

# Deaths a compelling reason for peace, says Mandela

THE death of more than 100 people in the past week is a compelling reason for a planned national peace accord to succeed, says the president of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"Peace is not merely signatures on paper, but active and consistent commitment to practise political tolerance, to stand for peace in word and deed," he said yesterday.

"All citizens, of whatever political persuasion, have the right to be protected.

"The signing of the peace accord, this public pledge to individually and collectively work for peace, places a moral authority and obligation on all the signatories."

Mr Mandela said the ANC was committed to ensuring through the accord:

- Codes of conduct for all political organisations;
- Codes of conduct for the police and army;
- Immediate investigation of all acts of violence;
- A ban on all weapons of any kind at public gatherings and rallies;
- An end to secret funding as part of a process of destabilisation; and
- Effective monitoring and control, so no one remained above the law.

Also yesterday, the Minister of Law and Order Minister Hennis Kriel, appealed to all leaders in South Africa to participate in the signing of the

peace accord in Johannesburg today.

Speaking at a passing-out parade at the Police College at Paarl, Mr Kriel said the time had come for leaders to see to it that their supporters understood that change could come only through negotiations in a peaceful environment.

Organisers of the National Peace Initiative said yesterday they were "very optimistic" about the outcome of the signing ceremony today despite the violence that continues to rage across the country and a few pre-convention hiccups this week.

The government, ANC, Inkatha Freedom Party "and at least 30 other organisations" are

expected to sign the accord at the conclusion of the all-day conference.

About 400 delegates and hordes of reporters and camera crews will gather at a city hotel early this morning. Security at the hotel has been increased, with security guards and electronic checks set up at all entrances since yesterday morning.

The government and the ANC this week reiterated their commitment to the accord, but the IFP's president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, caused a minor upset on Wednesday when he said he was pessimistic about the agreement's effectiveness.

However, he said later

that the IFP's involvement in the peace initiative was sincere, and after signing the accord, the party would "work on the ground" to overcome violence.

In a statement yesterday afternoon, he reaffirmed this position but said he was still a little sceptical.

"There are matters of ongoing concern which will require bilateral discussion between the IFP and the ANC alliance.

"The position of the IFP is that we will do everything in our power to maximise the prospects of the accord working.

"We intend to immediately and whole heartedly put into effect, from our side, all its provisions."

— Sapa.



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CITIZEN 14 SEPT. 1991

**ANC FEARS  
ATTACKS**

**MORE**

**Police step up**

**PWV patrols**





Armed soldiers frisk residents outside the Phola Park squatter camp yesterday as security forces sealed off the area when police conducted a house-to-house search. • See Page Four.

• Picture by Associated Press

POLICE have stepped up patrols in certain areas of the PWV after the ANC claimed yesterday to have received reports of planned attacks on buses, taxis and trains in some residential and industrial areas.

Police spokesman, Maj Dave Bruce, said the police had taken note of

the ANC allegation and had increased patrols in the areas concerned to curb possible attacks.

However, if the ANC had any information about impending attacks, it should talk to the police and not communicate it through the Press.

Maj Bruce said he hoped the information was authentic and that the police were not wasting

needed manpower by deploying extra men on a wild chase.

ANC spokesman, Mr Ronnie Mamoepa, alleged that 500 armed people had been bused into the Alexandra hostel to attack township residents.

Their information indicated violence would occur.

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## 2-day stayaway called

THE African National Congress yesterday called a two-day mass stayaway in the Transvaal next week to protest against continuing political violence.

The decision was reached in urgent talks between the ANC, Congress of South African Trade Unions and the

Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal on Thursday.

The meeting "resolved a call should be made to all our people in this region to embark on a two-

day stayaway — Monday and Tuesday — to protest against the continuing carnage and unwillingness of the State, some employers and various local authorities to take decisive action", ANC regional secretary, Amos Masondo, told a joint Press conference in Johannesburg.

"The meeting noted with concern that our offices continue to receive reports from various sources that more attacks will occur in the next four days."

Cast leader, Mr Sam Ntuli, said his organisation had dispatched a letter to Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel for an urgent meeting to discuss security measures to quell the unrest. — Sapa.



# Big SAP raid pleases Phola Park residents

**By Andrew Whitlock**  
RESIDENTS of the Phola Park squatter camp said they were pleased the SAP had carried out a search for weapons in the township during an early morning raid yesterday.

