RIOTS & DISTURBANCES—GENERAL

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Culprits 'will be exposed'

Stop war talk, peace forum warns leaders

CAPE TOWN — The national peace secretariat yesterday flexed its muscles for the first time by issuing a warning to political leaders indulging in war talk.

The secretariat, which met in Cape Town yesterday, gave vent to its frustration in trying to implement the national peace accord at local and regional levels and having its efforts undermined by political outbursts.

The secretariat's statement coincided with a church-arranged summit at which 19 political organisations, including homeland governments, committed themselves to new initiatives aimed at ending unrest.

The secretariat's strongly worded statement made it clear that it had reached the end of its patience with political intolerance, war talk and incitement to violence.

Signatories to the peace accord — including President F.W de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi — would be called to explain themselves if they were guilty of war talk. Their actions would be made public, the statement indicated.

The national peace secretariat, with great concern, took note of public utterances, couched in highly emotional and inflammatory language, being made by some political speakers at mass rallies and gatherings and directed at political opponents which exacerbate violence, intimidation and political intolerance," secretariat chairman Antonie Gildenhuyss said.

He said that in some instances, rhetoric had reached levels "rare even in the worst periods of political upheaval".

"Calls suggesting and even lauding violent action and advocating political intolerance at its worst, have increasingly beleaguered attempts to create structures aimed at achieving stability and consolidating the quest for peace," he said.

The behaviour of these leaders "has resulted in a position where the daily operation of existing regional and local dispute resolution committees and the establishment of new committees have been frustrated or effectively nullified.

"In the meantime, violence continues unabated and people are dying. All progress made, slowly and painstakingly, to create peace and stability stands at risk.

The political leaders who met yesterday committed themselves to finding mechanisms for bringing peace to unrest flashpoints — hostels and squatter camps.

In a statement the leaders, who met in Johannesburg under the auspices of the SA Council of Churches, said while they held government responsible for the violence,

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War talk

they agreed they also were to blame for its continuance. They had agreed to take steps to address the violence since it was posing the "greatest impediment to the process of democratising SA."

They undertook to:

☐ Organise joint rallies;
☐ Call for an international mechanism to monitor violence; and
☐ Develop mechanisms to filter the spirit of reconciliation prevalent at the summit to their grassroots members.

Sapa reports the PAC undertook to present argument for an international monitoring group at an OAU meeting in Tanzania on Tuesday.

However, the Rev Blessing FINCA, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of SA, said the nature of such an exercise had not been worked out.

SAO general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane said the church leaders would seek a meeting with government to discuss the violence.

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the leaders also agreed that a follow-up summit should be convened so that the momentum was not dissipated.

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From Page 1...
Cops’ attitude is holding up aims of Accord

THE Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression is hampered in implementing the aims of the National Peace Accord by the negative attitude of some policemen to “outsiders” assisting them.

In its March report, the IBIIR says: “One of the essential elements of the National Peace Accord is the impartiality of the police and their willingness to accept help from organisations and individuals working in various communities.

“Experience has been that we have been unable to assist members of the SAP to the best of our abilities due to their negative attitude towards ‘outsiders’ assisting them.”

The board says police repeatedly used the media to encourage witnesses to come forward and assist with investigations, but “when attempts are made to facilitate this, we often find ourselves arrested or accused of tampering with or changing statements.”

Police spokesman Captain Steve van Rooyen reserved comment on the allegations, saying he would like to see the full IBIIR report before responding to its claims.

The following examples of friction between board members and the SAP are cited in the report:

- An IBIIR researcher involved in investigating the shooting of an ANC member in Sharpeville was allegedly “accused by a member of the SAP, right in front of an Inkatha Freedom Party hostel, of being involved in the burning down of IFP houses in the area.”
- During the course of the Goldstone Commission hearing on Tokoza violence, an IBIIR researcher was accused by counsel for the SAP of telling witnesses not to co-operate with the police.

- The report says this researcher was persistently followed by two white men in a minibus while she was taking statements from potential witnesses.

“Whenever the researcher entered a house the kombi parked a few doors away. When the researcher left the house, the kombi then parked outside the house where the researcher had just been.”

In Carltonville, where the IBIIR has assisted a police investigation of alleged torture and extra-judicial executions by the Welverdiend unrest unit, no fewer than nine people who participated in the investigation or laid a complaint against local policemen were arrested and/or charged in a court of law.

“To date two people have had their charges withdrawn following a recommendation by the Attorney-General, two were acquitted and one was discharged following the presentation of the State’s case.”

The IBIIR report says Carltonville residents were beginning to ask what is the price of co-operating with the investigation.

“Witnesses have been threatened and warned that they are ‘not far off from the mortuary’. The board’s researcher and the local ANC chairman were told that a certain suspended policeman had plans to eliminate them as they were the cause of the suspensions of members of the force.”

