

Joint ANC-IFP operation centre on cards

AP1993-777

# Plans to end

16/1/14

STAR 7/7/93

# E Rand 'war'

By Bronwyn Wilkinson  
and Helen Grange

Amid desperate moves to end the carnage raging in the East Rand townships of Katlehong and Tokoza since Friday, the ANC and IFP agreed yesterday to participate in a joint operation to monitor the latest surge of violence.

Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat director Peter Harris said the ANC wanted the centre — to be based at Natalspruit hospital — set up immediately. The IFP and security forces have also notified the Secretariat of their support.

SAP spokesman Captain Wikus Weber said the joint operation centre would be manned by security forces, representatives of the warring parties and peace structures.

The peace breakthrough came after local peace committees from the East Rand failed to come to a constructive solution to the violence yesterday. They are meeting again today.

The PAC also announced yesterday that it would meet today to draw up a plan to end the war in East Rand townships.

In continuing violence yesterday, police recovered the bodies of 44 people killed since 6 pm on Monday.

Peace monitors said the situation yesterday was "quiet but tense" — but they expected increased violence during the night.

About 30 peace monitors were operating in the two townships under dangerous conditions, a Peace Secretariat source said. A group of United Nations observers came under heavy AK-47 fire yesterday.

## More troops

Acting SAP commissioner Lieutenant-General L P E Malan said yesterday that additional SAP and SADF troops had been called into Katlehong and Tokoza which have been engulfed by violence for four days.

Responding to charges by residents that police left the area at dusk only to return at dawn to recover bodies, SAP spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said the SAP was doing "all we can" to patrol under extremely tense and difficult conditions.

Police reported last night that at least 69 people had been killed in East Rand townships since Friday.

Weber said it was difficult to establish the exact time of the deaths or to establish exactly how the people had died.

In one instance, the body of a man lay face-down in the dust across the street from the Tokoza hostel. He had been killed by a shot in the chest before dawn.

Residents throughout Katlehong and Tokoza were streaming out of their homes to find safety at the Natalspruit Hospital and the nearby Indian area of Palm Ridge.

There was no sound of gunfire yesterday, but the silence was not a peaceful one and the area remained palpably tense.

Few taxis were operating and several businesses on the East Rand said hardly any of their employees were at work.

Monitors reported that killers seemed to have swapped guns for spears and axes yesterday to avoid attracting police with the sound of gunfire.

This was confirmed by police, who reported several bodies with hack and chop wounds had been recovered.



## Buthelezi is 'using' Zulu king: ANC

DURBAN. — The African National Congress in Natal has slammed the Inkatha Freedom Party for "using" the Zulu king to call rallies allegedly aimed at blocking democratic elections scheduled for April 27 next year.

Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on Monday announced that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini would address two mass meetings to inform Zulus on the deliberations at multi-party negotiations.

The first meeting is planned for King's Park, Durban, this Sunday, while another is scheduled to be held at the FNB Stadium outside Johannesburg on July 25.

Speaking on King Zwelithini's behalf, Chief Buthelezi said the king was of the opinion that the talks were reaching a critical stage, and his people should be informed of what was happening.

This has, however, led to the reiteration of a long-held ANC con-

tention that the IFP president is using King Zwelithini to push Inkatha's political objectives.

A statement from Natal's three ANC regions yesterday alleged Chief Buthelezi was again using ethnicity to gain support and to try to block next year's election date.

"The IFP knows that without using the name of His Majesty it cannot have any support among the Zulu-speaking South Africans," read the statement.

"The rallies ostensibly called by the king are in reality IFP rallies organised to deny the oppressed majority the right to vote on April 27, 1994." — Sapa.

## IFP and AVF talk on 'standing together'

DURBAN. — Inkatha Freedom Party leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, met a delegation from the Afrikaner Volksfront in Ulundi yesterday to discuss threats to the Zulu and Afrikaner nations, according to a KwaZulu Government official.

They discussed multi-party negotiations and ways Zulus and Afrika-

ners could stand together to ensure their nations survived, said an assistant to Chief Buthelezi.

Gen Constand Viljoen, who led the AVF delegation, said at the talks South Africa was entering a crucial period, particularly in negotiations. The issue of "sufficient consensus" was disturbing because it meant consensus would always remain

more or less the same.

Those participating in the negotiation council were not representative of all South Africans because they had achieved their positions by "revolution and intimidation", Gen Viljoen said.

Chief Buthelezi criticised the negotiations as being "not really democratic".

"No one has given anyone permission to go there," he said. He added there was something "fishy" about the negotiations because some political organisations and parties had been excluded.

The Inkatha central committee at the weekend called for the negotiations to be halted until the meaning of sufficient consensus had been discussed in relation to a new constitution. — Sapa.

## ANC squarely to blame for E Rand deaths: IFP

Citizen Reporter

IF all parties did not agree on ways to restore peace in the East Rand townships of Katlehong and Tokoza soon, the violence could spill over into an ethnic war, Inka-

tha Freedom Party Transvaal Organiser, Mr Themba Khoza, said yesterday.

Speaking from the IFP East Rand headquarters in Germiston, Mr Khoza laid the blame for the raging violence in the townships at the door of the ANC, saying its leadership was failing and could not control its followers.

Mr Khoza, along with IFP Member of Parliament for Jeppe, Mr Henrie Bekker, and IFP executive member, Mr Humphrey Ndlovu, called for joint meetings of all affected parties in the area, to show their commitment to peaceful co-existence and to set an example to their respective memberships.

He said there was the perception that the present upsurge in violence had an organised structure and that certain areas, namely the Mazimvela, Monise and Ngema sections, had been targeted for attack.

"We also believe that this violence is connected to statements by militant political leaders who wanted to prevent the meeting between Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi

and Mr Nelson Mandela taking place," he said.

Any concrete proof of the ANC being the perpetrator was "plain to see in the townships".

The violence, Mr Khoza said, also followed the conviction of ANC member, Mr Michael Phama, for the murder of 16 IFP members and supporters in Tokoza on September 10, 1991 and other incidents of violence on the East Rand.

"This conviction is important as it conclusively proved that ANC members were involved in organised attacks on IFP members and supporters on the East Rand," he said.

Further information was that Zulu-speaking persons were being targeted for attack, the reason being that there was a common perception that all Zulu-speaking persons were IFP members.

"This victimisation and stereotyping must stop today. Not all Zulus are IFP members, just as all Xhosas are not ANC members," he said.

Mr Bekker said the police presence in the townships was not enough and had to be doubled if necessary.

## Photographer held hostage

SOWETAN newspaper staff photographer Mbuseni Zulu, 40, held hostage by Katlehong Kwesini hostel dwellers for about two-and-a-half hours yesterday, was released by his captors shortly before 3 pm.

Sowetan acting news editor Matata Tsedu said

Mr Zulu was released after IFP indunas had gone to the hostel to ask for the photographer's release.

Mr Zulu, who with a reporter had been on assignment in Katlehong when he was taken prisoner, was unhurt and reported to be on his way

back to his office.

The Media Workers Association of SA has deplored the kidnapping of Mr Zulu.

MWASA in a statement said Mr Zulu was released after protracted negotiations involving the union, the newspaper, police and Inkatha Freedom Party officials.



PLEASE, MR PRESIDENT,  
CAN'T YOU GET HIM  
TO LIFT SANCTIONS?

The Star 07/07/93





# The Star

07/07/93  
Established 1887

## No-go for no-go areas

**T**HE latest spasm of awful brutality in the East Rand townships of Tokoza and Katlehong is delivering the clearest possible warning as we approach our first democratic election. Massacres of this magnitude, of which there have been so many, have the potential to wreck any negotiated settlement.

Coming barely a month after another round of bloodletting which claimed some 70 lives in the same area, the latest bloodshed is not an aberration: it mirrors what happens daily on a smaller scale in many townships of Natal and the Vaal Triangle. Besides being a human tragedy of epic proportions, the violence — and the apparent inability of the security forces and political leaders to end it — casts doubt upon the possibility of holding free and fair elections in April next year. This might be the very purpose of some of those involved, but that does not make the portents any less serious.

Insidiously, the killings have turned the affected townships into "no-go" areas, where free political activity has become impossible. The security forces have proved unequal to the task of re-establishing law and order: on Monday afternoon The Star — which had a team of reporters in the troubled townships — warned of the high probability of more deaths overnight, and the police said they were doing their best. It was not good enough, as yesterday morning's body count demonstrated.

Stopping the violence is not, of course, the sole responsibility of the security forces. Political leaders, particularly Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whose followers are at war with one another, are not doing their share either. At their meeting last month, the two leaders promised to work together to stem the violence by, among other things, holding joint rallies in strife-torn areas. Many weeks — and deaths — later, we see no evidence of a new commitment to saving lives.

It is also high time that all the signatories to the National Peace Accord met again urgently to review its effectiveness.



SEAR 07/07/93

# Cameraman called a spy

By Charmeela Bhagwat  
Crime Reporter

Accused of being an "ANC spy", Sowetan photographer Mbuzeni Zulu was nabbed by hostel dwellers on the East Rand yesterday and held hostage for more than two hours.

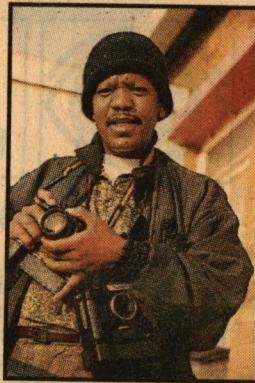
Zulu (40) has been kidnapped and threatened with death twice before.

He says he will return to the violence-ravaged townships of Katlehong and Tokoza to "do my work properly".

He admitted to being scared, saying conditions facing journalists in townships were worse than ever. He has photographed township violence for 10 years and has worked for the Sowetan for the past nine.

He went to Katlehong yesterday with Sowetan reporter Joe Mdhlela and editorial driver Vusi Zwane to do a feature on violence in the area.

He said a group of "ANC youths" manning a barricade of rocks



Mbuzeni Zulu ... held hostage in Katlehong.

stopped them as they neared the hostel, but "we told them we were from the press and they let us through".

"We saw a group of about 300 people from the hostel marching towards Kwesini. In front of them was an army casspir," said Zulu.

