

THE STAR, MONDAY 18 JANUARY 1993

Major boost on cards for multiparty talks

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

The resumption of multiparty negotiations will receive a major boost this week following two separate meetings the Government will hold with its main negotiating partners, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

The meetings, which are believed to mark the last phase of bilateral discussions before multiparty negotiations resume, will see President de Klerk's Government locked in talks for more than a week.

IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose's announcement in Durban on Friday that his party would hold talks with Pretoria today and tomorrow fuelled hopes that Codesa-like multiparty negotiations, which broke down in May, could resume soon.

Although Mdlalose gave no details of the meeting, IFP spokesman Suzanne Vos told The Star yesterday that her party would meet its Concerned Southern Africans Group (Cosag) allies this morning.

A one-time ally of the Government, the IFP angrily suspended contact with Pretoria after De Klerk and ANC president Nelson Mandela signed the Record of Understanding on

September 26 last year.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi then consulted allies Brigadier Oupa Gqozo of Ciskei and Chief Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana, and Cosag — now including right-wing organisations such as the Conservative Party and its splinter group the Afrikaner Volksfront — was born.

Although the IFP has since met the Government as part of a Cosag delegation, this is believed to be the first time since the signing of the Record of Understanding that the party will hold direct bilateral talks with the Government.

After its meeting with the Government in Pretoria two weeks ago, Cosag expressed satisfaction with the talks, and came out in favour of an early resumption of inclusive multiparty negotiations.

The ANC, which held meetings with both the Government and the IFP in Cape Town and Durban respectively late last week, will start a week-long bosberaad with De Klerk and his Cabinet colleagues at a secret venue this week.

The bosberaad, which will begin on Wednesday, is expected to last until Tuesday or Wednesday next week, according to well-placed ANC sources.

16/1/11

Abaholi be-ANC

ILANGA 18-20-January 1993

abanukwa ngonya

IKHOMISHANI ezi-mele lika-Advocate Bob Douglas namuhla likhipha yonke ingonyuluka ngabaholi be-ANC ababekhona ngesikhathi kuhlukunyezwa abantu ezinkanjin ze-ANC. Kukhona nobunye ubufakazi obukhishwe yileli-khomishane ngalokhu.

Kwenzeka lokhu nje lelikhomishani lenze isincomo sokuthi iKhomishani kaGoldstone igunyazwe ukuba iphenye ngokuhlukunyezwa kwabantu ezinkanjin ze-ANC nokusetshenziswa ngokungemthetho kwelungelo lomuntu.

Uma iKhomishani kaGoldstone isibutholile ubufakazi bonke, iKhomishani kaDouglas incoma ukuthi iphalamende libathathele izinyathelo ezinqala bajeziswe abathintekayo.

Nokho-ke izikhulu ze-ANC ziyakuphika konke lokhu, zithi kuyimfundisoze.

Izikhulu ezidalulwe yileliKhomishani kaDouglas nezingongqoshishilisi ku-ANC ebuholini zingoChris Hani, Joe Slovo, Oliver Tambo, Mzwai Piliso, Joe Modise, Joe Nhlanhla, Jacob Zuma, Sizakele Sigxashe, Andrew Masondo, Ronnie Kasrils, John Redi Mazimbu, Peter Baroko, Jackie Mabuza, Alfred Nzo.

Abanye balelihimba elalikhona kuhlukunyezwa abantu be-ANC kuthiwa bango-Africa Nkwe, Sizwe Mkhonto, Griffiths Siboni, Morris Seabelo, Peter Seeiso, John Motshabi, Dan Mashigo, Joe "Bullet" Itumeleng, Stanley Brown Timothy Mokeana, Thomas Nkobi, Douglas Wana, Sishi Nkomonde, Duma Madlala

(Spinks), Joe Zungu (Joe My Baby), Solly Mathe, "Pro" Lomola, Dexter Mbona, Anthony Mongale, Stalin Ncube, Siphon Mechanic, George Zulu, Lennox Lagu kanye noKeith Mokoabe.

Abanye balaba babebizwa ngamagama kumbe izibongo nje kuphelela. Bona bangoSodwel, Vusi, Tekere, Gwench, Mojo, Jafta, Doctor, Sam, Barney, Ndoba, Socks, Jomo, Mountain, Dexter, Johnson, Ulsses, Jackie, Zakitt, Langa, Sabotage, JJ, Pushkin, Ronnie, Manchek, Wellington, Mc Doland, Standard, Lawrence, Earl, Bob, Cyril kanye noDonald. Lelikhomishani libuye ladalula ukuthi loluhlu lwabantu kalwenele kusekhona abanye

Bonke lababaholi be-ANC ababaliwe kuthiwa babenemisebenzi yabengcolile eyahlukene eholola ekuhlukumezeni, ekusabiseni, ekuboshweni kanye nasekubulaweni kwabantu kulezizinkambu. Kuthikwa abanye badlwengulwa, kodwa izikhulu ze-ANC kazizange zisho lutho kanti ezinye zazibuka.

IKhomishani lidalule ukuthi uMnuz Chris Hani nguyena owayehambela wonke amajele eziboshwa kulezizinkambu kuthi noma zikhala ngosizo lwakhe angakushayi mkhuba lokho.