The IBIIR concludes in relation to Carltonville that “despite the best intentions by senior police officers to investigate police irregularities, the attitude of their more junior colleagues often leaves much to be desired.”
The economy will grow if there is peace

THE continuing political violence in the country is a threat to the economy.
It has caused hardship, disruption and loss of life and property.
It jeopardises the process of peaceful political transformation and threatens to leave a legacy of insurmountable division and deep bitterness.

To give a perspective to the problem of violence and its potential for destruction, it should be noted that while 60 people were killed in the notorious Sharpeville massacre in 1960, several thousands have been killed in political violence over the past two years.

Even if we accept a degree of uncertainty and upheaval as necessary when rapid change is taking place, it does not mean complacency about the current level of violence.

Implications

Although the violence is confined to certain areas, it has national and international implications.

The endemic violence, from whatever quarter it comes, is undermining confidence in the prospects of peaceful change. It can eventually lead South Africa on a downward path to poverty and despair, unless it is reversed soon.

The potential for further conflict is high and the State President, Mr FW de Klerk, has warned that the country could slip into civil war.

We want to minimise the human costs of change in South Africa. The violence is simply unacceptable high in terms of human costs, as well as having a damaging impact on investors' confidence - both here and abroad.

South Africa needs peace and political stability more than ever before if economic growth and job creation are to be achieved on a large scale.

FOCUS

SOUTH African Chamber of Business director-general Mr RAYMOND PARSONS last week called for the end to violence so that the economy can grow. This is an edited version of his address to the National African Federated Taxi Organisation conference last week.

Continued violence is destroying productivity, discouraging investment by both small and large businesses, and causing despair among all population groups.

Business is being forced to relocate or close. And it does not stop there - the trauma of violence is also brought into the workplace.

What South Africa must guard against is to replace external sanctions with an internal sanction - violence. This would equally place a ceiling on our economic performance in the years ahead.

Negotiate

It was deep concern about violence that led business and church leaders last year to act as facilitators to encourage the political leadership to negotiate a National Peace Accord.

In fact, as you know, the major political players in the form of the National Party, the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party eventually came together to sign the Accord.

The aim was to signify their common purpose in bringing an end to political violence and also to set out codes of conduct, procedures and mechanisms to achieve this goal.

An important arm of the Peace Accord is the National Peace Secretariat, which was established to deal effectively with intimidation and violence at grassroots level.

Its function is to establish and coordinate dispute resolution committees at both regional and local level. These committees gain their legitimacy by representing the people and communities they are designed to serve.

They are made up of representatives from relevant political organisations, churches, trade unions, business, local and tribal authorities, the police and defence force.

Poverty and unemployment must be seen as one of the main contributory factors - among several others - to the repeated cycles of violence in South Africa.

If we look back over the past forty years the evidence suggests a close correlation between economic conditions and political unrest.

Violence is also bound up with the rapid process of urbanisation and demographic transformation which South Africa has experienced in recent years.

The role of the sub-committees is therefore seen as identifying areas at community level where they could begin to facilitate the co-ordination of issues as:

- Reconstruction of damaged property;
- Reintegration of displaced persons into the community;
- Expansion of infrastructure to assist in consolidating the peace process; and
- Community involvement in the maintenance and improvement of existing community facilities and the environment.

In addressing these issues, as well as giving assistance in situations where infrastructure is itself a cause of violence, for example, water, electricity, transportation and schools.

Apart from its other merits, the emphasis on socio-economic development also gives local communities something constructive to focus their minds and energies on as an alternative.

What is the overall economic environment needed to achieve prosperity and peace, and what do the International Monetary Fund and other world bodies expect in economic development?

If economic growth in South Africa is to be raised to 3,5 percent a year - or to the minimum rate required to reduce the level of unemployment given the rapid prospective growth of labour - investment will have to be substantially increased.

Unemployment

There is no other way to soak up unemployment and raise standards of living. It will not be possible to achieve much higher growth rates without significant foreign investment.

To achieve the levels of domestic and overseas investment which South Africa requires for economic growth, needs business confidence.

If economic growth and development are to be achieved in South Africa, we will have to win the confidence of the international business community.

The Peace Accord is one of the confidence-building routes to peace and prosperity in the "new South Africa".

We must not, and cannot, give up on the National Peace Accord. Let us urge the major political leaders to renew their commitment to the provisions and implementation of the accord.

Let us be united against violence.
Affirmative action vital for peace, says judge

By Michael Sparks

Affirmative action was needed — even at great financial cost — to ensure lasting peace in South Africa, Mr Justice Pierre Olivier, vice-chairman of the SA Law Commission, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

"Affirmative action may be discriminatory, but it is in a sense healthy, because the elimination of inequality will bring peace..., which makes these sacrifices a small price to pay," he said.

"If we have respect for human rights, it must not just be those rights which suit our pockets.

The judge, who headed the Law Commission's report on a Bill of Rights, was the main speaker at a Bill of Rights seminar, organised by the Department of Justice, at Goudstad Teachers' Training College.

He said that if South Africa was earnest about the need for a Bill of Rights to protect all its people, then the "haves" would need to make great sacrifices for the benefit of the "have-nots"...

