the MK members failed to return from leave in protest at low pay, poor living conditions, alleged racism among white officers, and the time it was taking to incorporate them.

Some have been returning to camp during the past week — but Mr Mandela said yesterday 3 000 of the 7 500 remained AWOL.

Mr Mandela, who met MK malcontents here yesterday said he had listened to the grievances and asked General Georg Meiring, SANDF chief, to look into them.

The former guerillas said their pay, R711 a month, was unsatisfactory but Mr Mandela said there was nothing he could do about low pay until the next time Parliament met to review the defence budget.

What was absolutely non-negotiable, he said, was the concept of military discipline.

At a Press conference later Mr Mandela said: "I told them that dis-

cipline was important for everyone, especially for the army. Going away without permission and then coming back on pay-day and going away again — I say that must stop.

"I have given a deadline. I've given them a seven-day ultimatum to get back to base. Those who don't come back will discharge themselves. I have given instructions to General Meiring that they must not be allowed inside the

gates."

A senior ANC official recently acknowledged that the stability of South Africa would rest, for the meantime, on the loyalty of the soldiers who once propped up apartheid. The generals have told the ANC they will not tolerate a drop in military standards.

Mr Mandela said: "From the point of view of the military, we must instill discipline, even if we

have to cut off 3 000 people."

Asked what the response had been of the MK members to his tough message, Mr Mandela replied: "At the end of my address I went around shaking hands. They gave me ovations and there were so many hands reaching out, I could not shake all of them. I don't think we're going to have people leaving base without permission again ... the matter has been addressed."

'I trained IFP hit squads'

WEEKLY MAIL 21/10/94

Farouk Chothia and Chris Louw

HOME AFFAIRS Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his hard-line confidant, Walter Felgate, have, for the first time, been directly implicated in alleged Inkatha Freedom Party efforts to set up a hitsquad to target ANC leaders in the run-up to the April election.

Notorious rightwinger Riaan van Rensburg — co-director of Pretoria-based Crusader Consultants — claimed this week that he held talks with Buthelezi and Felgate to provide military training for IFP supporters. The training went on as late as last December.

The claims have not been verified. IFP spokesman Ed Tillet declined to give any immediate response.

Van Rensburg first made the claims in an interview on Radio 702 on Thursday. However, he backed up his argument with documents given to the *Mail & Guardian*.

KZP officers face suspension

MINISTER of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi has warned kwaZulu Police (KZP) acting commissioner Major-General Siphon Mathe that he faces suspension for alleged involvement in hit-squad activities.

An impeccable source disclosed this week that Mufamadi has already served a "notice" on Mathe, giving him 14 days to respond — or a suspension order will be slapped on him.

Mufamadi's drastic action — the clearest indication that he intends to

"Buthelezi had knowledge of everything. Whenever we had meetings, Buthelezi would come up to me and say: 'We must hurry up. We must not wait'," he said.

But Van Rensburg identified Felgate as "the driving force" behind the military training.

He said the idea behind the training was to send task forces into ANC-dominated areas in kwaZulu/Natal, "to hit them overnight and to return as soon as possible" in order to gain the upper hand. Similar plans were in the pipeline for the East Rand.

IFP senator Phillip Powell is also said to have been involved in the project. Van Rensburg claims to have a list for "logistical requirements" in Powell's own handwriting. Included in the list are requests for "20 000 rounds 9mmP, 10 000 rounds 12g (No7 or AAA) and two cases of 7,62mm X 51 blank for training".

Initially it was decided that 1 000 men would be trained. They would be

clean up the KZP — follows information in the possession of the commission appointed to investigate hit squads. The commission is headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Dutton, formerly the Goldstone Commission's chief investigator.

Mufamadi's spokesman, Craig Kotze, said: "A number of KZP officers face possible suspension, including Mathe and others."

"They have not yet been suspended and have been given an opportunity to respond as to why they should not be suspended."

divided into two groups — a leadership corps and special forces. A group of 60 selected IFP members were provided and training started in September 1993 at a camp near Louis Trichardt. The trainees were collected in Empangeni and transported to Louis Trichardt in a bus belonging to Elwierda Transport.

According to Van Rensburg, Felgate undertook to find a suitable terrain for the training in kwaZulu, "as we were not allowed to do military training on South African soil".

However, Felgate failed to provide the terrain for advanced and weapons training despite repeated requests. "He kept on telling me to keep the men busy while he was looking for a suitable training camp."

In the meantime, training in "political awareness" went ahead at the Louis Trichardt base. Involved in it were people closely connected to MI destabilising projects in the 1980s. Theoretical training and training in radio procedures for infantrymen was also provided.

Crusader Consultants had to carry the initial costs, Van Rensburg said. Felgate did not pay as promised. "He was always finding excuses. In December I got fed up and chased the whole lot away."

Squabbles about the outstanding payment led to Van Rensburg threatening Felgate he would go to the media.

Van Rensburg claims that Crusader Consultants was eventually paid R387 000. Stan Armstrong, secretary general in the department of the chief minister in kwaZulu/Natal, paid the

The Ciskei connection

RIAAN VAN RENSBURG was last year at the centre of allegations of the misappropriation of thousands of rands under Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's Ciskei government.

The *Mail & Guardian* first reported on Van Rensburg's activities in July last year when he was involved with Pretoria-based Multi-Media Services (MMS), jointly run by ultra-rightists and Committee of Generals member Tienie Groenewald. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Afrikaner Volksfront, which shared offices with MMS.

At the time, Van Rensburg said: "The work I did had nothing to do with anyone else. If I did intelligence gathering and evaluation and recommendations and actions, I wouldn't be worth my salt if I

money in person, says Van Rensburg. However, in a letter dated February 28 this year, Armstrong denies any knowledge of "business dealings" with Van Rensburg's company.

Van Rensburg claimed on Thursday that a further R306 000 was due to his company. Initial costs were calculated to be R999 471 but, because of the interruption of the training, a bill of R693 000 was sent to Felgate.