IKhomishani liveze nokuthi nguyena futhi uHani owayeyisikhulu sezempi iMK eshaya umthetho kulezizinkambu. Nguyena futhi owanegunya lonke lokudambisa isimo kulezizinkambu kodwa wayekuqhubezela phambili lokhu kuhlukunyezwa kwabantu ngaloluhlobo.

UMnuz Joe Slovo kuthiwa ungomunye wababegqugquzela ubugebengu namacala anzima futhi ehambela ezinkanji-

ni njengeQuatro. WayeyiKhomaniisi lokuqina ngalesisikhathi ehambisana noMbokodo. Wazibonela konke okwakwenzeka kulezizinkambu futhi kumele ukuba ukwazi kahle lokhu kanti angakumela.

IKhomishane iqhuba ithi: uMnuz Oliver Tambo wayengomunye wababephikisana nomthetho wamalungelo abantu futhi wake wakhethelwa esikhundleni esiphakeme kwezokuvikela kulezizinkambu nokuyilapho ayehlukumeza khona abantu abafikayo. Esitatimendeni sakhe asikhipha uTambo sithi: "Uma ubona abantu abanje besebenzisa izindlela ezinjalo yazi ukuthi ukubukela phansi esikwenzayo."

Omunye odalulwe yileliKhomishane ngemisebenzi yakhe ngu-Mzwai Piliso okutholakala ukuthi nguyena owayesatshwa kakhulu kulezizinkambu ngemisebenzi yakhe yokucindezela abantu ababefuna kubuse izwi lentando yeningi njengenqubo ye-ANC. Kutholakala nokuthi uMnuz Oliver Tambo ngo-1985 wenza isiqiniseko sokuthi uyakhethwa okwesibili ukuba angene ekomitini eliphezulu ngexa yemisebenzi yakhe.

UMnuz Joe Modise yena wayesekomitini lezikhulu (MEC) kusukela ngo-1965. Wake waba kuPolitical Military Council (PMC). Ebufakazini beKhomishani kuvela ukuthi yena uModise noHani bathatha amahlubuka bewasa eNova Installacao baphinde futhi bawabuyisela eQuatro. Omunye wabahlukunyezwa ngalesisikhathi uthi uModise, uMasondo kanye noJoe Bullet bamenza into yamehlo eLuanda ngo-1984 nokuyilapho walala khona

izinsuku eziningi egula enganakwe muntu.

Kanti uMnuz Joe Nhlanhla yena ngesikhathi sokufa kukaThami Zulu wayeyisikhulu sezokuvikela. Nguyena futhi okuthiwa wagqugquzela ukufa kukaThami ngoba kuthiwa useyahlubuka. Nguyena futhi owayelande iziboshwa e-Angola eziyisa e-Uganda ngesikhathi i-ANC ixoshwa e-Angola.

UMnuz uJacob Zuma kuthiwa nguyena owagqugquzela ukuba kuboshwe u-Earl Makana owayeyisikhulu sezokuvikela owayesefuna ukushiya kulesisikhundla esecabange ukungenzi lutho kulezizinkambu. Ngokunjalo noSizakele Sigxashe owaholela ekutheni kubulawe amalungu angu-7 omKhonto we Sizwe emuva kwePango Revolt ngoMay 1984. Okuyinto eyenzeka ngokufana naku-Andrew Masondo owayenolwazi ngakho konke okwakwenzeka ngalesisikhathi. Kanti wake wakhuluma kuRadio Freedom wathi kuyicala ukuphikisana nobukhomanisi ku-ANC.

Omunye wabathinteka kakhulu futhi ekuhlukunyezweni kwabantu kuthiwa nguMnuz Ronnie Kasrils okutholakala ukuthi wahambela eNampula naseQuatro nokuyilapho adumisa khona injini kadizili (amafutha) kwafaka amasotsha eMK endlini intuthu yaphumelela kubona ehlose ukubabulala ngayo. Nokho asindiswa ngamanye amasotsha ngokubhodloza umnyango walendlu akhululeka.

UMnuz Alfree Nzo wathola icala kwafanela ukuba avele enkantolo eLusaka emuva kokunyamalala kukaSiphon Mbeje owaduka kwangaziwa ukuthi ukuphi. Bangingi-ke

abanye abanezigaba zabo ezahlukahlukeni zokuhlukunyezwa ngezindlela ezahlukene, kusho umqulu wombiko weKhomishane kaDouglas onamakhasi angu-64. Unikezwe isihloko esithi: "The report of the Douglas Commission 1993."

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ernment over the Record of Understanding signed by the latter with the ANC on September 26, the IFP has rejected agreements reached at Codesa 2. It holds the position that a multi-party conference of review must examine these agreements before negotiations proper can begin again.

The Government and the African National Congress both take the

Asked whether the
between Governmen
sitions did not cast
resumed dialogue,
cautiously: "We wil
them (the IFP)."

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efforts to resume
negotiations intensify
ment and ANC begin
beraad on Wednesday

Miss Adams pregnant

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Dr Koornhof was in the city on a business trip with 23-year-old Miss Adams, of Cape Town, and two other South Africans.

