

Major revision of mining policy

ANC move to restore confidence

■ BY SVEN LUNSCHÉ

The African National Congress has revised key aspects of its draft mining proposals as part of efforts to repair investor confidence, damaged by its policy "to seek the return of mineral rights to the democratic state".

This proposal, contained in the ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), was widely interpreted as a call to nationalise mineral rights and mining companies, but "has been completely misunderstood," says ANC mineral and energy department head, Paul Jourdan.

In an interview with the Financial Times, London, Jourdan said the ANC had no intention of expropriating or nationalising mineral rights or mining companies.

The party also had no plans to establish a State-run marketing bureau to fix the prices of local minerals for export.

The ANC's apparent policy reversal, which was also published in today's Finance Week, was well received by local investors.

The Johannesburg Stock Exchange's all-gold index, already buoyed by a firmer gold price, rose 55 points to 2012

IF more clarity is forthcoming it could well mean a significant return of foreign investors who had fled the JSE

"If more clarity on the ANC's position can be received it could well mean a return of foreign investors to the JSE. They have been selling mining shares en masse since the ANC first announced its proposals," a dealer said.

The local capital market was also active, although investors were awaiting further development on the political front, a gilt analyst said.

In the interview Jourdan committed the organisation to extensive consultation with mining houses, trade unions and foreign mining investors before changes to the industry would be implemented.

This commitment has been included as a proposal in the final draft of the RDP, while highly suspect export figures relating to the establishment of a minerals marketing bureau have been deleted from the

The revised draft also does not obligate mining companies to sell to local industries at export-parity prices. It encourages mines to sell at prices "which enhance the international competitiveness of the local industry".

But Jourdan insisted that mineral rights would eventually fall under State control over a long period of time using leases or taxes, as was the practice in highly successful mining economies, such as Australia and Canada.

"Reversion should be achieved without impairing the profitability and expansion of all mining companies' operations in South Africa," he said.

When first released three weeks ago the RDP's mining proposals, caused an outcry among local mining houses and concern among foreign investors, who dumped gold shares on the JSE in large amounts and generally reduced their holdings in local shares and gilts.

Clearly alarmed by the reaction, the ANC has been meeting with mining industry representatives to clarify its policies. A meeting today, organised by the Chamber of Mines, is expected to set guidelines for future consultations and a timetable for further talks.



On the march . . . Katlehong comrades head home after Nelson Mandela addressed them last night (above) and ISU members, soon to be withdrawn, keep watch (below).

PICTURES: KEN OOSTERBROEK



'Double ballot essential to poll'

■ BY SVEN LUNSCHÉ

The business sector has urged the ANC to drop its insistence on a single ballot paper for the April elections to break the log-jam in the current constitutional talks.

The SA Chamber of Business (Sacob) said yesterday that the failure of the latest round of talks would affect business and urged political parties to reach

maximum consensus on any further amendments to the Interim Constitution.

In particular, Sacob president Cedric Savage urged the ANC to change its position on a single ballot paper for the elections.

He was supported by Anglo American chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson, who commented: "A willingness by the major parties to return to their original

flexibility on this issue would renew pressure on the dissenting parties to take part in the forthcoming election."

Savage said a single ballot was "an unnecessary infringement of the fundamental right of voter choice".

ANC president Nelson Mandela repeated on Monday that the ANC was not prepared to consider a double ballot paper.

Kriel lashes out at Mandela

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
POLITICAL
CORRESPONDENT

Law and Order Minister
Hermus Kriel has directed one of the fiercest Government attacks yet on Nelson Mandela, accusing the ANC president of lying and heading an organisation responsible for "large-scale murder".

The attack came in response to Mandela's comment — made at a rally in Potchefstroom's Ika-

geng township on Monday — that the SAP was "part of the problem" of violence and crime.

Kriel said this was "not only a lie, but an insult to a police force which has lost hundreds of policemen in the fight against these evils".

He added that if Mandela's reported commitment to non-partisan and impartial policing "had been made much earlier, the lives of thousands of

civilians and policemen would not have been lost".

"Instead, Mr Mandela has apparently chosen to give ANC supporters free rein in their political intolerance and intimidation and in their large-scale murder of political opponents, while trying to shift the blame for this violence on the SAP."

Kriel, in a statement responding to Mandela's comments, firmly pinned

the blame for violence on the ANC, saying: "Violence in South Africa is largely a product of ANC political intolerance and a complete lack of control over its supporters."

NP leaders, and President de Klerk in particular, have to date been reluctant to deliver personal attacks on Mandela.

Kriel's outburst yesterday may signal a turning up of the election campaign heat.

TEC moves election one day forward

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The date for the beginning of South Africa's first democratic election has been moved forward by one day to Tuesday April 26.

Special votes, for South Africans abroad and for the disabled, will now be cast on April 26. Ordinary voting will take place on April 27 and 28.

Wednesday April 27 will now be a public holiday in-

stead of April 29 as originally decided.

"Under normal circumstances, Monday would be a better day for a holiday as far as production costs are concerned, but employers were also looking at the election with a high degree of sensitivity," a source in the South African Employers Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs told The Star.

"Election day is so important it outweighs all economic factors," he said.

This overtakes last week's decision by the Transitional Executive Council that the election would take place from April 27 to April 29, with special voting on April 27.

It was further decided yesterday that voting hours would be from 7 am to 7 pm and not 7 am to 9 pm as originally agreed.

TEC chairman Pravin Gordhan said the extra two hours could create problems, given the possible political climate in the country at the time.

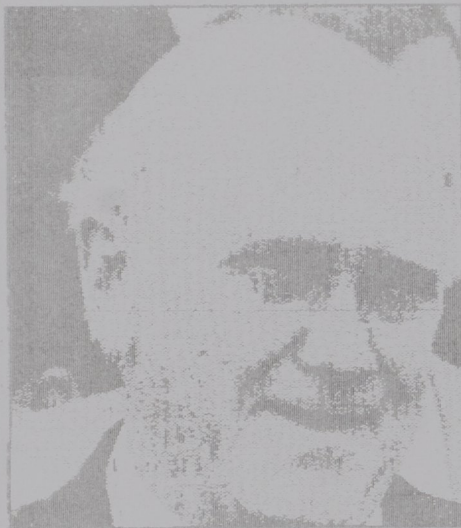
Yesterday's changes were made on the advice of the Independent Electoral Commission, which noted that much money had been spent to create awareness that April 27 would be the first day of the election proper.

The TEC also agreed on a R22 million State Election Fund, of which all parties contesting the election would be entitled to a share.

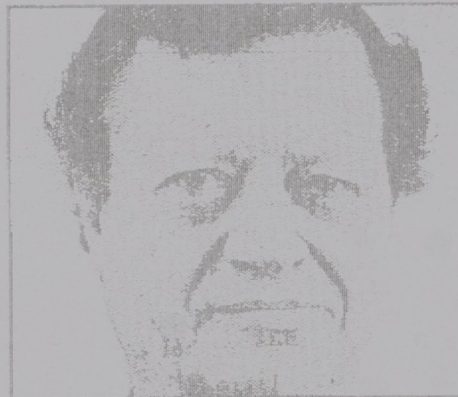
Gordhan said the President would proclaim the election today.