Since groups competed for political dominance as a means of protecting themselves, they needed to be given the assurance that their rights would be protected in the form of a Bill of Rights.

It was necessary to educate and prepare all citizens to understand their rights and obligations in terms of such a Bill.
Leaders incite violence - Accord

THE National Peace Committee yesterday expressed its concern at the constant transgressions of the National Peace Accord by public utterances of certain political leaders.

In a statement the NPC said the highly inflammatory statements made by these leaders, who are signatories of the document, constituted a blatant breaking of Chapter Two of the Accord.

This lays down a code of conduct for political parties and organisations which states that all political parties and organisations should refrain from incitement to violence or hatred.

The code added further that no language calculated or likely to incite violence or hatred should be used at any public meeting. Nor should pamphlets, posters or other written material, containing such language, be prepared or circulated.

According the statement, a decision was taken at a meeting this week of the National Peace Executive to address such breaches more vigorously in future. It was decided that in future:

- Every transgression of the Peace Accord would be brought to the attention of political parties by the administrative arm of the National Peace Committee which would also check the accuracy of the statements;
- Transgressions would be made public; and
- In the absence of a satisfactory explanation, leaders would be summoned before the National Peace Executive. - Sapa
FW’s package to curb violence

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Private armies are to be effectively banned and the law is to be changed to enable the police to arrest intimidators and perpetrators of political violence before they commit their crimes.

These were among a package of urgent legislative and other measures to combat political violence announced by President de Klerk in Parliament during debate on his budget vote last night.

He said the mere possession of certain weapons — such as automatic guns — would be outlawed.

He had appointed a Government task force to liaise with the National Peace Committee and the Peace Secretariat to try to bring relief to communities in which under-development was a principal cause of violence.

Mr de Klerk said the Criminal Procedure Act would be amended to provide for special criminal procedures and bail systems to deal with political violence and intimidation.

Assurance

These procedures would accelerate the processing of these cases and ensure that perpetrators of violence and intimidation were quickly removed from the community.

He said the intention was to make it easier for the police to deal with those who were on the point of committing crimes.

He gave the assurance that the rights of accused would still be honoured but said the time for more drastic action had arrived.

Urgent legislation would be introduced to ban the organisation, training and equipping of private armies.

It would be aimed at not only leaders of, but participants in, private armies.

The mere possession of certain weapons would become a crime and there would be a presumption that such possession was coupled with common-law crimes.

Incidents of indirect intimidation would also be dealt with. The maintenance and organisation of private armies was itself a form of indirect intimidation.

The aim would be to widen the impact of the Intimidation Act.
Tough new laws to quell violence

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

FAR-REACHING legislation on private armies, weapons and intimidation due today heads the list of fresh initiatives here and abroad to quell the grim violence wrecking South Africa.

As Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee prepared announcements on details of legislation to ban private armies, crack down on the possession of firearms and curb intimidation during the justice vote debate in parliament, an Organisation of African Unity summit meeting in Arusha yesterday called for international intervention to end violence.

"The OAU committee stressed the need to ensure active international involvement in stopping the killings in the black community," chairman and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida announced.

This was in line with a request from ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela who told the Arusha meeting: "The ANC is asking for international support to end, or at least bring under control, the violence.

"We are convinced that international monitoring and a role in securing a peacekeeping force will bring under the spotlight all those in our country who are determined to plunge us into the abyss.

"As long as the South African Police and the South African Defence Force continue to be the private armed forces of the National Party, so long will the slaughter of our people continue," he said.

The ANC leader, Pan African Congress leader Clarence Makwetu and heads of nine African nations were attending the OAU's eighth ad hoc committee meeting in Tanzania's northern town of Arusha to discuss ways of accelerating reforms in South Africa.

And, in Johannesburg, the S'A Rail Commuter Corporation has undertaken not to allow armed commuters entry to stations and trains, according to a joint statement by railways authorities, representatives of political and community groups and the Ministry of Law and Order last night.

The statement marked the end of a seven-day sit-in by nine community leaders led by Father Smangaliso Mkhatswa. The community leaders staged the sit-in to protest at the lack of security on trains. See page 3
President Ibrahim Babangida

OAU urges blacks to end violence

ARUSHA. — An Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit meeting has urged South Africa's blacks to end violence to speed reforms towards creating a non-racial democracy.

"Incessant violence will not only mar quick reform but will deflate the current efforts in the ongoing negotiations in the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa)," said OAU chairman and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

But African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela said a "huge, nationwide network by elements within the security forces" was behind the country's unrest.

"The situation in South Africa is increasingly comparable with that of Nazi Germany, where people were killed only because they were Jews. In today's 'apartheid-free' South Africa our people are massacred simply because they are black," he told the summit.

Mr Mandela, Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Clarence Makweto and heads of nine African nations were attending the OAU's eighth ad hoc committee meeting in Tanzania's northern town Arusha.