Asked bluntly if there was a romantic relationship between himself and Miss Adams, Dr Koornhof replied: "We have a very warm and good relationship."

"I'm not going to lie about these things. I've always been, and remain, an honest man. And I told my wife I didn't want a divorce."

"The young lady and I don't plan to marry and I haven't asked her to. She, in turn, has given no sign that she wants to marry me."

"But there is a good relationship between us," Dr Koornhof said. "And it's a very, very beautiful relationship. I told her that I'd never thought that I'd ever meet someone, with whom I could have such a pleasant and good relationship as with this young lady."

"As I also tell her: those are the mud-gazers and mud-strugglers who now think they're right."

"But Marcelle Adams and I are gazing at the stars."

A distraught and emotionally drained Mrs Koornhof said today: "I honestly don't know what to do."

In an interview at her home in Stellenbosch, Mrs Koornhof she had honestly believed Miss Adams was her husband's secretary.

But seeing pictures of them together in a weekend newspaper was a great shock.

Mrs Koornhof, who kept rubbing the sides of her head, was clearly shocked by today's report saying Miss Adams was pregnant.

She took a couple of deep breaths and said: "I must keep a level head and not get dizzy."

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Mandela and Kriel meet on policing

Political Reporter

ANC president Nelson Mandela, who has often criticised both Government and the police for their failure to curb violence, held a meeting with the leadership of the police at the weekend, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus confirmed today.

The meeting on Saturday discussed a wide range of issues, including spiralling township violence and the crime rate.

It came only days after The Star disclosed that ANC defence secretary Joe Modise and SADF second-in-command Lieutenant-General Pierre Steyn held a secret meeting last Tuesday.

They are believed to have discussed issues surrounding a new defence force.

Marcus said the meeting, which took place at the request of Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel, discussed "the present situation" in the country and the need for police to gain the confidence of all the people.

Marcus said Mandela was accompanied by Modise and fellow national executive committee member Joe Nhlanhla.

The police delegation is believed to have been led by Kriel and his deputy, Gert Myburgh.

ANC and Israel

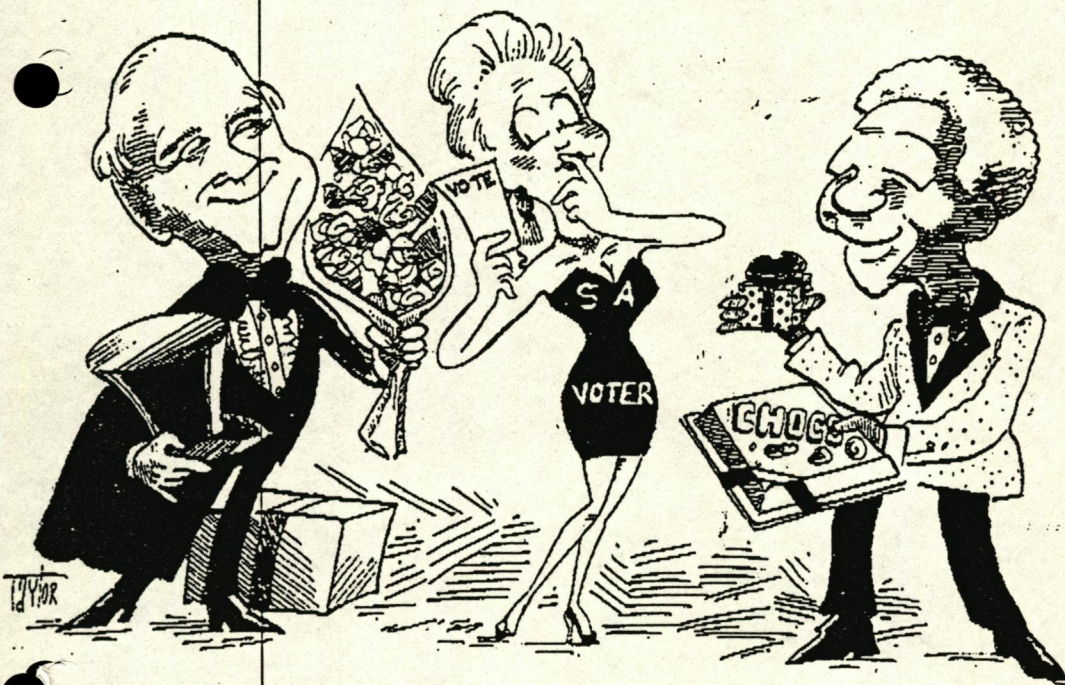
ISRAEL'S new ambassador, Alon Liel, anxious to compensate for the indifference to the ANC of the ousted Likud government, has set improved relations with the ANC as his immediate priority.

Dialogue between Israel and the ANC will be mutually beneficial. ANC sympathy for the PLO and Palestinians makes an exchange of views more and not less salutary. The anathema and fear which many white South Africans feel for the ANC is mirrored in the attitudes of many Israelis towards the PLO. Yet the PLO may be as indispensable to a solution to Israel's problems as the ANC is to South Africa's.