Big names in politics, business on NP list

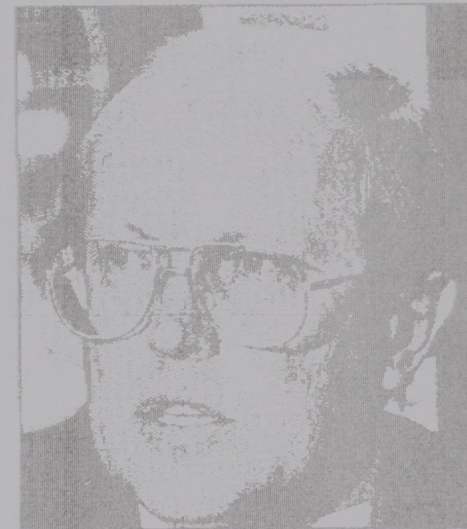
THE NP list of candidates for the national and regional legislative assemblies includes Cabinet Ministers and black business personalities



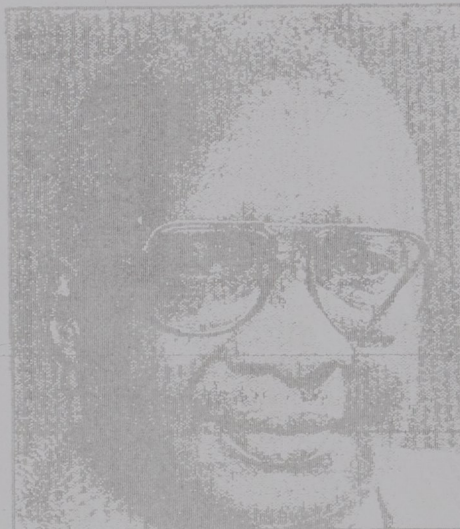
F W de Klerk



Derek Keys



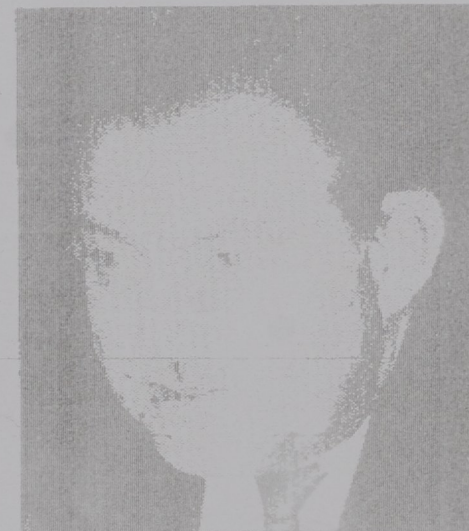
Olaus van Zyl



John Mavuso



Edward Kunene



Pik Botha

THE STAR, WEDD DAY 2 FEBRUARY 1994

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

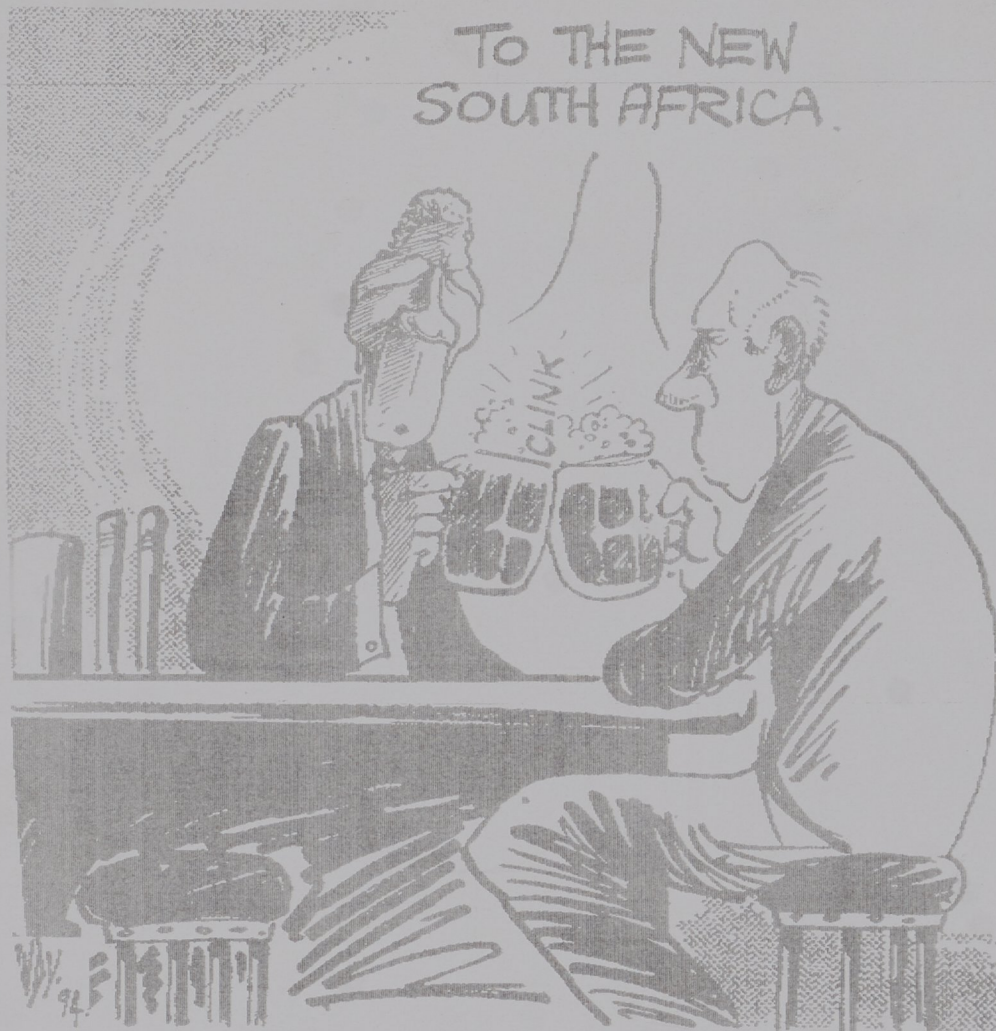
1. F.W. de Klerk
2. P.A. Botha
3. Roelf Meyer
4. Sam de Beer
5. Leon Wessels
6. Derek Keys
7. David Chuenyane
8. Jac Rabie
9. Dr Piet Welgemoed
10. Dr Theo Alant
11. Fanius Schoeman
12. Ike Bikitsha
13. Sheila Camerer
14. Dr Boy Geldenhuys
15. Marthinus van Schalkwyk
16. Nana Masangu
17. Desmond Padiachey
18. Roelie Groenewald
19. Dr Tersia King
20. Dirk Bakker
21. Gen Oosthuizen
22. Piet Coetzer
23. Dr Theuns Appelgryn
24. Rev Macfarlane Phenetti
25. Tony Reeves
26. Dr Kobus Gous
27. Naas Botha
28. Kevin de Villiers
29. Dr Dries Oosthuizen
30. Clement Abrahams
31. Gustaaf du Toit
32. Eva Ngcobondwane
33. Ram Pillay Sakalingum
34. Abou Kahn
35. Maggie Ratsoma
36. Papa Mogale
37. Joshua Nxumalo
38. Wally Labuschagne
39. Lois Geldenhuys
40. Gerard Hattingh
41. Albin Moathlodi
42. Sydnea Kock
43. Ady Mahomed Jajbhay
44. Hanlie van Niekerk
45. Frans Sekwele
46. Magda van Bijl
47. Makana du Toit
48. Petrina Theunis
49. Dr Johan Vilonel
50. Corrie Oberholzer
51. J.J. Hlahasoane
52. Daryl Swanepoel
53. A.J. Nel
54. Tjaart Kruger
55. Faan Molte
56. Hennie van der Walt
57. Mohammed Abdool
58. Vronde Banda
59. Koos Steyn

60. Pieter Smith
61. Mogale Mosebi
62. Mohamed Ally
63. Ronnie Orstong
64. Satar Akoo
65. Joe Moabi
66. Joan Hunter
67. Pat Magashoa
68. Emile Fabel
69. Marius Marais
70. Philemon Sekoatle
71. Oliver Powell
72. Kobus du Plessis
73. Vasco da Gama
74. Hennie Taljaart
75. Piet Grobler
76. Bongani Ngomezulu
77. Pule Matjele
78. Charles Fisher
79. Constance Phahlane
80. Mariaan Heyman
81. Agnie Zikalala
82. Jacques Kriel
83. Genie Wolmarans
84. Harry Ackee
85. Merrick Levitas
86. Xolani Gumedede