The summit — attended by presidents of Nigeria, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Cape Verde, Ethiopia and Tanzania — urged the PAC to join the Codesa talks. — Sapa-Reuters.
State moves on violence, private armies

MICHAEL MORRIS, Political Correspondent

In a dramatic new bid to quell violence, the government is to ban the establishment and training of private armies, and crack down harder on intimidation and the possession of firearms. New legislation is to be introduced soon.

Existing legislation is also to be amended to speed up the process of trying and sentencing perpetrators of violence and intimidation.

But negotiations with the ANC over the future of Umkhonto we Sizwe and the status of the armed struggle are continuing. Resolving these issues would help clear the path to a transitional government.

Announcing the fresh measures, President De Klerk warned: "The incidence of political and criminal violence, of unrest-related violence and intimidation, is seen by the government as the most serious single obstacle to achieving a fully democratic and peaceful dispensation."

He told parliament that Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetzee would next week spell out more details of tougher measures to clamp down on violence.

The government had decided to ban the establishment, training and arming of private armies. Measures would be aimed both at organisers and participants.

The legislation would also deal with the possession of certain firearms, and would include a presumptive clause to couple possession with criminal culpability.

Incidents of indirect intimidation would be dealt with in amendments to the Intimidation Act to give it greater effect.

The Criminal Procedure Act would be amended to give cases, involving violence or intimidation priority, and to speed up the trial and sentencing process to ensure that perpetrators were "removed quickly and effectively from the community."

Mr De Klerk said: "The rights of accused will be respected but the time for drastic steps has arrived."

Acknowledging socio-economic factors behind the violence, Mr De Klerk also announced he had appointed a task force to work with the Peace Committee and the Peace Secretariat to bring relief to under-developed communities.

He said a "fundamental discussion", begun in the Cabinet last week on strategies to combat crime more effectively, would resume at a Cabinet committee meeting today.

"It is bothering me that we are not getting a sufficient percentage of murderers before the courts. We are not catching enough of them."

Hitting out at people who constantly blamed the government for the violence, Mr De Klerk said all leaders ought to commit themselves to using every opportunity to bring home to their supporters the need to end the violence.

Leaders should also exert discipline and control.

Progress towards a full democracy was simply not possible in a climate of violence and disorder.

But he said significant progress had been made in discussions with the ANC on terminating the movement's armed struggle.
National Peace Accord: A Summary

MAJOR political parties and organisations on September 14 last year signed the National Peace Accord in which they pledged themselves to a multi-party democracy and an end to violence which has cost thousands of lives in the past five years.

The agreement sets out codes of conduct for its signatories and established structures at all levels of society to deal with violence. Following is a brief outline of the document:

**Basic principles**
Freedom of conscience and belief; freedom of speech and expression; freedom of association with others; freedom of movement; peaceful assembly; peaceful political activity.

**Code of Conduct: Political parties**
All shall:
* Publicly and repeatedly condemn political violence and encourage among their followers political tolerance;
* Actively discourage and seek to prevent their members from carrying weapons of any description to any political meetings;
* Inform authorities of political events;
* Immediately establish effective lines of communication between one another;
* Not apply violence to intimidate or threaten other people;
* Not use language calculated or likely to incite violence.

**Provisions for security forces**
The police shall:
* Endeavour to protect the people of South Africa in a rigorously non-partisan fashion;
* Endeavour to prevent crimes and attempts to arrest and investigate all those reasonably suspected;
* Be guided by a belief that they are accountable to society and conduct themselves so as to secure and retain the respect and approval of the public;
* Expect a higher standard of conduct from themselves than from others;
* Exercise restraint and use the minimum force that is appropriate;
* Establish a Police Board comprising members of the public and SAP (South African Police) in equal numbers;
* Not allow any operation which undermines, promotes or influences any political party at the expense of another;
* Endeavour to see that no dangerous weapons or firearms are possessed, carried or displayed by members of the public at any political gathering, procession or meeting;
* Allow the formation of self-protection units, but not private armies;
* Co-operate with an official police ombudsman.

**Code of Conduct: Police**
All police officials accept that:
* Their authority and powers are dependent upon and subject to public approval;
* Any offence or alleged offence by any member of the SAP shall be thoroughly investigated and appropriate measures shall be taken;
* Public favour and approval shall be sought by enforcing the law firmly, sensitively and with constant and absolute impartiality, giving effective and friendly service, reacting as quickly as possible to requests making personal sacrifices in order to save lives, and encourage police community relationships;
* The least possible degree of force shall be used, and then only when persuasion, advice and warnings have failed to secure co-operation;
* The integrity of policing is reflected by the degree of personal moral responsibility and professional altruism evident in the behaviour and action of every individual member of the police.

**Socio-economic reconstruction**
All projects must have the approval of local communities. Permanent committees will be established. Committees will co-ordinate:
* Reconstruction of damaged property;
* Reintegration of displaced persons;
* Dealing with immediate effect of violence;
* The addressing of infrastructural problems which may spark violence;
* The identification of potential flashpoints, eg. squatter settlements and hostels.