"We are tired of living in fear. There are a lot of people who want this violence to end," one resident said.

Other residents said they were willing to help the police if it meant weapons would be removed from the township and their lives would be safe.

Police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, Major Dave Bruce, said two AK-47s had been found in Phola Park and three arrests had been made.

Police would continue to take strong action to end the spiral of violence on the East Rand which had claimed the lives of 78 people and injured 115 since Sunday, said Major Bruce.

He said the operation had been a success but was unable to give details of further operations on the East Rand.

About 1 200 police-

men, supported by units of the SADF, sealed off Phola Park near Tokoza on the East Rand yesterday morning and police went from shack to shack searching for explosives, firearms and ammunition.

The operation ended at 9.30 am yesterday and the police convoy of Casspirs, minibuses and vans left the area.

Roadblocks were set up on the outskirts of Phola Park and Tokoza, and police continued to check vehicles going in and out

of the townships.

Maj Bruce said the police had a duty to protect the citizens of South Africa and the necessary steps would be taken to restore law and order.

"Residents in the townships are fed up with the senseless violence and we appealed to them to help us find the killers and troublemakers," he said.

The station commander of the Vosloorus police station, Captain W Pienaar, said he was confident that people would

start to come forward with information which could help the police to stop the violence.

He said that Thursday's bus massacre, in which four people died, and the attack at Pinkie's Restaurant in Mabasa Street, Vosloorus, in which two people were gunned down, had angered local residents.

"We are appealing to people to come forward with information," Capt Pienaar said.



One of the 1 200 policemen deployed in Phola Park relaxed after yesterday's early raid of the township. • Picture by Doug Lee



# Two hurt in Soweto blast

Citizen Reporter

A MAN and a woman were injured in an explosion in the Mshenguville squatter camp last night, and a man was shot dead at the Dube Hostel, apparently with an AK-47.

Mrs Elizabeth Tshabalala (47), and Mr Daniel Mgweni (53), were injured in the explosion at 8.45 pm and both were taken to the Baragwanath Hospital, the liaison officer for Soweto, Colonel Jac de Vries, said.

Mrs Tshabalala was seriously injured and Mr Mgweni superficially. Apparently the explosion went off inside the shack, which was badly damaged.

At 9.30 pm police on patrol near the Dube Hostel were fired on with what they believe was an AK-47. They returned fire with R5s and shotguns. There were no injuries in this incident, Col De Vries said.

Shortly afterwards a man was shot in the upper

leg and died at the hostel. Police were still searching for the weapon used in the two incidents.

In three shooting incidents which were not unrest related, two people were killed and three were injured.

At 8.10 pm Mr Piet Skosana (20), was shot

and killed at 19B Mafolo Village, and a 19-year-old man, known only as Sibusiso, was shot in the hip.

Police do not suspect foul play in the death of Mr Skosana. The second man is in the Baragwanath Hospital.

A man known only as "Star" was shot and killed and two men, known as Sipho and "Power", were injured in another shooting incident in a Zozo hut at the Bester Homes in Dobsonville.

Col De Vries said the injured were in the Leratong Hospital.



14 Sept. 1991

# ANC 'won't object' to lifting of some SA sanctions

NEW DELHI. — Representatives of the African National Congress yesterday made it clear they would not object to the lifting of bans on sports and cultural events and on people-to-people contacts.

The ANC representatives, who spoke on condition they were not identified, briefed the Foreign Ministers of nine Commonwealth nations who began a two-day meeting in New Delhi yesterday to consider easing sanctions to encourage South Africa's gradual dismantling of apartheid.

Although the ANC delegation — led by executive committee member Mr Alfred Nzo — acknowledged that "much has happened in South Africa", they said "there is still a little way to go before the Commonwealth should remove all pressure", said one Commonwealth official.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Barbara McDougall, who led the meeting of former British colonies, urged an approach "that will give credit where it is due and sustain the pressure for further change".

The Commonwealth Committee of Foreign Ministers on Southern Africa is to draw up recommendations for a Commonwealth summit meeting next month in Zimbabwe.

The ANC representatives said the Commonwealth was seeking a balance between keeping up pressure on Pretoria and removing enough sanctions to encourage the changes under way.