Israel, with its intimate links with South Africa's Jewish community, has much to offer the ANC. Its expertise in a wide range of fields and its technological innovation commend it to many African countries. This has enabled Israel to open embassies in many African capitals, including Lagos and Luanda, and thus recover from its diplomatic setback after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

The ANC need not be too concerned that ties with Israel will compromise its "radical credentials" or taint it as an enemy of the Arab states. Beijing has full diplomatic relations with Israel, as does Egypt. Even Syria is today talking to Israel. Post-apartheid South Africa could well have ties with both Israel and the Palestinian state which may emerge from current peace talks. There is room for creative diplomacy by the ANC.

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not being in the interests of minority groups.

The ANC has rejected both options, but in turn is talking of "sunset clauses" and "governments of national unity". Both are temporary arrangements (the NP proposals are for permanent constitutional checks) to accommodate powerful and troublesome elites over a set period. The ANC offers are seen by the NP as something like the Zimbabwean arrangement of 20 percent of parliament's seats

being reserved for whites for 10 years — a worthless, offensive gesture. And so the debate develops.

The second constitutional debate is that on federalism or regionalism. Here only the ANC and Inkatha have released detailed proposals, and the Inkatha proposals amount to close to a secession of Natal from SA. The issue is again power.

Ulundi is a Hollywood prop-town, a fiction, but one that has

allowed an elite to exercise political power over some territory. Likewise Bisho. It has allowed this elite to be visited by courteous ambassadors, to drive German limousines, to have offices, Cabinet rooms, staff, power and money. A man can get mighty comfortable with such arrangements — and ANC constitutional proposals look like ripping down this facade, in the process taking away the power. There will be fierce debate about federalism-

regionalism in 1993.

As for the rest of what is ahead of us, probably just the usual from my point of view — more undercover attempts to destabilise the ANC, more corruption, crookery by the NP and its civil service, more unpredictable behaviour and alliance-forming from Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, more brave and remarkable work from Mr Justice Goldstone and his team.

There will probably be more spending of the State's resources to help the NP secure black support, as with the money now being thrust upon black civics in unbelievable quantity, to "buy" support away from the ANC. More, and more subtle, SABC TV and radio anti-ANC, pro-NP propaganda.

As we get closer to the "mother of all elections", it is entirely predictable that we will see more "black-on-black" violence, as the security establishment and its bosses step up destabilisation campaigns in ANC communities. The tiny wedge that can be driven into our society, to prevent this happening, is Mr Justice Goldstone and his team, and the United Nations and its team. Never have so few, so overworked, people been so needed. □

● Riordan is director of the Human Rights Trust. He is a former Democratic Party councillor who has recently joined the ANC.

Alan Dunn predicts the cornered CP will do the unthinkable – negotiate with the ANC

Moment of truth for Dr No

THE CONSERVATIVE Party's oft-repeated refusal to negotiate with the African National Congress seems destined for the same fate as George Bush's emphatic: "Read my lips: no new taxes."

Its stolid rejection of any intercourse with the ANC, other extra-parliamentary groups, and the SA Communist Party in particular, may soon go the way of many recent vows in the shifting sands of South African politics.

For the CP, now a member of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag), appears ready to take part in talks to prepare for a resumption of multiparty negotiations. It has nodded tentatively to a Government-Cosag deal on such a conference. That would mean being in the same room as the ANC. And the next logical step would be full-blown negotiations, whether titled Codesa 3 or not.

Even if the planning conference does not come off, the CP has by implication already accepted the principle of some sort of discourse with the ANC and its allies.

Involvement in either event would mean a total row-back on one of the CP's several "non-negotiable" policies. Its significance is vividly illustrated by a brouhaha a couple of years ago in which Conservative MPs were embroiled with the National Party over being on the same land mass as a prominent ANC member.

The row, in April 1989, was whether controversial MP Koos van der Merwe, then a high profile member of the CP before his expulsion last year for wanting to negotiate, was on the island of Bermuda for an Aspen Institute conference at the same time as ANC foreign secretary Thabo Mbeki. Bickering came down to the exact moment Mr van der Merwe's aircraft wheels left Bermuda, and when Mr Mbeki's touched down.

What South Africans are witnessing is another of the spectacular political somersaults of the last three years. And, if the CP ends up in the same room as the ANC/SACP alliance, it will merely be joining all the major groups

which have, since February 2, 1990, had the humbling lesson of seeing their own heels.

Like Bush, the CP will not be spared any humiliation for its tardiness in accepting the reality that the ANC is an unavoidable bloc in the negotiations process.

The truth is that whatever the political contortions and nomenclature, the ANC will have more say in a future constitution than the tribal/ethnic leaders the Conservatives have doggedly confined themselves to.

It was the CP in recent years which, more than painting itself into the proverbial corner, stepped myopically into that corner before the concrete was dry. And it defiantly stood its ground. A refusal to budge quickly naturally hardened involuntarily into an inability to do so.

Conservative MPs spent three years loudly hissing Government efforts to engage the ANC/SACP alliance and others into negotiated progress towards a new South Africa.