"I wanted to get some pictures. But Joe did not want to go closer, so I said I would go in with Vusi."

Zulu said that they

drove away, dropped Mdhlela off and then returned for the pictures. But the angry marchers nabbed Zulu and accused him of being an "ANC spy". And when he told them Mdhlela was scared of getting close to the hostel, they asked if Mdhlela was Xhosa speaking.

"They told me to stand there with them and ordered Vusi to fetch Joe." Zwane did not return with Mdhlela and Zulu says he had to persuade a hostel leader to understand he was a journalist and that he was not there to "take sides". He said he was eventually allowed to leave the township.

Zulu said that in 1990 he was kidnapped by Inkatha members at the Mzimhlope Hostel and in 1991 he was held hostage by Inkatha members at a soccer stadium.

His kidnapping yesterday prompted an angry response from the Media Workers Association of South Africa.

# Monitors still not insured

By Helen Grange

Insurance cover has still not been secured for peace monitors, who are again facing extreme danger with the eruption of violence this week in the East Rand townships.

A spokesman for the National Peace Secretariat said quotations had been received from various insurance companies. These would be discussed at a meeting on July 13.

Three peace monitors have sustained minor injuries this year.

A Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat source said monitors were currently facing great danger in Tokoza and Katlehong.

In one incident a man was shot (pictured on The Star's front page yesterday) in front of peace monitors, who took the bleeding man in their car to hospital.



The star 07/07/93

## What the main players say

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus: "There is not the slightest doubt that the violence has something to do with the announcement on Friday of the election date on April 27 1994.

"Whenever there is a major advancement on the political front, violence soars.

"It is clear the process (of violence on the East Rand) started with vigilante actions on Friday and Saturday, with people driving around the townships just shooting. But when that was done, the internal tensions of the townships took over and the violence developed its own dynamic, ending up as

violence between supporters of the ANC and IFP.

"We have not the slightest doubt that this violence is directly related to confirmation of the election date.

"There have been threats by the IFP, particularly Walter Felgate, that they will do all in their power to stop the election. Maybe this (violence) is just the beginning of that.

Transvaal IFP leader, Themba Khosa: "The ANC on the East Rand is trying to prove a point with this violence on the East Rand. IFP members have been targeted and have lost their houses.

"This is systematic, or-

chestrated violence by the ANC against the IFP on the East Rand that is just a continuation from the (May) Tokoza massacre.

"There was no peace on the East Rand before this weekend. This is just a continuation of the violence in the area since last month. I don't believe it has anything to do with the announcement of the election date."

SAP public relations spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert: "There is normally a lot of violence on the East Rand. But we have evidence that (ANC-aligned) self-defence units are responsible

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## What they say

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for the latest outbreak.

"There are a lot of Umkhonto we Sizwe people who have been pulled into the area, but not enough discipline to control them.

"We cannot say what exactly is responsible for this weekend's breakout of violence, but violence at this time is expected. It is time for political leaders to take control of their followers."

Lloyd Vogelmann, director of the Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at Wits: "In any country in the world, the process towards an election inevitably leads to increased tensions.

"But in South Africa we do not just have that tension, we have certain parties who are reluctant about the election date because an election signals a significant reduction in power for them. We also are moving towards an election date — which we need to do — but we do not have the institutionalised mechanisms necessary for people to express their differences on a non-violent platform.

"For these parties, violence has become a significant way of holding on to power. I believe what we are seeing now is the beginning of the violence that will accompany the elections."



The Citizen 07/07/93

# Hijacker out of hospital

Sapa-Reuter and  
Citizen Reporter

HERMANI Vinte Zacharias, 23, a Mozambican, who allegedly hijacked a Royal Swazi Air Fokker 28 on Sunday, has been discharged from hospital. He is still in police custody and will appear in the Kempton Park Magistrate's Court today.

Witwatersrand police spokesman, Warrant

Officer Andy Pieke, said no charges had yet been formulated.

Police were still investigating offences in terms of the Civil Aviation Act and further charges might be formulated.

The man was found to be in possession of false identity documents, W/O Pieke said.

Five members of the Mozambican and Swaziland Police have officially joined the investigation by the South

African Police into the hijacking.

A spokesman for the Police Division of Public Relations in Pretoria said that the SAP team investigating the matter had been joined by three police officers from Mozambique and two from Swaziland.

It was the first time that policemen from either of the two countries had joined their South African counter-

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## Out of hospital

FROM PAGE 1

parts in an investigation.

Mozambique's Civil Aviation director, Mr Paulo Muchanga, said an investigation was under way as to how the hijacker managed to smuggle an AK-47 on to the plane at Maputo airport.

The passengers had been processed normally and at Maputo this meant customs officials personally inspected all bags, he said.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha has called for a conference on airport security as soon as possible.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry told Reuters the idea had been mooted at a meeting in Windhoek last month between the Foreign Ministers of South Africa, Namibia and

Angola.

\*Sunday night's hijacking made regional co-operation on airport security much more urgent.

The twin-engined Fokker 28 plane, of Royal Swazi Airlines, originally scheduled to fly to neighbouring Swaziland, finally landed at Jan Smuts Airport. The hijacker had demanded the plane fly to Australia.

South African Police stormed the plane, wounding the hijacker with a shot in the head.

The New Zealand pilot and a Canadian consultant to the United Nations were also wounded and treated in hospital.



# Mugabe to push ahead with 'land reform'

HARARE. — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe gave notice yesterday of his intention to push ahead with controversial land reform and economic adjustment plans.

Opening a new session of Parliament, he said the government had earmarked some 80 privately owned farms for compulsory acquisition and resettlement.

Most large farms in Zimbabwe are owned by the country's tiny White minority, while millions of Blacks live in overcrowded communal

lands.

Pres Mugabe said the government was committed to acquiring five million hectares of land for the resettlement programme "so as to achieve equitable land distribution."

Some farmers whose land has been targeted for nationalisation have already lodged objections, and tests of the legality of the government's actions are expected to reach the courts soon.

Pres Mugabe also said the government would continue to liberalise the tightly controlled economy in line with a World Bank-backed Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP).

The programme is deeply unpopular with trade unionists hard hit by lay-offs and soaring prices which have seen inflation top 40 percent in the past year.

In an acknowledgement of the hardships,

Pres Mugabe said special attention would be paid to programmes to stem unemployment through the strengthening of co-operatives and encouraging small-scale businesses.

He said that of the 300 000 school-leavers each year, just 10 000 were absorbed in main-

stream jobs while 15 000 to 20 000 other workers were losing their posts each year.

At the same time, he said that cuts in the bloated civil service called for under ESAP would continue, with 7 000 jobs earmarked for abolition over the next year. — Sapa-AFP.



CITIZEN 07/07/93

# MORE POLICE AND TROOPS SENT

**E Rand  
toll is  
now 69**

**By Sapa and  
Chris Steyn**

POLICE reinforcements were being sent to the strife-torn Katlehong and Tokoza townships in the East Rand, the acting Commissioner of the South African Police Lt-Gen L P E Malan, said yesterday.

Three police generals visited Katlehong and Tokoza yesterday, where the death toll has risen to 69.

Additional armoured vehicles, or Nyalas, and troops from the South African Defence Force were being sent into the areas to intensify the security force patrols, he said.

In addition, "more investigating teams will be deployed, in order to launch an intensive investigation into the violence and to identify the instigators and bring them to court".

Gen Malan said the ex-

tra security measures were being taken in an effort to curb the violence and restore peace in the communities.

"The police call on all law-abiding residents to be patient and to understand our actions are in their best interest."

Residents are urged to call the Crime Stop toll-free number 0800 11 12 13 with any information that might assist the police in stabilising the violence-plagued areas.

The names of callers will be kept in confidence and a reward of up to R1 000 will be paid for useful information, Gen Malan said.

Yesterday afternoon, peace monitors saved the life of a mentally retarded Sotho-speaking man who had strayed onto Kwezini Hostel property and was attacked by Inkatha hostel dwellers. The IFP Transvaal Organiser, Mr Themba Khoza, had to intervene and got into a

peace monitor vehicle to personally drive the man out of the territory.

He had been called to the hostel to address residents after hostel dwellers had earlier advanced on police outside the hostel after a resident had been arrested just after noon for illegal possession of a 9 mm Star pistol.

As Inkatha Indunas were accusing police of trespassing on their territory and treating Zulus "like animals", several residents close to the hostel were moving out of their homes, which had been set alight allegedly by hostel dwellers who were angry that they had not joined Inkatha.

The fourth day of conflict started yesterday with the discovery of 25 bodies in the townships. Burnt-out trucks, taxis and cars littered the

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# More police, troops sent

FROM PAGE 1

streets, where in some places barricades were still in place every 50 metres.

The IFP's deputy chairman in the Transvaal, Mr Humprey Ndlovo, told The Citizen at his home yesterday that he had heard shots being fired during the night. "Some people have lost all hope in the peace structures," he said.

At least nine houses had been set alight during the night, and residents fearing for their lives were moving their possessions out while peace monitors kept watch.

One of the residents, Mrs Caroline Nhlapho, told The Citizen that Inkatha hostel dwellers first came to her home on Saturday evening when she was alone with her child and demanded that she opened the door.

"I refused. They said they would burn down the house. They wanted to know why we didn't join Inkatha. I told them to ask my husband, because I don't know anything," she said.

"Later that night they shot into the house about three times." On Sunday

the family fled from their home and returned on Monday to find their house burning.

"Today I got the police here, and they protected me while I was moving my things," Mrs Nhlapho said.

A neighbouring resident, Mrs Rahaba Mashaba, who was also moving her remaining possessions from her home yesterday, told The Citizen that the house was burnt down early yesterday after the family had ignored an order to join Inkatha.

Conflict erupted between police and the Inkatha hostel dwellers at lunchtime following the arrest of the resident in possession of the illegal firearm.

An impi of angry Zulus

advanced on a police cordon of Casspirs and Nyalas near the hostel, and Indunas, speaking through a peace monitor interpreter, told a police captain that they wanted police out of the area.