"It's a dilemma for the ANC. It's a dilemma for all of us," said one official.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Emeka Anyaoku of Nigeria warned that the unrest sweeping through the townships could still derail multiracial democracy.

"It is the worst violence in the history of South Africa, and if allowed to continue for much longer would sow a legacy of bitterness . . . difficult to eradicate," Mr Anyaoku said.

The Commonwealth meeting comes a week after President F W de Klerk proposed a new constitutional model that would extend the vote to the 30 million Blacks of South Africa, while retaining effective veto rights for the 5 million Whites.

The ANC has rejected the plan.

Speakers at the opening session made no reference to Mr De Klerk's plan, and officials said it would not be the focus of the meeting.

Some countries, like the United States, and some international sports bodies already have lifted economic and other sanctions against South Africa.

But the Commonwealth countries voted last February to peg their sanctions to actual moves adopted by the South African Government rather than to its statements of intent.

The members of the committee are Canada, Australia, Guyana, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. — Sapa-AP.



# Zimbabwe and SA maize

I REFER to James Clarke's article "Platteland farming going to seed" (September 7),

I do not wish in any way to align myself with either the Transvaal or the Free State agricultural unions, nor do I wish to defend incompetence where it exists in the South African farming community.

There is always room for improvement, and I for one would always warmly welcome informed criticism.

I merely wish to try once again to address the Zimbabwe issue. James Clarke obviously

## Letters to the Editor

● Address your letters to *Saturday Star*, PO Box 1014, Johannesburg 2000.

did not read the letter columns in *The Star* following George Nicholas's article on the subject.

Those of us who did read the letters (of which there were a number, but perhaps the one from Mr Crawford von Abo, who farms in both countries, provided the most telling rebuttal)

thought that the ghost had finally been laid to rest.

But it was not to be!

The facts are straightforward:

First, the total rainfall is on average much higher in Zimbabwe, and, even more important, it is vastly more reliable.

For example, in the best maize growing areas of Zimbabwe, the probability of rainfall exceeds 80 percent at certain times of the year.

By comparison, in the best maize growing area of the Free State, there is no five-day period where the probability even exceeds 50 percent.

Second, relative to the total

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## farming unfairly compared

areas under production, irrigation is much more important in Zimbabwe than it is here.

Nearly all of Zimbabwe's wheat for example is grown under irrigation, and one would therefore expect their national average wheat yield to be very much greater than in South Africa.

The combination of favourable rainfall and more heat units means that the yield potential of most field crops is much higher in Zimbabwe (and for that matter in Zambia and Angola) than in South Africa.

To conclude, as James Clarke seems to do, that "Platteland

farming is going to seed" because our yields are lower than those in other countries is simply not valid.

What is true, however, is that too much land that would normally be classified as marginal even by South African standards was planted to maize in the 1970s and early 1980s: export prices were good, and it was Government policy at the time to encourage farmers to plant as much maize as possible.

A combination of factors has resulted in the area under maize falling by one-third over the past four years (a drastic change that seems to have gone

largely unnoticed in the media), and despite unfavourable years, average yields have in fact increased by 25 percent during the same period.

The down side, of course, is that we are now a maize importing country. In view of the low agricultural potential and in the absence of Government support for agriculture, it is to be expected that we will in fact become reliant on imports for many commodities in the near future. I presume George Nicholas and James Clarke would approve of this trend.

Anthony R Evans

Viljoenskroon



## Saturday Star

14 SEPT 1991

# Yes, we can work it out

OSCAR WILDE is an unlikely source of wisdom for us in these terrible and terrifying times. However, his maxim that "the value of an idea has nothing whatsoever to do with the sincerity of the man who expresses it" is wholly apposite regarding the signing today of South Africa's National Peace Accord.

Suspicion abounds as to the depth of real commitment among participants to the spirit of the deal.

There are those who believe Chief Buthelezi is in fact fomenting the violence in order to enhance his own political stature.

There are those who think President de Klerk is operating a "third force" with one hand, while pleading for peace on the other.

There are those who believe Mr Mandela won't dismantle Umkhonto we-Sizwe because he wants to use it to decimate Inkatha.

We must turn our attention away from these claims and counter-claims, and focus in, following Wilde, on the *ideas* contained in the agreement. In its draft form the National Peace Accord shows the potential to ensure that even if the participants' motives for participation are disingenuous, they can be forced to play the game.