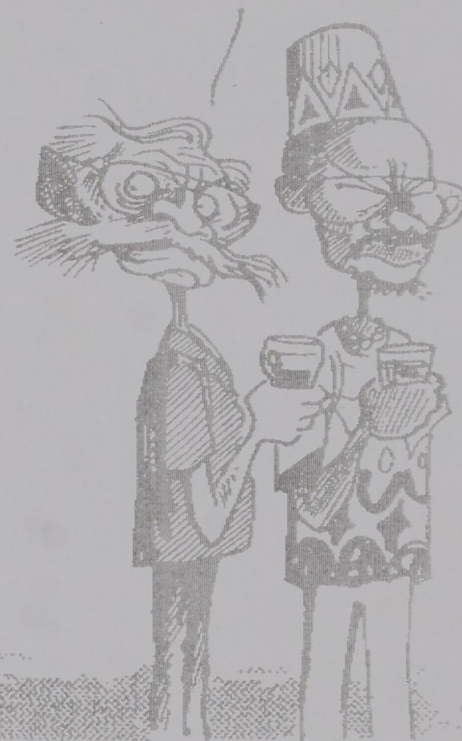
PROVINCIAL

1. Olaus van Zyl
2. Sakkie Blanche
3. Johan Maruso
4. Jan Bredenkamp
5. Jule Coetzer
6. Johan Kilian
7. Joggie Boers
8. Daryl Swanepoel
9. Derek Christophers
10. Denise Moxoo
11. Tom Gunning
12. Oliver Powell
13. Vincent Thusi
14. Gregory Wessels
15. Brig. Kobus Rosman
16. Dr Dug Marais
17. Usha Lion-Cachet
18. Abou Kahn
19. Annefize van Wyk
20. Nic Catrakilis
21. Ben Theunis
22. Tersia Wessels
23. Winnie Raseni soere
24. Nilo Botha
25. Takis Christodoulou
26. Mickey Abader
27. Dennis Malan

28. Dr Pieter Smith
29. Christo Opperman
30. Sandra Burger
31. Hettie Meyer
32. Dr Dries Oosthuizen
33. Dr Edwin Conroy
34. Rosemary Ngwenya
35. Dr Humphrey Mkhwanaz
36. Leon Louw
37. Hannes van Straaten
38. Leon du Buys
39. Gladys Moathlodi
40. Hennie Taljaart
41. Edward Kunene
42. Harry Gouzelis
43. Ali Jaffer
44. Edna Kilian
45. James Duffley
46. Harry Ackee
47. Matilda Morthlaping
48. Salomé du Toit
49. Joshua Nxumalo
50. Sydwell Mofokeng
51. Francois Morkel
52. Wynand Grobler
53. Han Eybers
54. Frank Pelser
55. Linda Lewis
56. Johan Lemmer
57. Jan Joubert
58. Ben McEwen
59. Julius Mdlalose
60. Hanlie van Niekerk
61. Ady Mahomed Jajbhay
62. Ebrahim Lambat
63. Piet Olivier
64. At Seyman
65. Agnie Zikalala
66. Simon Gada
67. Judy Duma
68. Victor Minnie
69. Prof Piet van Niekerk
70. M Potgieter
71. Arrie Korf
72. Dr Pieter Pretorius
73. Albert Khumalo
74. Theuns Oosthuizen
75. Corrie Oberholzer
76. Cedric O'Reilly
77. Monical Perold
78. Letsatsi Radebe
79. Gideon Molotsi
80. Helmut Keller
81. Dr Faan Benade
82. Ben de Wet
83. Dirk van der Hoff
84. Camiel de Vleeschauwer
85. Frickie van Wyk
86. Estelle Visser



TO THE NEW
SOUTH AFRICA.



WE JUST SPAT
IN YOUR BEER.

X

2/2/94

DAILY NEWS

No democracy in KwaZulu

SIR — As a public servant of the KwaZulu government, I would like to support the letter of Troubled Black (The Daily News, January 7).

Dr Buthelezi has often spoken of his support for democracy in a free South Africa. I used to believe him but these days his actions show that his words are meaningless. There is no democracy in KwaZulu. Only one party is recognised. There is no freedom of speech or freedom of association.

Many who work in Ulundi secretly support another party but will never admit it. Some may remember what happened in 1992. Dr Buthelezi called all government employees to a mass meeting at the government offices. Some public servants who were said to belong to the ANC were paraded in front of the meeting and accused.

Within a day or two some of their houses in Ulundi were burned down by "unknown persons" who will never be caught.

Dr Buthelezi's idea of democracy is that you can freely support any party you like as long as it is his party and no other. To do anything else puts your life in danger.

Another matter that needs investigation is the use of government money by Dr Buthelezi's party. Government transport, staff and equipment are used freely by the party. He and his Cabinet ministers use the KwaZulu air service and government cars for most of their travel. Now in the last days of KwaZulu he has bought a luxury jet with government money for his personal travel while the public servants are continually told to cut back essential services because of the shortage of funds.

It is clear that he has realised that he will not win an election. It is interesting to see that he is now trying to work through the Zulu king and President de Klerk to get his kingdom. Yes, Dr Buthelezi "spent much time fighting apartheid", but if he gets his way now he will ring in apartheid again by forming a Zulu kingdom which will be largely independent of the rest of South Africa, the same as his friends in the AVF, CP and AWB who want their own Boerestaat.

We want to get away from apartheid and racism. He must be seen for what he is, another racist dictator.

I am also not connected to any political party. I just want to be free to support the party that I choose without any fear of violent retaliation.

CONCERNED
PUBLIC SERVANT
Mobeni

FOR ATTENTION OF: MR. B. SKOSANA

INTERNATIONAL

men concerned by the behaviour of these guys here than about any threat from UNITA." A World Vision worker was shot dead by security forces last month.

Hundreds of thousands of Angolans have now been displaced for over a year. Many have been absorbed into communities elsewhere, but others are still living in warehouses and other makeshift shelter. And the dislocation continues. Dondo, a town 190 kilometres (120 miles) south of Luanda by a road still vulnerable to UNITA attacks, has taken in a flood of refugees over the past few weeks, after the rebels regained control of the town of Calulo, 50 kilometres farther south.

Displacement automatically means destitution, even if food aid is available for the refugees. Dondo, although relatively prosperous, with a brewery and textiles industry, cannot employ, house or feed the extra 60,000 people who have arrived since the fighting began again. It cannot educate their children. It can barely even sort them out, most documentary traces of the refugees' previous lives having been left behind when they fled their homes.

Nor will life just return to normal if and when the rival forces eventually agree on some kind of peace settlement and actually put it into effect. The fabric of life has been torn apart in too many cities. Even Luanda now has its army of street children—and those who survive by peddling and car-washing are the lucky ones.

South Africa

The Zulus are restless

JOHANNESBURG

IT IS a gamble. But what else is Mangosuthu Buthelezi to do? Zulus are defecting in droves from his Inkatha Freedom Party to the African National Congress. So Mr Buthelezi, who doubles as chief minister of KwaZulu, one of the African "homelands" invented in the days of apartheid, has rolled out his ultimate weapon: his nephew, the Zulus' king, Goodwill Zwelithini. The trouble is that he cannot be sure which way the weapon is pointing.

King Zwelithini's formal status in KwaZulu is that of a constitutional monarch. He is now giving royal approval to Inkatha policy on South Africa as a whole. Central to this is a claim to "Zulu self-determination". That implies the survival of KwaZulu and of the Zulu monarchy under South Africa's new constitution, which at present destines KwaZulu to be absorbed into the province of Natal. In a series of statements, Mr Buthelezi has presented his political foes, the ANC and President F.W.



Zwelithini, Buthelezi: but which is in the driving seat?

de Klerk's National Party, as the enemies of Zulus. King Zwelithini is echoing this view, notably last week at a meeting in Pretoria with Mr de Klerk.