"You've got no respect for the Zulu people. You treat them like animals. The stage will be reached that all police intervention will be rejected," he continued.

One Induna said he wanted to present police with a map on which Inkatha had drawn boundaries around "our own area where we have freedom of movement".

The police captain countered the attack saying agreement had been reached that morning that police would stay at a distance and just monitor

the situation — unless they saw someone with a firearm, in which case an arrest would be made.

"And that is exactly what we did," he said.

After lengthy negotiations, Mr Khoza was summoned to address hostel residents. Police then withdrew and thousands of residents gathered in the hostel courtyard.

While Mr Khoza was addressing the hostel residents, the mentally retarded man was grabbed by a group of men and dragged around a corner where they started assaulting him.

A Peace Monitor ran after them, and succeeded in persuading the group to let the man be taken to the IFP leaders addressing the residents.

CITIZEN 07/07/93



The star 07/07/93

# Mugabe firm on farm plan

**HARARE** — Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe gave notice yesterday of his intention to push ahead with controversial land reform and economic adjustment plans.

Opening a new session of parliament, he said the government had earmarked about 80 privately owned farms for compulsory acquisition and resettlement.

Most large farms in Zimbabwe are owned by the country's tiny white minority, while millions of blacks live in overcrowded communal lands.

Mugabe said the government was committed to acquiring 5 million ha of land for the resettlement programme "so as to achieve equitable land distribution".

Some farmers whose land

has been targeted for nationalisation have already lodged objections, and tests of the legality of the government's actions are expected to reach the courts soon.

Mugabe also said that the government would continue to liberalise the tightly controlled economy in line with an Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP) backed by the World Bank.

The programme is deeply unpopular with trade unionists hard hit by lay-offs and soaring prices which have seen inflation top 40 percent in the past year.

In an acknowledgement of the hardships, Mugabe said special attention would be paid to programmes to stem unemployment through the strengthening of co-operatives and encouraging small-scale businesses.

He said that of the 300 000 school-leavers each year, just 10 000 were absorbed in mainstream jobs while 15 000 to 20 000 other workers were losing their posts each year.

He added that cuts in the bloated civil service called for under ESAP would continue, with 7 000 jobs earmarked for abolition over the next year. — Sapa-AFP.



# No sign of police in Katlehong as air smells of burning flesh

By Rich Mkhondo

The smell of roasting human flesh hung in the air. A crowd of 20 with spears, axes and stones gathered round three burning bodies lying behind refuse bins.

"Sizitholile Izinja. Siyazitshisa," they chanted: "We Found The Dogs And We Are Burning Them".

"Viva, ANC Viva": Long Live The African National Congress.

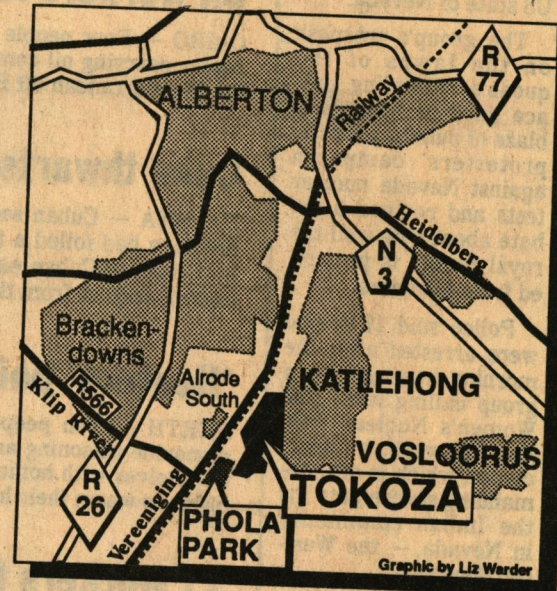
The victims, two men and a woman, were supporters of Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party.

Shots and screams indicated more killings nearby. There was no sign of police.

I have lived in the township of Katlehong for all my 36 years. But I have never seen such savagery as I witnessed on Monday night and Tuesday morning as I went to rescue my sister, who was trapped in her home deep in the battle zone.

It is impossible to keep track of casualties in Katlehong and nearby Tokoza. Police say 69 have died in three days. Residents speak of "hundreds".

To get through the carnage I often had to plead with armed youths, many no older than 16, who wanted everything



— my car, money and petrol to make bombs.

"Tell the world there is also a Sarajevo here," said one when I told him I was a journalist.

"It is a shame that we are made to go through this," my sister said when I reached her.

"This country boasts some of Africa's most enlightened leaders, but where are they?"

Violence exploded in the townships near Johannesburg following last Friday's announcement of an election date meant to liberate blacks.

The immediate cause of the violence appears to have been the ambush of a funeral procession

when it passed a hostel populated by Inkatha supporters on Saturday.

But the political tensions building up ahead of April's elections are such that it needs only a spark to ignite a conflagration.

Black leaders like the ANC's Nelson Mandela blame apartheid for much of the violence that has claimed 9 000 lives since 1990.

Residents say the police have done nothing to halt the killings. They abandon the townships as darkness falls, and only return at dawn to collect the bodies. — Sapa-Reuter

The Star 07/07/93



# KwaZulu refutes accusations

THE NATAL MERCURY

07-07-93

SIR — I write in response to the letter of Mary de Haas published under the heading 'KwaZulu police' in your paper of July 2, 1993.

The senior management of this department and, I am sure, the vast majority of KwaZulu policemen, are sick and tired of the inaccurate and misleading statements made by Mary de Haas and those of her ilk. Her claims to independent and non-partisan monitoring of the causes for violence are absolutely laughable, seen in the light of her constant accusations levelled at the KwaZulu police, with never a word of accusation by her against the criminal conduct of MK or other ANC members involved in the massacres of innocent men, women and children and of members of the KwaZulu police. People in glass houses should not throw stones, Ms de Haas.

If, as you claim, the KwaZulu police are widely contributing to violence perhaps you would care to explain why 21 of the 26 station areas policed by us are relatively free of violence. In the other five where violence is

prevalent our policing duties compel our involvement in seeking to maintain law and order.

If we defend ourselves or other persons or their property from attack we are accused of partisanship by the perpetrators because they are being frustrated in achieving their unlawful purposes. We are fully aware of the origin and motivation behind these accusations of partisanship. We deny them and dismiss them with the contempt they deserve.

As far as the so-called massive civil claims are concerned, let me point out that virtually 100% of the claims received by us are grossly inflated. Of these only 50% will probably be successfully prosecuted or result in settlements, most of which for only a fraction of the amount initially claimed.

For the first six months of 1993, 53 civil claims have been received of which five arose from vehicle collisions. Statistics reflect that only 3% of the entire police establishment are responsible for these claims.

This is hardly indicative of the widespread involvement in

criminal activities or responsibility for civil claims which Ms de Haas would have your readers believe. We are not prepared to have our entire police force slated because of the conduct of a small rotten element and shall continue to endeavour to root them out and expose them.

Meanwhile people like Mary de Haas only exacerbate the perceptions caused by this small minority by making statements of this nature. We are not grossly incompetent and shall continue to provide a professional and unbiased service to all the communities we serve despite the open hostility we experience daily from certain individuals and groups.

If Ms de Haas has allegations to make against individual policemen or women she is free to do so on oath and these will be investigated and if substantiated appropriate steps will be taken. Failing this she would be well advised to stop her campaign against us.

COLONEL T P REED  
Commanding Officer: Legal  
Services  
KwaZulu Police

16/1/11



# ANC proposes eight regions for elections

THE CITIZEN 7/7/93

THE African National Congress has proposed a new regional dispensation of eight regions for elections in its proposals submitted yesterday to the multi-party commission on the Demarcation of Regions.

The eight regions proposed are:

- The Western Cape which will include as its

northern and eastern boundaries the magisterial districts of Namakwaland, Kenhardt, Prieska, Hopetown, Philipstown, Colesberg, Noupoot, Richmond, Murraysburg, Beaufort West, Prince Albert, Oudtshoorn, Uniondale and Knysna;

- The Northern Cape including the western districts of Bophuthatswana

and the Western Transvaal including the rest of Bophuthatswana not within the Orange Free State or PWV regions:

- The OFS including Qwa Qwa and the ThabaNchu district of Bophuthatswana following 1910 boundaries;

- The Eastern Cape and Border including Ciskei and Transkei and East Griqualand following 1910 boundaries:

- Natal including KwaZulu;

- The Eastern Transvaal including KaNgwane;

- The Northern Transvaal including Lebowa, GaZankulu and Venda;

- The PWV region including KwaNdebele and the Odi 1 and Moretele districts of Bophuthatswana. — Sapa.

16/1/11



16/1/11

## ANC squarely to blame for E Rand deaths: IFP

Citizen Reporter

IF all parties did not agree on ways to restore peace in the East Rand townships of Katlehong and Tokoza soon, the violence could spill over into an ethnic war, Inka-

tha Freedom Party Transvaal Organiser, Mr Themba Khoza, said yesterday.

Speaking from the IFP East Rand headquarters in Germiston, Mr Khoza laid the blame for the raging violence in the townships at the door of the ANC, saying its leadership was failing and could not control its followers.

Mr Khoza, along with IFP Member of Parliament for Jeppe, Mr Henrie Bekker, and IFP executive member, Mr Humphrey Ndlovu, called for joint meetings of all affected parties in the area, to show their commitment to peaceful co-existence and to set an example to their respective memberships.

He said there was the perception that the present upsurge in violence had an organised structure and that certain areas, namely the Mazimvela, Monise and Ngema sections, had been targeted for attack.

"We also believe that this violence is connected to statements by militant political leaders who wanted to prevent the meeting between Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi

and Mr Nelson Mandela taking place," he said.

Any concrete proof of the ANC being the perpetrator was "plain to see in the townships".

The violence, Mr Khoza said, also followed the conviction of ANC member, Mr Michael Phama, for the murder of 16 IFP members and supporters in Tokoza on September 10, 1991 and other incidents of violence on the East Rand.

"This conviction is important as it conclusively proved that ANC members were involved in organised attacks on IFP members and supporters on the East Rand," he said.

Further information was that Zulu-speaking persons were being targeted for attack, the reason being that there was a common perception that all Zulu-speaking persons were IFP members.