The accord, thanks to the church and business leaders, provides for powerful monitoring bodies, involving neutral outsiders, and these could have a tremendous restraining effect.

In one important sense, what is most extraordinary in this week of bloodshed is that the principles fashioned by the National Peace Initiative have actually survived, to the extent that the deal seems likely still to be signed.

We must not be talked into believing that these are principles that belong to the politicians, or which are subject to their mood swings. They are the public's principles, because the public's peace and security is at stake — and the public can play a role in ensuring that they are adhered to.

It requires from all of us a simple moral — and vocal — commitment to the ideas enshrined in the accord, and a commensurate level of outrage if any of the participants shy away from them.

That is called people power. Ask Boris Yeltsin.



Sibenik  
Split

MONTENEGRO

But Croatian officials asserted that while the diplomats scheduled deliber-

Croatian forces were battered today on virtually all fronts, press accounts

And in Kostajnica, a city on the tier with neighboring Bosnia, about officers and military units and surrenders, staining several by Serbian guerrillas and by army art

THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1991

Serbs were said to be in Split, Sibenik and Be

Minister, Luka Bečić, told a news conference that the eastern frontier, mortar and tank fire.

# 'Third Force' Linked to Black Factional Strife in South Africa

By KENNETH B. NOBLE

Special to The New York Times

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 13 — With the most important peace conference in the recent history of South Africa scheduled for Saturday, one issue is dominating preliminary talks among delegates: whether a pro-apartheid "third force" is orchestrating the factional violence among blacks.

Renewed fighting broke out overnight, when four people were killed in shooting attacks in Vosloorus and Thekane, black townships south and east of Johannesburg. The dead included two municipal policemen.

And shortly before dawn, hundreds of police officers and soldiers raided the Phola Park squatter settlement and seized a number of weapons, including AK-47 assault rifles and several dozen clubs, spears and knives. The camp is outside Thokoza, the township where gunmen opened fire on a march by supporters of the Inkatha Freedom Party on Sunday, setting off a week of unrest in which more than a 120 people have been killed.

The most recent killings and the Pholo Park raid come on the eve of a meeting here between leaders of the African National Congress, Inkatha, and the Pretoria Government, which are to sign a peace accord in hopes of ending the violence that has long afflicted the black townships.

## Indiscriminate Attacks

But the spiraling round of violence this week is different in one significant way: Senior leaders of the two main black opposition groups have not accused each other, as they often have done in the past, of fomenting the violence.

So far, at least 30 commuters have been killed and scores wounded in attacks on trains, bus and railway stations, and in virtually every case the attacks have been carried out without regard for the identity of the victims.

In the past, the township fighting has often been described as struggles between the Congress and Inkatha for local political control, with undertones of ethnic warfare between Zulus and Xhosas.

But the violent incidents this week have been so indiscriminate and repeated themselves in such disparate areas as to prompt suspicions that they are not fundamentally being driven by longstanding antagonisms between the Zulu-dominated Inkatha and the African National Congress.

## Opposition groups blame white far-rightists.

covert links between Inkatha and the Pretoria Government, said that what had ostensibly happened — that African National Congress supporters had attacked Inkatha — was "extremely implausible."

The newspaper said an "invisible hand" was behind this week's violence and was "able to turn it on and off like a tap."

Many blacks and some liberal whites take outside involvement for granted because of the past record of intelligence agencies. In fighting in Rhodesia in the 1970's, soldiers in an elite unit called the Selous scouts often blackened their faces when they attacked camps of the nationalist guerrillas. Some of them later enlisted in the South African security forces.

The fear this time, moreover, is that white right-wingers may be paying black mercenaries to sow dissension among other blacks. In the meantime, allegations of police complicity have been angrily denied by Government officials, including President de Klerk, who has said there was no evidence for such assertions.

## Derailing Peace Talks

Rather, senior members of the main opposition groups say privately that the attacks are being directed by white far-rightists, predominately Afrikaners, descendants of the Dutch and French Huguenot settlers who landed on the southern tip of Africa more than three centuries ago. The more conservative elements of this group have been angrily and vociferously opposed to efforts by President F. W. de Klerk to dismantle apartheid.