Mr Buthelezi's approach rests on a dubious equation of the kingdom founded by the 19th-century Zulu leader, Shaka, with KwaZulu, created for their own purposes by South Africa's white rulers in 1970. But it enables him to talk, through the king, on behalf of 7m-plus Zulus rather than Inkatha supporters alone; and it portrays Nelson Mandela's ANC as anti-Zulu. And, so far, it has worked. Mr de Klerk has pledged his support to the Zulu monarchy. The 30,000 Zulus who gathered in Pretoria as king and president met were visible defiance of claims that Inkatha is a spent force.

Inkatha is due to decide this weekend whether or not to take part in the April election; Mr Buthelezi—though not all his colleagues—is against doing so, unless the new regional authorities are given greater freedom from the centre than is now planned. Whatever the decision, the party's future today looks dark. But if KwaZulu survives, so, in theory, could Mr Buthelezi, as its chief minister and a high-ranking member of the Zulu royal family in his own right. Yet his strategy also carries a risk.

The political tide is running against Inkatha, even in Zulu-speaking Natal, once an Inkatha stronghold. The ANC is increasingly conspicuous throughout Natal, and one recent opinion poll put its support there at 46%, compared with 19% for Inkatha. Nationwide, the same is true even in the hostels for migrant workers that many have believed to be a network of Inkatha fortresses. ANC support in hostels stands at 52% against 30% for Inkatha. King Zwelithini and his advisers know that he risks alienating the monarchy from its followers if he is identified too closely with Inkatha.

Already there are signs that the king is eager to break away from his constitutional role as a mouthpiece for speeches written by Mr Buthelezi and the Inkatha-controlled KwaZulu cabinet. Last month, publicly if implicitly, he criticised Inkatha for walking out of the negotiations on South Africa's future. He later denied that that was what he meant. Few took the denial at face value.

The king's suspected desire to be more than an Inkatha cipher may be reinforced by ambition for an active political role. Throughout the 1970s, he was unhappy with his status as a constitutional monarch and sought to assert himself politically. He had some bruising clashes with Mr Buthelezi, though he was eventually forced to give way—partly by threats to cut or withhold his salary—and provide a written undertaking that he would stay out of politics.

By reactivating his nephew politically, Mr Buthelezi may be freeing him to pursue an independent line. His own hold over the king is at risk: the royal salary is paid from KwaZulu's coffers, and if KwaZulu disappears, that means of control goes with it.

In time control of the purse strings will probably lie with Mr Mandela at national level, and with Jacob Zuma, the ANC's candidate for the premiership of Natal, regionally. Mr Zuma, a former ANC intelligence chief, is one of the few Zulus to hold high rank in the ANC. He has sought to win King Zwelithini's confidence and serves on a Zulu committee set up by the king to help end political violence in Natal. Emissaries from the ANC—and the present government—have told the king his royal status will be guaranteed and his salary paid by the government of the day after the April election, irrespective of the fate of KwaZulu. If he reads the message right, Mr Buthelezi could be in real trouble.

*The Daily Telegraph - LONDON
2/2/94*

Army takes over from police in townships

TROOPS were replacing controversial police forces in Johannesburg's black townships last night in accordance with a peace plan unveiled by President de Klerk, writes Alec Russell.

After two weeks of negotiations between Mr de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, the two separately announced the initiative, intended to end carnage in the East Rand, where 1,500 people have died in eight months.

Mr Mandela told residents of Katlehong, the worst-affected township, that he had postponed a visit to Angola in order to reveal the plan in person.

The main element in the plan is the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Division whose aggressive style of policing has made it hated by township residents.

Last night, the mainly Zulu

Inkatha Freedom Party delivered a blow to hopes of peace when it issued a statement rejecting the plan which it called "a treacherous betrayal of government undertakings".

Its spokesman, Dr Ziba Jiyane, said many army units had openly aligned themselves with the ANC and he accused Mr de Klerk of ignoring the objections of Inkatha's leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The plan was hastily endorsed yesterday by the Transitional Executive Council. The multi-party transitional authority also called for a massive increase of financing for social reconstruction.

Earlier the TEC announced that multi-racial elections will now be held over three days from April 26. They had been due to start on April 27.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

-LONDON

2/2/94

Contempt for Inkatha puts vote at risk

As troops go into the East Rand, Alec Russell in Johannesburg examines South Africa's poll hopes

FOLLOWING the breakdown of talks after only an hour on Monday night it is becoming clear South Africa's political protagonists have neither the will nor the breadth of vision to achieve a settlement.

At issue is the conclusion of the Freedom Alliance, combining white extremists and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's mainly-Zulu Inkatha Freedom Party, that they have nothing to gain from April's election.

Gen Constand Viljoen, leader of the Afrikaner Volksfront, the main white Right-wing grouping, is an exception, as is a moderate faction in Inkatha.

Both the ANC and Alliance say their main concern is now to avoid taking the blame for the final collapse of talks.

Hence the talks have been spun out over the last week even though neither party has expressed the slightest optimism about a deal.

For South Africa this intransigence is very worrying. An agreement looks fur-

Agreement looks further away than at any time

ther away than at any time in the last six months.

The ANC points to the impossibility of meeting the demands of the extremist members of the Alliance for a whites-only homeland. So it has pinned its hopes on striking a separate deal with Gen Viljoen allowing limited self-rule for Afrikaners.

The ANC's latest concession is believed to be a plan to allow the Volksfront special powers in districts where they poll a majority.

The second plank of the ANC's strategy however is seen as less astute. Underpinning its recent actions has been a disregard and even disdain for Inkatha, the other main player in the Alliance. In the words of one EC envoy this is "both arrogant and short-sighted".

Until Christmas, the ANC team had without question been the best negotiators, seemingly steering South Africa into an election encompassing all but the most extreme Right.

In the last few weeks however the mood in the ANC has been impatient. Time and again its negotiators consult their superiors and return to the talks with nothing new to offer.

At the ANC's campaign launch at the weekend (Isho Mbeki, foreign affairs director, made a speech about dealing with the threat posed by the Alliance. His premise was that the Volksfront was the key. No mention was made of Inkatha.

Later another ANC leader snorted when asked about Inkatha: "Get the Volksfront and the others will play ball," he said. "If not, we'll hold the election without



Chief Buthelezi: disdained by the ANC

them and then see where they are."

The policy is part-founded on frustration with Chief Buthelezi's persistent refusal to compromise. It also stems from a deep enmity over the conflict between Inkatha and ANC which has left more than 10,000 dead since the mid-1980s.

A recent opinion poll, giving Inkatha barely five per cent of the national vote and less than 25 per cent in its Natal heartland, has reinforced the ANC's belief that Inkatha is an irrelevance.

But the ANC appears to have underestimated the strength of Inkatha's determination to resist the election.

"We'll just sit here and call [the ANC's] bluff," said one of Chief Buthelezi's senior advisers. "Let them try having an election without us."

The two key sticking points are the Alliance's demand for significant regional powers and a double ballot for regional and national elections. The ANC says the first could lead to secession and the second will confuse the millions of first-time illiterate voters.

The ANC's obduracy on these points is propped up by its conviction that in a crisis the security forces will remain loyal to a new government and crush dissenters. But such is the devotion in parts of northern Natal to Chief Buthelezi that any attempt to impose a solution there against his will could only lead to bloodshed.

A concession on the ballot may not be enough to tempt Inkatha to participate but it would at least reopen the debate and remove grounds for Inkatha to claim it has been unfairly treated.

Dead student's family mobbed

Angry blacks greeted the mother and sister of an American murdered at a black township near Cape Town last year with chants of "kill the settlers".

Mrs Molly Diehl and her daughter, Linda, arrived yesterday at the Cape Town court for the trial of three members of the Pan Africanist Congress accused of stoning and stabbing to death Amy Diehl, 26, last August. — AFP

The Times - London

2/2/94

Inkatha brands township troop plan 'betrayal'

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN KATLEHONG

BOTH President de Klerk and Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, yesterday divulged details of a five-part plan to deal with the appalling violence in the black townships of the East Rand.

The main measures involve the immediate deployment of soldiers in the townships to replace the riot police of the Internal Stability Department, who are hated by township residents.