"This victimisation and stereotyping must stop today. Not all Zulus are IFP members, just as all Xhosas are not ANC members," he said.

Mr Bekker said the police presence in the townships was not enough and had to be doubled if necessary.



16/1/14

## ANC accuses IFP of *Natal Mercury 7-07-93* 'using' King Zwelithini

THE ANC viewed "with revulsion" the attempts of the IFP leadership to use King Goodwill Zwelithini to achieve Inkatha political objectives and those of its political masters, the white extreme right-wing.

This was said by Mr Dumisani Makhaye, ANC Natal co-ordinator of the department of information and publicity, in a Press statement yesterday.

The ANC has called on the people of Natal, including ordinary members of the IFP, to reject "with the contempt it deserved the attempts of the IFP leaders to preserve apart-

### Political Staff

heid and thus prolong the agony of our people.

● Commented IFP spokesman Peter Smith: "This has got nothing to do with the IFP. His Majesty has instructed KwaZulu government representatives to report back on developments at the World Trade Centre. The IFP's proposal at the multi-party talks promises the speediest transition to democracy. In terms of our proposals the entire negotiation, transitional and electoral processes would be finalised by the end of next year."



## WORLD NEWS

# S Africa blames rivalry for black toll

By ROSS DUNN,  
Johannesburg, Tuesday

Rivalry between black organisations was to blame for the deaths of more than 100 blacks in the past five days, the South African Government said today.

Twenty-nine people have been killed since last night in continuing violence in Katlehong, east of Johannesburg.

This brings the death toll in the town since the weekend to 53, and the death toll countrywide to at least 116.

The violence comes in the wake of a decision by the country's multi-party negotiating forum to set an election date of 27 April next year, but without the support of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and the whites-only Conservative Party.

With the death toll still rising, the Government says it fears more

bloodshed in the lead-up to the first all-race elections.

Law and Order Minister, Mr Hernus Kriel, said the leaders of the African National Congress and Inkatha would now have to do something urgently to establish the culture of political tolerance essential to free and fair elections.

Mr Kriel was reacting to what he called "the horrific violence which has claimed so many lives on the East Rand over the past few days".

He said that unless the two sides made peace it would be impossible for police to do their job.

The police could fight the symptoms of the problem but the solution to political rivalry lay in the hands of the leaders of the IFP and the ANC, the minister said.

Mr Kriel said the political violence between the ANC and Inkatha was all the more tragic in



Life goes on in Katlehong, near Johannesburg, where a police vehicle guards the body of a man killed on his way to work.

the light of the recent peace meeting between the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and the Inkatha President, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"The latest violence raises questions as to whether Inkatha and the ANC sufficiently utilised the opportunity afforded by the recent meeting of the two leaders to implement practical measures at grassroots level to avoid conflict," he said.

The latest wave of violence was

the bloodiest since the killings that followed the assassination of the black communist leader Chris Hani in April.

The victims have been shot, burned, hacked or beaten to death. Police said that at least 29 blacks were killed last night in the twin townships of Katlehong and Tokoza, five of them in an ambush on a mini-bus taxi.

A police spokeswoman, Ms Janine Smith, said the ANC and In-

katha were fighting for territory in Katlehong and Tokoza and criminals were cashing in on the unrest.

Police and army reinforcements were ordered into the townships, and the regional peace secretariat said it was discussing setting up an operations centre with the police and political parties to try to stem the violence.

Witnesses said Katlehong was quiet but tense as the commuter rush got under way today.

Police said 43 blacks had been killed since last Thursday in Natal province, Inkatha's power base and the area where ANC-Inkatha rivalry erupted in violence eight years ago. Since then about 15,000 blacks have died.

The latest fighting flared despite a "peace summit" last month between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi at which both pledged to try to calm their followers.

— with Reuter



# South Africa: New hope

At last the meeting that most South Africans, black and white, have been waiting for has taken place.

On June 23 at the Lutheran Church Center at Kempton Park, South Africa, Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, and Mangosuthu Buthezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, met for 10 hours to discuss ending the

existing violence in South Africa and to resolve vital differences regarding the constitutional framework for a future South Africa.

When one realizes the extent to which South Africa is divided along racial, cultural, ethnic and political lines, this meeting is not only historic but inevitable if civil war on a massive scale is to be avoided.

There should be no illusions, however, that this eventful meeting will soon resolve all the differences between the ANC and the IFP. Still, the symbolic gesture of a meeting between the two former allies and friends, now political adversaries, is of great importance.

I have known Dr. Buthezi since 1977, and worked for Dr. Mandela's release for many years, along with other corporate leaders, and many other

people in academe, the churches and the government.

Buthezi is a close and highly valued friend of my entire family. He is articulate, charming, brilliant and fiercely devoted to freedom for all South Africans of whatever color. He is also deeply committed to democracy and to a U.S. Constitutional system of government that provides for free political choices and safeguards to protect human and civil rights.

Buthezi has often been portrayed in the Western press as thin-skinned, an obstructionist and a tool of the white South African power structure. Nothing could be further from the truth or from reality.

Dr. Buthezi's critics distort the image of the true man to weaken his international position. Unfortunately they have

See B. AFRICA, Page 14-A



# S. Africa

JULY 7, 1993

MARU ISLAND EAGLE

07.09.1993 11:54

been successful far too often.

It is good for South Africa and for all South Africans that a serious dialogue is now taking place between the two most powerful black leaders in South Africa. Despite the failure to agree on a date for elections, agreement between the two parties has been reached on the need for an anti-violence agreement and the recognition that each political party has the right to exist and to conduct its political activities peacefully.

Almost 15,000 Black South Africans have died as a result of political violence over the past decade.

Differences still unresolved are the setting of an April 27, 1994 election date; what constitutional principles are to be adopted; the degree of regional autonomy and power in a feder-

al system of government, and the ultimate nature of a transitional government and the duration of its governance.

For the benefit of Eagle readers, I will summarize the highlights of the statement jointly issued by Dr. Buthelezi and Dr. Mandela after their June 23 meeting:

- It was agreed that it is time for the ANC and the IFP to bury the past and look to the future.

- We will work together to promote national reconciliation and a democratic future for our country.

- Both the ANC and the IFP, like all other political parties who are helping to make a new South Africa, have a right to exist and must cooperate in the creation of a new society.

- Each of our organization has a legitimate right to exist and to participate peacefully



Dallas Morning News photo

Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of the Inkatha Freedom Party and Chief Minister KwaZulu, South Africa.

in the democratic process.

- We agree that a meeting of the signatories to the National Peace Accord should be convened as soon as possible in order to ratify recommendations for the strengthening of the Peace Accord.

- We recognize that if we are to set an example of reconciliation for our people, we

must make it clear that both the ANC and the IFP support free political activity and reject the concept of no-go areas.

- We have agreed to ourselves to conduct joint symbolic visits to persons and places which are of great significance to our respective organizations and to share joint platforms in strife-torn areas to bring about

peace.

- We have also agreed that there is a need in both our organizations to ensure that agreements reached at national and regional levels find expression among the people. Peace and democracy must become the property of all South Africans.

- We commit ourselves to taking active steps to ensure the agreements we have reached today are communicated to all of our members and supporters and are implemented at all levels of our organizations.

See S. AFRICA, Page 16-A



• We have both agreed that the elimination of apartheid and the creation of a non-racial, non-sectarian, democracy through the Multi-Party Negotiating Process are vital steps which must be taken to improve relationships between us and to bring about peace in South Africa. We have agreed to establish constructive bilateral relations between our respective organizations at the negotiations process. We will seek through this mechanism to resolve the differences which remain outstanding between us, including differences over constitutional issues.

• We reiterate our agreement that there will be a prohibition on the carrying of dangerous weapons, which are detrimental to the peace process, to political meeting and rallies. We also deplore the proliferation of arms which are being acquired freely and which are being used to decimate human life. We call for tighter control of all illegal arms by all persons and parties

• • •

An important milestone has been reached in South Africa's painful journey to a non-racial democracy. Let us all pray that in the weeks ahead, that

compromise and accommodation not violence triumph in that beautiful country.

A late development learned in a statement received Tuesday from the Inkatha Freedom Party:

We are acting in this process under a clear mandate from our constituency to ensure the establishment of federalism and the preservation of a pluralistic society. It is not only our constituency but it is the great majority of South Africans who expect that we negotiate for the establishment of a federation before elections and the empowerment of a new government.

We wish to endorse the instruction to the Technical Committee to prepare for us a draft constitution which establishes a federal system in which member states are reserves residual powers, and to the central government are allocated only those powers identified on the basis of the notion of residuality.

Since the resumption of negotiations after the failure of CODESA, we have demanded an early determination of the form of state in favour of federalism and the adoption of constitutional principles which enshrine social, cultural and eco-

nomic pluralism in addition to the full protection of political pluralism.

In spite of many representations to the contrary we have not been able to obtain a serious commitment on a process which would ensure and achieve these constitutional results. The Council has constantly refused to consider and fully analyse our process proposal for the establishment of federalism. We have received no assurances that SPRs constitutions will be allowed and that the Constitution of the State of KwaZulu/Natal, for instance, will be recognised and capitalised on by the process.

We have received no commitment that the new government will not be empowered in a unitary state, irrespective of whatever could be written in the transitional constitution. We have received no assurance that the self-governing territories and the TBVC states will not be reincorporated within the parameters of the four existing provinces. We have received no assurance that the next constitution of South Africa will have the stature and credibility of a fully-fledged, complete and fully justifiable constitution, reflecting a sound political compromise among all the parties participating in this process.

On the contrary, we see a clear indication that the credibility and the historical role of this constitution will be undermined by deadlock-breaking mechanisms and procedures which will allow a Constituent Assembly to write off anything we have written in the next constitution.

We are no longer willing to provide our consensus and our legitimization for this process until clarity is achieved. We cannot agree on an election date before there is agreement on the type of process which should precede elections and on the function and purposes of elections in the overall process of constitutional development.

