

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

The police

WE can sympathise with the police when they feel they come under unjustified attack.

This applies especially to the stories of hit squads and secret bases that are bandied about as fact when the allegations are often untested.

In some instances the stories are part of the ongoing campaign to destroy the image of the police, especially in the townships, to link the police with the so-called "third force", and to undermine the morale of the force. Unfortunately, the continuing denigration of the police has been effective.

Many township dwellers no longer regard the police as their protectors; they have swallowed the propaganda of a "third force" involving the police, and they have accepted as true that police either side with one faction against another or are involved in the violence themselves.

At the same time the police have been hampered in effectively carrying out their duties by being forced to turn a blind eye to many transgressions committed by demonstrators and other activists.

The image of a brutal force has been exploited to the point where the police often have to use kid-glove tactics in dealing with violence. They certainly do not want to be hauled before a commission, sitting in detached comfort after riotous events and handing out condemnatory findings.

Not that some policemen have not overstepped the mark, being guilty of brutal behaviour, terrible incidents like the Trust Feed massacre, and other criminal activity.

But in the main, the police have acquitted themselves well in the most trying circumstances and we are proud of the force.

The reason for the campaign against the police is a simple one (and it applies as well to the South African Defence Force, which is said to be undemocratic and must therefore incorporate Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing).

The security forces must be discredited and then placed under control of the interim government.

That way the government itself is weakened, since in the final analysis, it must have strong security forces in case the constitutional negotiations collapse and the ANC resumes the armed struggle.

Strong security forces are also needed to keep the country from collapsing into uncontrollable violence.

And they must be in being to prevent any organisation or group from turning this country into a Beirut.

However, despite the campaign to undermine the image of the force, we cannot go along with the threat by Minister of Law and Order Hernus Kriel of possible action against political publications that malign the force.

Mr Kriel told Parliament that the police will in future be forced to approach the courts to ban publication of such allegations which are clearly unsubstantiated.

"The SAP is not unwilling for facts to be made public, but it can no longer allow a situation where one-sided allegations are published while the force is prevented from presenting the full facts because a criminal investigation or judicial commission of inquiry is in progress."

Mr Kriel explained yesterday that the police would use common law rights and not special powers to protect themselves against false allegations.

If Mr Kriel did, in fact, try to stop publication of allegations against the police, he would create the suspicion that the force has something to hide.

It is better for police to answer the allegations fully and frankly and leave it to the public to form its own judgment.

Although some newspapers may transgress, the police can rely on objective newspapers to put their case fairly to the public.

The police motto is "We serve and protect", and when the public accepts and understands the dedication of the force it will, as we do, be thankful that there are men who are willing to serve the country in an arduous, often dangerous role.

Nigerian general with gift of garb

South Africa regards Nigeria as one of the most important countries in Africa. When the Nigerian External Affairs Minister, Mr Ike Nwachukwu, arrives here tomorrow at the head of an OAU mission, he will be the first serving Minister from that country to be officially received here. **BARNEY MTHOMBITHI** of the Sowetan Africa News Service prepared this profile.

FOCUS

A NIGERIAN high society magazine once described Mr Ike Nwachukwu as a man "with the gift of the garb".

A natty dresser, Nwachukwu looks sartorial elegance itself whether in his military uniform (which he now eschews), a Saville Row suit or his imposing African robes.

In a poll for the best-dressed man in Nigeria not long ago, he was pipped by his ex-Cabinet colleague, Mr Alex Akinyele, the former Information Minister, who incidentally is married to a South African.

Announcing the pending arrival of the OAU mission here last week, the PAC's Mr Benny Alexander pronounced the Nigerian external Affairs Minister's name as Ike (as in Mike) and generally found his name quite a mouthful.

Ike (pronounced eeke) Nwachukwu would not have been amused. He is a stickler for detail and something of a perfectionist.

Observers say this well-dressed retired army general with a quiet but well-modulated voice is just the man to smarten Nigeria's international image. It is his second stint at the Foreign Ministry.

He defined Nigerian foreign policy objective in a recent inter-

view as what he calls economic diplomacy - the country's foreign relations will primarily be driven by its economic interests.

"On being appointed Foreign Minister I felt we could use foreign relations as a weapon or machinery for economic development," he said.

"The whole ball game today in diplomacy is economics."

It is believed that this economic diplomacy is partly responsible for the transformation of official Nigerian attitude towards South Africa.

Nwachukwu's return to the Foreign Ministry coincided with State President FW de Klerk's speech, and he and former Nigerian military leader Mr Olusegun Obasanjo, who advises President Babangida on Southern Africa, are credited with moderating the country's stance on the Republic.

Their efforts culminated with De Klerk's visit to Nigeria last month.

Nwachukwu is also known for his sharp tongue. When he was asked recently whether the ANC had been informed about De Klerk's visit to Nigeria, he replied tartly that his government would do what was in its country's interest.

Nwachukwu is by far the highest-ranking government official to visit South Africa from a country which Pretoria regards as the most important on the continent.

Although the South African Government has spoken out against foreign interference in the country's affairs, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has said the OAU mission has his Government's bless-



Nigerian president Ibrahim Babangida has moderated the country's stance towards South Africa

ings.

The Government's attitude may have something to do with a desire not to imperil its new-found rapport with the Nigerians.

Mr Ike Omar Sanda Nwachukwu, a retired major-general in the Nigerian Army, was born in Port Harcourt on September 1, 1940.

He was commissioned into the Nigerian Army in 1963 after training at the Royal Canadian School of Infantry.

He rose quickly within the army and held various posts including that of Provost Marshal of the Nigerian Army.

After the 1983 army coup which deposed the civilian government of Mr Shehu Shagari, Nwachukwu was appointed the military governor of Imo State by the new strongman, Mr Mohamed Buhari.

When the present ruler, Mr Ibrahim Babangida, displaced Buhari from power in an internal army putsch in 1985, he appointed Nwachukwu adjutant general of the army.

A year later he was Minister of Labour and Productivity, and then External Affairs Minister in 1987.

He was not long in the External Affairs Ministry before he was appointed general officer commanding the First Division of the Nigerian Army in Kaduna. He also became a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, the highest decision-making body in the country.

He was re-appointed External Affairs Minister in 1990. Since his return to his present post, he has discarded his army uniform and dropped his military appellation from his name.

Scandals weaken de Klerk's position

By LIZ SLY
Chicago Tribune

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — New disclosures implicating the government in a range of murders, cover-ups and corruption has embroiled President F.W. de Klerk's cabinet in scandal on the eve of crucial talks with black leaders on power sharing.

The disclosures threaten to undermine de Klerk's position at the talks due to start Friday, at which black and white leaders will meet to discuss progress made at the Convention for a Democratic

South Africa.

It had been hoped that the session would produce an agreement on the formation of a new government that will include black people for the first time in South Africa's history. But the government has been hinting that it does not believe black people can be brought into government as long as violence continues to rage in the black townships.

However, embarrassing new disclosures of government involvement in provoking the violence will make it difficult for de Klerk to

justify adopting such a hard line. The government long has faced accusations from the African National Congress that it is stirring up much of the violence, but never before has it faced such an onslaught of allegations on this and in other wrongdoing.

The scandals include:

- Publication of a 1985 memo purportedly from the State Security Council ordering the killing of four anti-apartheid activists in Cape Province. The memo, published by the New Nation and other newspapers, says the four should be

"permanently removed from society as a matter of urgency." Two weeks later they were found brutally murdered. De Klerk has denied government involvement in the killings and ordered a probe.

- Evidence of massive corruption, which was unearthed by a commission of inquiry, at the now-disbanded Department of Development Aid. The commission implicated Minister of State Gerrit Viljoen, a key negotiator at the power-sharing talks and a close aide of De Klerk's.