The IFP, according to Van Rensburg, now refuses to pay the remainder. "I had to feed their people for months, I provided accommodation on a rented terrain, as well as food, clothes and medical facilities. I lost a lot of money in the process."

He provided the *WM&G* with a list of 60 people trained at Louis Trichardt.

His brother and co-director of Crusader Consultants, Koos van Rens-

divulged what I was doing."

WM&G reported that MMS, while working for Gqozo for "intelligence gathering" in South Africa, was paid more than R800 000 for the job. Ciskei government sources suspected there were "more sinister reasons" for the payments, but Van Rensburg denied this.

This week Van Rensburg confirmed on Radio 702 that he had been approached to train Gqozo's bodyguards and that he had trained Ciskei paratroopers.

Ciskei government officials become suspicious of MMS activities when Ciskei's seconded finance minister, Admiral Marthinus Bekker, and director general of the Council of State Beattie Mraji queried MMS invoices.

Some evidence fuelled speculation that arms were involved.

Mduduzi ka Harvey

burg, suggested that financial motives lay behind the public disclosure of the damaging allegations.

Riaan van Rensburg said he had been "approached" by Buthelezi last July or August, saying that he "needs military capabilities". He added that their first encounter was in Ulundi and "it was agreed that" Felgate would have further contact with him.

Felgate had "recruited" 60 troops in Empangeni, comprising the "ex-Hippo" group from Caprivi and IFP members.

Van Rensburg said that ANC leaders to have been targeted for assassination were kwaZulu/Natal leader Jacob Zuma, provincial chief whip Harry Gwala, national parliamentarian Blade Nzimande and a Mr Rasool. This appears to be a reference to ANC Ladysmith leader Ebrahim Rasool.

Buthelezi opposes local elections

Weekly Mail 21/10/94

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has threatened IFP non-participation in local government elections unless the status of traditional leaders is ensured. **Farouk Chothia** reports

HOME Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has come out in strong opposition to local government elections in areas controlled by kwaZulu/Natal chiefs and has urged traditional leaders to boycott transitional local government structures.

He has also warned of IFP non-participation in local government elections next October unless the status of the Zulu kingdom is satisfactorily hammered out in constitutional negotiations held under foreign mediation.

"The stakes are frighteningly high. Inadequate legislation with respect to

local government could wipe out the role and power of the *amakhosi* (chiefs) and destroy the kingdom forever," said Buthelezi.

The Home Affairs minister outlined his position at a meeting of IFP-aligned chiefs in Ulundi last week which was held under the banner of the newly-formed Iso leSizwe (Eye of the Nation).

Professor George Devenish, a public law lecturer at the University of Natal, slammed Buthelezi's proposals as "incompatible" with the interim constitution.

Devenish believes Buthelezi has

fired his "opening gambit" for constitutional talks and compromises will be found.

The ANC head of local government in kwaZulu/Natal, Mike Sutcliffe, said Buthelezi's comments were "tantamount to a declaration of war" and it was a "pity that he does not leave us in this province alone".

Even within the IFP, there are problems with Buthelezi's stance. Two senior IFP leaders told the *Weekly Mail & Guardian* that traditional leaders must allow local government elections to take place in their fiefdoms, with one adding that *izinduna* (headmen) should contest the poll to "maximise their legitimacy".

The litmus test could come tomorrow when the Pietermaritzburg Local Government Negotiations Forum (LGNF) reconvenes.

After much cajoling, IFP-supporting traditional leaders from Taylors Halt and Vulindlela agreed to participate in the LGNF negotiations and gave their blessing for the inclusion of their territory into a metro forum. It remains to be seen whether they will stick to this in the wake of the Iso leSizwe indaba.

Buthelezi said the IFP plans to pass a Rural Local Government Act through the kwaZulu/Natal provincial legislature which will "preserve" the powers exercised by chiefs and headmen "in administering the community". Traditional councils will be "the primary local government structure in the traditional community". The Local Government Transitional Act "should apply to metropolitan areas only".

Responding, Devenish said: "In effect Buthelezi is saying there must be no elections and chiefs must rule. Power will be vested in an autocratic elite." He said the envisaged rural Act is in conflict with the interim constitution which provides for chiefs to serve only in an ex-officio capacity in local government structures.

Buthelezi envisages elections only for regional councils, the "over-arching local government structure", and sees traditional communities participating in these, but wants to see regional councils devolving maximum powers to the lower unelected structures.

Sutcliffe accused Buthelezi of once more engaging in "brinkmanship". "Unfortunately, Buthelezi has still not woken up to the fact that we now have a national democracy where the IFP is a minor player."

● The Zulu Royal House has rejected the IFP's draft Bill on the House of Traditional Leaders which will come before the provincial legislature next month. Zwelithini's new legal adviser, S'dumo Mathe, said: "No adequate or new powers are given to him. In terms of the Bill, the king enjoys the same status as a chief."

It is understood Zwelithini wants to be the head of the House of Traditional Leaders but the Bill makes provision for him merely to send a "representative".

Truth Commission Bill leads to govt, NP clash

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — The ANC and National Party joined battle yesterday on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Bill, but suggested their differences were not irreconcilable.

The Bill was published yesterday by Justice Minister Dullah Omar, who reiterated that there was a moral difference between those who committed crimes as part of the struggle, and those who did so in defence of the regime.

This was rejected by the National Party, which claimed that as it now stood, the Bill might be unconstitutional.

Inkatha Freedom Party, on the other hand, rejected the Bill outright, and said there was no need for a Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

A three-man task group within the Government of National Unity

will search for acceptable compromises that will enable the Bill to go before Cabinet for endorsement.

The task group comprises Mr Omar of the ANC, Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer of the NP, and Deputy Safety and Security Minister Joe Matthews of the IFP.

This is the group that has already taken the Bill through innumerable revisions, each of which has changed the shape and size of the proposed commission in some way.

The NP's Mr Chris Fisser, Deputy Minister of Justice, told The Citizen last night that discussions between the parties on the measure had been conducted "in a good spirit".

"Our approach is to repair the shortcomings in this legislation. We are not satisfied with the Bill as it now is, but it can be repaired."