Until there is clarity on the next constitution and, through it, on the real deci-

sions related to the form of state and the process of transformation, we cannot agree with any decision related to the holding of elections, including an election date, the establishment of TECs, an Independent Electoral Commission, an Independent Media Commission and an Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Therefore, we are hereby giving notice that the Inkatha Freedom Party will step back from the negotiating process until the Technical Committee has tabled a draft constitution. Once that constitution has been tabled, we will take it from there and we will resume our participation in negotiations.

In the meantime, we give notice that we object to, and oppose, any decision taken within this process before there is absolute clarity on the form of state and on the character of our future society, as well as on the nature of the process of transformation. We give notice that hereby we challenge any ruling of the Chair that sufficient consensus exists in spite of our objections and oppositions. We deem it essential that we establish a federation as we have described it and that before we have elections and a new government there is a credible and strong constitution in place which will reflect a sound political compromise.

Against this background, we do not consider our participation in these proceedings to be in the best interests of South Africa and we are abandoning this Forum for the time being to rejoin negotiations as soon as the draft constitution has been tabled. It shall stand that we consider any decision taken over our objections or in our absence as totally illegitimate and with no binding value on us or on the people of South Africa.

*Marco Islander Dr. Sal Marzullo has just returned from the most recent of his frequent trips to South Africa. He is considered an expert on that war-torn country.*



# S Africa toll points to bloody election lead-up

By ANTON FERREIRA and agencies in Johannesburg

THE body count from five days of political violence in South Africa rose yesterday to 125, fuelling fears of a bloody countdown to the expected all-race elections next year.

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The latest wave of violence was the bloodiest since the riots that followed the assassination in April of black communist and ANC leader Chris Hani.

Political analysts said it showed South Africa's troubles were far from over following agreement last Friday that the country's first all-race elections should be held on April 27 next year.

The Government of the President, Mr De Klerk, and the ANC and its allies joined in endorsing the date at a meeting of the 26 groups negotiating an end to white rule.

But Inkatha, along with the white separatist Conservative Party, refused to endorse the date. They said an election date should not be set until a new Constitution had been drafted.

Chief Buthelezi is pushing for a dispensation that would grant Natal virtual independence in a federal system, while the ANC backs a strong central government.

The Inkatha leader has warned South Africans they will be plunged into full civil war if the federal option is rejected.

The latest fighting flared despite a "peace summit" last month between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi at which both pledged to try to rein in their followers.

A spokesman for Inkatha, Mr Ed Tillet, said yesterday: "It is quite clear the ANC is preparing for a military solution to South Africa's problems."

An ANC spokesman rejected the charge and said recent remarks by Inkatha officials appeared to herald the start of an armed onslaught against the ANC.

Late yesterday police cordoned off two hostels in Katlehong after hostel dwellers had threatened to attack the township.

Burning barricades were set up in the streets of Thokoza and Katlehong and train services between the townships and the city were suspended.

The National Peace Secretariat, a multi-party body that aims to end the rampant violence in South Africa, called for an urgent meeting to try to resolve the conflict.

A spokesman for the secretariat, Mr Peter Harris, said the situation in Thokoza was tense and could deteriorate.

The watchdog Human Rights Commission said yesterday that violence in South Africa's trouble-spots this year had claimed 1387 lives by the end of June.

Reuters, AFP, AP

The Australian 7.7.93



WEDNESDAY 7 JULY 1993

# Murderous township tit

THE YOUNG man in the blue and white striped pyjamas sat upright in his bed blowing bubbles. Not through his mouth but through his neck. This was Ward Eight at Natalspruit Hospital, Katlehong, where he lay yesterday among 34 other patients, all of them shot or stabbed, all of them fortunate to have survived the worst night of political violence any South African township has seen this year.

Between sunset on Monday and sunrise yesterday 45 people were killed in Katlehong. In the previous 36 hours another 24 had died here and in neighbouring Tokoza. The total of politically-related deaths recorded nationwide since the weekend stood last night at 113.

The young man in the blue and white pyjamas had a 3in-long tube sticking out of his throat, just above his Adam's apple. The hole into which the tube had been fitted was made by a bullet. He was breathing, gurgling, through the tube. Hence the bubbles. Light pink, blood bubbles.

Next to the anonymous victim lay Linda Shweni, who had been shot in the thigh, the face and the nape of the neck. He was in pain but was able to talk. He said he was 17 and at school. He had been in a car with three friends driving not far from Katlehong's Kwesini single-men's hostel, an Inkatha stronghold, when a group of men opened fire on them.

"Three of us were lucky. We were wounded and brought to hospital. I don't know what happened to our other friend. He was wounded but he has disappeared, like the car. Maybe they took him into the hostel. They often do that, then they kill the people."

Outside Kwesini hostel yesterday

**John Carlin reports from Katlehong on the human damage in South Africa's worst night of political violence this year**

evening, the neighbourhood was deserted save for a handful of people seeking to salvage what they could from their burnt-out homes. An old lady was tramping across a dusty field pushing a wheelbarrow piled high with clothes. Two men were carting into a van chairs, beds, charred tables from a house whose windows were all smashed, whose inside walls, once white, had been blackened by fire.

Two army trucks and a dozen soldiers in bullet-proof vests stood by. Albert Faji, the owner of the house, had persuaded them to escort him back to fetch his things.

"Two weeks ago we decided to leave our houses because the hostel-dwellers said they were going to attack," said Mr Faji, 38. "Yesterday at 8am we heard from people that they had burnt down all the houses here. So we came to take what was left of the burning. We found they stole the TV, the video, the hi-fi, the fridge, all our clothes."

Mr Faji, who is a fitter, said he belonged to no political organisation. "I've never been to school," he said, in what sounded a bit like a stock reply, "so I don't know about politics."

So why all the violence? As far as Mr Faji was concerned, the hostel-dwellers' motives were principally criminal. "Most of them are unemployed, you know." Two dozen other people interviewed yesterday in Katlehong offered no more sophisti-

cated explanation. Save, unanimously, to blame the hostel-dwellers.

It was an ANC official in Johannesburg who offered the most balanced version of events. Robert McBride, whose job is to monitor and prevent violence, said Katlehong and Tokoza had witnessed a cycle of revenge killings since April, when the ANC leader Chris Hani was killed. While placing the original blame for the problem squarely at Inkatha's door, he said that the latest round had been initiated by "ANC-aligned guys who went on the offensive".

That was on Sunday night. On Monday night the hostel men counter-attacked. "The thing is getting completely out of control," Mr McBride said. "The only answer is for the police to do their job. Which they are not doing at all."

As was evident yesterday. A spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Captain Craig Cotze, told a Johannesburg radio station yesterday afternoon from his office in Pretoria that the police had adopted a policy in the two townships of "saturation coverage". But between noon and 5pm yesterday, spent mostly zig-zagging barricades, I spotted just one police car and, in the distance, two police armoured vehicles. After Mr Faji had packed up his things, the soldiers escorting him hurriedly, nervously, evacuated the Kwesini area. It was nearly nightfall.

FOR TAT

The Independent  
7/7/93. London



# Buthlezi is de klassieke Afrikaanse despoot

Het Parool 7-7-93 P 5

door JOHN CARLIN  
in Johannesburg

JOHANNESBURG - Als Zuid-Afrika ooit weer toetreedt tot het Britse Gemenebest en als prins Charles ooit koning wordt, zullen heel wat zwarte Zuidafrikanen tekst en uitleg van hem verlangen. Want wat bezielde de kroonprins in mei om Inkatha-leider en Zulu-prins Mangosuthu Buthelezi bij hem thuis te ontvangen?

Waarover zouden de twee prinsessen hebben gesproken? Ze moeten het beslist hebben gehad over de vorige ontmoeting tussen leden van beide koninklijke families, bij een lunch die koningin Victoria in 1882 ter ere van koning Cetshwayo hield. De Zulu-koning werd in 1879 door het Britse leger verslagen, maar hij werd onlangs vereeuwigd in de film *Zulu*, met Mangosuthu Buthelezi hoogstpersoonlijk in de hoofdrol.

Tijdens zijn verblijf in de Britse hoofdstad maakte koning Cetshwayo zich enorm geliefd bij de Londenaren, die massaal uitliepen om een glimp van hem op te vangen. Ook zijn nazaat chief Buthelezi heeft de blanken voor zich weten te winnen. Uit recente opiniepeilingen blijkt dat hij onder de blanke Zuidafrikanen even populair is als gehaat onder de zwarte bevolking. Het hangt er van af welke kant men van Buthelezi wil zien.

Iemand uit het kabinet van president De Klerk bekende onlangs dat zijn grootste angst voor de toekomst was dat Inkatha en rechtse blanken samen de wapens zullen opnemen om de nieuwe grondwet te saboteren. Het ANC deelt die vrees. Als je tegen een extreem-rechtse leider zegt dat hij te weinig aanhangers heeft om zijn ondemocratische wil aan de meerderheid op te leggen, dan zal hij met een veelbetekenend lachje antwoorden: "De Zulu's vechten wel voor ons."

Zonder de Zulu's, van wie minstens de helft overigens niets van Inkatha moet hebben, beperkt het gevaar voor de democratie in Zuid-Afrika zich tot het sporadische geweld van extreem-rechts,

dat gemakkelijk in toom kan worden gehouden, en heeft het wonder van Zuid-Afrika kans van slagen.

Dat wonder is dat de vroegere aartsvijanden, de Zuidafrikaanse regering en het ANC, ondanks de tegenwerking van Inkatha door onderhandelen een historische reeks van compromissen hebben bekroond met overeenstemming

Bij de bloedige botsingen tussen aanhangers van het ANC en de Inkatha-beweging, zijn de afgelopen dagen zeker 116 zwarten, voornamelijk ANC-aanhangers, omgekomen. Het geweld tussen de twee zwarte rivaliserende groepen is in alle hevigheid opgelaaid sinds de bekendmaking, eind vorige week, van de datum voor de parlementsverkiezingen. Die worden op 27 april volgend jaar gehouden. Volgens *Independent-correspondent* John Carlin is Inkatha-leider Buthelezi in hoge mate verantwoordelijk voor het bloedvergieten waarmee hij, samen met ultra-conservatieve blanken, het democratiseringsproces om zeep wil helpen.

over een datum voor de eerste democratische verkiezingen van het land.