- Evidence that a house east of Johannesburg is being used by police as a base from which to recruit hit squads and order the assassinations of ANC activists in the area. The police have refused to comment on the claims.

- The early release of two police officers who had received long prison sentences for murder.

- The recent mysterious deaths of a series of witnesses to alleged police killings or brutality, according to human rights lawyers.

S. African talks hit sweet, sour notes

De Klerk government threatened after exposés, corruption scandal

BY PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Special to The Globe and Mail

JOHANNESBURG — South African reform talks lurched between deal and deadlock yesterday as President F. W. de Klerk's embattled government came under fire for a series of damaging exposés of the security forces and a huge corruption scandal.

Success was achieved on cabinet powers for multiparty councils to pave the way for an election campaign, an agreement that will give blacks a real say in government.

But dispute has deepened over the composition of the national assembly that will draft a new constitution.

There will be a last-ditch attempt to break the deadlock this morning. African National Congress and government sources remained optimistic that a compromise could be achieved, averting a disaster at the talks set for Friday.

The government is insisting that the assembly be composed of two chambers, and that the upper house be based, like the U.S. Senate, on regional elections.

This has been rejected by the ANC as it believes the upper house would give disproportionate strength to the National Party and amount to a white minority veto.

A meeting between the ANC and government aimed at breaking the deadlock ended in failure last Friday. The dispute was not alleviated yesterday by the news that the Inkatha Freedom Party will accept an elected constitution-making body instead of the appointed body it had previously demanded.

The ANC and its allies fear that

this is merely to bring the IFP's proposals into line with those of the National Party as a prelude to forming an anti-ANC alliance with other conservative homeland parties.

The political atmosphere is already tense after the disclosures last week that the state had a hand in the murder of four Eastern Cape activists in 1985 and further allegations of death-squad activities by the South African Police.

The government, its credibility damaged by the revelations of the past week, has had to fight off attacks from all sides.

There were calls yesterday from the more militant sections of the ANC alliance, such as the Congress of South African Trade Unions, for Mr. de Klerk's resignation.

Parliament sat last night in a snap debate on a report into corruption in the Department of Development Aid. A Supreme Court judge found that state officials had lost and stolen billions of rands.

The ire of opposition politicians has been particularly aimed at Mr. de Klerk for having sat on the report for eight months before he released it last Thursday.

There have been calls from both the Conservative Party on the right and the Democratic Party on the left for the dismissal of Gerrit Viljoen, the former minister of development aid and a close ally of the President.

Mr. Viljoen was the government's chief negotiator at the democracy talks until he was quietly retired last week because of "exhaustion" before the release of the report. He has been given the post of Minister of State Affairs.

Most of IDT's R2-billion budget invested in long-term projects

Trust beginning to run up good head of steam

WHEN will the IDT run out of money? A glance at the second line of the scorecard would seem to indicate that this is imminent. On the face of it there is not much change left from the R2 billion with which we started in August 1990.

The third line paints a more accurate picture. While most of the founding grant has been allocated, actual money paid out to date is R530 million. The difference between the two totals flows from the fact that many of the projects the IDT is supporting are three-to-four-year programmes.

Take our capital subsidy scheme which provides ownership of serviced sites of land for breadwinners earning less than R1 000 a month. The scheme covers 104 projects involving 106 695 sites.

Each project has to be negotiated with a developer who, in turn, must involve community organisations in decisions about the size of site, the nature of services and, most importantly, the allocation of the stands to the most deserving families.

This week, there was jubilation in our ranks as the 50th project was signed up.

Approval of the 104 projects in principle was given by the IDT's Trustees in July last year. Now, only 10 months later, we are virtually at the half way mark in finalising contracts.

Some developments are well under way, individuals have taken transfer of their stands and — with great verve and initia-

tive — are erecting dwellings on them. The IDT is currently paying out R5 million a week in taxpayers' money to provide ownership of the stands. As the momentum grows, the outflow will increase to R10 million a week until the full R800 000 000 earmarked for the scheme has been paid out — the bulk of it by the end of 1993.

Meanwhile, as a result of urgent representations made by IDT chairman Jan Steyn and others, an additional R500 million was allocated in the recent budget for further initiatives in the housing field. Some of these funds will accrue to the IDT to extend our subsidy programme. Another massive longer-term project is our nation-wide school building initiative, aimed at overtaking the current backlog of 50 000 classrooms. Some R300 million of IDT funds has been earmarked for this. Support funding from the private sector,

communities themselves, the DET and, hopefully, from sources further afield could lift this total beyond R1 billion.

Up to 10 regional trusts are being formed, to ensure each area in the country gets a fair share of the cake.

Our concept is that ownership of the schools will vest in community trusts. State assistance with teaching staff and equipment will provide important support.

Each school will cost in the region of R2 million to build. A recent model in the township of Etwatwa on the East Rand saw R800 000 of the cost go back in wages to a labour force recruited from the community and trained by the contractors.

Communities are required to raise 10 percent of the cost of each project. Our experience to date is that they do so willingly.

It is hoped to complete the first 10 schools this year. Next year, and the year after, the momentum will grow as we close in on the backlog.

Once the schools are built, part two of the exercise begins: bringing in-service training opportunities to the principals, staff and pupils, to uplift the quality of education.

It is our hope and belief that these, and many other, enterprises will incite additional funds into our coffers.

So, the answer to the question posed at the start of this column is: "Not for some time yet."

The optimists amongst us might even add: "Ask us again in the year 2000."

IDT SCORECARD

Projects supported to date.....	308
Funds allocated	R1 884 700 000
Funds "in the ground" ..	R530 000 000

At the heart of the malaise

RECENT events have probably shattered forever the naive faith many South Africans had in the quality of political leadership. Politicians have presided over a moral collapse which allowed theft to become part of the ethos of the civil service and for some police officers to consider murder an acceptable instrument of policy. A cabinet minister publicly challenges a respected Supreme Court judge. Is it any wonder that a murder accused can walk with contempt from the dock in the Supreme Court or that a right-winger convicted of smashing public property can say, with no hint of contrition, that he would do it again?

At the heart of the malaise is a lack of respect for the law. There is little reason to believe that, without a buttressing of the status of the judiciary and the Common Law, matters would be any different in a post-apartheid South Africa. The culprits might be different but they would inherit an attitude.

Yet, paradoxically, we are living through a phase in which the law is asserting itself with vigour. Supreme Court judges are vocally critical of shortcomings in public administration, both from the Bench and from commissions of inquiry. Honest policemen uphold the law by prosecuting their colleagues who flout it. Attorneys General follow through with diligent prosecutions. South Africa has a proud legal tradition, and probably never has it needed its judicial structure more than it does now.

All involved in Codesa need to recognise that the ordinary people of South Africa look for justice and public morality not in political programmes but in a system of law, interpreted and put into effect by an independent judiciary. This needs to be unequivocally underpinned in a new constitution by a Bill of Rights and the entrenchment of the judiciary in an independent status.

Insult to the King

CODESA working committees, it seems, are still hawking over giving Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini full membership of Codesa and it is unlikely that a decision will be made before Friday's Codesa 2 meetings.

Zulus, of whatever persuasion, want their King to be part of the decisions that will affect the whole country. While the King may have been known to favour Inkatha and the KwaZulu administration, he is supposed to be a non-political figure. This does not mean, however, that he should not have a say in the greater scheme of the country's constitutional development.

To offer the King observer status, as has been suggested, would merely be adding insult to injury. As head of the Royal Family that goes back 300 years and titular head of a nation, the King has every right to represent his people on what has become the highest forum in the land.

Besides, without his presence, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has refused to attend the Codesa meetings and that is a pity. Dr Buthelezi's constituency is large and he too should not be precluded from Codesa because of his understandable sensitivity over his King not being there.