They scorned the Government's 1989/90 turnabout on talking to the ANC, an echo of the jeers the NP had aimed venomously at the Democratic Party in the September 1989 general election campaign. The Government's "capitulation" has been a cornerstone of the Conservative attack on President de Klerk.

While the Government was, and still is, trying to reverse the national "total onslaught" psyche with which it had mesmerised white voters, the CP is doing the best it can to feed and prolong that fear.

"Rooi gevaar" and "swart gevaar" are still very much alive in the Conservative mind.

Van der Merwe believes CP leader Andries Treurnicht and his deputy, Ferdi Hartzenberg, are at a crossroads and caught in an impossible situation.

"It will mean a crisis, whatever they do. If they go with Cosag, they will have to change policy on talking to the ANC, and several other policies too.

"If they don't go with Cosag,

they will be banished to the political desert where they'll perish from irrelevance. The moment of truth has finally arrived for Dr No."

If the CP did become involved in planning talks and then multiparty negotiations, it would be a very public admission that it was wrong. "The price of this ball-makiesie is: 'Koos, you were right. So were you, Koos (Botha, MP for Wonderboom). So were you, Andries, Chris, Cehill, Moolman and Rosier (breakaway MP's favouring negotiation who formed the Afrikaner Volksunie)."

"That means a helluva climb-down," said Van der Merwe.

The feeling among CP watchers is that Treurnicht latched on to Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi during his rage over the Government-ANC Record of Understanding, believing that a fresh political initiative could emerge from the resentful Cosag group.

In a desperate bid for black allies, the supposition goes, Treurnicht mistook Buthelezi's move for lasting hostility between the Government and nkatha.

His eagerness or a new, alternative initiative to Codesa blinded him to what the IFP president was about: building his powerbase and assuring himself after he ANC had done so or some months last year.

But Treurnicht's ambitions for a powerful, fresh initiative were effectively torpedoed by Constitution Development Minister Riek Meyer's proposal to Cosag for a multiparty planning meeting which may assuage the IFP's demand for a "conference of review" to examine Codesa's errors and prepare for another multiparty event. And Cosag without the IFP would present no serious alternative to whatever multiparty forum replaces Codesa.

In the coming weeks, agonising decisions await Treurnicht and his MPs who may soon find they needlessly parted with seven MPs last year who had accepted the reality of talking to one's foes. □

Preparing for watershed elections

This seems set to be the year of the non-racial election. RORY RIORDAN, member of one of the major contending parties, takes a personal look at the questions that all South Africans will soon be asking themselves.

WHEN it takes place, our first universal franchise election will end 350 years of white control of South Africa's political life. It is, to say the least, a watershed prospect, and it throws up all sorts of tantalising questions. When will it take place? Who will vote? What will we be voting for? Under what system? Who will win? It is worth looking at each of these riddles separately.

● **WHEN** will this election take place?

It is difficult to say now, but the National Party wants it to be in early 1994 and the ANC in late 1993. My guess is it will probably be later rather than sooner, because of the detail that has to be agreed between the parties and the enormously complicated logistics that have to be put into place. But even if it is in mid-1994 it will, by mid-1993, have developed into a national obsession.

● **WHO** will vote?

It is generally agreed that all adult South Africans, regardless of race, etc, will vote in this election. The only points of difficulty reside in the reincorporation of Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei and Venda, and the participation of the people of these statelets. The NP says it is impossible to have "foreign nationals" voting in a South African election. The ANC de-

admits of greater South Africa.

The regimes of the Transkei and Venda have agreed to reincorporation, while those of Bophuthatswana and Ciskei are dragging their heels. Time — and probably a bit of mass action — will tell here, but my money is on the whole adult population voting.

● **WHAT** will these voters be voting for?

As it appears now, we will be voting to elect a chamber of political people who will be charged with two functions: to draft a new constitution for South Africa, and to perform some functions of interim government, including control over the nation's purse — or what's left of it — and the SABC TV and radio empire.

● **WHAT** kind of electoral system will be used?

There is not yet clarity, but it would appear that it will be a proportional representation election, and, because most of our people have never voted and many are illiterate, great care will clearly be taken to keep the system as simple and "user-friendly" as possible. It will probably be something like the Namibian election — an

election of a simple party preference, with the composition of the chamber coming from lists submitted by the parties.

● **WHAT** will the issues be?

There will be the normal mud-slinging, with the NP trying to project the ANC as blood-soaked, communist revolutionaries, "incapable of answering the phone let alone governing a country" and the ANC, in turn, characterising the NP as Verwoerdian breeders-in-brown-shirts, who have built up massive privileges for themselves on the back of black suffering.

Nevertheless, the real issue promises to be quite straightforward: "Do you, Mr and Mrs Voter, prefer to see more power in the hands of Mr de Klerk and his allies, or with Mr Mandela and his allies?" Politics is, after all, about power. The NP and the ANC are, curiously, endlessly criticised for perceiving the issue quite clearly. And so, I'll bet, will the electorate.

● **WHO** will win the election?