Ook zijn De Klerk en ANC-leider Nelson Mandela, die op 4 juli in Philadelphia samen een vredesprijs kregen uitgereikt door president Clinton, het eens over de noodzaak van een regering van nationale eenheid voor de eerste periode van vijf jaar. Dat is een oplossing waar de mensen in Bosnië en andere verscheurde landen jaloers op kunnen zijn.

Inkatha is de potentiële Servische factor van Zuid-Afrika. Maar die kan worden bestreden. Buthelezi zal alleen in staat zijn de verkiezingscampagne in een bloedige chaos te veranderen en, zoals hij heeft bedreigd, zijn strijders tegen de regering van nationale eenheid in te zetten, als hij voldoende blanken achter zich weet te krijgen. Zonder de steun van de blanken - en van de veiligheidstroepen - kan Inkatha weinig uitrichten.

Waarom zoeken de blanken hun toevlucht tot Inkatha? Omdat ze verwachten dat zwarte politieke organisaties straks om de macht gaan vechten en geloven dat ze veilig zullen zijn onder de beschermende mantel van Buthelezi.

Het ANC, zo is hun altijd voorgehouden, eist genoegdoening voor het onrecht uit het verleden, terwijl Inkatha, waarvan de leiders zich graag in de stijl van de 'ansichtkaart-Zulu' kleden, bij de blanken het nostalgische beeld oproept van een oude koloniale orde waarin zwarten hun plaats kennen, of in elk geval niet aan de voorrechten van de blanken zullen komen.

Het kan ze blijkbaar niet schelen dat, zoals de meerderheid van de zwarten weet, de geheime eenheden van de veiligheidstroepen

zonder de hulp van Inkatha nooit in staat waren geweest om in de zwarte woonwijken de ergste slachtingen sinds de Boerenoorlog aan te richten.

En dat Buthelezi, toen er vorig jaar september 27 doden waren gevallen nadat generaal Joshua Gqozo van het thuisland Ciskei zijn soldaten het bevel gaf op demonstrerende ANC-aanhangers te schieten, een feestmaal hield ter ere van de generaal, compleet met lofzangers en half-naakte danseressen.

En dat Buthelezi nu samenwerkt met de Conservatieve Partij, die voor de instandhouding van de apartheid is en tegen de regering en het ANC.

Buthelezi mag dan niet deugen, zo denken veel blanken, hij staat aan onze kant. Maar, zoals de meeste zwarten en een handjevol blanken weten, de waarheid is anders.

Een parlements lid van de Nationale Partij, dat in de blanke mythe rond Buthelezi had geloofd, bekende onlangs dat hij het bij het verkeerde eind had gehad.

"Voor ons, blanke Zuidafrikanen, is het schrikbeeld altijd geweest dat ons land net zo'n tirannie zou worden als zoveel andere Afrikaanse landen," zei hij. "Maar ik begrijp nu, in tegenstelling tot sommige van mijn collega's, dat Buthelezi de klassieke Afrikaanse despoot is."

Denk aan Jonas Savimbi, die vorig jaar de wapens opnam, toen hij de algemene verkiezingen in Angola verloor.

De Klerk van zijn kant durft hem niet tegen de haren in te strijken uit angst om de rechtse kiezers kwijt te raken. En het ANC stuurde vorige week een tegenstribbelende Nelson Mandela op de Inkatha-leider af om een verzoening tot stand te brengen,

met weinig hoop op iets anders dan een kleine publicitaire overwinning.

De vraag die al deze mensen zich moeten stellen is of het niet de hoogste tijd wordt om de zeepbel rond Buthelezi door te prikken. Iedereen moet weten dat de man krankzinnig, doortrapt en uiterst gevaarlijk is en dat het vertrouwen van een wanhopige groep blanken in hem slechts een teken is van de onzekere tijden.

Dat vertrouwen, en daarmee het gevaar voor het wonder van Zuid-Afrika, zal verdwijnen zodra de waarheid over hem aan het licht wordt gebracht. Als de blanken hem niet meer steunen en hij zijn aureool van macht kwijtraakt, zullen ook zijn zwarte volgelingen hem laten vallen.

Daarom is het nodig dat voldoende mensen zich realiseren dat Buthelezi geen democraat is, maar een tegenstander van vrede en goede trouw.



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An ANC spokesman rejected the charge and said recent remarks by Inkatha officials appeared to herald the start of an armed onslaught against the ANC.

Late yesterday police cordoned off two hostels in Katlehong after hostel dwellers had threatened to attack the township.

Burning barricades were set up in the streets of Thokoza and Katlehong and train services between the townships and the city were suspended.

The National Peace Secretariat, a multi-party body that aims to end the rampant violence in South Africa, called for an urgent meeting to try to resolve the conflict.

A spokesman for the secretariat, Mr Peter Harris, said the situation in Thokoza was tense and could deteriorate.

The watchdog Human Rights Commission said yesterday that violence in South Africa's trouble-spots this year had claimed 1387 lives by the end of June.

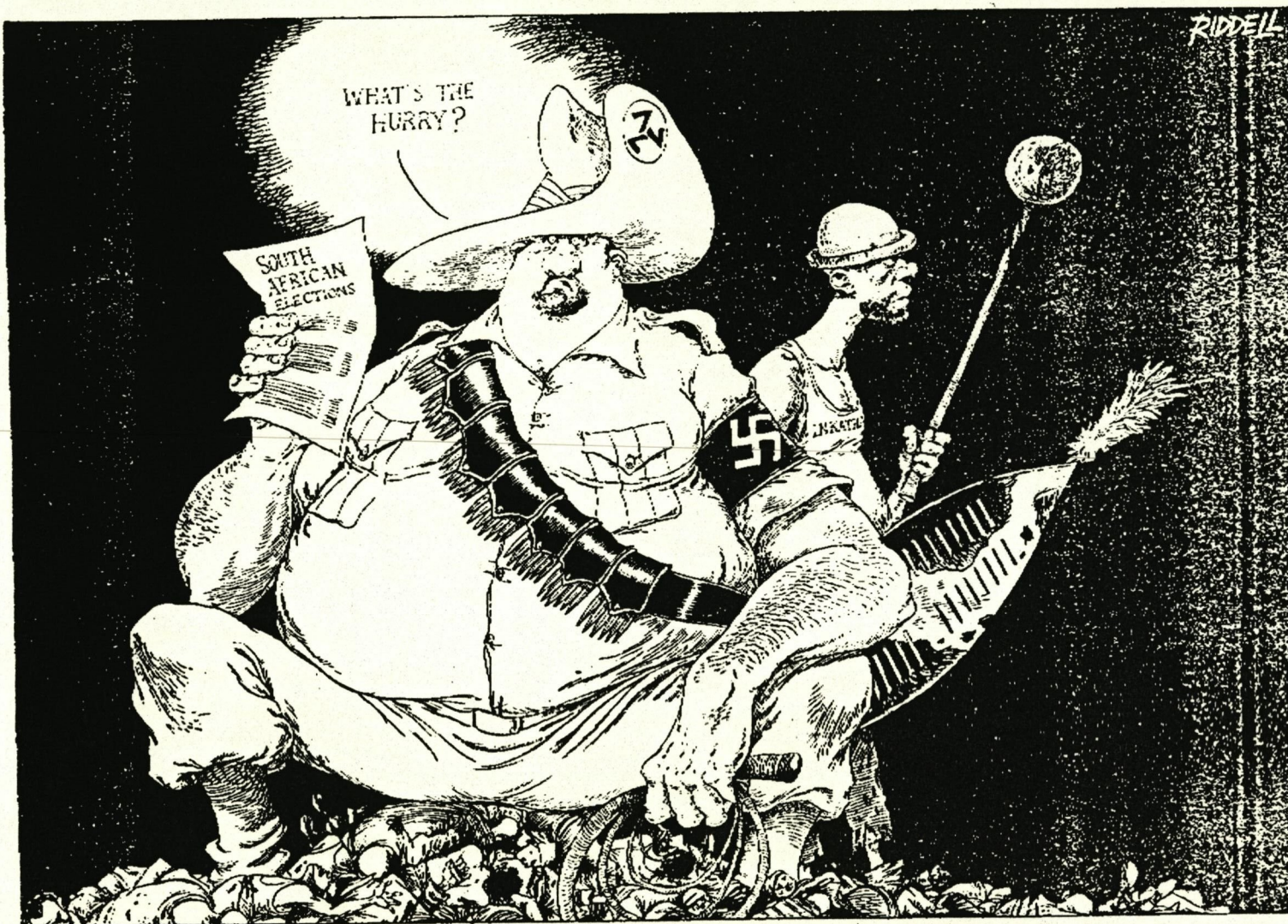
Reuters, AFP, AP

The Australian 7.7.93



## COMMENT

WEDNESDAY 7 JULY 1993

*The Independent.*



As pre-election violence hits South Africa,  
Alec Russell reports from Johannesburg

## 100 killed in Zulu clashes with ANC

THE ugly spectre of a blood-soaked campaign for the first multi-racial elections hung over South Africa yesterday as the killings in four days of factional violence rose above 100 and fighting showed no sign of abating.

For the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party have resulted in carnage since last Friday's declaration of a provisional election date.

While the violence has been contained in a few notorious trouble-spots and was due as much to the prevalent anarchy as to political rivalry, the scale of the killing has dampened optimism resulting from the election announcement.

Mr Hernus Kriel, the Law and Order Minister, said that the ANC and Inkatha leaders would have to take "urgent and far-reaching steps" if there was to be a free and fair election next April.

The worst violence was in the East Rand townships of Katlehong and Thokoza where, by yesterday morning, the police had picked up the bodies of more than 60 people who had been shot, burned or hacked to death.

The other flashpoints were in the eastern province of Natal where 40 people have been reported killed since the weekend.

Yesterday morning hundreds of refugees fled Thokoza and Katlehong and took refuge in the Natalspruit hospital as rival mobs exchanged fire. The fighting

has followed an established pattern in the townships around Johannesburg, starting with a clash between ANC-supporting residents and Inkatha-supporting migrant hostel dwellers and then spreading into general

By Monday night the townships were no-go areas controlled by AK-47-wielding "tsotsis" (tearaways). In one classically random incident gunmen fired at a minibus killing five passengers.