Aids prevention

THE number of northern Natal/KwaZulu people infected with the HIV virus has doubled over a six-month period, making the region the country's most vulnerable to Aids. This is one of the alarming statistics in the annual report of the Medical Research Council, tabled in Parliament yesterday. They project that by the year 2000 there will be between 3.7 and 4.1 million infected people in South Africa, putting a huge financial burden on the health care budget. This gloomy view presumes no change in sexual behaviour, yet hope does lie in the education of the young and the success of the Government's Aids and Lifestyle Education programme now being launched in all high schools.

① The Citizen 12/5/92

RESIGN CALL: NP BACKS MINISTERS

PARLIAMENT. — In more than two hours of accusations, personal insults flung across the floor and several points of order, the special debate on the Pickard Commission's report on corruption in the Department of Development Aid ended

in stalemate.

Opposition speakers felt the right thing to do would be for the government to resign.

National Party speakers, however, defended the former Ministers — particularly Dr Gerrit Viljoen — and said efforts had been made to establish whether corruption

was taking place. He had taken the necessary legal or disciplinary steps where evidence justified it.

While many Opposition speakers accused the government of a cover-up and said a slur had been cast on the entire civil ser-

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Lively corruption debate

FROM PAGE 1

vice.

NP speakers said the government had ordered a commission of inquiry.

If a cover-up had been intended, it could have been done by the NP in the Standing Committee, Nominated MP Mr Piet Swanepoel said.

Only about 10 officials, it was pointed out, were guilty of fraud and corruption, and Mr Justice Pickard had later specifically stated there were many thousands of honest civil servants.

Opening the debate, the Minister of Regional and Land Affairs and former Minister of Development Aid, Mr Jacob de Villiers, said a lesson from the report was that the present government did not shrink from exposing the irregularities.

The report contained a sad story of dishonesty, corruption, theft, negligence and unauthorised conduct.

The law would have taken its full course when the appropriate summonses were served on the officials concerned.

"When the story unfolds in court it will be realised how complicated it is to unravel irregularities."

Mr Cas Uys (CP Bar-

berton) said the one Minister (referring to Dr Stoffel van der Merwe) had been in charge of two departments, both of which had had commissions of inquiry.

"How can the government talk about clean administration?"

In 1978 a special three-day session of Parliament had been called to discuss the Erasmus Commission report, yet the contents of this important report had not been revealed for eight months.

It was impossible to discuss the implications of the Pickard Commission report in only a few hours, with the Official Opposition only being given a total of 38 minutes' speaking time.

Mr Louis Stofberg (CP Sasolburg) said the NP put the cause of corruption down to apartheid, but "how much corruption was there at the height of apartheid when people like Malan and Verwoerd were in power? Things like this have only happened after integration. There is nothing in this world that can justify corruption."

Dr Corne Mulder (CP Randfontein) and son of former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, said if Ministers did not know what was hap-

pening in their departments they were not doing their jobs properly.

"The former Minister of Information had to resign even before the Erasmus Commission sat."

The Deputy Minister for Regional Development, Mr Andre Fourie, countered this by saying the main difference between the "Info Scandal" and the Pickard Commission report was that the former Minister of Information had resigned because he had blatantly lied to Parliament.

The biggest amounts in the budget of the former Department of Development Aid had gone to the self-governing territories.

During Mr Fourie's speech, the CP MP for Standerton, Mr Rosier de Ville, was asked by the Speaker to leave the Chamber because he would not withdraw an accusation across the floor that someone was a liar.

Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) said the State President should demonstrate his commitment to clean government by appointing Mr Justice Pickard as a permanent commission to investigate alleged irregularities in the civil service.

The government, whose Ministers would not resign and cling like barnacles to rocks, should make a final attempt to clean out the bureaucracy before being replaced by a new government.

The public wanted to be assured that those responsible for the gross deception would not be in a position to pursue "their nefarious activities" in other departments.

Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP Potgietersrus) said the internal investigations conducted had made no difference to the level of corruption.

The only way to get rid of the "spiritual sickness" in the government was for Dr Gerrit Viljoen and the government to resign.

Mr Pierre Cronje (Ind Greytown) said people with no vision for the future were driven to these deeds. It was too late to clean up the administration and the only way to absolve himself would be for the State President to tell Codesa that it accepted an interim government and elections for a constituent assembly.

"Let's give democracy a chance. The people of South Africa will rise to the occasion." — Sapa.

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We set fire to Soweto offices, claims group

A GROUP calling itself Youth for Revolution has claimed responsibility for Sunday night's arson attack on the Dobsonville council offices in Soweto, and has threatened to assassinate councillors, policemen and soldiers.

The claim will be taken seriously by the SAP, according to liaison officer Capt Nina Barkhuizen.

In a statement yesterday the group vowed to continue its attacks until members of the Inkatha Freedom Party were removed from Dobsonville Hostel, and "so long as the attack (sic) against the community continue".

The statement was not signed but was headed Youth for Revolution, and was attributed to a "Spoke Person (sic), Tamurai Shamyarira". It carried no letterhead, and appeared to have been prepared on a personal computer.

The single-page statement was delivered in an envelope to Sapa yesterday afternoon by two men, who had however disappeared by the time it was opened.

Carrying yesterday's date, the statement read, in part:

"Re: Dobsonville Carnage.

"We are a group of revolutionaries operating under the banner of Youth for Revolution.

"We claim responsibility (sic) for the fire attack at the Dobsonville council offices."

It vowed to continue such attacks until Inkatha

was removed from the local hostel, which it said should be demolished, and warned — "So long as the attack (sic) against the community continue, we will retaliate by what ever means necessary including assassination (sic) of councillors and related people like SADF and the SAP".

The statement called on the Pan Africanist Congress' Azanian Peoples' Liberation Army, the Azanian Peoples' Liberation Organisation-aligned Azanian Liberation Army and the African National Congress' Umkhonto we Sizwe "to help us achieve this goal".

The statement said the SADF and Koevoet — the disbanded, former crack SADF unit which operated in South West Africa — should be withdrawn from Dobsonville.

Reacting last night, Capt Barkhuizen said the SAP would continue to investigate the Dobsonville council offices burning, which apparently occurred after a mob of about 200 people stormed the offices on Sunday night.

"There are numerous channels through which a person can air his grievances, rather than committing cowardly deeds such as murder and arson.

"No organisation can expect to gain honour by committing such heinous deeds in an attempt to reach their goal," said Capt Barkhuizen. — Sapa.

The Citizen 12/5/92

Broad agreement on interim govt

BROAD agreement on an interim government was reached yesterday evening by delegates in the Codesa working group dealing with transitional arrangements — just three days before the

second plenary session.

Working late into the evening in a bid to produce concrete results

after months of tough negotiations. Working Group Three delegates

emerged to announce they had reached broad agreement on an interim government.

Real progress on a constitution-making body was, however, not made by delegates in a separate working group. They are meeting again today to discuss the issue of regions, their powers and borders.

In Working Group Three comments ranged from "We have a breakthrough" to "I feel very triumphant".

Agreements were reached on executive powers and how the multiparty Transitional Executive Council (TEC) would make decisions.

Delegates agreed the TEC and its sub-councils, up to six, would need an

80 percent majority to reach decisions.

The functions of the transitional executive structures were redefined and narrowed.

An interim government has to "level the political playing field and ensure free political participation" during phase one of the negotiation process.

"One can say we have a breakthrough," the working group's chairman, Dr Patrick Maduna, of KaNgwane's Inyandza National Movement, said after the day's deliberations.

The issue of consensus in the TEC had been the biggest stumbling block.