The withdrawal of the riot police had been a cardinal demand of the ANC. But it has upset the Inkatha Freedom Party, which described it as a "treacherous betrayal of government undertakings".

Mangosuthu Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, was consulted by Mr de Klerk while the plan was being drawn up. However, Ziba Jiyane, the party's spokesman, said "the government's capitulation to the Communist Party-ANC alliance was clearly prompted at Mr Mandela's insistence" and ignored objections by the Inkatha leader.

The plan drawn up by the government and the ANC was yesterday endorsed by the Transitional Executive Council, the multi-party body charged with ensuring free and fair elections in April. It also proposes that the troops to be used — principally in the townships of Katlehong and Thokoza — "be drawn from backgrounds that reflect the inhabitants of the area". That means the officers and men should be mainly black.

This insistence contrasted with a protest yesterday by Major General Bantu Holomisa, military dictator of the Transkei homeland, that all members of the new National Peacekeeping Force — which has recently started training to

keep the peace in the April election — are black. General Holomisa suggested this made the force vulnerable to ambush by rightwingers, who could be confident that no whites would be targeted.

The plan released by Mr de Klerk also insists on the restoration and upgrading of community services in the East Rand and providing services to areas where none currently exists.

People who have abandoned their homes because of threats from one side or the other in the vicious war for territory between the ANC and Inkatha are to be helped

London: Two Commonwealth envoys have negotiated a peace deal between the two opposing army factions in Lesotho, according to the organisation's secretariat (Michael Binyon writes). Under the agreement, which came into effect yesterday, troops returned to barracks from their hilltop positions around Maseru, the capital, and began handing in their heavy weapons.

to return, protected and given assistance with repairs. Mr de Klerk said 80 per cent of all deaths due to political violence in the past eight months had occurred on the East Rand. Conditions were desperate and people went in daily fear of losing their lives.

"The first task that we all face is the need to re-establish stability in the East Rand," Mr de Klerk said. "Failure to do so will amount to callous disregard of the misery of almost one million South Africans."

Spin doctors, page 20

THE GUARDIAN — LONDON
Wednesday February 2 1994

Leading businessman joins chorus for double ballot

Calls grow to change S Africa vote system

Chris McGreal
in Johannesburg

THE ANC and the government were under pressure yesterday to drop a balloting system widely condemned as undemocratic and jeopardising South Africa's first multi-racial elections.

ANC leaders met to decide what concessions, if any, to make to bring Inkatha and the white right wing into April's elections after talks on Monday failed to resolve autonomy, a double balloting system and an Afrikaner homeland.

The government's chief negotiator, Roelf Meyer, said President F. W. de Klerk would probably promulgate the election today, giving parties 10 days to register for the vote, now to begin on April 26. White right-wingers will see this as a direct challenge after one of their leaders, Constand Viljoen, warned that violence would stop the election if Afrikaners did not get their homeland.

Military commanders told Mr De Klerk last week that they doubted the loyalties of white troops if they were called on to confront extreme rightwingers.

While demands for a white homeland are generally considered unreasonable, there is less support for the insistence of the ANC and the government that each elector should have one vote for both national and regional elections.

Smaller parties have condemned it because it removes the right to split votes for national and regional elections. One can choose only one party, it is likely to be their preference for central government at the expense of those with a strong regional base, particularly Inkatha but also the Democratic Party and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC).

The Inkatha leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has said a double ballot will bring Inkatha into the election. Some in the ANC say Inkatha raised so many obstacles to a settlement, that, if the ballot were changed, it would raise new objections.

Anglo American Corporation,

South Africa's largest conglomerate, yesterday joined the critics of the single ballot. Its chairman, Julian Ogilvie Thompson, said the ANC and the government were risking the gains made since Nelson Mandela was released from prison.

"I find it difficult to believe they now appear willing to throw it away through a refusal to follow standard international practice, and through the double ballot ensure that the views of the people of South Africa are widely represented," he said.

The ANC is divided on the issue. Mr Mandela backs the line of the Communist Party leader, Joe Slovo, that two ballots will confuse voters, particularly ANC supporters who have no experience of elections.

Some critics argue that this in effect claims ANC supporters are too stupid to understand how to vote.

Others in the ANC say people would vote the same way on both ballots, making it easier to have just one.

Leader Comment, page 21

The peril outside

SOUTH AFRICA's pre-election political schism now appears almost unbridgeable after a series of elastic deadlines have passed. On the majority side (principally the ANC and National Party) those who want to contest the elections. On the minority side (Inkatha and the white far-right) those who want to wreck them. If President F W de Klerk formally announces the late April election date at the

NP's special congress today, the rejectionists will then have ten days to decide finally whether they will participate or boycott: that will be the real deadline. In theory it should obviously be better if the Freedom Alliance in which they are grouped were campaigning from within rather than sabotaging from without. But the mood of the last few days suggests that even from within they will still do their best to disrupt.

If this were a measured argument on the best way of ensuring constitutional democracy, then there would be room for more argument. Inkatha and the smaller parties object to the provision for a single ballot to cover both national and regional elections pushed through by the larger parties in December. Interestingly, some ANC opinion would also favour a clearer separate contest at the regional level where it is felt that the real political struggle will take place. Yet it seems likely that, even if the point were conceded now, new objections would be raised with more demands for separatism masked as autonomy. Beyond constitutional niceties, there should be no secret about the real nature of these movements. Their rank and file may be confused and easily manipulated but their leaders are purposeful and fundamentally anti-democratic. The NP-ANC mainstream has in the past weeks made considerable efforts to win over segments of the Afrikaner Volksfront and to separate the Zulu monarchy from Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. These efforts were overwhelmed last weekend by a welter of rabid rhetoric. In the AVF the rejectionist passion even outflanked the white right's previous hero General Constand Viljoen, who had equivocally offered the movement the "option" of participating in the election. Chief Buthelezi made no such effort, instead preaching revolution while claiming he was doing just the opposite.

Those who have had illusions about Buthelezi — and he has shaken far too many hands in Western capitals — should have the honesty now to admit their dreadful mistake. If they look northwards to Angola at the murderous behaviour of Jonas Savimbi — once much admired in the same Western quarters — they should reflect on just how big a mistake it may yet be. Yesterday Chief Buthelezi urged his followers to prepare for "the politics of resistance". After four years of violence and over 14,000 deaths, the largest share of which has been caused by his movement, he must know perfectly well what this means. It is no different from the "limited violence" approved at the AVF rally on Saturday: it means more murder and mayhem. Opinion polls since the autumn have regularly shown support for Inkatha at no more than 6 per cent: to disrupt the polls must seem a better bet for Mr Buthelezi than to accept through them a humiliating defeat. If against the odds a compromise is found, it can allow no illusions about the malevolent aims of those on the white and black extremes.

THE GUARDIAN - LONDON
2/2/94

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THE DAILY
NEWS

FEB. 2, 1994

ANC man argues 'a lot' with his AWB friends

Potchefstroom: Jan Serfontein says he argues "a lot" with his friends.

And most of his friends belong to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

"But logic will triumph. We argue about a white homeland. I convinced them it is rands and cents that count.

"Other homelands did not work. Why will their homeland work?"

Mr Serfontein was on the podium on Sunday evening when ANC leader Nelson Mandela addressed a meeting in Potchefstroom's Promosa township. Yesterday he accompanied Mr Mandela around the Boskop agriculture training centre.

He used to cast his ballot for "a man who could do the work", and once voted for the United Party and twice for the National Party.

Mr Serfontein, who joined the ANC three years ago, says "nothing has

happened" to him in the conservative community.

"When Mr Mandela came out of prison, he could have said: 'Let's burn the country down', but he said: 'Let's live together'.

"If we work together, this could be a wonderful country."

Mr Serfontein, who farms chickens and cattle, says not many white Potchefstroom residents have followed him by nailing their colours to the ANC mast.