"I don't think one can say conclusively who is behind the attacks," said Saki Macozoma, a spokesman for the congress. "But one can hazard a guess that the motive quite clearly is to derail the convention on Saturday. Unlike last year, where you had big groups of hostel dwellers being attacked by the community, or vice versa, the nature of the violence this time is from isolated elements or small groups attacking people."

Concrete evidence of the so-called "third force" instigating trouble between the African National Congress and Inkatha has yet to be made public. But today, The Weekly Mail, a newspaper that broke the original story about



In an effort to stem factional violence, South African soldiers and police officers raided the Phola Park squatter settlement near Thokoza township and seized a variety of weapons including assault rifles. Soldiers, in foreground, kept watch from a trench after the camp was sealed off.

Associated Press



## WORLD NEWS

# Pact will not work: Inkatha

By KATHLEEN BARNES in Soweto

AS violence continued to tear at Johannesburg's townships yesterday, the head of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said he doubted the peace agreement to be signed today would be effective.

The death toll from this week's carnage reached more than 120.

"I don't see why it should work," Chief Buthelezi said. "I don't think it will filter down to the grass-roots level, because the way people are fighting down there in the grass roots, that is where the violence is, where they are fighting, where they are killing each other."

The Zulu chief clearly does not subscribe to the portion of the peace agreement which prohibits

the signatories from publicly criticising their rivals. He accused the African National Congress of hypocrisy in signing the agreement while it had not adhered to the terms of a previous accord signed on January 29.

ANC sources said they were still publicly committed to the agreement, but privately expressed many of the same doubts as Chief Buthelezi.

"It all seems rather hollow in view of this appalling violence," said one ANC leader.

The President of South Africa, Mr De Klerk, said he was considering unexplained "further steps" to contain the violence.

Several formerly peaceful townships have already been declared unrest areas, which gives police and defence forces more latitude

in searching homes and detaining suspects.

At dawn on Friday, hundreds of troops descended on the Phola Park squatter area on the outskirts of Tokoza township and made a house-to-house search for weapons and explosives.

Journalists who are veterans of

### Co-operated with police

covering township violence say the recent wave is far more frightening than the past upheavals.

Kevin Carter, who has covered the townships for the Weekly Mail for eight years, predicted "a new war on a scale as yet unheard

of". Yesterday, Carter wrote his personal feelings.

"Traditional weapons, largely pangas (machetes), spears and axes are still commonly carried, but the rifle and the gun, evident as never before, could mean that thousands instead of hundreds could die if the situation explodes," he said.

Carter said he agreed with one frightened resident of a squatter area whom he interviewed - "a big, big fight is still to come".

The Weekly Mail published its theory that a "vicious conspiracy" lit the match that started the brushfire of violence across Johannesburg townships on Sunday.

The Weekly Mail concluded that neither the ANC nor Inkatha was responsible for Sunday's attack

on Inkatha members marching to a rally in Tokoza.

The paper, pointing the finger at government security forces determined to denigrate the peace agreement, said the attack was "perpetrated by three highly trained gunmen".

Local residents had been so appalled by the attack that they uncharacteristically co-operated with police.

Meanwhile, two of three right-wingers who ended their hunger strike early this week have been released from a Pretoria hospital.

A medical report said that while the three members of the Orde Boerevolk (Order of the Boer People) had lost considerable weight and had suffered some kidney and liver damage, their lives had never been in danger.

The Ambahan 12.9.91



## WORLD NEWS

# Peace doubtful: Buthelezi

Johannesburg, Friday

The South African Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday that he doubted whether a crucial peace pact he is due to sign tomorrow with the Government and the African National Congress would work.

"I don't think (it will) filter down to a grassroot level," said Chief Buthelezi, president of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party and the main rival of the ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela.

"I don't see any reason why this accord should work when the accord that we worked out in January with the ANC did not work," he said in an interview that was issued to news organisations today.

Chief Buthelezi accused the ANC of hypocrisy in agreeing to sign the latest accord aimed at ending a year of violence between Inkatha and the ANC which has cost 3000 lives.

The warring organisations, signatories to a peace accord on 29 January that fell apart within weeks, are due to sign a multilateral peace agreement with the Government and other political and labor groups in Johannesburg tomorrow.



Chief Buthelezi: "I want to be part of the peace process."

"I'm not signing because I believe it's going to work out, but if some people want it ... then I want to be part of that if that's part of the peace process," Chief Buthelezi said.