The working group's steering committee will now draw up a final report to be presented to

TO PAGE 2

Broad agreement

FROM PAGE 1

Codesa's second plenary session, starting on Friday at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg.

Fears had earlier been expressed that without agreement in Working Group Three, all other decisions reached at Codesa would be nullified.

In Working Group Two delegates redrafted their proposals on a constitution-making body.

They pointed out it was only a discussion document and would be debated further today.

"I think there is a basis for agreement provided we fill in the gaps," the government's chief negotiator Dr Tertius Delpont, said.

The Inkatha Freedom Party earlier announced it had shifted its position and had now agreed to an elected constitution-making body.

The party still insisted that the issue of regions should be defined in general constitutional principles.

"We won't budge from our position on regions," senior IFP delegate Dr Ben Ngubane said. "These have to be defined — their borders and powers — before we hold elections for a constitution-making body."

"Otherwise, we could fall into the trap of a

dictatorship as has happened in other parts of Africa."

Dr Ngubane added that regions had to be defined both in an interim constitution — agreed to by all Codesa delegates — and a final constitution.

The tricameral Parliament will remain the legislative authority, and any decisions taken by the Transitional Executive Council as an executive authority will still have to be approved by Parliament prior to implementation.

African National Congress president Nelson Mandela said yesterday his party was going to Codesa Two with a hope that consensus would be reached on a Transitional Executive Council which

would have powers to govern.

Addressing traditional leaders at Siyabuswa in KwaNdebele, Mr Mandela warned that failure to form such a transitional arrangement would declare progress achieved to date null and void.

"A central issue on which we must reach agreement is that an organisational body like a Transitional Executive Council should be given executive powers immediately.

"If we fail to agree on that, then all our efforts that have taken place since 1986, and especially during the last two years, will have failed and Codesa Two will itself have failed." — Sapa.



MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

NATIONAL Party MPs fought back in the snap debate on the Development Aid corruption scandal under a welter of criticism from opposition parties and demands for cabinet resignations.

As the National Party insist-

'Resign' calls as NP faces angry barrage

ANC and CP united in demand in snap debate on corruption

ed its MPs in the public accounts committee be credited with calling for the judicial commission that unearthed the multi-million rand scams, theft and waste, Democratic Party, Conservative Party and ANC MPs delivered a blistering attack on the government.

ANC and CP MPs were united in a call for the whole government to resign.

At the centre of the fierce 150-minute debate was the report by Judge Pickard describing how many millions, possibly billions, of rands of taxpayers' money had been squandered or stolen by corrupt officials in the now defunct Department.

While speculation continued yesterday on the possibility of former Development Aid Minister Dr Gerriit Viljoen resigning to relieve the government of some of the pressure the Pickard Report had brought, the government appeared determined to weather the storm.

Opening the debate, Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Mr Jacob de Villiers defended the government by saying it had "the courage to reveal mismanagement and misuses, to reveal the findings and to take corrective steps for the benefit of good government".

He acknowledged that the "sorry tale" of dishonesty, corruption, fraud, theft, negligence and unauthorised conduct could not be condoned, but argued: "What more can a government do than to abolish a whole department?"

He accused opposition MPs of using the Pickard findings selectively, and said the government was committed to "doing the right things in the right way".

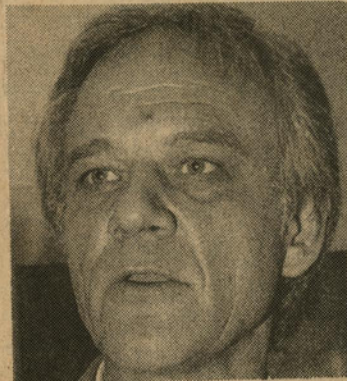
But DP development aid spokesman Mr Peter Soal wondered whether any assessment had been made of the extent of losses in the eight months after the report had been handed to President De Klerk.

"Has there been any attempt to rectify the matter or have you all simply sat about wringing your hands and wondering how you can plug the gaps in order to secure your own personal survival?"

The public needed an assurance, he said.

In a tough speech, CP development aid spokesman Mr Casper Uys — who demanded the resignation of the whole government — declared: "It does not help that the ministers involved say they are innocent because they did not know. They were informed and they did not react."

A former Minister of Development Aid, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, defended his predecessor Dr Gerriit Viljoen — calls for whose resignation ran through the debate — and argued that no minister could be held responsible for "every tiniest little thing that went wrong".



VAN DER MERWE ... "every tiniest little thing"

He said he had seen files on the measures Dr Viljoen had introduced to counter irregularities.

But CP Development Aid spokesman Mr Schalk Pienaar cast doubt on a weekend statement by Dr Viljoen that he had asked the Advocate General to investigate irregularities in his department.

Mr Pienaar said he had checked this with the Ombudsman — then Advocate General Mr Justice Pieter van der Walt — who had said Dr Viljoen had never brought irregularities to his attention.

Mr Pienaar also claimed Mr Van der Walt had urged Dr Viljoen to appoint a commission of inquiry in 1988, but that Dr Viljoen had turned down the suggestion.

He said the only way to get rid of the spiritual malaise in the government was through the resignation of Dr Viljoen, of the government's Codesa team and the Cabinet.

DP Pinelands MP Mr Jasper Walsh — who wondered whether there were other departments where corruption was festering — said the government's responses to the commission had been "totally inadequate".

"Ministers involved must accept responsibility and resign."

While apartheid was one of the chief causes of the corruption, said NP MP for Jeppe Mr Hennie Bekker, it was wrong to demand the resignation of a government minister who had done more to ensure the dismantling of apartheid than any of his predecessors.

In another speech for the defence, Deputy Minister of Regional Development Mr Andre Loure said about 10 Development Aid officials were involved in irregularities and they had been sacked by Dr Viljoen.

Only six officials left now 'to carry the can'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Anger today greeted the fact that only six lower and middle management officials of the defunct Department of Development Aid would "carry the can" for the squandering of millions of rands of public money.

Of the 32 police dockets opened against former employees of the corrupt department, only six criminal cases are outstanding and there have been no convictions in cases heard so far.

According to a police spokesman six cases went to trial, with the accused being acquitted.

The trials were held before the Pickard Report into corruption was made public.

Asked to comment, the Democratic Party said today it was unacceptable that just six officials would bear the blame for the entire scandal when the Pickard report had indicated there had been serious mismanagement over the entire goings-on.

DP Development Aid spokesman Peter Soal added today that last night's parliamentary debate had been a "total disappointment" and it was now obvious that the government had decided to "brazen it out".

Unqualified people dispense dangerous drugs, warns DP

THE shortage of hospital pharmacists is presenting a major ethical problem because unqualified people are dispensing dangerous drugs, says Mr Eddie Trent (DP, PE Central).

Speaking during the own affairs health Budget vote yesterday, he said only 12,3 percent of registered pharmacists were employed by the public sector while they dispensed more than 80 percent of the country's medicines.

"These pharmacists need to have more attractive salaries to encourage them to make a career of hospital pharmacy. They have a great responsibility as they deal with dangerous drugs."

ity as they deal with dangerous drugs.

"We are sitting with a major ethical problem as there are hundreds of unqualified people dispensing drugs. At Livingstone Hospital, 15 out of 18 pharmacists have left, of whom seven went to the private sector."

Because of drastic staff shortages, pharmacists were also unable to do ward rounds.

Dr Johan Vilonel (NP, Langlaagte) said he was concerned that not enough attention was being paid to health matters at Codesa. — Sapa.

R26 000 for a bypass: Call for investigation

THE time had perhaps come for a thorough investigation into the tariff structures of some private hospitals, Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said.

"How can a bypass operation, for example, cost up to R26 000?"