The spark appears to have come at the weekend when ANC supporters from the Phola Park squatter camp marched on the Kwezini hostel in retaliation for killings a few weeks ago.

The ANC has blamed the subsequent carnage on elements from the mainly-Zulu Inkatha, whose leaders have refused to endorse the election date and have given warning of civil war if the ANC pushes ahead with the election without their support.

But peace monitors who were trying to arrange a ceasefire yesterday said both sides were to blame for the savagery and, for once, exonerated the security forces.

Mr Kriel said it was inappropriate to blame the police, adding that the solution to political rivalry lay with IFP and ANC leaders.

Although it is too soon to write off the campaign for next April's election, the last few days' events are an ominous start to the process of ending white-minority rule.

Daily Telegraph.  
7/7/93 - London



# ANC, Govt unveil maps

By Norman Chandler  
Pretoria Bureau

The Government and the African National Congress yesterday presented their views of what South Africa should look like in the future.

The Government blueprint calls for either seven or nine regions, and that of the ANC for eight. The familiar provinces — Cape, Natal, Free State and Transvaal — as well as the TBVC states and the independent national states — will disappear.

Both the Government and the ANC agree to a large extent on regions for parts of the eastern Cape, Natal, eastern Transvaal, the PWV, and northern Trans-

vaal, while areas of the western Cape, Free State, Border and northern Cape are points of contention.

"We believe it is desirable and in their own interests for the TBVC states to be incorporated now, to be partners in the transitional executive council, and have a say in the new constitution," said Andre Fourie, Minister for Regional and Land Affairs, in Pretoria yesterday.

The ANC says in a paper to be submitted to the delimitation commission: "All Bantustans must be reincorporated into South Africa." Fourie told a media conference that the Government's view was that there was room for consensus with the ANC on the recommendations.

The Government's blueprints make provision for:

**Scenario A:** south-western Cape (including Cape Town); north-western Cape (most of Bophuthatswana); eastern Cape; Border/Kei; Free State, western Transvaal, Vryburg Bophuthatswana area and QwaQwa; Natal/Kwa Zulu; eastern Transvaal/Kangwane; northern Transvaal, Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu; PWV, remaining portion of Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele.

**Scenario B:** northern, southern and western Cape; eastern Cape, Border/Kei; Free State, QwaQwa, most of Bophuthatswana; Natal/KwaZulu; northern Transvaal, Venda, Lebowa and Gazankulu; PWV, portion of Bophuthatswana and KwaNde-

bele; eastern Transvaal and Kangwane.

The ANC's recommendations are: western Cape; eastern Cape, Border/Kei; Free State and QwaQwa; northern Cape and western Transvaal, PWV; eastern Transvaal Kangwane; northern Transvaal and homelands; Natal/KwaZulu. Bophuthatswana is included with the northern Cape.

Fourie said most people had their own ideas as to how the country should be divided.

"It is, however, surprising how similarities develop between the various parties," he added.

The Government's proposal is guided by a maximum devolution of power and functions, entrenched legislative powers

## for new SA

for regions, simultaneous elections for regional and parliamentary legislators and regional representation in the transitional parliament.

The Government had attempted to take into consideration all points of view, particularly in regard to the Free State and eastern Cape areas.

"There is a lot of unhappiness, particularly in areas bordering on Transkei. In addition there have been other responses such as from the northern Cape where people say they are able to sustain themselves," Fourie said.

Various scenarios, based on existing development regions, had been looked at by the Government and the two views published yesterday are believed to be the best.

Fourie denied that proposals for the Free State or northern Cape were suitable for a volkstaat.

The ANC said there had been wide debate on its original discussion document relating to the proposed regions.

Stating that it believed the work of the delimitation commission would be extremely difficult, the ANC said care would have to be taken in determining boundaries. City states had to be avoided — a direct response to a suggestion published yesterday that Pretoria should be separated from the PWV.

The ANC also said that "gerrymandering in South Africa has reinforced a tendency for regions to be disjointed," and that account had to be taken of

population size and geography as well as historical considerations.

Existing boundaries needed to be maintained as far as possible.

In its submission, the SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) emphasised the importance of economic considerations.

Calling for a clear statement of basic economic rights of individuals and corporations, Sacob said it would be a grave oversight to allow such fundamentals as individual property rights to go by default.

The SA Association of Consulting Engineers, in its submission, said regional borders should follow watershed dividing lines to facilitate water resource management.



# No end to Soweto boycott

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The ANC and the Soweto Civic Association (SCA) have jointly adopted the stance that nothing short of the immediate appointment of non-racial local government structures will serve to end the marathon rent boycott.

This united ANC/SCA po-

sition was announced yesterday outside the Johannesburg City Council Chambers.

Until this point, the possibility had existed that the SCA would settle for a "stop gap" measure less far-reaching than the creation of new appointed local government structures.

But it was SCA secretary Pat Lephunya who sat down to read out the common demands of his organisation

and the ANC PWV region.

● That the Province and the central Government should refrain from cutting funding for Soweto.

● That services to Soweto should therefore not be halted or scaled down.

● That relevant parties should "move to the immediate appointment of local interim structures, to be negotiated in the (Central Wits) Metropolitan Chamber

Mathole Motshekga, vice-chairman of the ANC's PWV region, said the ANC fully supported the SCA.

The Soweto finance and service crisis arose not, in the first instance, from the rent boycott but from the system of apartheid itself, argued Motshekga. The solution to the crisis, therefore, lay in structural reform rather than in getting residents to pay service tar-

iffs. The ANC attended yesterday's crisis talks as an observer member of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Soweto Crisis.

In the light of the SCA's refusal to sort out the boycott ahead of structural change, it was resolved to convene a further meeting.

● Crime summit soon  
- Page 5



# What factors set off the carnage?

What combination of factors sets off the type of violence raging on the East Rand? **Bronwyn Wilkinson** spoke to the main players.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus:

"There is not the slightest doubt that the violence has something to do with the announcement on Friday of the election date on April 27 1994.

"Whenever there is a major advancement on the political front, violence soars.

"It is clear the process (of violence on the East Rand) started with vigilante actions on Friday and Saturday

... but when that was done, the internal tensions took

over."

Transvaal IFP leader Themba Khoza:

"The ANC on the East Rand is trying to prove a point with this violence. IFP members have been targeted and have lost their houses.

"This is systematic, orchestrated violence by the ANC against IFP on the East Rand that is just a continuation from the (May) Tokoza massacre."

SAP public relations spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert:

"There is normally a lot of violence on the East Rand. But we have evidence that (ANC-aligned) self-defence units are responsible for this outbreak.

"There are a lot of Umkhonto we Sizwe people who have been pulled into the

area, but not enough discipline to control them. We cannot say what exactly is responsible for this weekend's outbreak, but violence at this time is expected."

Lloyd Vogelmann, director of Centre for Study of Violence and Reconciliation at Wits:

"In any country in the world, the process towards an election inevitably leads to increased tensions. But in South Africa we do not just have that tension, we have certain parties who are reluctant about the election date because an election signals a significant reduction in power for them. We do not have the institutionalised mechanisms necessary for people to express their differences on a non-violent platform."



Election date a morale-booster — but still no clarity on what kind of government

# At last, the talks bring results

**W**IDESPREAD excitement has greeted the formal adoption by the Negotiating Forum of April 27 next year as the date for the country's first all-inclusive election. The reaction is understandable.

Multiparty negotiations have been going on since December 1991, and bilateral talks between the Government and the African National Congress (ANC) since May 1990, when the two groups discovered that neither side — to use ANC official Toabob Mbeki's phrase — "had horns". Throughout his period negotiators have had precious little to show for their efforts. Instead, a miscellany of factors conspired to make their task difficult.

Violence continued to sweep through the country and ravage anguished impoverished communities, the economy showed no real improvement, unemployment soared and the crime rate skyrocketed. Although a few middle-class blacks — including those in the leadership of the ANC — took advantage of the changes and

moved to formerly whites-only suburbs, the overwhelming majority of blacks remained at the lowest rung of the social ladder. For some the situation even worsened.

Negotiations, and the individual interlocutors within the cosy confines of the World Trade Centre, began to be viewed with a degree of scepticism in certain quarters. People became impatient with the snail's pace of negotiations, and dissenting voices within the ANC began to be heard — questioning both the wisdom of remaining within a process which did not deliver, and some of the numerous concessions the organisation was making.

Viewed against this background, the declaration adopted by the Negotiating Council on May 7 — less than a month after popular ANC and South African Communist Party leader Chris Han's assassination — was an important morale-booster. The negotiators were finally sending a strong message to South Africans that they were going somewhere, and that the process of negotia-

By  
Kazer  
Nyatsumba



tions would not go on endlessly after all.

Now that the date has finally been formally set for April 27 next year — despite vociferous objections from a handful of parties which publicly profess to want democracy but privately fear it — long-suffering South Africans can be forgiven for being a touch excited. Finally they, as opposed to the politicians, will get a chance to indicate their preferences.

But apart from the fact that we now know with some certainty when that watershed election will be held, it is questionable whether there is all that much to be excited about in the short term. Agreements reached in negotiations last week suggest strongly that the election will be more for a government of national unity with a five-year life-span, than for the much-vaunted and argued about

constituent assembly.

As the name suggests, the function of an elected constituent assembly or constitution-making body is to write a constitution. But the Constituent Assembly (CA) to be elected next year will be effectively bound and lettered by the interim constitution to be agreed upon within the next two weeks at the multiparty talks, as well as a host of "constitutional principles".

It is no secret that the Government wants the interim constitution to be as close as possible to the final document to be produced by the CA.

The Inkatha Freedom Party and its fellow conservative allies in the Concerned South Africans Group, on the other hand, are unambiguous about the fact that they want the unelected Negotiating Council to write the constitution.

If, as the agreements reached in negotiations so far suggest, the interim constitution will not differ much from the final one, the powers and functions of regional governments will be determined by the council, and the delimita-

tion of those regions will be done by the council, then the question arises: why elect a constituent assembly?