Releasing the Bill to the Press yesterday, Mr Omar said it was proposed that the Truth and Reconciliation Commission should be supported by three separate bodies, each with its own functions:

- A Committee on Human Rights Violations, to examine the ills of the past

- a Committee on Amnesty, which will deal with applications for amnesty — amnesty would only be available by way of application; and

- a Committee on Reparation and Rehabilitation, to consider ways of compensating victims.

The commission should investigate gross human rights violations by all parties to the conflict of the past, including the security forces, liberation movements and others.

He believed the differences between the ANC

and the NP on the Bill could be resolved through discussions. He still wished to pilot the Bill through Parliament before the end of the year.

Mr Omar's Bill suggests a cut-off date for applications for amnesty, to be determined by proclamation in the Government Gazette, probably three or four months after the committee is established.

It also proposes that once the deadline for amnesty has passed, no further amnesty can be applied for or granted.

The NP disagrees with this process. Mr Danie Schutte, former Minister of Home Affairs, said a cut-off date for applications would be unconstitutional.

The Constitution provided a cut-off date in regard to offences — of December 5, 1993.

But the Constitution specifically required the Bill to provide "mechanisms through which such amnesty shall be dealt with at any time after the law had been passed".

In other words, there could be no cut-off date for granting amnesty.

Mr Schutte said it was possible that a personal genuinely believed himself not to be in need of amnesty, and therefore did not apply by the deadlines proposed in terms of this Bill.

"The fact is we are standing on the Constitution. It grants amnesty as a right. It grants it on a neutral basis — equally to all. It is open-ended. Our case is indisputable."

Unless this issue was ironed out now between the parties, there was a danger that it would become a source of serious division, and could end up in the Constitutional Court, he said.

21/10/94

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Truth body

THE government is wedded to the Truth Commission, and though it has amended its original proposals, there are still major criticisms.

It proposes that the commission deal with violation of human rights, including the killing, attempted killing, abduction, severe ill-treatment or torture by an agent, member or supporter of the state, any former state, any political organisation or liberation movement, or any other person acting with a political motive.

All this in the name of truth and reconciliation.

We accept that terrible things were done on both sides, that while some have been brought before the courts and many have been amnestied, there are still others who have not been exposed for their deeds.

The idea is they will now be.

Yet Mr Dullah Omar, the Minister of Justice, emphasises that the commission will not engage in a witchhunt or humiliate anyone.

"The object," says Mr Omar, "is to provide South Africans with a mechanism to deal with the past (which includes the granting of amnesty) and to heal the wounds of the past on a morally acceptable basis".

The Inkatha Freedom Party is opposed to a truth commission.

The National Party has reservations about the way members of the commission and its committees will be appointed, the nature of its powers and procedures, and whether the hearings should be open or should take place in camera.

Deputy President De Klerk, speaking as National Party leader, said: "We see a risk that it will pit party against party, and community against community, as each side competes with the other in exposing the undoubted sins of the past."

The security forces also have reservations.

Those who seek amnesty will have to make full disclosure of crimes committed, unlike the thousands of ANC's who have been amnestied already.

Others who do not confess their crimes will face prosecution.

Asked whether the commission would call to account people who had given orders for crimes such as torture as well as the torturers themselves, Mr Omar said the measure covered any person associated with offences.

He did not rule out the possibility ex-State President PW Botha or "anyone else, high or low", in past or present governments, could be called before the commission.

The commission, its committees and sub-committees will deal with human rights violations, amnesty, and reparation and rehabilitation.

It will last a year, with the President having an option to extend it by another six months.

It will cost R30 million and a President's Fund will provide compensation for victims.

We do not think a commission of this nature can wipe the slate clean in five years, let alone one year or 18 months.

We do not think it will achieve reconciliation but, instead, will cause division, acrimony and anger.

The cut-off date for amnesty of December 5 1993 will exclude crimes by Right-wing and other extremists. This, too, will cause problems.

Above all, we believe that nothing should be done to disturb the atmosphere of reconciliation and nation building that President Mandela has created.

But Pres Mandela says emphatically: "As far as I am concerned the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is going to take place in this country no matter who wants to hide."

The draft Bill may be further amended, however, and we can only hope that the final version will be such that no section or party will feel that behind the talk of national reconciliation is a measure of vindictiveness, a striving to pillory those suspected of being guilty of human rights abuses, a weapon to be used against opposing parties, especially the National Party.

Take care, Mr Omar, that you don't defeat your own objectives of reconciliation and that you do not open up a hornet's nest to the ANC's own disadvantage as well.

Buthelezi denies hit squad claim

CITIZEN 21/10/94

INKATHA Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night categorically denied claims by former Freedom Alliance security adviser Riaan van Rensburg that the IFP had been involved in recruiting hit squads.

Mr Van Rensburg yesterday claimed at a Press conference in Pretoria he was last year hired by the IFP to train a special force to assassinate senior African National Congress members.

He also claimed he was approached in July and August last year by Chief Buthelezi, who is now Home Affairs Minister, and was asked to assist the IFP in training its members in "military matters".

Mr Van Rensburg said

senior IFP member Walter Felgate was appointed to head the project.

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement he was "appalled that yet again another unfounded statement about the Inkatha Freedom Party having been involved in hit squad training has been made".

He knew only that the IFP, like the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress, had been involved in self-protection training which the National Peace Accord saw as "lawful and justifiable".

"I know of no training of IFP members for any military purpose or for any aggression against anybody or organisation.

"I certainly flatly deny ever having heard of Mr Felgate or anyone else being involved with Mr Van Rensburg in the illegal training of the IFP members that Mr Van Rensburg talks of.

"I flatly deny that I ever talked to Mr Van Rensburg about meeting Mr Felgate on the occasion that he stated he was in Ulundi — or for that matter at any other time."

Chief Buthelezi said that until he saw the transcript of Mr Van Rensburg's Press statement he had not known of the companies with whom the former security adviser said he was associated —

Crusader Consultants or Multi-Media Services.