"Under these circumstances, the patient has to take out additional medical insurance because normal medical aid tariffs do not cover these exorbitant costs," he said during debate on the Own Affairs Health Budget Vote.

What was more disconcerting was it was causing the financial downfall of many medical aid societies.

"The biggest payments by medical aids used to be on medicines. Now nearly 33 percent goes to hospitalisation costs. There are also reports of patients being unnecessarily referred to private hospitals where the doctor was a director."

"If this is true then, on behalf of patients, I would like to call for a thorough investigation." — Sapa.

'Public' Abbatoir Corporation

THE SOUTH African Abbatoir Corporation is to be transformed into a public company in terms of legislation tabled in Parliament today.

According to the SA Abbatoir Corporation Bill, the state

will initially hold all 58-million shares, which will have a par value of R1 each.

Provision is made for these to be sold off at a later date. — Sapa.

DP urges permanent role for Pickard

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

MR JUSTICE Benjamin Pickard, whose report led to the summary demise of the corrupt Department of Development Aid, should be appointed permanently to investigate alleged irregularities in the civil service.

This is what Democratic Party spokesman on development aid, Mr Peter Soal, suggested to the government in last night's fierce special debate on the multi-million rand fraud and corruption scandal.

Mr Justice Pickard, he said, had done a "magnificent and competent job in exposing a massive and deep-rooted problem".

Now, Mr Soal said, the government should make him a permanent commissioner to investigate corruption in government ranks.

"Judge Pickard has shown he has the ability, the determination and the commitment to make a success of this task."

"He may not relish the appointment, but he could make a major contribution to the administration of this country."

It was vital that the government took steps to ensure that the interim government of the near future inherited a civil service that was above suspicion. Mr Soal said.

A final attempt should be made to "clean out the bureaucracy, prosecute corrupt officials — including those who have been retired or transferred — recover as much of the wasted or stolen or misappropriated funds as possible and to sack all senior officials and ministers responsible for the shocking state of affairs," said Mr Soal.

Ministerial reps 'past it' claims CP

THE system of ministerial representatives — "political has-beens" — should be scrapped immediately, Mr Kobus Beyers (CP Virginia) said.

"Ministerial representatives are an absolute acknowledgment by the government that its ministers cannot fulfill their tasks," he said during the Own Affairs Budget Vote debate.

Reacting to earlier statements by Mr Braam Oosthuizen (NP Smithfield) that the CP was making a caricature of Afrikaners, he said the government was caricaturing Afrikaners as corrupt. — Sapa.

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The President must deal with the fallout of 'total strategy' policy, writes Patrick Laurence

THE STAR 12-05-92

FW inherits wages of death

PRESIDENT de Klerk, confronted with prima facie evidence of security force involvement in the gruesome murder of four activists in 1985, must feel besieged by the political ghost of his imperious predecessor.

Political forces unleashed by the "total strategy" doctrine espoused by P W Botha keep emerging to harass and haunt Mr de Klerk as he battles to negotiate a settlement with black leaders.

Mr de Klerk hardly had time to settle into office after assuming power on September 24 1989 when he had to cope with a major crisis generated by allegations of the existence of police death squads formed to counter the "terrorist onslaught."

Two ex-policemen, Almond Nofemela and Dirk Coetzee, precipitated the crisis, Nofemela with his dramatic death cell confession that he had served in a police death squad and Coetzee with his admission a few weeks later that he had been the commander of the same death squad.

These disclosures reverberated especially loudly because they occurred in the context of a long list

of assassinations for which the security forces were suspected of culpability, the latest of which had been the murder, on May 1 1989, of the anthropologist and anti-apartheid activist, David Webster.

The crisis was compounded within weeks. Investigative journalists, and police under Brigadier Floris Mostert, in pursuit of Dr Webster's assassins, unearthed the existence of a secret military force, the Civil Co-operation Bureau, whose purpose was to disrupt and, according to later testimony, even eliminate the "enemies of the State."

Mr de Klerk, having initially tried to deflect cries for a judicial commission of inquiry to establish whether the government agencies did indeed run death squads, eventually appointed Mr Justice Harms to investigate politically motivated murders.

But the Harms report, which was released in November 1990, and which found that there was no evidence of police death squads, failed to defuse the crisis. As the judge himself admitted in his report: "The commission has been unable to achieve one of its main purposes, namely to restore confi-

dence in a part of the state administration."

One reason for its failure was the refusal of CCB men to co-operate. They refused to supply their files to the commission, claiming that they had been destroyed and/or hidden according to a pre-arranged plan.

Mr Justice Harms concluded in part: "The actions of the CCB have contaminated the security arm of the State. Their conduct before and during the commission creates suspicions that they have been involved in more crimes than the evidence shows."

The crisis of confidence in the security forces was exacerbated last year, when, in a sensational libel action involving General Lothar Neethling, Vrye Weekblad and the Weekly Mail, Mr Justice Kriegler found that Dirk Coetzee had been a reliable witness and that General Neethling had not told the truth.

The judgment effectively put the question of police death squads back on the agenda by neutralising Mr Justice Harms' finding that Coetzee could not be believed because he was motivated by a deep hatred for the police

and was either "mentally unbalanced" or "prepared to fabricate evidence to achieve his own ends."

Then came the judgment in the Trust Feed trial, in which a police officer, Brian Mitchell, and four special constables were found guilty of massacring 11 black civilians in 1988, and in which the judge expressed the suspicion that some police officers had tried to cover up the killings.

The crisis has deepened further with the latest episode: the publication of an alleged signal message from one military officer to another authorising the "permanent removal from society" in June 1985 of three United Democratic Front leaders, including the charismatic Matthew Goniwe.

Within a month of the purported signal message from the Eastern Cape Joint Management Centre to the secretariat of the State Security Council in Pretoria, the mutilated and partly burnt bodies of Mr Goniwe and four comrades were found in the veld.

Mr de Klerk has acted speedily in a bid to contain the latest crisis, ordering that the inquest into the deaths of Mr Goniwe and his comrades be re-opened. The appoint-

ment of the Judge President of the Eastern Cape, Mr Justice Zietsman, to preside over the resumed inquest is a sign of the importance which Mr de Klerk attaches to it.

The original inquest magistrate found that the four slain men had been murdered by "unknown persons." Whether Mr Justice Zietsman will be successful in identifying the killers remains to be seen.

Assuming that the signal message is genuine, it is a fair bet, judging from the obstructive behaviour of CCB men before and during the Harms inquiry, that the log book recording transmission of the message to the State Security Council will have disappeared.

What is known about the killings points, as Arthur Chaskalson, SC, argued before the original inquest court, to them being political murders.

Very few people knew that Mr Goniwe and his companions would be on the road from Port Elizabeth to Cradock on the night that they were intercepted and murdered, except people who had the power to tap telephones.

Mr Goniwe, who was urged to stay the night in Port Elizabeth, had said he would only stop for

police or traffic officers. Robbery was not the motive of the killers. Money was found on the body of one of Mr Goniwe's comrades, Sparrow Mkonto.

The killers went to great lengths to cover up their gruesome work, dragging the bodies of the four men into different places in remote veld, pouring petrol over their faces and setting it alight in a bid to prevent them from being identified. A false number plate was put on Mr Goniwe's car.

Forensic evidence suggested that the four men were still alive when they were taken out of Mr Goniwe's car, stabbed and shot, dragged to different places in Bluewater Bay near Port Elizabeth and then set alight.

To paraphrase Mr Chaskalson: the killers knew who they were looking for and where to find them; whoever they were, they were brutal. □

● Patrick Laurence, an assistant editor on The Star, is the author of "Death Squads: Apartheid's Secret Weapon".