**Commission on public violence and intimidation**
The commission will function on a permanent basis. It shall:
* Investigate incidents and inquire into steps that should be taken;
* Advise the State President on these matters;
* Enjoy the confidence of the South African community;
* Accept approaches from any individual;
* Be paid for by the State;
* Have the power to require any person to give evidence;
* Sit in public, save for exceptional cases;
* Be appointed only after all major parties have been consulted.

**National Peace Secretariat**
A National Peace Secretariat (NPS) shall be established and will co-ordinate Regional Dispute Resolution Committees and Local Dispute Resolution Committees. The NPS will:
* Comprise nominees by the signatories of the Accord, a representative from the Department of Justice and up to four further members;
* Take decisions on the basis of consensus;
* Be financed by the State;
* Decide on areas of jurisdiction for the regional and local committees to request the presence of persons with knowledge of acts of violence or intimidation to give evidence.

**National Peace Committee**
The existing Preparatory Committee will become the National Peace Commission (NPC), under a neutral chair. Its objective is to monitor and make recommendations on the implementation of the Peace Accord and ensure compliance with the code of conduct. The NPC will have the power to convene meetings of the signatories when necessary. Decisions will be taken by consensus; failing this, an arbitrator will be appointed.

**Special criminal courts**
The special courts will be established to deal exclusively with unrest-related cases. Cases will be disposed of without delay. There will be a mechanism for witness protection.

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Individuals afraid to complain, say police

By LENA SLADNAULDER

Fiddling while townships burn

...Continued from Page 2

Top black leaders and church men met this week to discuss the violence raging across the country—and while they talked, more died. By PAT SIDLEY

Natal's rocky road to peace

By LENA SLADNAULDER

...Continued from Page 2
Mandela: violence is the chief problem

The major problem confronting the oppressed people of South Africa was violence, ANC president Nelson Mandela said at the Organization of African Unity's ad hoc committee in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday.

In a speech released in Johannesburg Mr. Mandela said the situation in SA compared with that of Nazi Germany, where people were killed only because they were Jews.

"In today's apartheid-free South Africa, our people are massacred simply because they are black. White indifference is appalling -- the death and destruction, the refugees, forensic evidence and scale of the terror could be happening halfway across the world, not just a few kilometres away.

"Pretoria's propaganda machine has effectively put across the image that this violence is a result of a political struggle between various black organizations."

"When the ANC first spoke of a `third force', it was laughed out of court. Yet today, with over 1,800 lives lost, this `third force' concept has been recognized by most commentators and organizations within South Africa."

Clear patterns had emerged within the violence, Mr. Mandela said: "It mirrors political developments almost exactly. Media reports talk of ethnic antagonism or black-on-black violence, portraying a racial stereotype as the cause of violence."

"The different types of violence, be they attacks on train or taxi commuters, or assaults at vigils, attacks involving black dwellers, squatter communities are taking a heavy toll with hundreds of people murdered every month."

"The partiality of the police, the lack of arrests or convictions confirm mounting evidence that the violence erupts at points which most weaken the ANC."

Sapp.
Leaders 'not working for peace'

INFLAMMATORY statements by certain political leaders were a major stumbling block to peace, National Peace Secretariat chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys said in a report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

'It is the duty of each political leader to ensure that his public appearances do not give rise to political violence,' Gildenhuys said in a summary of the activities of the secretariat.

The secretariat was established in November last year after the signing of the National Peace Accord.

He said it had become necessary for the secretariat to express itself publicly against such incitement.

'We are of the opinion that peace can and should be obtained through the co-operation of all interested parties,' Gildenhuys said.

The fact that people from opposing sides of the political spectrum were talking to each other had, to a certain extent, the effect of reducing violence.

The report also said various groups in certain regions did not recognise the right of others to exist.

The effectiveness of some dispute resolution committees was hampered by constant political profiteering during debates and through differences of opinion as to who should serve on the various committees.

During the recent wave of violence in Natal and the Transvaal 'these factors placed considerable constraints on the effectiveness of the committees'.

"Thus phenomenon can be partly attributed to a lack of communication between the leaders of certain political parties and the ordinary members of those parties," he said.

It was essential that the leaders of political parties regularly commit themselves in public to the peace process.

All political groups in South Africa had a right to promote their political aims peacefully.

Gildenhuys said the composition of certain peace committees presented problems.

Under the NPA, a committee should comprise representatives of political organisations, churches, unions, business organisations, local and tribal authorities and of the police and the defence force.

But "in certain regions it was difficult to reach consensus about which organisations were "relevant" and which were not.

Certain political groupings "went out of their way to try to include friendly organisations and exclude opposition organisations".

The progress of the dispute resolution committees in Natal was being hampered by political in-fighting.

In the Eastern Cape, the Ciskei government had withdrawn from the committees in March following a dispute between itself and the ANC. - Sapa.
Violence will delay elections

NEW government structures would not be installed while the existing "undemocratic" culture prevailed, Deputy Constitution and Development Minister Tertius Delport said yesterday.