"In the circumstances I can make no further comment because I know nothing about the issues Mr Van Rensburg raised in the interview. I have also asked Mr Felgate about the allegations Mr Van Rensburg made and I accept his word that the allegations are groundless."

Earlier, Mr Van Rensburg alleged at the Press conference that in secret meetings at Lala's Neck, Mr Felgate had requested him to use the unit "to eliminate from society" certain ANC leaders, including Natal ANC leaders Harry Gwala and Jacob Zuma.

"This I understood to be a direct order to have these people killed," he said.

Mr Van Rensburg said he started the training of 60 IFP members near Louis Trichardt during September 1993, after being promised payment of more than R600 000 for the job.

He was assisted in this project by Colonel Jan Breytenbach, the founder of 32 Battalion. He was, however, never paid.

Due to the lack of financial response from Felgate and continued untruths, he decided to call off the project, Mr Van Rensburg said.

The secretary-general to Chief Buthelezi at the time, Mr Stan Arm-

strong, eventually paid him more than R370 000 for the project, but stressed that the KwaZulu Government had no dealings with him, and as such had nothing to do with the project.

Mr Van Rensburg said other parties involved in the matter included the former President of Bophuthatswana, Dr Lucas Mangope, but the leader of the Freedom Front, General Constand Viljoen, had no knowledge of it.

He decided to make the facts public because he was still owed R302 000 and he believed he would eventually have to appear before the Truth Commission.

He had applied for indemnity because, he said, he believed he had committed a crime by planning to assassinate people.

Mr Van Rensburg said he was also involved in training body guards and paratroopers in the Transkei and Ciskei.

Col Breytenbach last night denied he was involved in a special task group trained to murder African National Congress leaders in KwaZulu/17137005Natal.

It was true he had been approached by Gen Viljoen to help train groups to protect Zulu chiefs, but the plan had come to nothing because of lack of money, he said. — Sapa.

Mandela's 7-day ultimatum to MK's

CITIZEN

21/10/94

By Fred de Lange

PRESIDENT Mandela yesterday gave members of Umkhonto we Sizwe who were absent without leave from

their bases seven days to return to base.

Those who do not return will lose the right of integration into the SANDF.

Pres Mandela also stressed that the government or the South African National Defence Force would not provide transport for those on AWOL and that they would have to find their own way back. Those who had been provided with transport over the past few days, would have money deducted from their pay to cover the costs.

Disciplinary rules at these assembly areas would also in future be strictly adhered to and

any MK recruit found guilty of not keeping to these rules would be dismissed.

Pres Mandela yesterday visited the main assembly area at Wallmannstal near Pretoria, where he spoke privately to the 3 800 MK recruits at the base for several hours.

At a Press conference afterwards, he said the grievances and demands of the recruits were reasonable but he totally dis-

agreed with the way these grievances had been voiced.

He said one of the main grievances was that it appeared as if the integration process was not continuing and that the old structures remained firmly in command.

This, said Pres Mandela, was a perception among many of his people and he had given orders to the Command Council of the SANDF to address this as well as the perception that the process was dragging on too long.

In the past the SANDF had been able to process 20 000 troops within six weeks but was now finding it difficult to process fewer people. This was not

acceptable.

There was also a perception that there was an attempt by some of the members of the SANDF to sabotage the integration process by allowing files to disappear and through incidents of racism and an attitude of "we-are-still-in-command-and-everything-depends-on-us".

These matters were being addressed by the Defence Command Council and Pres Mandela had full confidence in the Chief of the SANDF, General George Meiring, and members of his staff. He also had no reason to doubt their integrity and this fact was conveyed to the recruits.

Other problems addressed by Pres Mandela included the fact that the accommodation of the recruits was not of the same standard of those of White troops and the question of uniforms.

On the subject of low pay, Pres Mandela said there was nothing that could be done before the national Budget next year.

The Defence Force had to stay within a certain budget and that did not allow for increases in allowances to the recruits.

Once they were permanently appointed in the SANDF, they would receive back-pay from which the allowances would be deducted.

"I told the troops that the matter will take years," he said.

Pres Mandela made it clear, however, that discipline among the MK recruits was a matter of

paramount importance and that he would not tolerate any further breaches of discipline.

"I told them it must stop. If they continue with this, they will cut themselves out of the SANDF. I am determined to get discipline and respect for authority from them."

The recruits were also ordered by Pres Mandela to take part in all training exercises and said in future recruits would only be excluded from exercises on medical grounds.

"I'm giving all members of MK, APLA and the armed forces of the former homelands a deadline. They have seven days to get back to base. Those who do not come back will know that they have dismissed themselves. They will not be allowed into the gate."

Pres Mandela said after his talks with the recruits it became clear to him that the problem had now been resolved.

He also planned to visit all the other bases to personally speak to the troops.

"I think our people are now committed firstly to the ANC and secondly to MK, but we are also prepared to serve in the SANDF."

"I believe there will now be a better understanding on this matter," he said.

If some of the MK recruits were still not happy with the situation and tried to make good on threats to return to the armed struggle, it would be a matter for the security forces to deal with.

Intelligence proposals today

Political Staff

THE government is to unveil its plans for restructuring the intelligence services today.

A White Paper and three bills on the subject are to be released this morning at a press briefing.

A White Paper on future strategies and problems facing the Department of Correctional Services is also expected to be released this morning.

'North West to keep jets'

JOHANNESBURG. — The North West legislature is intent on keeping two luxurious jet aircraft inherited from the former Bophuthatswana regime, the Mail and Guardian reports.

The legislature reportedly wants to keep the two aircraft — despite the fact that owners Sun Air have been forced to default on a loan for one of the jets. — Sapa

NP court threat on truth probe

CAPE TIME 21/10/94

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE National Party last night threatened a Constitutional Court challenge to the truth commission unless the ANC agreed to demands for substantial amendments to draft legislation tabled yesterday.

NP justice spokesman Mr Danie Schutte said his party was "not afraid" of a truth and reconciliation commission but insisted that legislation unveiled by Minister of Justice Mr Dullah Omar yesterday "could cause more conflict and strife instead of healing wounds".