Page II

S. African talks hit sweet, sour notes

De Klerk government threatened after exposés, corruption scandal

BY PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
Special to The Globe and Mail

JOHANNESBURG — South African reform talks lurched between deal and deadlock yesterday as President F. W. de Klerk's embattled government came under fire for a series of damaging exposés of the security forces and a huge corruption scandal.

Success was achieved on cabinet powers for multiparty councils to pave the way for an election campaign, an agreement that will give blacks a real say in government.

But dispute has deepened over the composition of the national assembly that will draft a new constitution.

There will be a last-ditch attempt to break the deadlock this morning. African National Congress and government sources remained optimistic that a compromise could be achieved, averting a disaster at the talks set for Friday.

The government is insisting that the assembly be composed of two chambers, and that the upper house be based, like the U.S. Senate, on regional elections.

This has been rejected by the ANC as it believes the upper house would give disproportionate strength to the National Party and amount to a white minority veto.

A meeting between the ANC and government aimed at breaking the deadlock ended in failure last Friday. The dispute was not alleviated yesterday by the news that the Inkatha Freedom Party will accept an elected constitution-making body instead of the appointed body it had previously demanded.

The ANC and its allies fear that

this is merely to bring the IFP's proposals into line with those of the National Party as a prelude to forming an anti-ANC alliance with other conservative homeland parties.

The political atmosphere is already tense after the disclosures last week that the state had a hand in the murder of four Eastern Cape activists in 1985 and further allegations of death-squad activities by the South African Police.

The government, its credibility damaged by the revelations of the past week, has had to fight off attacks from all sides.

There were calls yesterday from the more militant sections of the ANC alliance, such as the Congress of South African Trade Unions, for Mr. de Klerk's resignation.

Parliament sat last night in a snap debate on a report into corruption in the Department of Development Aid. A Supreme Court judge found that state officials had lost and stolen billions of rands.

The ire of opposition politicians has been particularly aimed at Mr. de Klerk for having sat on the report for eight months before he released it last Thursday.

There have been calls from both the Conservative Party on the right and the Democratic Party on the left for the dismissal of Gerrit Viljoen, the former minister of development aid and a close ally of the President.

Mr. Viljoen was the government's chief negotiator at the democracy talks until he was quietly retired last week because of "exhaustion" before the release of the report. He has been given the post of Minister of State Affairs.

Sowetan 12,05,92

IFP backs down on constitution

SOWETAN 12/05/92

THE Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday agreed to an elected constitution-making body for the first time at Codesa.

And in a further development, Codesa made progress when delegates to Working Group 3 on transitional government agreed to an elected parliament under an interim constitution.

The breakthrough came when the delegates agreed to proposals by a technical committee of Working Group 3 yesterday.

This development has eased the tension and frustrations by some delegates who had hoped that no progress would be achieved by Friday when Codesa 2 sits.

And Ms Suzan Vos, Inkatha delegate at Working Group 3, said it was all systems go for the envisaged elected transitional government.

Inkatha was initially opposed to the holding of such

By IKE MOTSAPI and Sapa

elections without a constitution.

Delegates also agreed that a Cabinet-like transitional executive structure should be constituted by legislation agreed to by Codesa.

The structure would include an overarching council referred to as transitional executive council (TEC).

The technical committee report states that the transition to democracy would involve two preliminary stages.

- The first would deal with preparations for elections for an elected parliament under the Interim Constitution with the power to draft in terms of agreed procedures in a new constitution and to act as an interim legislature.

- The second covered the period from the holding of elections to the adoption of a new constitution and the installation of the new government.

'Revolutionaries' make arson claim

JOHANNESBURG — A group calling itself Youth for Revolution has claimed responsibility for Sunday night's arson attack on the Dobsonville council offices in Soweto, and has threatened to assassinate councillors, policemen and soldiers.

Police say the claim will be taken seriously.

Extensive damage was caused to the building. Four hours after the attack, firemen were still trying to put out the blaze.

In a statement yesterday the group vowed to continue its attacks until members of the Inkatha Freedom Party are removed from Dobsonville Hostel, and "so long as the attack (sic) against the community continue".

The statement was not signed but was headed Youth for Revolution, and was attributed to a "Spoke Person (sic), Tamurai Shamuyarira". It carried no letterhead, and appeared to have been prepared on a personal computer.

The single-page statement was delivered

in an envelope to the SA Press Association yesterday afternoon by two men, who had however disappeared by the time it was opened.

Carrying yesterday's date, the statement read, in part:

"Re: Dobsonville Carnage.

"We are a group of revolutionaries operating under the banner of Youth for Revolution.

"We claim responsibility (sic) for the fire attack at the Dobsonville council offices."

It vowed to continue such attacks until Inkatha is removed from the local hostel, which it said must be demolished.

Meanwhile, 16 people were killed in violent incidents in the PWV area on Sunday, while at Esikhawini, near Empangeni, two men were killed by shots fired from a car.

KwaZulu police said the victims were Thulani Khumalo and Zasi Hlabisa. Their killers were travelling in a blue vehicle in J1-Section. — Sapa.

Inkatha attacked 14 times

THE Inkatha Institute's violence study unit yesterday alleged that 14 separate attacks had been made against Inkatha Freedom Party supporters in Natal and the Transvaal at the weekend.

The head of the unit, Kim Hodgson, said that the home of KwaZulu Deputy Minister of Works Velaphi Ndlovu, had been attacked on Friday morning, and there had been reports of violence from Bruntville and Enhlalakahle in the midlands. On the south coast, there were attacks near Umbumbulu and Umkomaas.

In the Transvaal, several attacks were allegedly made against IFP supporting township residents and an IFP stronghold at Meadowlands. — Sapa.



KwaZulu named in shock Aids report

CAPE TOWN—The HIV plague could have infected one in four adult South Africans and Aids could have killed another 2,3 million by the year 2005.

The shock figures released yesterday by the Medical Research Council (MRC) in its annual report also point to northern Natal/KwaZulu as the area in which HIV has taken the fiercest grip.

In a six-month period during 1991 there was a doubling of the percentage — from 1,2% to 2,5% — of people in the area infected with the virus.

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

The report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, said that by the year 2000 between 19% and 40% of South Africa's total health care budget would go towards treating Aids patients — "and the cost will be between R4 billion and R10 billion".

This was the finding of a joint study by the MRC's centre for epidemiological research, the University of Witwatersrand Centre for Health Policy and actuarial

scientists at Metropolitan Life.

Their projections indicate that by the turn of the century there will be between 3,7 million and 4,1 million HIV-infected people in South Africa.

At the same time, as many as 259 000 people could be ill with Aids and 203 000 dead from the disease.

By 2005, the cumulative death toll would be R2,3 million and between 18% and 24% of the adult population would be infected by HIV. The higher figures presumed "no change in sexual behaviour".

THE NATAL MERCURY 12-05-92

End of stayaway welcomed

IT was business as usual in the capital yesterday after a week-long stayaway by black workers.

Director of the Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Mr Rowly Waller, welcomed the end of the mass stayaway, saying the action had cost the city hundreds of thousands of rands.

"The economy is almost on its knees already, and action such as last week's stayaway could have been the last straw," Mr Waller said.

"Neither the African National Congress nor Cosatu had a mandate for what they did, and before they take such drastic action they must negotiate with us first."

The decision to return to work also brought to an end a week of mass meetings, marches and sit-ins in the city,

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

but the ANC is not letting up its demands for the withdrawal of the SADF's 32 Battalion, the SAP Riot Unit and the KwaZulu Police from Imbali township.

The Mayor of Pietermaritzburg, Mr Pat Cornell, is to hold a press conference today following last week's unrest in the capital. A City Hall spokesman said Mr Cornell would issue the city council's statement of intent regarding "solutions to local government issues which will affect all people in the region."