The President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, said he would "leave no stone unturned" to end the township violence. "Further strong steps will have to be taken if necessary."

The agreement sets up an elaborate

mechanism to monitor and quell political violence and forbids signatories from insulting each other or speaking in any way likely to incite violence.

Four more blacks were killed today and police said they had been attacked as they tried to quell a five-day surge in violence in which at least 104 people have died.

Inkatha's national chairman, Mr Frank Mdlalose, said on Tuesday that "evil forces" were out to "slaughter and massacre" Inkatha members. While he did not name the ANC, he hinted strongly that its members were prime suspects.

Mr Mdlalose also admitted that the question of the use by Inkatha members of so-called cultural weapons, spears, fighting sticks and battle-axes, was proving to be a sticking point in the accord to be signed tomorrow.

Under the draft agreement completed on 14 August, the carrying of cultural weapons was banned outright but, according to news reports, the clause has since been drastically modified at the insistence of Chief Buthelezi.

The ANC, which believes the carrying of weapons at public rallies is contributing to the violence,

is known to be vehemently opposed to the modifications.

In Vosloorus township 30 kilometres east of Johannesburg today, a man whom a bus driver turned away because he had failed to produce a ticket pulled an AK-47 assault rifle from beneath his jacket and killed four passengers in a burst of gunfire, police said. The man, who was reported to be emotionless, then fled in a vehicle which had been trailing the bus.

Police said five commuters were injured early yesterday when they were thrown from a Johannesburg-bound train, police spokesman Colonel Frans Malherbe said.

But he said that the level of the violence had decreased thanks to the deployment of hundreds of police and military units in the affected areas.

In Soweto, a sniper critically wounded a soldier investigating a bomb blast last night.

● Two white extremists were convicted on seven counts of murder and 27 of attempted murder today for attacking black bus commuters using machineguns in Durban last October. They will be sentenced at a later date.

— Reuter-AFP



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## THE CITIZEN COMMENT

14 Sept. 1991

### Another blow

STRANGE, isn't it?

Everybody is so cowed, or so submissive, that it needs only one athletics body to stand out against unity and the plan for the African Unity Games, heralding the return of our athletes to international competition, is cancelled.

The radical, mainly Black South African Amateur Athletics Board (SAAAB) walked out of a unity meeting last weekend, saying that South Africa should resume international competition only when the last vestiges of apartheid, including segregated schooling, have been eradicated.

If that is to be the bottom line, it will take some years before athletes are back in international competition.

The ANC wants athletic bodies to try again to achieve real unity. Yet in the same breath it says it will not allow SAAAB to torpedo South Africa's return to the world arena and is prepared to act without it.

"We will do everything to bring them on board, but if they continue to decline, then they don't want to be a part of the future and that's that," said the ANC's Steve Tshwete.

Unity without SAAAB was possible, another ANC spokesman, the Rev Arnold Stofile, added.

We wish they would all stop this cant.

Mr Stofile, who is vice-president of the ANC-affiliated National and Olympic Sports Congress, made it clear before the meeting that NOSC might itself torpedo the African Unity Games.

The White sports administrators were rushing arrangements for the return to world competition, he said.

"They must stop this pushing and shoving as a matter of urgency."

The games would not go ahead until Black and White athletes were fully united.

We put it another way: The games would not go ahead because the ANC, for its own reasons, has decided that they should not take place at this point.

For one thing, sanctions must continue — and athletes from Africa, by competing here, would confirm sanctions were no longer binding.



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For another, the sports moratorium must continue — and the ANC deems it premature to lift the moratorium for athletes.

And the third reason is that the ANC wants to make the decisions, without overseas sports administrators interfering.

The upshot is that the South African athletics authorities have decided to cancel the African Unity Games and, as a result, the International Amateur Athletic Federation has announced it has shelved the event.

South African athletes must be wondering why they should be tripped up so often on their way back to international competition.

First, there was the refusal by the South African Amateur Athletic Association of the IAAF's invitation to compete in the world field and track championships in Tokyo.

Then came the chance to compete against Africa's best in Dakar, Senegal, and at the Herman Immelman Stadium in Germiston.

But again they have been denied a golden opportunity to test their mettle against athletes from other countries.