Some Potchefstroom University students joined the ANC, but left the town after completing their studies.

On whether he agreed with the ANC's armed struggle, Mr Serfontein says: "There was probably no other way. If your car is broken and a black stops to help you, do you say: 'I'm AWB, don't help me'?"—Daily News Correspondent

TEC excludes Ciskei

Pretoria: Ciskei has been excluded from the country's decision-making bodies, the Transitional Executive Council has ruled.

The homeland found itself out in the cold after it dropped out of the conservative Freedom Alliance, which remains opposed to the April 26-28 election, but failed to apply on time for membership of the TEC, an official statement said.

Ciskei troops who had already joined the multi-party National Peacekeeping Force, which began training at a base in Bloemfontein on January 24, would have to be pulled back.—Sapa-AFP

SABC reporter on ANC list gets death threats

A SOUTH African Broadcasting Corporation employee who was included in the African National Congress provincial candidates' list is receiving death threats from listeners.

Prominent Radio Zulu political reporter Mtholephi Mthimkhulu says he fears for his life because since his publicised inclusion in the ANC provincial list he has been inundated with death threats from listeners who telephone him at work and even at home.

Mr Mthimkhulu said he would not accept his nomination because of his position as a journalist "who is supposed to be non-partisan".

Those threatening Mr Mthimkhulu are accusing him of abusing his position as a radio political commen-

IDO LEKOTA
Political Staff

tator to propagate ANC propaganda.

The popular Radio Zulu commentator conducts in-depth programmes on a wide spectrum of issues, including politics and the violence in Natal.

Last week the Zulu newspaper Ilanga published a story about Mr Mthimkhulu's nomination, claiming he was earmarked to be the provincial minister of home affairs. According to Mr Mthimkhulu, the death threats had increased "up to four times" since that report.

"Everybody knows that except for Mr Jacob Zuma — who is earmarked for

Natal's premiership — none of the people included in the list actually know which positions he or she will occupy. It is therefore unfortunate for the newspaper to have made such an allegation about my being earmarked to be the minister of home affairs".

Ilanga editor Musa Zondi said it was unfortunate that a story published in his newspaper was having such repercussions. But Mr Zondi said his paper had indicated that "it was rumoured that Mr Mthimkhulu was earmarked for a position in local government and so far neither the ANC nor Mr Mthimkhulu himself has repudiated the rumour".

He therefore had no reason to believe otherwise "unfortunately", said Mr Zondi.

Election News

Controversy over Solidarity leader's nomination not of his making

Reddy committed to

Dr J.N. Reddy has spoken publicly for the first time since his ANC nomination. Political Correspondent **Martin Challenor** reports.

THE African National Congress was a party of reconciliation and not a party of revenge, Dr J.N. Reddy, number 116 on the ANC's National Assembly list and outgoing leader of the Solidarity Party, has said.

A storm has broken over Dr Reddy's nomination to the ANC list.

Speaking publicly today for the first time since the list was printed, Dr Reddy said that as a youngster he was a member of the Natal Indian Congress. The NIC is an ally of the ANC.

Having the opportunity to serve the country was important, no matter in what capacity. "We have to build a nation and all of us who can make a contribution must do so."

Dr Reddy said he was making ar-



DR J.N. REDDY

Making a contribution

rangements "to sort out" his pending ANC membership. A problem was that he and the other Solidarity member on the ANC's national list, former Natal MEC Dr D.S. Rajah, were Solidarity representatives on Transitional Executive Council structures. Dr Reddy serves on the TEC's sub-council on finance.

"I have come to identify with the ANC. My name has been put there to serve the country through the ANC and I welcome that opportunity. We have

made a commitment to the ANC.

"People must understand that the ANC since the release of Nelson Mandela has been pleading for reconciliation and for the coming together of the broader spectrum of South African people to join hands to build this new South Africa for the good of all its people.

"I see my name on the list as a result of that process.

"The ANC is not a party of revenge. They are a party looking at how the future can be built for the good of all. They want to enlist the support of the largest possible spectrum of South African society and reasonable men and women must respond to that call."

As Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Dr Reddy enjoyed the trappings of office. He was prepared now, however, to serve as an ordinary member of the ANC in Parliament.

People could make a contribution in one of many areas so as to enrich their party's contribution, he said.

To the people who objected to his nomination, Dr Reddy said: "This is not of my making. My name has been put forward."

ANC

Boost for black empowerment

Strong Natal links to Aflife consortium

A black group is buying a 51% stake in Aflife. **Financial Staff** report.

NATAL business figures have a leading role in the group taking control of African Life — a deal that takes non-tokenist black economic enablement a quantum step forward.

The acquisition group, set to pay R160m for control of African Life, includes prominent Stanger-based sugar industry leader Pat Bodasing, and educationist and political expert Oscar Dhlomo.

Kingpin is Aflife director Donald Ncube, who heads the acquisition group of black business and professional people, the trade union movement, the National Association of Stokvels, the Kagiso Trust and various church groups.

Mr Ncube estimates the group buying 51% of Aflife represents three million people.

The group will raise the R160m (based on a price of 470c per Aflife share) to acquire 51% of the life insurer from Southern Life, which currently controls 76% of the equity. Other shareholders include Aflife's staff, policyholders and the general public.

He describes the ramifications of the transaction: "This



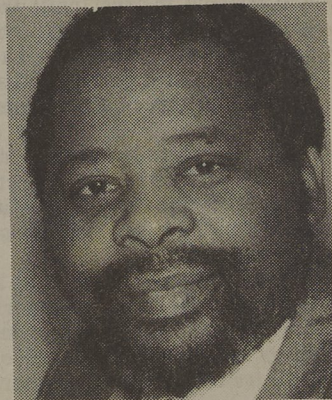
PAT BODASING
Farmer

is a business deal which will benefit everyone. It is a black economic enablement exercise, but it is also driven by sound business principles.

"It will, for instance, give Aflife the ability to grow much more quickly than would otherwise have been the case."

He says the consortium is happy with Aflife's management and that there will therefore be no management changes after change of control. However, the board will include representatives from the consortium.

Mr Bodasing is a born-and-bred Stanger man who was educated at Stanger High School and Sastri College, Durban. He has been a sugar-cane farmer since 1962 and is president of the Natal Cane Growers' Association and is the growers' representative on the



OSCAR DHLOMO
Political expert

Tongaat-Hulett Mills group board.

Dr Dhlomo is a former school principal, university lecturer, politician and founder of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy of which he is executive chairman.

Others are:

□ Ellen Blekie, who completed her internship at McCord Zulu Hospital in Durban, and has since been medical officer at several major hospitals.

□ Jethro Mbau, relationship head of Nedbank's Nedenterprise division.

□ Mutle Mogase, corporate account manager at Nedbank.

Chief executive Bill Jack says Aflife would now target group assurance and asset management business, a move facilitated by the involvement of trade unions, church groups and stokvels.

NOW that political parties have begun unveiling their election manifestos, expect the air to become congested with politicians' pretty promises and extravagant predictions about a rosy future awaiting us all after the election.

Newly enfranchised citizens, understandably yearning for a better deal after years of grinding economic hardship and flagrant discrimination, may be especially susceptible to pitches from smooth-talking politicians about the new deal in prospect — providing, of course, they vote the 'right' way.

To compound this vulnerability, the overwhelming majority of South Africans will be going through their first hands-on experience of a general election campaign. This is not to suggest that these first-time voters will be sitting ducks for the party propagandists because they are somehow "unsophisticated" or naive.

Manifestos

But after so many years of apartheid rule, there is a widespread expectation that the first all-in elections will herald the beginning of a fresh era in which most South Africans will finally be granted their rightful place in the sun.

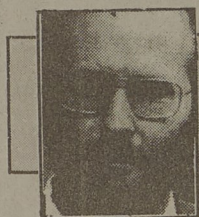
The strategists of most parties are bound to tap into the sense of heightened expectation after decades and centuries of denial. Manifestos, accordingly, will tend to become like a collage of "wish lists" of the various constituencies targeted by particular parties.