Agreements reached say quite specifically that the constitutional principles will be binding on the CA. The CA will have very little room within which to manoeuvre, and will have to operate within the parameters of agreements fashioned at the World Trade Centre.

This leaves the CA vulnerable to being taken to court by some disgruntled party which might later feel that the body of elected representatives has gone beyond its scope of competence on some issues.

What we are heading for is a federal system — the Government has always insisted on "strong regional government" — whose nuts and bolts will have been finalised at Kempton Park. Unlike the IFP, the Government knew that one could call something by another name and still get it.

Although elections for a CA will be held next year, it can be argued that the Government and the IFP

— and not the ANC — have scored a major victory. The CA to be elected could be a toothless dog redundant soon after its first sitting.

What next year's election will do, then, will be to separate "the men from the boys", as it were, and once and for all put many insignificant but big talking parties in their place. Apart from the very small parties, which will disappear, one can imagine groups like the IFP and the Conservative Party, presently chief proponents of "constructive filibustering" in negotiations, emerging from the election with far less clout than they enjoy at the moment.

It would be more honest to say the April 27 election is going to be for a government of national unity rather than for a constituent assembly, for that is what recent developments in negotiations suggest.

That would further explain the understanding between the Government and the ANC that the CA will not dissolve once the constitution has been written, but will continue as a government of national unity. □



## Monitors still not insured

By Helen Grange

Insurance cover has still not been secured for peace monitors, who are again facing extreme danger with the eruption of violence this week in the East Rand townships.

A spokesman for the National Peace Secretariat said quotations had been received from various insurance companies. These would be discussed at a meeting on July 13.

Three peace monitors have sustained minor injuries this year.

A Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat source said monitors were currently facing great danger in Tokoza and Katlehong.

In one incident a man was shot (pictured on The Star's front page yesterday) in front of peace monitors, who took the bleeding man in their car to hospital.



## No-go for no-go areas

**T**HE latest spasm of awful brutality in the East Rand townships of Tokoza and Katlehong is delivering the clearest possible warning as we approach our first democratic election. Massacres of this magnitude, of which there have been so many, have the potential to wreck any negotiated settlement.

Coming barely a month after another round of bloodletting which claimed some 70 lives in the same area, the latest bloodshed is not an aberration: it mirrors what happens daily on a smaller scale in many townships of Natal and the Vaal Triangle. Besides being a human tragedy of epic proportions, the violence — and the apparent inability of the security forces and political leaders to end it — casts doubt upon the possibility of holding free and fair elections in April next year. This might be the very purpose of some of those involved, but that does not make the portents any less serious.

Insidiously, the killings have turned the affected townships into "no-go" areas, where free political activity has become impossible. The security forces have proved unequal to the task of re-establishing law and order: on Monday afternoon *The Star* — which had a team of reporters in the troubled townships — warned of the high probability of more deaths overnight, and the police said they were doing their best. It was not good enough, as yesterday morning's body count demonstrated.

Stopping the violence is not, of course, the sole responsibility of the security forces. Political leaders, particularly Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whose followers are at war with one another, are not doing their share either. At their meeting last month, the two leaders promised to work together to stem the violence by, among other things, holding joint rallies in strife-torn areas. Many weeks — and deaths — later, we see no evidence of a new commitment to saving lives.

It is also high time that all the signatories to the National Peace Accord met again urgently to review its effectiveness.



## Troubled night's sleep to a lullaby of gunfire

By Peter Davies

The Palm Ridge Community Hall will be filled with sleeping bodies again tonight, just like it was last night and will be every night until the East Rand carnage is curbed.

As darkness thickens, mothers and small children will huddle together on the hall floor, listening to gunfire crackle that, for all they know, signals the death of a loved one in Katlehong.

Many have abandoned all possessions in favour of survival.

Last night more than 200

refugees from the war-torn East Rand — mostly women and young children — turned up at the Palm Ridge sanctuary just beyond Katlehong's confines.

They can shelter in the hall thanks to the Palm Ridge crisis committee, whose negotiations led the Germiston City Council to offer the hall and adjoining toilet facilities to those fleeing the war-zone.

Cash and food donations from local Indian businessmen and welfare organisations enable refugees to enjoy two meals a day.



# Mandela slates violence

CHICAGO — African National Congress president Nelson Mandela yesterday denounced the latest round of violence in South Africa as the work of anti-democratic forces.

"A very few hours ago, there was a very bad breakdown of law and order," Mr Mandela told an audience of Chicago religious leaders and supporters.

Nationwide, more than 125 Blacks have died since Friday, when negotiators set April 27, 1994, as the date for South Africa's first all-races elections.

"This carnage, this massacre, is intended to divert the attention of the people from that date —

from that election," Mr Mandela said during his appearance, where he reportedly raised \$160 000 (R528 000) for the ANC.

Mr Mandela named no specific parties in his Chicago speech, but he warned that: "There are some Black leaders who come to political meetings armed to the teeth. They are working in league with sinister forces."

Mr Mandela appealed to friends inside and outside South Africa to make sure the elections were held as scheduled.

"South Africa belongs to all its people — Black and White," he said. He

maintained that the ANC was the only political organisation that was fighting for national unity.

The rally at the Palmer House Hotel was attended by leaders of Chicago's Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish, Muslim and Sikh communities, many of whom presented cheques for as much as \$10 000 (R33 000) to the ANC for its pre-election political education drive.

Earlier yesterday, Chicago Mayor Richard M Daley gave Mr Mandela the key to the city. — Sapa-AP



Combined operation by IFP and ANC

# Hands join in bid to curb violence

By Bronwyn Wilkinson  
and Helen Grange

Amid desperate moves to end the carnage raging in the East Rand townships of Katlehong and Tokoza since Friday, the ANC and IFP have agreed to take part in a joint operation to monitor the violence.

The control centre, which will also involve peace structures and security forces, was expected to be in operation today.

Police reported that since the warring parties agreed yesterday to take part in the joint operation, the bloodshed which has claimed at least 73 lives in four days seemed to have eased, if only slightly.

But gunfire was reported last night and two people were found shot dead this morning and another two had been burnt to death.

As dawn broke over Katlehong residents tried to get their lives back to normal, cleaning up the streets and getting to work despite the fact that transport services have been decimated by the four days of bloodletting.

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa was to visit the area later today.

Wits/Vaal Peace Secretariat director Peter Harris said the ANC wanted the centre — to be based at Natalspruit Hospital — set up immediately. The IFP and security forces have also notified the secretariat of their support.

SAP spokesman Captain Wikus Weber said the joint operation centre would be manned by security forces, representatives of the warring parties and peace structures.

WVPS co-ordinator Thami Mogomale said he hoped to have the centre up and running at the hospital this afternoon.

The peace breakthrough came after local peace committees from the East Rand failed to come to a constructive solution to the violence yesterday. They were meeting again today.

Despite the peace breakthrough, representatives continued to blame each other for the violence of the past few days.

## PAC plan

The IFP Transvaal organiser accused ANC supporters of targeting Zulu-speakers and IFP members, but called for a meeting of the leaders of all warring parties as a peace move.

The ANC alleged in a statement that hostel-dwellers were attacking township residents.

The PAC also announced yesterday that it would meet today to draw up a plan to end the war in East Rand townships.

In continuing violence yesterday, police recovered the bodies of 44 people killed since 6 pm on Monday.

Peace monitors said the situation yesterday was "quiet but tense" — but they expected increased violence

during the night.

About 30 peace monitors were operating in the two townships under dangerous conditions, a Peace Secretariat source said. A group of United Nations observers came under heavy AK-47 fire yesterday.

Acting SAP commissioner Lieutenant-General LPE Malan said yesterday that additional SAP and SADF troops had been called into Katlehong and Tokoza.

Responding to charges by residents that police left the area at dusk only to return at dawn to recover bodies, SAP spokesman Colonel Johan Mostert said the SAP was doing "all we can" to patrol under extremely tense conditions.

Police reported last night that at least 69 people had been killed in East Rand townships since Friday.

Weber said it was difficult to establish the exact time of the deaths or to establish exactly how the people had died.

Residents throughout Katlehong and Tokoza were streaming out of their homes yesterday to find safety at the Natalspruit Hospital and the nearby Indian area of Palm Ridge.

There was no sound of gunfire yesterday. Monitors reported that killers seemed to have swapped guns for spears and axes to avoid attracting police with the sound of gunfire.

Few taxis were operating and several businesses on the East Rand said hardly any of their employees were at work.



The Star

1-4-93

NEWS

# 'MI plot to install homeland dictators'

By Peter Fabricius  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Democratic Party claims it has been leaked secret information about a Military Intelligence (MI) plot to establish dictators in the homelands to counter the ANC.

DP Umhlanaga MP Kobus Jordaan told Parliament during the Budget vote last night that Inkatha Freedom Party official Walter Felgate and Bophuthatswana Cabinet Minister Rowan Cronje were key elements in a bid to sabotage negotiations.

Felgate's task was to sway IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Cronje's was to do the same for Ciskei leader Lennox Sebe and Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope.

According to the documents, Felgate succeeded with Buthelezi. Cronje failed with Sebe but was successful with Mangope.

Jordaan said his information was based on documentation leaked to him in September 1990, but some of it had been corroborated by further leaks last November.

He believed those behind the strategy were still fighting democracy "with might and main".

He also named former MI chief General Tienie Groenewald as a kingpin of the strategy. Jordaan — a former Government official intimately involved with negotiations — said that during September 1990 he had received from unknown sources a comprehensive intelligence packet with information on various covert operations.

Certain leaders — Kangwane chief Enos Mabuza and Ciskei

chief Lennox Sebe — were identified as "problem children".

Other aspects were:

- IFP members were trained in Caprivi and Israel. Jordaan said the SA Defence Force had subsequently told him these were Zulus and not IFP members.

- IFP constitutional adviser Albert Blaustein had also largely drafted the constitutional proposals of John Gogotya's FIDA.

- The funds for the campaign came from MI.

The overall approach was that democracy could not work in South Africa and that several dictators must be established to stand against the ANC.

Jordaan said he accepted President de Klerk's assurances in Parliament that he knew nothing about this plan but expressed doubt that Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel "fully shared the State President's sentiments".