Now that would be telling. Actually, while market research points to the ANC having somewhere between twice or three times the support level of

the next biggest grouping, the NP, it is still much too early to predict how this election will work out. To whom will Inkatha be allied? Where will the smaller parties, the Democratic Party, the SA Communist Party, the Conservative Party, the PAC, even Labour, be perceived as standing? Time, the issues, the state of all alliances, will tell here. That will be the big issue of 1993, provided we escape unforeseen disasters like assassinations and massacres.

As far as the constitutional debate is concerned, it looks like settling on two issues in early 1993.

Firstly, the debate on power-sharing or, if you prefer, minority protection. The NP has in its strategic armoury a best and a second option. Its best option is a constitution that allows a minority party (like the NP) to be part of the drafting of all legislation, and provides that no legislation can be presented to Parliament unless the minority parties have already agreed to it. Its weaker option is to have an elaborate set of veto provisions available to minority parties, which would be able to veto legislation perceived as

Key players to hold vital talks this week

TWO meetings this week were of vital importance as the three key political parties attempted to achieve a "real breakthrough" and get a multiparty forum off the ground. Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer said yesterday.

The two key issues that would facilitate a breakthrough would be the parties ironing out differences about a multiparty planning conference and agreeing that establishing a transitional executive council was the next stage.

The major objective of the planning conference was to get agreement on a constitutional negotiating forum. The first step would be to get all parties around the same table.

It is known that the ANC, while not expressing itself openly on the planning conference, wanted it used for purposes very different from those envisaged by Inkatha and the Concerned South Africans Group, who wanted it to double as a conference reviewing Codesa agreements.

Government and the ANC refuse to renegotiate Codesa agreements. It is understood that Inkatha will accept the agreements if its allies, especially KwaZulu government, have an opportunity to bring amendments and win compromises such as the Zulu king's presence at a new forum.

Meyer said extended talks with the ANC, starting in Cape Town on Wednesday, would not be used to work out draft legislation. "The only draft we have is on a transitional executive council, and we will be looking at this during the talks." This would be of use only for enabling legislation, a draft of which had already been circulated to most other parties.

BILLY PADDOCK

A draft Bill would be put to Parliament as enabling legislation, allowing the details to be worked out in negotiations. Among its key factors would be setting up an interim government and scrapping homelands.

However, the details of the process to be followed would be the product of multiparty talks and agreement, he said.

Among other possible draft legislation to be included in this Bill would be provision for changing the Broadcasting Act and the way the SABC's board was appointed. The ANC wanted the body appointed by an independent group after a public hearing of candidates, in the manner of US congressional hearings. This remained to be negotiated.

Inkatha central committee member Walter Feigate said yesterday his party expected government to push the enabling legislation through Parliament this session. He had no doubt that the ANC and government would try to reach agreement on it during the week.

Feigate said government's claim would be that this was all done after Codesa agreements and consultation. "We were also there and we will draft our proposals on the basis of our understanding," Feigate said.

A meeting between government and Inkatha starts today at the Presidential Palace in Pretoria. It is scheduled to last two days.

Meyer said the major points of this meeting would be discussing a planning conference and assessing the two parties' problems with one another.

FW's plan to raise taxes creates furore

COSATU, the PAC and Azapo warned yesterday that the proposed tax increases for this year could place government on a collision course with the three organisations.

President FW De Klerk's announcement of a 5% pay increase for public servants and a possible tax hike was roundly condemned by political parties, trade unions and public service employee organisations.

Cosatu's Neil Coleman said the increases would be "another case of the man in the street having to pay for the blunders of government", which should instead be taking decisive action against apartheid expenditure, corruption and state expenditure.

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said his organisation was outraged by the move. Government had no moral right to increase taxes and the 5% pay increase would decrease income of public servants in real terms.

"The tax increases will erode even the 5% increase... we are especially concerned about the consequences of the announcement on black schools, which may be hit very hard by teacher strikes."

CP spokesman Casper Uys described De Klerk's announcement as evidence of government's inability to manage a collapsing economy.

Azapo publicity secretary Gomo-lemo Mokae said his organisation

LLOYD COUITS

would not hesitate to mobilise its membership against tax increases.

National Professional Teachers' Organisation (Naptosa) president Leepile Taunyane said a tax hike would mean a reduction in teachers' salaries. Thousands of teachers in lower salary categories would be unable to cope with this.

SA's economic and financial ills could not be solved by cutting the state salary bill. Naptosa would insist on the state taking effective steps to marshal other resources for investment to ensure healthy economic growth.

Other groups opposed to the hike and the 5% salary increase for teachers included the SA Democratic Teachers' Union and the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union.

GERALD REILLY reports that representatives of the 18 public sector personnel organisations said after discussions with De Klerk on Friday that public sector workers would be disappointed with the 5% pay rise from July, especially as in the past three years increases had been limited to between 4% and 16%.

But a spokesman said it was appreciated that government faced an enormous economic problem.

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Federalism: Govt is close to IFP, says Min

DURBAN. — The government was "close" to the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) on the issue of the devolution of powers to regions, a Cabinet Minister said yesterday.

Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister and Natal National Party leader George Bartlett told AFP after a meeting between government and IFP representatives that the government was "close to the IFP on the federalism/regionalism concept."

IFP leader and KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi proposed

at the end of last year a confederal constitution for Natal and KwaZulu to be decided upon by a regional referendum.