A task force has been established in a bid to iron out differences over the provisions of the commission and its three committees dealing with human rights violations, amnesty and reparation.

The Inkatha Freedom Party is the only party in Parliament opposed to the commission in principle — arguing the body's work should rather be taken over by the Human Rights Commission and the ordinary courts.

The Freedom Front has given conditional support to the commission, arguing only that it act in an even-handed way and urging that the cut-off date

for amnesty applications be extended from December 5, 1993 to May 10, 1994.

The Democratic Party welcomed the "major thrust and purpose" of the legislation but warned that independence of the process was being threatened by politicians — President Nelson Mandela and Mr Omar — having too much power in making appointments to the commission and the amnesty committee.

The NP complained that the National Unity and Reconciliation Bill did not deal with those fighting for and against apartheid on an equal basis, that the appointment of commissioners was biased, that proposals for presentation of evidence could lead to a witch-hunt, and that the legislation was in conflict with the constitution because it did not allow for open-ended indemnity.

Mr Omar told a press conference yesterday that high level discussions still had to take place with the NP and the security forces about their reservations but he was confident a final version would be submitted to the cabinet for approval within two weeks.

The issue of transparency was "one of the big points of difference" between the NP and the ANC.

**'Time for
the ANC
to govern'** **CAPETIMES**
21/10/94

THE Weekly Mail and Guardian, which has always been regarded as looking favourably on the ANC, has called the present situation in South Africa "a test of the will to govern".

"It is a historical irony," said the newspaper in an editorial, "that the rent, services and bond boycotts in the townships — a central pillar of civic struggles during the 1980s — have become the worst single headache of our ANC-dominated government."

Some simply could not pay and would

have to be targeted for state poverty relief. "But it is nonsense to claim that to be black is to be poor; in the interests of economic and political reform, demands for the blanket exemption of communities can no longer be tolerated."

A crackdown would cost the ANC support, but responsible government often meant risking popularity in the long-term interests of the common weal. "It is time for the ANC to govern."

'I trained IFP assassin squad'

CAPE TIME

21/10/94

JOHANNESBURG. — Former Freedom Alliance security adviser Mr Riaan van Rensburg yesterday alleged that the Inkatha Freedom Party had hired him to give military training to a special force of assassins.

He claimed that an official had told him that the force would be used to assassinate ANC leaders in kwaZulu-Natal including Mr Harry Gwala and Mr Jacob Zuma.

In secret meetings at Lala's Neck, he claimed, senior IFP member Mr Walter Felgate, now an IPF MP, allegedly requested him to use the unit "to eliminate from society" certain ANC leaders.

"This I understood to be a direct order to have these people killed," he said.

Mr Van Rensburg said he did start the training of 60 IFP members near Louis Trichardt during September 1993, after being promised payment of more than R600 000 for the job.

Speaking at a press conference at the Freedom Front offices in Pretoria, Mr Van Rensburg said he decided to make "the facts" public because he was still owed more than R300 000 and because he believed that he would eventually have to appear before the truth commission.

He claimed IFP leader

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had approached him in July last year asking him to help train IFP members in "military matters".

He claimed he had then dealt with Mr Walter Felgate — who he alleged was to head the unit — and other officials.

Military training

He claimed he had called the project off in December.

Colonel Jan Breytenbach, founder of 32 Battalion, and Commandant Willem Klatte had helped him with the military training, he claimed.

Mr Van Rensburg claimed that former Bophuthatswana

president Dr Lucas Mangope had also been involved in planning the unit. But Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen had not known of the project.

Chief Buthelezi last night categorically denied the IFP had been involved in recruiting hit squads.

He described Mr Van Rensburg as an "inveterate liar".

Chief Buthelezi said in a statement he was "appalled" by the "unfounded" allegations.

He said he knew only that the IFP, like the ANC and the PAC, had been involved in self-protection training the

National Peace Accord saw as "lawful and justifiable".

"I flatly deny that I ever talked to Mr Van Rensburg about meeting Mr Felgate on the occasion that he stated he was in Ulundi — or for that matter at any other time.

"I have also asked Mr Felgate about the allegations and I accept his word that they are groundless."

Col Breytenbach also denied the claims. He said it was true he had been approached by Gen Viljoen to help train groups to protect Zulu chiefs, but the plan had come to nothing because of lack of money. — Own Correspondent, Sapa

KwaZulu officers linked to hit squad Top policemen on the spot

Senior KwaZulu Police officers have been linked to hit-squad activities, write **Daily News Reporters and Sapa.**

ACTING KwaZulu Police commissioner Major-General Sipho Mathe and an unknown number of other former homeland police officers have been given 14 days to state why they should not be suspended.

Ministry of Safety and Security spokesman Craig Kotze confirmed today that General Mathe and the other officers were facing suspension as a direct result of the special task force investigation into alleged hit-squad activities in KwaZulu-Natal.

Mr Kotze would not give further details or name the KwaZulu Police officers facing suspension.

He said the task force investigation was still under way.

Pressed for further comment, all he would say was: "Due to the sensi-

tivity of the investigation, we are not saying anything more."

KwaZulu-Natal Minister of Police the Rev C.J. Mtetwa said today he had been told of the notices of suspension, but would not comment.

Former KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has already said the probe into the homeland police force could cause his party to withdraw from the Government of National Unity.

The IFP has repeatedly dismissed the investigation as a "continuation of ANC propaganda war against Chief Buthelezi, the IFP and KwaZulu".

The pending suspensions arise from a special task force investigation into the allegations of KwaZulu Police complicity in hit-squad activity — allegations made by the former commissioner of the KwaZulu Police, Lieutenant-General Roy Durning.

Respected

The special 30-member Investigations Task Unit, headed by respected police investigator Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Dutton, is the fourth official probe in the past 10 months into allegations of KwaZulu Police hit-squad activity.

It was announced by national Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi in August.

Many will have to go to polls

Scores left out of metro list

The new metro forum's shortlist has been released, writes Municipal Reporter **Alan Cooper**.