Delport who is also government's spokesman on Codesa -- told an Institute of Directors conference in Johannesburg that free and fair elections could not take place in a culture of violence, intimidation, private armies and intolerance.

"At present, the degree of violence and level of political intolerance are not reflecting a democratic culture," he said.

SA's unique circumstances required that major political players all have representation in the executive. The negotiating process, he said, had to be protected from left- and right-wing radicalism.

Government had advocated a political power-sharing model at Codesa. "In practical terms this means that the major players should share executive power, it means that the major political parties shall have representation in the presidency and the Cabinet," he said.

SA's special circumstances required innovative concepts and a constitution that provided more than mere representation for all major parties. Effective participation required that special features he built into the constitution.

"We simply cannot run the risk of the major political forces in our country not being reconciled," he said.

While progress in negotiations might appear to be slow, it would be unwise to risk jeopardizing the talks to produce quick results, Codesa was still dealing with very fundamental issues and immediate results
War zones... The Human Rights Commission reports that 374 people were killed and 794 injured in March alone.

By Paul Stober

The reports of gun battles, civilian evictions and rising death tolls which appear daily in our newspapers are no longer about distant war-torn countries — they come from South African townships.

These reports — usually isolated and without any explanation of the context of the incidents — are only the surface symptoms of the war that is wrecking the country.

The reality of it all has been brought home by the tally of 374 people killed and 794 injured in March alone, according to figures released by the Human Rights Commission (HRC).

Similarities with conventional warfare end with the statistics. In the South African war, while some battles are fought between political parties for territory, with participants flaunting their membership of organisations, there are no clear dividing lines. Some participants hide their allegiances and many of their attacks have no obvious objectives — other than to instill fear.

Most of those killed in March fell victim to brutal attacks on homes and trains by groups of faceless men whose commanders have yet to be identified.

The latest attempt to explain the spiralling violence has come in an even-handled preliminary report by the International Commission of Jurists, which recently completed an independent investigation into violence in Natal and Transvaal.

Quoting a survey the commission had conducted in Natal in August 1990, the jurists said: "The strain on police resources is compounded by serious police misconduct. There is no confidence in the police force, which is seen as partisan. There is a lack of determination among senior police officers to put matters right."

According to the jurists, this still applies in parts of the Transvaal and Natal.

Although the deputy minister of law and order had assured the commission that every officer in the South African Police had signed the Code of Conduct for security forces contained in the National Peace Accord, the commission concluded that "there is a yawning gap between the code and the way policemen actually behave".

The jurists said they were impressed by the latest measures adopted by the SAP to prevent train attacks, but that the government should have taken these steps months ago.

While commuters have responded positively to the March 22 ban on weapons and the increased police patrols, there was no significant drop in attacks on passengers in the first week that the new measures were applied.

Although the commission expressed some reservations, it said "the government now appears to be committed to playing its full role in bringing violence to an end."

The jurists placed "heavy responsibility" on Inkatha leader and kwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi for the escalation of the violence. They said he had not controlled the excesses of his supporters, particularly the so-called "warlords."

Their report described the kwaZulu Police as a private army and said there was "overwhelming evidence that they are one-sided and openly join attacks by members of Inkatha". The jurists recommended the KZP be brought under the control of the SAP.

The jurists also noted an increase in the amount of violence caused by the African National Congress. "In the absence of effective enforcement of the law, this is perhaps inevitable," they said.

The commission urged political leaders, particularly of the ANC and Inkatha, to spend more time with their grassroots supporters to promote local peace accords.

While the preliminary report dealt with the role of the major political parties, it did not comment on the role of vigilantes or allegations of a "third force" instigating violence in the townships.

The majority of deaths reported in March were the result of what the HRC terms "informal repression" — actions taken by security forces acting outside the law, by vigilantes, hit squads and rightwing groups.

According to a researcher for the Independent Board of Inquiry into Informal Repression, a pattern has emerged over the past few months involving small groups of armed men who randomly attack trains and communities.

"They show signs of having received at least basic training and make much more use of firearms," he said.
'Interim rule will stop the killing'

**The Argus Correspondent**

**DURBAN.** — The government has failed to stop the political violence and must be replaced by an interim authority, according to African National Congress president Nelson Mandela.

Speaking in Emangeni at the weekend, he said this was one of the reasons why the ANC wanted an interim government as quickly as possible.

"It will put an end to the rampant violence around the country which can be quickly brought under control," said Mr Mandela.

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Once the interim government was in place, it would be in charge of law and order.

"The interim government will make the police, army and the intelligence service carry out their duties impartially," said Mr Mandela.

He said that an international monitoring force would also have to be brought in because the Defence Force did not have the capacity to end the violence.

"It is not a national defence force, it is a private one which works in the interest of the regime presently in power," said Mr Mandela.
Violence: Mandela, Kriel clash

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

MR Nelson Mandela and Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel yesterday clashed publicly about the violence in conflict-ridden Alexandra.

After a one-day visit to the township, Mr Mandela said an independent international monitoring group was needed in South Africa to halt continued political violence.