Chief Buthelezi is a firm advocate of regional powers, which commentators say would be his only means of having a grip on power in a democratic South Africa.

The move was criticised, particularly by the African National Congress, as being akin to a threat of a unilateral declaration of independence by the Zulu chief, whose supporters are locked into

a bloody battle for political control of the townships and rural settlements of Natal and KwaZulu with supporters of the African National Congress.

A joint official statement after Saturday's meeting said the proposals for a federal system would "have to be taken into the wider constitutional debate".

Chief Buthelezi pulled out of constitutional negotiations in September after President De Klerk signed a Record of Understanding with the ANC. — Sapa-AFP.

Newsmen suspended for pro-ANC stance: Claim

EAST LONDON. —

The African National Congress says it has been reliably informed that two Radio Ciskei announcers, Xoliswa Swarts and Zoliswa Sigabi, have been suspended after broadcasting ANC and Transkei response to Brigadier Oupa Gqozo's Press conference on Monday.

According to claims by the ANC Border region on Saturday the an-

nouncers had been suspended after broadcasting ANC and Transkei Government reaction to the Ciskei military ruler's "absurd allegations" during his Jan Smuts airport news conference.

"The ANC has always known that journalists working for Radio Ciskei were under strict orders to toe the line of the Gqozo administration and

refrain from giving coverage to other organisations, especially the ANC.

"However, the allegations made by Gqozo on Monday were such that no journalist in his or her right senses could have relayed them to the public without affording other parties the opportunity to respond," the ANC stated.

— Sapa.

Police 'refused to arrest suspects'

RAY HARTLEY

THE Goldstone commission had to be called in before three youths were arrested for attempted murder because SA and KwaZulu police refused to take action, a Natal unrest monitor has claimed in a letter to the UN. Independent monitor Mary de Haas called on the UN, Amnesty International and the Goldstone commission to put pressure on government to rearrest the youths, who had subsequently been released on bail.

De Haas said the three youths had been apprehended only after "the assistance of the Goldstone commission was sought".

"In spite of strenuous efforts by Roy Ainslie of the DP unrest monitoring group and myself, it proved impossible to obtain the co-operation of either the SAP or the KZP in placing these suspects under armed guard pending investigation," she said in the letter.

De Haas said the Goldstone commission needed to be authorised to investigate fully the situation in Esikhwini, where the youths were operating.

There were no signs that violence was declining in Natal despite an apparent drop in Reef killings, she said in an interview. Politically motivated hit squad killings continued to plague the area although mass killings by masked gunmen, which had characterised the violence last year, seemed to be on the decrease, she added.

Although December had been "relatively quiet", violence had picked up in January, De Haas said.

The Goldstone commission's special investigative unit in Natal was very active and "doing good work", but was unfortunately prevented by its brief from investigating specific incidents of violence, she said.

Members of local communities had expressed confidence in the Goldstone commission unit and had shown a greater willingness to testify to it than to the KwaZulu police in the area, she said.

She remained concerned about the willingness of police to follow up tip-offs they received about planned incidents of violence.

9 die in Natal ambush

By Kevin Flynn

NINE Black men were shot dead and seven others seriously wounded when two gunmen ambushed a light delivery vehicle in Illovo, Natal, yesterday afternoon.

The vehicle was driving out of Gulube at about 2.30 pm when the

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Nine killed

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gunmen, armed with rifles and standing on the side of the road, opened fire, according to police spokesman, Captain Henry Budhram.

The driver and two other passengers seated in the front cab of the LDV jumped out while it was moving and fled. The vehicle then rolled backwards over an embankment and overturned. The attackers opened fire on the ve-

hicle a second time and fled on foot.

The occupants of the LDV were aged between 16 and 35 years, but no other details were available. Several AK-47 and shotgun cartridges were found on the scene, Capt Budhram said.

No arrests had been made, investigations were continuing and police believed the attack could be related to ongoing faction fighting in the area, he said.

Alex violence erupts again: Three killed

VIOLENCE has again erupted in Alexandra township north of Johannesburg after weeks of relative calm.

Police spokesman Lt-Col Dave Bruce said yesterday three people were killed and one wounded

in separate incidents since 8 pm on Saturday night, and a fire gutted a large area of one of the squatter camps.

In the first incident a man in his 30s identified as David Zondo was found shot dead on the

corner of Second Street and 11th Avenue, Kew, just outside Alexandra at 8.30pm.

At about 9.45pm a woman, Angie Mgari was shot dead in the kitchen of her Third Avenue home. She was wounded in the chest and died on the scene.

Col Bruce said that according to unconfirmed reports the murderer was her ex-boyfriend.

Earlier in the evening, the fire brigade was summoned to one of the many squatter camps in Alexandra after a fire broke out, gutting a large area of the camp. No deaths or injuries were reported.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday, Noebe Hulaan, in his 20s, was found stabbed to death in an alley in the township.

Witnesses said three men had confronted him, then stabbed him and fled. — Sapa.

The two delegations have already held a bosberaad and this week's is a follow-up.

Weekend reports suggest that the bosberaad will discuss draft laws that could pave the way for interim government and scrap the homelands.