The ANC's election manifesto is, quite understandably, populist in its tenor and states that after years without rights, it is fair for the majority of people to ask "What will your country do for you?" With the major thrust of the manifesto being the need "to overcome the social and economic devastation caused by generations of apartheid," the document goes on to paint a picture of a new South Africa that would warm the hearts of most voters.

Promises — apart from peace, freedom and an end to gun-smuggling — include jobs and homes for millions, a commendable system of welfare pro-

Winning over the voters by promising them heaven

Cape Times 2-2-94



Midweek Politics
By ANTHONY JOHNSON

grammes and grants for victims and disadvantaged groups, the scrapping of VAT on basic food-stuffs and reduced taxes for women and those earning below R4 000 a month, rural development programmes and restitution for the victims of forced removals, and affirmative action for women, Africans, Indians, coloured people, the disabled and rural dwellers (currently 53% of the population).

Lower taxes

None of the envisaged programmes has been costed but the ANC "hopes" to finance them by using resources more efficiently rather than by upping the tax burden.

The National Party's election manifesto to be unveiled this week is also expected to promise peace, stability, houses, better health programmes and social services and, of course, lower taxes. Other parties will no doubt in due course also suc-

cumb to the temptation — both in their election manifestos and on the campaign trail — of making elaborate promises to potential supporters in the hope of harvesting a good crop of votes.

However, the practice of fanning unrealistic expectations for short-term gain could well come back to haunt the members of a new government of national unity.

Hopes of what the new government will deliver could be driven so high by opportunistic politicians that the multi-party administration would be landed with an insoluble crisis of expectations, thereby fueling feelings of resentment and even betrayal.

If supporters of the Freedom Alliance in the civil service and security establishment actively work towards undermining a successful transition, the new government could be hard-pressed to match even some of its more modest election promises — let alone peace, stability and jobs.

Brakes on wheels of progress for Japan and the Germans

By BILL JAMIESON

LONDON — Sclerosis in Germany and debt deflation in Japan — yet the world economy continues to grow: those in any doubt that a profound shift in global economic power is now under way, the greatest for almost 50 years, need only contemplate this paradox.

Two of the three pillars of the triad that has dominated the world for a generation have wobbled under forces that bedevilled efforts by lesser nations to replicate their success:

● Japan, for whom a 4% annual growth rate was common, now struggles with the after-effects of a burst speculative asset bubble.

● Germany, the miracle economy held up to Britain as the model of industry, productivity and competitiveness, has dramatically lost

performance and the self-assurance that went with it. Its labour costs are now the highest in the world and its government is struggling to control a ballooning budget deficit.

A New York banker in London said after a visit to Frankfurt last week: "For the first time I can recall, I got no prissy German lectures on the size of our federal debt."

Both economies will recover, but they will not be the same. The conventional view is that Germany is paying a heavy price for re-unification; that the costs of re-tooling the former East Germany and bringing living standards in the old communist regime up to those in the West has put a enormous burden on the productive sector.

Annual growth

But in truth, long before re-unification, there was growing evidence that the German economic miracle was fading.

From 1960 to the first oil price shock of 1973 West Germany's growth rate almost halved. In the decade 1980 to 1990 average annual growth in Germany at 1.9% was out-paced by France (2.1%), Italy (2.3%), Britain (2.7%) and America (3%).

Parallel to this was a relentless rise in direct wage and indirect non-wage labour costs.

It was concern about this faltering growth that intensified Franco-German pressure for European economic and monetary union. German re-unification was the catalyst for action but the drive for monetary union, far from lifting growth, spread recession throughout the continent as tight German monetary policy — necessary to bear down on Bonn's loose fiscal stance — kept interest rates up. Unemployment has soared to record levels — and with it, budget deficits.

The very features that were seen as German strengths — its industry's close and long-standing equity relation-



YEN FOR SUCCESS... While stocks soared Japanese brokers like this man at the Tokyo Stock Exchange felt bullish. Now times are a' changing for the worse.

ships with the banks — acted instead as the barrier to change. The result has been that the crises at Volkswagen and Metallgesellschaft when they came were all that more traumatic. Some 240 000 engineering and car assembly jobs were lost last year alone.

Over-capacity

In Japan, huge capital surpluses resulted in a dramatic surge of asset values in the domestic economy. At one point the Emperor's Gardens in Tokyo were estimated to have a development value greater than the state of California. Japanese institutional savings poured into the American and British property market at the top of the cycle.

The result is a banking system with huge bad and doubtful debts, a collapse in asset values and confidence at home that has all but killed demand for loans, and a huge over-capacity in industry.

Yet despite these problems in the triad — to some extent because of them — global trade has continued to grow.

Even across the Group of Seven nations output has increased.

The great triad of America, Germany and Japan — the magnetising draw of whose economies was thought to be irresistible and whose dominance unassailable — is losing place and power as the less developed regions and the emerging market economies enjoy a huge game of catch-up.

Both Germany and Japan have to face the reality of hinterlands on offering cheap skilled labour. The dramatic transfer of pricing power is most evident in south-east Asia, where parts of Japan's economy have been "scooped out" to lower cost countries on the Pacific Rim.

Both Germany and Japan will stabilise and their economies regain some of their momentum but to focus too closely on them now is to miss the elephant in the room: by 2013 real incomes will have doubled in "hinterland" countries, accounting for 70% of the world's population. The triad's hegemonic days are over. — © The Telegraph plc London.

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Strangler: Pupil in abduction scare

A MAN brazenly tried to bundle a young pupil into the boot of his car in Eastridge, Mitchells Plain, at 2.30pm yesterday — as the boy was walking home from school with two friends.

Only the screams of his friends and determined resistance from the 14-year-old boy prevented him from being abducted by the attacker, who was accompanied by a woman.

The boy's mother, who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals, said last night that she had become hysterical after being told of her son's ordeal.

She said she was at work when she heard "there was trouble at home".

By the time she returned, her son was in the sitting room, distraught and with his shirt torn.

He made a statement to police, describing

the driver as dark and wearing a cap, dark glasses, jeans and chequered shirt; his female accomplice had short hair and was "not too fair".

Police confirmed the incident had been reported to them and appealed for such incidents to be reported as soon as possible.

In other developments in the intensive investigation into the serial killings:

● A detailed report on the killer's grim

trail of at least 20 deaths has been sent to Interpol headquarters in France where police there will decide which world expert will be contacted to assist local detectives.

● Local detectives are to examine a videotape of the Atlanta Child Murders as they probe the possibility that the Strangler may have based his killings on Wayne Williams' murder spree in which he was alleged to have murdered 28 young boys.

The video was released in video shops around the time of the first murder connected to the Station Strangler in 1986.

● A victim was seen being offered money by a man near a Mitchells Plain shopping centre.

Police spokesman Captain John Sterrenberg said yesterday identikit would not be released yet because there were few similarities between them.

Ballot row grows

Cape Times 2.2.94

Own Correspondent

THE South African Chamber of Business and Anglo American Corporation chairman Mr Julian Ogilvie-Thompson yesterday launched a stinging attack on the government and the African National Congress over their decision not to give way over a single ballot.

Their attack follows the breakdown of talks between the government, the ANC and the Freedom Alliance on Monday night over the double ballot and the powers of regions.

Warning that the insistence on a single ballot — electing representatives for regions and the central parliament — could endanger peaceful and successful elections, Mr Ogilvie-Thompson said in a statement that a double ballot was "vital if the views of the people of SA are to be widely represented and expressed". He said the major parties had, through long and difficult negotiations, secured an opportunity to bring together South Africans in a true democracy.

He said he found it all the more alarming that the reasons advanced for the single ballot system appeared to be rooted in expediency rather than principle.

And he called on the ANC and the government to return to their original flexibility on the issue. This would renew pressure on the dissenting parties to return to the negotiating process and take part in the election.