"That is the only way we can stop this violence," he said after his tour of Alexandra.

Mr Kriel said an international monitoring group would not stop the violence.

"What will stop the violence is a meeting of the major black political leaders to genuinely make peace and to convince their followers at grassroots level to end their political rivalry."

Mr Mandela told reporters after his visit to Alexandra that an independent international monitoring group was "one of the strategies we are going to use."

Answering questions, he said the Organisation of African Unity would be contacted regarding the monitoring group.

"If we want to implement this resolution, we will have to go through the secretary-general of the OAU."

At least 11 people have been killed and more than 30 wounded since Tuesday in pitched battles in Alexandra.

Mr Mandela said an independent international monitoring group was needed "because the government and security (forces) have abdicated from their duties."

Mr Mandela also said the government was unable to stem the violence.

"We want an international independent monitoring group because the government is unable to use... power which it has."

He blamed the violence on the government and "a black political organisation", but did not name the organisation.

In his reaction, Mr Kriel said Mr Mandela had conducted a whirlwind tour through Alexandra and, had raced through the township led by wailing traffic vehicles and followed by a contingent of journalists.

"It is a pity that Mr Mandela did not stay for longer to convince his followers to stop their own involvement in the violence. It is an old ANC strategy to blame others in an attempt to deflect attention for their own participation in violence."
A FRESH approach is needed to deal with rising levels of violence. We have had ostentatious summits where leaders have stood together and issued pleas for tolerance. We have elaborate peace committees dotted around the country, bringing together local leaders of the warring parties. Neither of these have delivered much progress. Well over 400 people died last month alone.

The body count is only part of the problem. The current levels of conflict make it difficult to see how a free and fair election could be held.

One could spend one's time apportioning blame for this — but that is unlikely to achieve anything. We already have a stand-off: the African National Congress blames the government and Inkatha, Inkatha blames the ANC and the government blames both of them.

Even where there has been clear evidence of guilt, little has been done to bring the accused to book.

For example, this newspaper has published strong evidence that the South African Defence Force secretly trained and armed 200 men in techniques of abduction, attack and interrogation. They remain at large.

Most of this information has gone before the Goldstone Standing Commission of Inquiry into Violence and Intimidation. This structure has acted as an information sponge, siphoning it all in and storing it indefinitely. It is a judicial process, slow, ponderous and weighted down by due process.

- What is not needed is more intense judicial scrutiny, more high-flown pronouncements or extra committees and structures. What is needed is a decisive political intervention, something that can be swift, strong and effective — and can command the support of all parties.

The most valuable recent suggestion is to invite the participation of the international community. The United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth or a combination of the three could send a team of monitors or peacekeepers with sufficient powers to oversee the behaviour of all parties and command the security forces to take whatever action is necessary.

It is a solution that has worked in other parts of the world.

South Africans like to believe they are unique, but international peacekeeping and monitoring bodies have played a decisive role in many transitional societies.

This can take many forms, ranging from a large contingent of "blue berets", UN peacekeeping troops, to a small but high-powered group of observers. South Africa probably needs something in between: a sufficiently large group of monitors which can spread throughout the country and work with the security forces and the courts to prevent violence and to punish culprits.

We have the forces to do the job, they simply lack the leadership, credibility and authority to carry it out neutrally. An independent command and monitoring structure could do this.

South Africa has an enormous advantage over many other conflict situations: a number of organisations are keen to become involved. Providing they are invited in with the consent of the major political players, this involves an act of sovereignty. On the contrary, apart from helping to make an election possible, it is likely to have the positive effect of ensuring that our first democratic election has international credibility, giving any new government all-important factor that our previous administrations have lacked: unquestionable legitimacy.

The idea is not a new one. The Pan Africanist Congress has always insisted that the participation of the international community is essential to ensure democratic transition. The ANC's Harare Declaration of 1988 outlined a role for world bodies.

What is new is that the idea — which has lain dormant — is rapidly being moved up the political agenda in response to the recent upsurge in political violence.

The International Commission of Jurists concluded its recent visit with a strong recommendation that "South Africans consider inviting an international election monitoring team to supervise the run-up to elections".

"Such a monitoring team, reporting to a provisional government, could have a stabilising effect out of all proportion to its numbers. We believe that the international community would be eager to provide their help," the group said.

After the recent bloodshed in Alexandra township, Nelson Mandela called for the involvement of an international monitoring group. The ANC is canvassing the idea with other governments and international bodies with the intention of formulating a definite and clear proposal. It was recently discussed with the visiting Canadian foreign minister and Mandela has put it on the agenda for his forthcoming visit to the Organisation of African Unity.

"You can't stabilise the violence situation without the international community," the ANC's Gill Marcus said this week. Discussions, she said, are at an early stage, "but we believe it needs to be looked at swiftly and dealt with quickly. Our view is that it is very important".

The matter is due to be discussed at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa). Working group one has as part of its mandate the issue of international involvement in transition. It has not yet dealt with this issue, but is certain to have proposals from the ANC soon.