DURBAN'S Metro Negotiating Forum has released the list of currently serving councillors who will make the jump from the old-style councils to the new metro council, or one of four sub-councils.

Scores of white councillors from dozens of towns and boroughs across the sprawling metro area did not make the shortlist and will have to wait for next October's municipal elections for another shot at public life.

Those who did make the list join "establishment" councillors from black local authorities, coloured and Indian LAC members as well as a smattering of DP, NP and African Christian Democratic Party representatives.

The Minority Front's candidates have yet to be decided. This will depend on the outcome of leader Amichand Rajbansi's Supreme Court action against the forum today.

Mr Rajbansi is seeking to declare invalid the forum's decision not to allow members of the provincial parliament such as himself from serving on the metro structures.

This list represents only the establishment, or "statutory" half of the new councils. The non-statutory list, which will include representatives of the civic associations and the big political guns, the ANC and IFP, has yet to be decided.

Peter Mansfield of the Metro Forum's co-ordinating committee said the list was provisional. Both the statutory and non-statutory list will go to a full meeting of the forum on October 31.

DURBAN METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Membership: 19 x BLAs, 48 x LA/LACs, 21 Central, 13 West, 7 South, 7 North

Political Parties: DP x 2; NP x 2; ACDP x 2; MF x 2.

Members

Adam H (Mrs) (NDLAC), Alcock EJ (W), Allen J (Mrs) (DC) (C), Armstrong N F (Mrs) (W), Beharilal R (NDLAC), Bloose J (BLA) (B), Brown HED (Mrs) (NG), Corbett PJ (DC) (B), Cousins T (LI), Cronje AM (A), de Lange JJ (K), Dyssel JJ (A), Goodall E A (Mrs) (DC) (B), Govender KP (T), Govender R (PTN), Gumede A (BLA) (B), Henry M (NP), Jall TE (Mrs) (BLA) (A), Jenkins P (CR), Jonck PJ (QB), Katts RH (DCLAC), Koller TOD (U), Krog J (DC) (A), Krull H (MTE), Laing RB (KL), Leaf KE (DCLAC), Limalla MS (SDLAC), Lowe CM (DP), Mack D (UMB), MacPherson RD (U), Maduna N (BLA) (B), Mansfield EP (DC) (B), Mari G (NDLAC), Matthee BV (PTN), Mavundla SM (BLA) (A), Mbanjwa R (ACDP), McNaught AD (DC) (C), Mdunge EM (BLA) (A), Meyer WA (DC) (B), Nene B (BLA) (B), Mlaba OT (BLA) (B), Mncwabe Divas (BLA) (A), Mngadi CBS (BLA) (A), Mngonyama LJ (ACDP), Moodley LM (I), Morris AG (DC) (C), Mvuyane F (BLA) (B), Naidoo V (SDLAC), Naidoo L (BLA) (B), Ngcobo PN (BLA) (A), Nxasana F (Mrs) (BLA) (A), Oldfield GN (DC) (A), Olivier CAG (PTN), Panday K (NDLAC), Panday R C (SCLAC), Pierce CJ (NP), Pillay EG (SDLAC), Pillay V (SDLAC), Pillay S (V), Rambarum R (V), Sansom DSME (Mrs) (DC) (A), Sinclair R (H/W), Singh A (DP), Singh M (T), Sishi R (BLA) (B), Stock GM (Mrs) (DCLAC), Thabede S (BLA) (A), Thusini E (BLA) (B), Vilakazi AM (Ms) (BLA) (A), Viljoen J (K), Williams MG (G/E), Wilson E (BH/A), Zungu SS (BLA) (A).

NORTHERN COUNCIL

Membership: 5 x BLAs, 16 x LA/LACs

Members

Botha HF (MTE), Dent CE (T), Desal RS (T), Govender PA (T), Gumede SJ (BLA) (B), Harding J (CL), Iyir NB (DSB), Kitching KT (U), Majola P (BLA) (B), Mthemba VA (BLA) (A), Munsamy R (V), Naidoo S (V), Naidu M (BLA) (B), Ndlovu B (BLA) (A), Owen-Jones D (U), Pullan GDA (T), Rangasamy D (V), Rath-an VP (V), Reynolds HJ (U), Rolfe PS (MTE), Walters L (U).

SOUTHERN COUNCIL

Membership: 6 x BLAs, 18 x LA/LACs

Members

Bhikum R (UMB), Bosman JV (A), Brunson JJR (K), Goosen G (K), Govender P (I), Gray EM (A), Hollway RAE (UMB), Kwani C (BLA) (A), Mansoor HD (I), Mkhize S (BLA) (A), Mshengu J (BLA) (A), Nel P (LI), Nowbuth DR (I), Penfold AM (A), Pillay D (I), Ragaven GD (I), Ramdhani H (BLA) (B), Robinson R (K), Saestad HO (A), Streek WF (A), Thompson NW (K), Van Belkum JW (K), Vezi E (Ms) (BLA) (B), Zindela BV (BLA) (B).

CENTRAL COUNCIL

Membership: 17 x BLAs, 48 x LA/LACs

Members

Benjamin JJ (DCLAC), Bowles RA (DC), Boyd RD (DC), Budhram H (NDLAC), Burger CG (DC), Buthelezi NLA (BLA) (B), Cele J (BLA) (A), Cooke MA (Mrs) (DC), De Palo VP (DCLAC), De Rauville JM (DC), Dookie K (NDLAC), Du Bois DL (DC), Dube J (BLA) (A), Emanuel LJ (Mrs) (DC), Gordon FP (DC), Hart YM (DC), Henry HP (DCLAC), Jacobs P (BLA) (B), Joosab E (NDLAC), Jwara WB (BLA) (A), Khumalo PM (BLA) (B), Koobale AA (NDLAC), Lenny-Mann K (GSLAC), Lipschitz DM (DC), Mabaso S (BLA) (B), Marriah M (SDLAC), McDivett JA (YWP), Moenane (Mrs) (BLA) (B), Mohanlal M (NDLAC), Moodley V (NDLAC), Moore MH (Mrs) (DC),