Sacob president Mr Cedric

Savage said he was concerned at the apparent failure of Monday's talks, and in the view of business confidence and social stability it was essential that consensus be reached on constitutional changes.

"Sacob wishes to add the voice of business to widespread expressions of disappointment over the single ballot paper proposed for the April elections," he said.

The ANC refused to comment directly on the business statements, saying its national executive committee was meeting to consider a range of proposals regarding the Freedom Alliance.

'Practical'

An announcement would be made today. Earlier this week, Mr Mandela said: "For people voting for the first time and where illiteracy is high, a double ballot system would be a disaster."

A government spokesman said the single ballot was "purely a practical consideration".

Inkatha has been the Freedom Alliance's main protagonist for a dual vote, while both the DP and the PAC have also called for the

double ballot.

Mr Ogilvie-Thompson said: "There is growing evidence that international opinion is alarmed by this unnecessary constitutional impasse which is jeopardising international confidence in South Africa."

ANDREW DUFFY reports that Anglo, which controls nearly 40% of the JSE by market value, said the chairman's statement had been passed on to other business leaders. The immediate response was mute, Anglo said. Old Mutual and Rembrandt Group, which between them control a major chunk of the JSE, refused to be drawn, adding that it was company policy not to comment on political issues.

But the Institute of Directors, whose membership is made up of directors representing 90% of the JSE, came down strongly in support of Mr Ogilvie-Thompson.

Meanwhile, reports ANTHONY JOHNSON, the Democratic Party said yesterday that it would be "a tragedy and a disgrace" if the insistence by the ANC and the National Party on a single ballot destroyed any hope of a peaceful and inclusive election in April.



GRIEF-STRICKEN ... Mrs Marike de Klerk wipes away tears as Mrs Kathleen Samaai, bereaved mother of Neville, 13, is supported by two nurses. Mrs De Klerk paid condolence visits to the families of six of the victims of the Station Strangler.

Picture: CLIVE SMITH

Tearful Marike comforts mothers

By CELEAN JACOBSON

WIPING away tears, the State President's wife, Mrs Marike de Klerk, yesterday visited the homes of six of the victims of the Station Strangler to pass on messages of support from her and her husband.

Mrs De Klerk handed a bouquet of flowers to the bereaved mothers and spent a few moments in the humble Mitchells

Plain homes, many of which were adorned with religious paintings and family portraits.

Accompanied by Colonel Leonard Knipe, Western Cape violent crimes unit chief, her first stop was the home of Owen Hoffmeister, 9.

Mrs De Klerk wished the families strength in their time of sorrow and expressed her shock at the senseless murders.

In an emotional encounter, Mrs Kathleen Samaai, mother of Neville, 13, had to be supported by two nurses while Mrs De Klerk wiped away tears.

Donovan Swart's mother, Stella, said she was grateful for the work the police were doing but then broke down crying "but I can't get him back".

At the home of Mrs Janet Cupido, Mrs De Klerk stopped to

hug Granium, 2, the younger brother of Marcelino who is to be buried on Thursday.

Mrs Cupido said the visit "touched me deep in my heart". Mrs De Klerk also visited the homes of Fabian Wilmore, Elinor Sprinkle and Jeremy Booyen.

She said she was moved by the heart-breaking courage and "religious acceptance" shown by the mothers.

Mandela, FW tout Rand peace plan

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — President F W de Klerk and ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday released details of their joint East Rand peace plan which proposes the replacement of the internal stability division with the SADF coupled with a multi-million rand development effort.

But the Inkatha Freedom Party immediately objected to the plan and to the substitution of ISD police with SADF troops as announced separately by Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk.

The plan was the culmination

of a series of meetings between Mr Mandela and Mr De Klerk, who subsequently met Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. However, it was admitted yesterday that Inkatha had not yet nominated representatives to sit on the co-ordinating body.

Mr Mandela made the announcement to an audience crowded into a township community hall in Kaituma, saying the plan would certainly end the violence if applied scrupulously.

He said it not only dealt with security, but contained a variety of strategies de-

signed to bring about stability and upgrade services in the area.

Mr De Klerk announced the formation of a task group to be headed by the former head of the SAAF, General Jan van Loggerenberg, which would be responsible for initiatives to restore and upgrade community services and establish stability.

The task group would endeavour to restore homes to people displaced by the violence and re-establish stability in the area, which had

To page 2

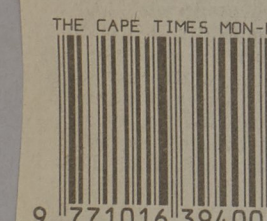
crack of dawn



I see the South African cricketers damaged the wall of their dressing room by hitting their heads against it.

BUSINESS BRIEF

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Gold (Ldn) (close) | \$384,15 |
| Gold (NY) (close) | \$384,25 |
| Dollar | R3,4110/25 |
| JSE Overall Index | 4772,00 |
| FT 100 | 3481,5 |
| Dow Jones | 3964,00 |
| Nikkei | 20328,93 |



Cup: SA could lose out

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — France and the four home nations look favourites to stage next year's World Cup if political unrest forces a switch from present hosts South Africa.

Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the four home nations plus France have been put on standby if organisers decide not to risk staging the third Cup in South Africa.

Mr Marcel Martin, a director of Rugby World Cup, said yesterday that moving the Cup to another time zone would have a significant effect on television audiences and

consequently revenues.

Sir Ewart Bell, chairman of Rugby World Cup, said there had been no significant change in the security situation in South Africa.

But he said England's tour this year after the April elections would be "highly significant".

A statement from the Rugby World Cup yesterday said Brakpan, Germiston, Maritzburg and Witbank had been dropped from the list of venues for Cup matches, after talks with South African officials, leaving the total at 10.

Earlier this month ANC executive member Mr Steve Tshwete,

the rugby unity talks facilitator, threatened to withdraw support for the World Cup if the original plan for 14 venues was reduced.

But it is understood that Mr Tshwete has reluctantly accepted the new schedule as a sensible compromise, although it gives more than three-quarters of the 32 matches including the semi-finals, play-off and final to Johannesburg, Durban, Pretoria and Cape Town.

RWC had considered very possibility for using more provincial grounds, but it proved impossible.

April 27 stays as general voting day

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — SA will go to the polls on April 27 and not April 28 as previously announced, the TEC agreed yesterday.

TEC chairman Mr Pravin Gordhan said urgent representations by the independent electoral commission and voter educators had led the TEC's management committee to recommend changing the dates and hours of voting.

Last week the TEC said special voting would begin on April 27 with general voting taking place between 7am and 9pm on April 28 and 29.

Following the representations, the TEC agreed to begin special votes on April 26 and to commence with general voting on April 27.

Hole in the wall — a sour end to tour

ADELAIDE. — The South African cricket tour of Australia has ended on a sour note — SA players vented their frustration on the dressing room wall after losing the third Test as controversial umpiring again marred the final day.

After SA lost the Test but drew the series yesterday, the ongoing umpiring row sparked new demands that

TV replays and computers should be used to verify some dismissals.

South African captain Hansie Cronje remained diplomatic. "I have no comment," he said.

Officials confirmed the South Africans had knocked a hole in the dressing room wall and said they would decide later whether to take any action.

In addition, Peter Kirsten was fined for the second time for disputing a decision.

After being adjudged out lbw, Kirsten indicated with the bat to umpire Darrell Hair that he had made contact with the ball.

Having been fined 25% of his match fee for infringing the ICC code of conduct in the first innings, his fine was increased to 40% second time

around. His fine is now likely to amount to nearly R4 000.

Several leading Australian newspapers have carried articles questioning "shocking" lbw decisions against the South Africans.

Meanwhile, former SA cricket great Lee Irvine says the standard of umpiring in the just-completed series in Australia was "pathetic".

Joining Irvine in recom-

mending at least one "neutral" umpire was another former SA player Garth le Roux.

He said better balance would be provided so that accusations of cheating were circumvented. He recommends professional umpires, as in tennis. — Own Correspondent, Staff Reporter, Sapa

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