Meanwhile 30 ANC Women's League members who had staged a sit-in at the NPA head office in Longmarket Street since Friday evening were arrested early yesterday.

The women appeared in the

Magistrate's Court and were released on R100 bail each.

Dr Neville Howes, Director-General of the NPA, said the women handed a petition to senior NPA officials on Friday containing "demands for the withdrawal of certain SAP and SADF units from Imbali."

He said the contents of the petition had been conveyed to the Acting Commissioner of Police in Pietermaritzburg, and it was explained to the women that the matters referred to in the petition were totally outside the jurisdiction of the Provincial Administration.

"Notwithstanding this explanation, the representatives of the Women's League refused to leave Natalia and insisted on remaining until their demands had been satisfied," Dr Howes said.

Transkei police rapped

SIR — I have just returned with my family and some friends from a very pleasant 10 days on the beautiful Transkei coast, regrettably marred by our being stopped on our return at a police road-block on the Bizana/Port Edward road.

The rude, crude and threatening methods used by the Transkei police to search and question us about what fish etc, we were carrying with us and the three-quarters-of-an-hour hold-up left us with a very bitter taste in our mouths and as I politely pointed out to whatever policeman "we had thoroughly enjoyed the Transkei, but certainly would not return again".

The point I would like to make is that nearly every visitor to the Transkei I have since spoken to has a similar

story to tell. Is it not time therefore that: 1) The public should be made more aware of the real dangers of travelling to the Transkei I like to make is that nearly every visitor to the Transkei I have since spoken to has a similar story to tell. Is it not time therefore that: 1) The public should be made more aware of the real dangers of travelling to the Transkei due to the inconsistencies and threatening behaviour of their police at road blocks; and 2) The SA Government (Pik Botha) establish from the Transkei Department of Trade and Tourism actually whether they want tourists or not?

Possibly a total boycott by tourists to the Transkei might change some attitudes.

DR PROCTOR
Durban

Inkatha shifts on elected body

THE Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday agreed to an elected constitution-making body for the first time at Codesa.

And in a further development, the African National Congress agreed to an interim constitution during phase one of an interim government, government delegate Dr Tertius Delpont confirmed.

To date, the IFP has steadfastly refused to budge from its demand for an appointed constitution-making body.

The ANC has previously insisted on a constitution-making body drawing up a new constitution. It has not supported an interim constitution.

The issue of regions —

their borders and powers during interim government — remains a stumbling block in Codesa's working group two.

"The IFP has agreed to an elected constitution-making body," senior IFP delegate Dr Ben Ngubane said yesterday.

He was speaking after the working group had adjourned for lunch.

"The IFP has shifted from its previous position," Dr Ngubane said.

"But we won't budge from our position on regions. These have to be defined — their borders

and powers — before we hold elections for a constitution-making body.

"Otherwise we could fall into the trap of a dictatorship as has happened in other parts of Africa."

Dr Delpont said the shifts by the ANC and IFP were "significant".

He was confident of a compromise being reached in the working group, which has been mandated to deal with constitutional principles.

However, he said it depended whether agreement was reached before Codesa 2, starting on Friday at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg.

The SA Communist Party's chief delegate, Mr Joe Slovo, said: "I don't want to comment now. We are in the middle of discussions."

The ANC's chief negotiator Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa would not comment either. — Sapa.

The Star

12-05-92

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Track down the killers

PRESIDENT de Klerk has moved with commendable swiftness in ordering the reopening of the inquest on the deaths in 1985 of Matthew Goniwe and three comrades. His decision, made within hours of the publication of an alleged military communique authorising the "permanent removal from society" of Mr Goniwe and two fellow UDF leaders, is given greater weight by the announcement that the Judge President of the Eastern Cape will preside when the inquest resumes.

Army officers must not be allowed to treat Mr Justice NW Zietsman with the same insolent defiance as leaders of the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau showed when they were brought before Mr Justice Louis Harms. The inquest court will have greater powers than the Harms Commission. If key military witnesses are recalcitrant, they must be charged with contempt, irrespective of their rank.

When he appointed the Harms Commission, Mr de Klerk promised to "cut to the bone" in order to disclose the truth about death squads. He then promptly handed Mr Justice Harms a blunt scalpel by limiting the scope of his inquiry to South Africa, even though there were links between the assassination of activists in South Africa and the murder of political figures beyond the borders.

The CCB's hand was suspected in the murders of Anton Lubowski in Namibia and David Webster in South Africa, but the Lubowski murder was excluded from the inquiry.

Mr de Klerk should take note: suspicions of the role of special agents in killing radical opposition leaders will not go away. Further, identification of the men who killed Mr Goniwe and his companions may not be enough. According to Brian Currin, of Lawyers for Human Rights, another 60 people may have been victims of assassins operating with official connivance if not active encouragement.

The Goniwe inquest may have to be followed by a second judicial inquiry with greater powers and broader terms of reference.

DAILY NEWS 12/5/92
X Insult to the King

CODESA working committees, it seems, are still hawing over giving Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini full membership of Codesa and it is unlikely that a decision will be made before Friday's Codesa 2 meetings.

Zulus, of whatever persuasion, want their King to be part of the decisions that will affect the whole country. While the King may have been known to favour Inkatha and the KwaZulu administration, he is supposed to be a non-political figure. This does not mean, however, that he should not have a say in the greater scheme of the country's constitutional development.

To offer the King observer status, as has been suggested, would merely be adding insult to injury. As head of the Royal Family that goes back 300 years and titular head of a nation, the King has every right to represent his people on what has become the highest forum in the land.

Besides, without his presence, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has refused to attend the Codesa meetings and that is a pity. Dr Buthelezi's constituency is large and he too should not be precluded from Codesa because of his understandable sensitivity over his King not being there.

X Aids prevention

THE number of northern Natal/KwaZulu people infected with the HIV virus has doubled over a six-month period, making the region the country's most vulnerable to Aids. This is one of the alarming statistics in the annual report of the Medical Research Council, tabled in Parliament yesterday. They project that by the year 2 000 there will be between 3,7 and 4,1 million infected people in South Africa, putting a huge financial burden on the health care budget. This gloomy view presumes no change in sexual behaviour, yet hope does lie in the education of the young and the success of the Government's Aids and Lifestyle Education programme now being launched in all high schools.

Govt, NP and ANC intentions a puzzle to Zulus, says Buthelezi

THE NATAL MERCURY

12-3-92

Future KwaZulu status worry

ULUNDI—The people of KwaZulu just did not know what the ANC, the National Party and the Government were going to do with the region.

This was said in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi who was delivering his policy speech.

He said the SA Government was buying a lot of political time with its assertions that it did not want to pre-empt negotiations — but, he pointed out, parties did not pre-empt negotiations by stating their positions clearly.

As Chief Minister, he wanted to ask the State President whether he was prepared to state that there would be no change in the status of KwaZulu without the approval of the KwaZulu Government.

"Are we being excluded

By Patrick Leeman

from Codesa for any other reason than that our exclusion will make the annihilation of KwaZulu that much easier?" Dr Buthelezi asked.

According to Dr Buthelezi, the National Party's constitutional blueprint showed there was recognition of the need for regionalism.

There was, however, no commitment by the Government or the NP to participate in what needed to be done to bring like-minded partners together to work jointly for a common future.

"The SA Government and the NP do not stand boldly next to the IFP on matters where a deep-rooted South Africanism dictates that we have common cause," the KwaZulu Chief Minister said, adding: "Sometimes I do not know how to assess the SA Government and the NP."

IFP's 'problems' with ANC

Political Staff

ULUNDI—It was difficult to imagine a meeting at top level between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC/SACP/Cosatu alliance at present.

This point was made in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Delivering his policy speech, Dr Buthelezi said he did not know where the IFP stood with the ANC.