Murugan CV (SDLAC), Naidoo T (Mrs) (SDLAC), Naidoo D (SDLAC), Naidoo BK (SDLAC), Naidu P (NDLAC), Nair S (SDLAC), Ngcobo D (BLA) (A), Ngcobo I (BLA) (B), Ngobeni ET (BLA) (A), Ngubane G (Mrs) (BLA) (A), Nkontwana L (BLA) (A), Nxasana T (BLA) (A), Parsons DRF (DCLAC), Periyapien L (NDLAC), Pillay C (SDLAC), Pillay PV (SDLAC), Prentice MD (DC), Ralidoo KR (NDLAC), Rajaram N (SDLAC), Rajbansi A (Mrs) (SDLAC), Ramkisson S (DR), Raynard LA (Mrs) (DCLAC), Riddle M (Mrs) (DC), Saib Y (NDLAC), Shabalala TM (BLA) (A), Siblant BE (DCLAC), Sithole GM (BLA) (B), Thihe EM (Ms) (BLA) (B), Thoonmathee H Mrs (BLA) (B), Umar A (NDLAC), Xulu M (BLA) (A), Zweni AV (BLA) (B).

WESTERN COUNCIL

Membership: 10 x BLAs, 30 x LA/LACs

Members

Bamba Frans (BLA) (A), Bond RP (W), Bowley KE (PTN), Breetzke SJ (Mrs) (G/E), Brouckaert J (MH), Bruce JM (PTN), Cleveland GH (KL), Cockhead DSE (W), Dasoo Y C (W), Dladla Victor (BLA) (A), Fordham NR (QB), Fritsch R (CR), Govender S (BLA) (B), Gujadhur D (PTN), Harding B (QB), Hattingh H (CR), Hoorzuk DG (Mrs) (PTN), Hyslop RA (NG), Invernizzi RAR (QB), Jadwat M (SCLAC), Krause CC (KL), Mlaba MS (BLA) (B), Mohammed I (BLA) (B), Moodley V (WYELAC), Morrow J (BH/A), Oliver K (H/W), Parkis M (BLA) (A), Patel IE (PTN), Rampersad G (SCLAC), Reabow G (H/W), Rose E (Mrs) (PTN), Sewparsingh V (BLA) (B), Sibiya VR (BLA) (A), Stuart CR (W), Ter Brugge G (CR), Vilakazi MS (BLA) (B), Wheelwright MW (PTN), Wilkinson P (NG), Young KD (G/E), Zulu TB (BLA) (A).

KEY

A = Amanzimtoti
ACDP = African Christian Democratic Party
BH/A = Bothas Hill/Assagay
BLA (A) = Black Local Authority (Group A)
BLA (B) = Black Local Authority (Group B)
CL = Canelands Health Committee
CR = Cato Ridge
DC = Durban Council
DC (A) = Durban Council: Group A
DC (B) = Durban Council: Group B
DC (C) = Durban Council: Group C
DCLAC = Durban Coloured LAC
DP = Democratic Party
DR = Duff's Road Local Committee
DSB = Development and Services Board
G/E = Gillitts/Everton
GSLAC = Grey Street Area LAC
H/W = Hillcrest/Waterfall
I = Isipingo
K = Kingsburgh
KL = Kloof
LI = Lower Illovo
MF = Minority Front
MH = Mariannhill Health Committee
MTE = Mt Edgecombe
NDLAC = Northern Durban LAC
NG = New Germany
NP = National Party
PTN = Pinetown
QB = Queensburgh
R1 = 1st Reserve, R2 = 2nd Reserve, etc.
SCLAC = Shallcross LAC
SDLAC = Southern Durban LAC
T = Tongaat
U = Umhlanga
UMB = Umbogintwini
V = Verulam
W = Westville
YWP = Yellowwood Park Health Committee

ANC caucus reluctant to accept cut in salaries

THE ANC caucus yesterday declined to embrace a recent proposal by its leader, Nelson Mandela, that MPs take a 10% salary cut as part of a national belt-tightening initiative.

Instead, the entire issue of the pay and perks of public representatives will be taken up by an independent commission.

Legislation making provision to launch the commission was ready for tabling in Parliament, ANC chief whip Arnold Stofile said after yesterday's weekly caucus meeting.

Questioned whether MPs and senators had taken up Mandela's suggestion of a pay cut, Stofile said: "Nothing has changed."

The question of MPs' pensions have still not been finalised — five months after public representatives took office.

Stofile said the ANC was still

Political Staff

searching for the best pension scheme for its MPs and senators.

He said the caucus had also agreed that MPs and senators could not afford to pay R600-R750 a month on airport parking.

Efforts to circumvent the problem by having them take taxis from airports was not a cost-effective solution.

In the past MPs were afforded free parking at airports. The matter will now be referred to the commission on MPs' pay and perks.

He said the Cabinet continued to oppose proposals that public representatives should enjoy an 80% discount in air tickets once their annual quota of 48 free flights had been used up. This matter will now also go before the commission.

Stofile said it was incorrect that

the Cabinet had decided to withdraw the R3 000 a month constituency allowance paid to each MP and senator.

However, the funds for the allowance, which goes to parties rather than individuals, were still not forthcoming. The system was supposed to come on stream from September 1.

Other issues raised at the caucus meeting yesterday were:

- ANC chief whip in the Senate, Bulelani Ngcuka, said a venue for the 11-member Human Rights Commission (HRC) — Pretoria or Cape Town — still had to be settled. The matter will be decided by the President in consultation with the Justice Minister; and
- The caucus resolved that five of the HRC members (including the chairman and his deputy) should serve full-time, with six of the members serving part-time.

Buthelezi denies hit squad allegations

PRETORIA — Inkatha Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night categorically denied claims by former Freedom Alliance security adviser Riaan van Rensburg that Inkatha had been involved in recruiting hit squads.

Van Rensburg told a news conference that Inkatha had hired him to give military training to a special protection force. An official had subsequently told him that the force would be used to assassinate ANC leaders in KwaZulu/Natal.