Now a new Unity Forum, consisting of the three rival groups and the committee of athletes, is being formed in an effort to achieve unity in time for next year's Barcelona Olympics.

We guess the ANC will give the nod for our participation at Barcelona, since it would be condemned if it blocked South African participation.

Meanwhile, the sports moratorium will continue, with the ANC giving the nod for international competition only to those it considers deserving of its approval.

Our sportsmen and women are being kicked around in a game of political football, in which the ANC is the selector and the ANC sets the rules.

It's time sportsmen and women said: Enough is enough. We will play to the only acceptable rules we know — and they are the rules of the sports in which we take part.

The sports dictators should let them get on with it.

14 Sep 1991



**SOUTH** Africa's hopes for an end to surging political violence will be raised today when major political parties and related organisations will sign, or witness the signature of, a peace accord in Johannesburg.

The document, the product of months of careful and sensitive negotiations, will provide the country with a unique and historic political event at which the National Party government and the formerly exiled liberation movements will all be present.

The crucial National Peace Accord is expected to be signed by all main players, despite last-minute hitches and the violence still sweeping the Reef.

The convenors of the National Peace Initiative (NPI) were sure yesterday that the Government, the African National Congress, Inkatha Freedom Party "and at least 30 other organisations" would sign the accord.

About 400 delegates will descend on a luxury city centre hotel to discuss the accord and sign it.

The significance of the event is underlined by the unusual decision to televise the entire day's proceedings live on SABC-TV.

Government, IFP and ANC sources said last night that a compromise had been agreed to yesterday on the problematic cultural weapons issue, which would allow all three organisations to sign the whole accord.

#### **Fears**

Earlier there were fears that significant provisions dealing with the carrying of arms might have to be left out of the accord and dealt with later, undermining its effectiveness.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi caused a last-minute scare when he was reported on SABC news last night as saying that he would come to

● TO PAGE 2

# SA hopes pinned on peace accord

Saturday Stars

14 SEPT. 1991

Major players to sign despite violence



## Peace pact

● FROM PAGE 1.

the peace summit in Johannesburg today but would not necessarily sign the accord.

But it was learnt last night that Chief Buthelezi had made the statement early yesterday, before seeing the compromise worked out by the NPI negotiators. Later he, President de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela gave their approval to the changes.

Head of the IFP negotiating team Walter Felgate said last night that "the IFP will sign the whole accord today". And fellow IFP negotiator Suzanne Vos said yesterday her organisation would do all in its power to make the accord work.

Senior government sources also confirmed that they would sign the accord, as did Mr Mandela in a strong statement.

"The death of over 100 people in the past week, a high point in a continuing wave of violence, is an even more compelling reason for the accord to be signed and adhered to in both letter and spirit," he said.

Although the Pan Africanist Congress and Azapo have declined to join the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party in becoming co-signatories to the accord, they have pledged their support for the NPI and will demonstrate it by their presence.

The signatories will include all the parliamentary politi-

cal parties, barring the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party, and the other extra-parliamentary rightwing Afrikaner-based parties and organisations, such as the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Herstigte Nasionale Party and Volksstaatparty.

Dr Treurnicht last night used the opening of the CP's Transvaal congress to attack the accord, describing it as the first step towards handing over power to the ANC and the South African Communist Party.

Addressing a packed Pretoria City Hall, Dr Treurnicht said the peace accord would be "an important step" in giving control of the security forces to the ANC, SACP and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

The proposed peace accord had as its basis the commitment to a unitary state for South Africa, which the CP rejected.

"This makes it even more important that right-wing groups should mobilise and work so that we can take over power," he said to rousing applause.

The accord will be signed after a week of almost unprecedented mass killings with the scope and character of a deliberate campaign to wreck the peace initiative.

Although this did not happen, the violence considerably dampened a hopeful process cited by political leaders as an example of how the next phase, the constitutional debate, can be managed.



# Can peace pact survive terror?

BLOODIED Thokoza posed the question this week: How long can "peace" hold up among ordinary people when they are subjected to repeated attacks of faceless terror?

The answer has a direct bearing on the National Peace Accord, to be signed today. The accord, with its pyramid of national, regional and local dispute resolution committees, rests largely on the idea that the rank-and-file of political groups play a vital role in countering violence.