"They talk about wanting to meet with us again," he said.

"We believe in meaningful talks. This has been our policy for decades.

"The problem at present is the fact that we have a problem on the one hand, in which they seem to have a finger in the pie and particularly with respect to the blocking of the King and the KwaZulu delegation at Codesa."

On the other hand, said Dr Buthelezi, the alliance was behind the request to open up the issue of the 200 youths who were trained in VIP protective services in the Goldstone Commission.

According to Dr Buthelezi, the levels of violence and the reluctance of the ANC to dismantle their military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, made it difficult to hold a high level meeting while members of the IFP were dying in droves every week.

"This is confusing to a lot of our members who are talking very openly about the ANC being on the warpath as far as the IFP is concerned," Dr Buthelezi said.

● Dr Buthelezi and Mr Nelson Mandela, President of the ANC, met in Durban almost a year ago.

IFP 'dismay' over DP alienation

Political Staff

THE Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says leading members of the Inkatha Freedom Party share his dismay at the extent to which the Democratic Party is "alienating" itself from the IFP.

In his policy speech in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Dr Buthelezi said that, of all the political parties in the country, there was perhaps a greater degree of consensus between the IFP and the DP than between any other two parties.

However, he criticised Dr Zach de Beer, leader of the DP, for making statements which were "totally disruptive" of normalised IFP/DP relations.

"I am thinking here of his astounding statement that, by definition, agreements between the NP and the ANC at Codesa amount to consensus," the KwaZulu Chief Minister said.

THE NATAL MERCURY 12-05-92

GORDON HAYGARTH looks at the options

Change ahead for Greater Durban

GROWTH in any economically bonded region inevitably creates challenges. Service provision must cross historical boundaries, the population resides in one area, works in another and can be educated or entertained in a third. These challenges have been faced in the past. Some have been resolved by legislative means, eg, the incorporation of the Added Areas in the Borough of Durban in 1932 after the Hofmeyer Commission of Enquiry, and the concept of joint services envisaged in the Joint Services Board legislation (1990). Others have been resolved on a voluntary basis, eg Glenashley joining the City of Durban and La Lucia united with Umhlanga Rocks to form the Borough of Umhlanga.

Somewhat similar challenges today face the greater region — a multiplicity of local government bodies cover the area, and this has been exacerbated by the evolutionary creation of local affairs committees and black local authorities (situated both

in Natal and KwaZulu). Numerous administrative and other bodies, shortage of qualified staff and the problems of grading of local authorities adversely affect the situation. The administrative costs escalate and the burdened ratepayers meet the bill.

What solutions are available to meet these problems:

a) A huge unified city — one city, one tax base? Perhaps too large, too cumbersome, a great loss of autonomy for the smaller areas and too radical a change to be successfully implemented in one stage.

b) A dual structure —

i) the hard option of a metropolitan style government which would take over regional functions from local government which would itself be rationalised and perform local services only;

ii) the softer option of a regional body similar to the Joint Services Board whereby regional functions would be performed

by local government and others as agents for a board. Rationalisation of existing local government structures would also take place.

c) Rationalisation of the area into a limited number of larger local authorities — an essential element whatever form the future local government structure takes.

Facilities for the voluntary rationalisation of local government structures already exist in the form of the Interim Measures Act for Local Government, Act 128 of 1991. Some areas have already reached agreement on a revised structure, eg Stanger. In other areas discussions are taking place. Fears inevitably bedevil such rationalisation. These fears include:

i) the fear of negotiating a different settlement to that which will be settled at national level;

ii) the fear that the inclusion of black local government areas will result in black majority

rule;

iii) the fear that an inordinate financial burden from black local government will be a legacy of existing local structures to bear.

Against these fears lies the need for future local government structures:

- i) which transcend racial boundaries presently existing;
- ii) which share resources on an equitable basis;
- iii) which improve the quality of life of all people;
- iv) which are representative of all people.

Limited opportunities still exist for voluntary solutions to be made for all areas on conditions appropriate and acceptable to those areas. Failure to reach solutions will have only one result — the imposition of a legislated solution from Central Government in due course.

Mr Haygarth is chairman of the Port Natal-Ebhodwe Joint Services Board.

THE NATAL WITNESS 12-05-92

State wants leader's files

CAPE TOWN — Transkeian military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa has been asked by the State President's office to hand over his documentation on the South African Government's alleged involvement in violence.

Holomisa yesterday said he had more files to divulge government action taken against black people.

A State President's office spokesman said Holomisa's alleged "hefty file with documentation proving SA security forces' involvement in violence between blacks" will enable authorities to conduct a proper investigation.

"Should General Holomisa wish to promote peace and help identify criminal elements, the relevant information has to be made public," the spokesman said.

This will allow De Klerk to immediately take steps to determine the truth.

At a student rally at the University of Cape Town, Holomisa confirmed he has sent the file on Matthew Goniwe and others to De Klerk.

The general and the past president of the Black Sash, Mary Burton, addressed the gathering of predominantly black students. Holomisa said the government is using black-on-black violence to convince trusted allies in the international community that violence is an impediment to the speedy democratisation of South Africa.

The unbanning of liberation movements was not aimed at solving the country's political problem, but was a premeditated strategy to lure these movements "into the heart of the country" with the aim of rounding up their members and finally inflicting severe political defeat on them.

He claimed a plan was mooted as far back as 1985 to destabilise black communities once the movements were unbanned. Those responsible for introducing the total onslaught and the total strategy response to it are still in the commanding heights of political power. Although De Klerk, on taking over, stressed that politics would be for



Transkei leader BANTU HOLOMISA . . . called on the international community to intervene.

politicians only and that technocrats would assume prominence over the securocrats, hindsight showed that the elimination of political activists continued unabated today as it had under President P.W. Botha.

While De Klerk and his lieutenants had to appear to be in the driver's seat, the security structures he had inherited are still intact and execute the

same tasks. Holomisa offered as a solution the immediate installation of an interim government and called on the international community to intervene as mediators.

Holomisa called on the Court of International Justice to send a team of jurists to preside over investigations into the State Security Council's actions. — Sapa.

THE STAR 12-05-92

Bop work stayaway a damp squib in most areas

Pretoria Bureau

Yesterday's stayaway action in Bophuthatswana and surrounding areas was largely ineffective — although some industries near Pretoria were badly affected.

The stayaway, called by the ANC in opposition to Bophuthatswana's refusal to agree to reincorporation into South Africa, sparked isolated inci-

dents of unrest and intimidation, but no injuries were recorded.

Bophuthatswana police, and business and transport organisations in the northern Transvaal described the stayaway as ineffective.

But in Rosslyn, near Pretoria, some industries were affected by up to total stayaways. BMW in Rosslyn gave workers

the day off.

A Spoornet spokesman said trains from Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane in Bophuthatswana were between 40 and 50 percent full, but occupancy was better in Mamelodi and Saulsville.

Buses travelling out of the homeland to the Babelagi industrial area were between 70 and 80 percent full, and those

travelling to Pretoria were "as full as usual", a Bophuthatswana Transport Holdings spokesman said.

It was also business as usual for taxis in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

Intimidation occurred at Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane railway stations, according to police.

In a separate incident in Ga-Rankuwa, teargas

canisters were lobbed at a crowd of demonstrators.

The incident occurred after civic leaders had delivered a memorandum to the Ga-Rankuwa Magistrate's Court.

Earlier, a Pretoria News photographer's film was confiscated by police.

A small group of people picketed in Ham-

anskraal.

Mail deliveries in some areas around Pretoria were affected as a result of "a small number" of postal workers who heeded the stayaway.

● A number of postal workers on the Witwatersrand and in the eastern Cape conducted a stayaway action yesterday over the SA Post Office salary offer.