KATHRYN STRACHAN reports that Van Rensburg said Buthelezi had approached him in July last year to help train members in military matters. He said he had then dealt with senior Inkatha member Walter Felgate and other officials.

A group of 60 Inkatha members were given training in September last year at a camp in the Louis Trichardt area in Northern Transvaal. However, the project was called off in December when financial difficulties arose.

Van Rensburg claimed Inkatha paid

him only half of the R700 000 it owed him.

Buthelezi's then secretary-general Stan Armstrong had paid him in January or February, Van Rensburg said. But he had no documentation to substantiate his allegations as payment had been in cash.

Van Rensburg said he had applied for indemnity.

Sapa reports that Buthelezi said he was "appalled that yet again another unfounded statement about Inkatha having been involved in hit squad training has been made". He knew only that Inkatha, like the ANC and the PAC, had been involved in self-protection training that the national peace accord had seen as "lawful and justifiable".

"I know of no training of IFP members for any military purpose or for any aggression against anybody or organisation. I certainly flatly deny ever having heard of Mr Felgate or anyone else being involved with Mr van Rensburg in the illegal training of the IFP members that Mr van Rensburg talks of."

Local government in crisis, says Meyer

SAMANTHA SHARPE

SUN CITY — Problems at local government level had reached "boiling point", with the local governments' financial situation at its worst yet, Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer warned yesterday.

He told the 1994 CEO Institute Southern Africa Forum that unless an acceptable solution was found to handle the impending crisis, South Africans could soon face the threat of a total collapse of local govern-

ment services. He said stability at the local government level was dependent on the implementation of legal structures.

Elections would be held at the earliest in October next year, Meyer said.

While government was operating as designed — to produce and deliver in the spirit of national unity — it was failing in the overall management of its affairs.

Housing

on a programme linking home loans to "demonstrated consistency in saving". Applicants should have built up a savings record with banks for at least nine months, although this would be reduced to three months for applicants applying under the project-linked subsidy scheme. "Developed in consultation with savings and loan experts from several countries, the model aims to draw on the vast savings potential in SA which is a feature of life even in the poorest sectors of the population."

AML president Johan Myburgh said lenders were investigating fixed instalment loans. Fluctuating interest rates "had caused unexpected financial hardship to clients with lower incomes in the past".

The arrangement "will allow bankers and prospective homeowners to build a relationship of trust", said Myburgh.

Slovo said households illegally occupy-

ing repossessed properties and families experiencing difficulties with mortgage repayments would receive assistance from a service company to be founded and run jointly by the banks and government.

"The company will help them to find accommodation through a process of right-sizing which ensures they are in homes which are and remain affordable."

The builders' warranty mechanism under negotiation between the banks, construction industry and government, formed an important part of the agreement. It would protect house buyers against shoddy work. "The banks have made it clear that the construction sector must stand behind its products in the interests of the consumers, and that it must create the capacity to deal with contractors who fail to meet such obligations."

● See Pages 3 and 6

□ From Page 1

Foodcorp

37c — unchanged from the previous year — was declared.

Gearing rose to a "comfortable" 28% (20%) as interest-bearing debt surged to R218m (R141m), Kennealy said.

The rise in debt reflected capital expenditure incurred during the development of the group's fish meal and canning complex in Chile, a major upgrading of Ruto's maize milling facilities, an increase in livestock at Middelburg Estates and a rise in maize and sunflower stock levels.

The year had been characterised by the consolidation of joint ventures and operations. "Of the businesses we manage, we have eliminated all loss-making factors."

Simba contributed significantly to earnings and increased its market share, with profitability improving after a review of prices and a rationalisation of brands.

Enterprise performed "ahead of expectations in a difficult market", following its rationalisation after last year's merger with Renown.

Profitability at Pillsbury Brands Africa was affected by a partial crop failure and reduced demand for frozen vegetables. The division's launch attracted "great market interest", but the full financial

benefits would be felt only next year.

The Cold Chain venture with Imperial Cold Storage (ICS) produced disappointing results because of stock losses at its depots. The problem was being addressed.

Results from edible oils division Nola were "exceptional". In spite of the turbulence in the grain industry, Ruto and Sunbake achieved their profit targets.

Agribusiness's performance improved, drawing a last-minute benefit from the surge in red meat prices, but the Marine Products division suffered from low white fish prices.

Chile-based operation Pesquera del Norte contributed "as expected" with poor catches in the north compensated by better fishing in the south. An increase in hide prices saw Hanni produce satisfactory results as it concentrated on production for the automotive industry.

Kennealy said earnings would exceed inflation in financial 1995, but growth would depend on the degree to which consumer spending recovered. "We are now a very lean company and the margin on any increase in turnover as a result of improved consumer spending will go straight to the bottom line."

□ From Page 1

Ramaphosa

gations and speculations" that work pressure would force Ramaphosa to choose between his two jobs. It dismissed suggestions that there was any rivalry between Ramaphosa and Mbeki.

"The ANC totally rejects any notion that there are cliques in the organisation and that there is a power struggle. Such reports are without any foundation and are de-

signed to create tensions before the triennial conference.

"The organisation and its entire leadership will refuse to be dictated to by the press through its shoddy, slanderous, malicious, divisive and unethical reporting about its leaders and its forthcoming conference," the unsigned ANC statement said.

□ From Page 1

SABC

portfolio were an Indian cultural station, Radio Lotus, and a youth service for under-21s on the frequency held by Radio 2000. This group, which made up the majority of South Africans, would also be targeted by public service television.

Contrary to reports, no changes to commercial radio stations would be countenanced that entailed a loss of revenue.

The financial implications of the proposals would be finalised within six weeks,

said Sisulu. The announcements were intended to stimulate public debate before the IBA's public hearings into public service broadcasting on October 31.

Radio CE Govin Reddy doubted that current SABC revenue would cover the costs of an expanded public service. "If people want a national public service broadcaster, it is incumbent on government to come up with viable proposals."

● Picture: Page 3

□ From Page 1