The laws, according to one newspaper, would set the basis for a transitional constitution, the integration of homelands and the removal of racist statutes and certain security laws.

Any new laws, according to the ANC, will be subject to approval by a multi-party forum like Codesa.

No doubt the laws are necessary if the State President's reforms are to be carried through to their logical conclusion.

However, an interim government is rejected by the majority of National Party members, according to a survey released last week, and because they opposed the negotiations in the first place, by the nearly million No voters in the referendum.

On top of that, according to another poll, the State President's popularity is waning among White men.

It would be foolish for Mr De Klerk to ignore the feelings of his own constituency; on the other hand, since he is totally committed to his reforms, he will probably stick to his agenda and try to convince the electorate that the constitutional changes that are unfolding are absolutely essential.

The government will hold talks with Chief Buthelezi and the IFP next week — and seems to be on somewhat better terms with the IFP after undertakings given by the government at talks with the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag), which includes the IFP.

There is also a prospect of talks soon between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi on ending the violence.

What with a multi-party conference of review in the offing, this is clearly a season of talks. And that will be to the great advantage of the country, since the future can only be decided by negotiation and not by force.

We do not suggest that everything is going to be hunky dory, but it appears that negotiations are back on track — and for that we can all be thankful.

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THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Not too soon

ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, has told the Washington Post that sanctions could be lifted within a few months.

Spurred by the country's economic crisis and "the difficulty of rebuilding the nation," the ANC proposes to bring forward its timetable for the lifting of financial sanctions, which could provide a major impetus for the country's economy.

The curbs include a ban on International Monetary Fund loans to South Africa.

Once a date for elections has been set and a multi-party administration is in place to guarantee elections, Mr Mandela will ask the ANC to give the green light for the lifting of these sanctions.

The ANC's previous stance was that the sanctions should not be lifted before an interim government is in place.

Since both the ANC and government are committed to the appointment of a Transitional Executive Council — the government says by mid-year — which would help to administer the country before elections, there is no purpose in the ANC continuing its bloody-minded insistence on keeping the remaining sanctions intact.

The country's economy is in a parlous state, and the ANC has now come to realise if it does not want to inherit a country that is broke (assuming it comes to power), it had better do something now.

The pity is that it has kept sanctions going so long; they should have been lifted ages ago, especially as Blacks are the main victims.

The government meanwhile holds its second bosberaad with the ANC this week.

The government team is headed by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer; the ANC team by Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, the ANC's secretary-general.

They were responsible for the Record of Understanding that upset not only Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, but some members of the government itself.

IFP, Azapo seek end to violence in Bekkersdal

INKATHA and Azapo factions met at Bekkersdal on the West Rand at the weekend in an effort to end hostilities in the township which have claimed six lives this year.

Political violence in Bekkersdal, near Randfontein, has flared sporadically since 1991.

It is the one sustained case of fighting between the Left-wing Black Consciousness-rooted Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) and the moderate Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

The two have seldom clashed physically despite the fact that their politics are at opposite ends of the South African political spectrum.

In an effort to end hostilities in Bekkersdal, leaders yesterday noted a common goal and a common enemy, and also a common philosophy.

IFP Transvaal organiser Themba Khoza said Blacks should come together to remove the present government, and said the primary enemy was apartheid, which was "present in Bekkersdal in

the form of violence, political intolerance and poverty".

"No one owns the struggle. We (Blacks) are all struggling, and the struggle takes different forms."

Mr Khoza said Blacks would not accept having escaped from the repression of apartheid to become repressed by "someone else".

Both organisations, in line with an agreement reached with various monitoring groups in Johannesburg last week, refrained in the main from identifying this "someone else".

But both have noted alleged threats by African National Congress (ANC) youths to "come down" on them for talking to one another.

Bekkersdal Monitoring Committee (BMC) chairman Charles Ndabene said this antagonism was, however, simply the result of a misunderstanding.

ANC representatives who had attended the January 8 Johannesburg meeting on the issue had apparently not told their Bekkersdal structures of

agreement on an IFP-Azapo rally.

Mr Ndabene said that since Wednesday — once Bekkersdal ANC youths had understood the situation and communicated with their members — there had been no trouble.

A member of the ANC-aligned SA Council of Churches (SACC), the BMC chairman rejected allegations by Mr Khoza that his committee was partisan.

The accusation would be dealt with when the rally organisers gave their report-back early this week, he said.

One speaker at the rally said: "As long as you fight against each other, our enemies celebrate." This and other sentiments calling for unity and tolerance were applauded, except for a pointed hush from the IFP followers which followed one enthusiastic shout — "Viva the Azania forces".

— Sapa.

Mandela off to US

Citizen Reporter

ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, said last night he regarded the invitation to attend the inauguration of United States president-elect Mr Bill Clinton as a recognition of the ANC's central role in introducing democracy in South Africa.

Mr Mandela was speaking at a brief news conference at Jan Smuts Airport shortly before leaving for Washington DC where he will be attending the inauguration ceremony on Wednesday.

"I am going to the inauguration at the invitation of the chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus. I regard this as a personal honour and am naturally greatly encouraged by the gesture," he said.