When gunmen killed 23 marchers of the Inkatha Freedom Party in Thokoza on Sunday, the horror of earlier conflict in the area was resurrected. Twice last year the community waged war on itself. The Phola Park shack settlement was sacked and nearby hostels virtually torn apart.

With each new terrorist attack people held their breath: Was this the spark which would lead to another local civil war?

By the end of the week, the general conflagration had not happened. Many people were dead. But not at the hands of neighbours.

Had the Thokoza Peace Co-ordinating Committee, set up by local parties, residents' organisations, churches and industry in December, made some progress?

Prince Mhlambi, vice-president of the Phola Park Residents' Organisation, says Thokoza is not yet safe from a mini-civil war.

"We were having a normal residents' meeting in Phola Park when news of the attack came. There are so many rumours — the person who brought the message said the IFP was shooting people in the township."

Residents of the shack settlement grabbed weapons to de-

JO—ANNE COLLINGE

fend themselves. Some wanted to go into the township but were persuaded to await a report from a monitoring party.

"When we went out to monitor we found it was the IFP who were dead, who had been attacked," said Mr Mhlambi. The IFP contingent had been marching to a meeting of the Hostel Dwellers' Association when attacked.

The fact-finding was a vital part of the agreement reached by all members of the TPCC, said Mr Mhlambi. The various parties were to make immediate attempts to communicate with each other if any attack ruptured the peace.

The TPCC members have also agreed to respect freedom of assembly. "So although people in Phola Park were a bit scared about the hostel dwellers' meeting, we persuaded them there wouldn't be any problems and some of our people were even going to attend their rally," said Mr Mhlambi.

TPCC representatives had slowly built up political tolerance in their constituencies and recently all parties had functioned without interference. The parties had also united to confront the crisis of service provision and payment in Thokoza. But in the present crisis the TPCC had fallen short.

"One of the major principles is that both parties should immediately meet to discuss and investigate the problem. We started trying on Monday to get such a meeting but we had no success."

Abraham Mzizi, secretary of the IFP's Thokoza branch, said that he "found it a bit soon to go to a meeting". IFP members were too angry to consider the option.

See Page 9.

# Judge's SA 'leanings' under fire

Hugh Robertson

WASHINGTON — For the second day on Friday, President George Bush's black conservative nominee for the Supreme Court, Judge Clarence Thomas, was quizzed about his relationship with South African lobbyists, while millions watched on TV.

So intense is the public interest in Judge Thomas's nomination hearings before the Senate judiciary committee that they are being broadcast live and continuously by four channels and are being given almost verbatim coverage by major newspapers across the land.

## Ratify

Black, women's and liberal organisations and academic lawyers have urged senators not to ratify the nomination. Rallies against him are being planned in many cities and full-page newspaper advertisements and lengthy TV commercials, for and against the judge, have appeared.

At Friday's hearings, Senator Paul Simon read out a report which appeared in the day's Newsday, contradicting evidence on South Africa given by Judge Thomas earlier in the week.

In his early testimony, Judge Thomas said he was not aware that a lobbyist, James "Jay" Parker, actually worked for the South African Government. He thought he merely represented the interests of certain "homelands".

Newsday, a New York daily, quoted an unnamed former aide

to Judge Thomas as saying the judge was, indeed, aware of Mr Parker's connections to Pretoria.

When the judge was chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the aide alleged, he actually delivered a 45-minute defence of Mr Parker's work on behalf of the South African Government, noting that "somebody has to represent South Africa", and arguing that if sanctions were imposed "blacks in South Africa would be the first to suffer".

Senator Simon asked Judge Thomas to respond. He said he did not recall the EEOC meeting and while he was aware of Mr Parker's trips to South Africa he did not realise he actually represented the Government.

Senator Simon then read statements contradicting a claim made earlier in the week by Judge Thomas that he had urged a leading Catholic college in Washington to divest its shares in companies that did business in South Africa.

The report said the meeting had proceeded without any such injunction from Judge Thomas.

After pointing out that some Senators had difficulty in reconciling Judge Thomas's claim to have urged the Catholic college to divest, and his expressed opposition to sanctions, Senator Simon invited him to respond. The judge reiterated his earlier statement that he had urged the trustees of the college to divest.

So far in the hearings, Judge Thomas's relationship with South African lobbyists and his views on the South African Government have been the only points on which his evidence has been questioned. — Foreign News Service.