Others at Codesa are beginning to take the suggestion seriously. Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer said this week that the idea, which no one would have countenanced just two or three years ago, now had to be taken seriously. The situation is so serious that a wider range of possible solutions had to be considered, he said.

The government has so far given the idea a cautious treatment. "It would not halt the violence," Law and Order Minister Herman Kriel said in response to Mandela's proposal a fortnight ago.

But then the government also held out against UN involvement in the repatriation of exiles — until it became clear that the international body had the experience, expertise and finances to do it more efficiently than anyone inside the country.
Battle of the peacemakers

The National Peace Accord, given a chance, can work. This is the optimistic view of mediator Charles Nupen, chairman of the Wits/Vaal Regional Dispute Resolution Committee.

The accord, which was signed on September 14 last year at an historic gathering at Johannesburg's Carlton Hotel, has been likened to a sapling continuously buffeted by violent storms and unable to take root.

Nupen conceded his committee faced an unenviable and difficult task.

"Each time there's an outbreak of violence, the Peace Accord gets knocked down."

"Another problem is people's perception that the accord is able to deliver peace immediately."

Nupen said this was unrealistic against a background of political intolerance, a lack of free debate and deep-seated mistrust.

"Scepticism also creeps in because of the inevitable media focus on violence while the efforts of people who are implementing the accord are starved of publicity."

Obligations

He said the accord placed "heavy" obligations on the signatories, particularly at a local level.

"To make the various structures work requires a disciplined approach by the various political organisations."

"Despite an insidious attention to detail, organisations display a disheartening inability to get members to meet."

He said, however, most organisations were saddled with their own problems.

"Apart from the fact that we operate under circumstances of considerable tension, most organisations have a range of commitments and are stretched fairly thin."

"It's therefore difficult to focus on the development of the structures of the accord," Nupen said.

A key objective still to be achieved was the setting aside of sectional political interests, he said.

Nupen said, however, significant progress was being made with the implementation of the accord.

The structures of National Peace Accord can become important agents of democracy.

A collective investment in its structures now could reap major long-term benefits, Charles Nupen, chairman of the Wits/Vaal Dispute Resolution Committee, told MOEGSIEN WILLIAMS:

"Nationally, 11 Regional Dispute Resolution Committees have been established. In most of these areas a range of Local Dispute Resolution Committees have been set up or in the process of being launched."

Divisions

He said a significant gain was "seating around the same table" parties and groups with "deep" ideological divisions.

"These committees represent the broadest possible base in the various communities. An example is the Greater Soweto committee which comprises the ANC, IFP, Sofasonke Party, Soweto Civic Association, Cosatu, Uwusa, church bodies and several other organisations."

"To have them all working together to promote peace is a significant step that should not be underestimated."

But why are these committees unable to address the violence?

Discipline

"The conflict is deep seated, and the violence has different origins," Nupen said.

"Reasons that could be advanced include the inability of organisations to discipline their members, that the police bear the responsibility to counter violence and is not doing so and that much of the violence can be sourced to unexplained acts."

"There are groups dedicated to the promotion of violence and who have eluded detection by the security forces."

"The dispute resolution committees are not geared, for instance, to deal with the so-called 'third force'."

Nupen, however, said a collective investment in the structures of the Peace Accord by all concerned could reap major long-term benefits.

"The violence is obviously the immediate concern but these committees could be used to reach consensus on the reconstruction of communities and thereby attract resources like development aid."

"More importantly, they could become important agents of democracy and reinforce, at grassroots level, principles like free speech, multi-partyism and political tolerance."
One of about 2,500 anti-violence demonstrators, Ms. Marla Khumalo, displays a poster. They marched in Johannesburg yesterday to protest against violence in trains on the Reef. The protesters marched to John Vorster Square to present a petition to a senior police official and later to the headquarters of SpoorNet in Braamfontein.

Pic: VELI NHLAPO
Sowing the seeds of peace

DR SESHIS CHONCO believes he knows why the Peace Accord is failing. As a "cerem-
onial paper signed by leaders" it did not draw enough on the troubled communities themselves, says this representative from the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy.

"It is disturbing that the accord is failing. We need to go back and look at why it did not deliver," said Chonco.

"For me, the main problem was that it did not involve the rank and file of participating parties. Instead, it was a ceremonial paper signed by leaders.

"It has not trickled down; it should have been a bottom-up process."

For Chonko, the accord signed last September by South Africa's political leaders was "a perfect opportunity to involve more people in negotiations."

"We should have drawn ideas from the troubled communities themselves. They should have been allowed to launch a people's peace movement," he says.

With over 1,300 people killed in political violence since the Peace Accord was signed, the National Peace Committee is having a difficult time meeting its objectives.

For them the agreement was not just a flash in the pan. It heralded the start of a treacherous journey with the end-point resembling some sort of peaceful nation.

Related efforts are being made to ensure the agreement does "trickle down": a simplified version of the accord is being mass-produced in seven languages, and 11 Regional Dispute Resolution Committees (RDRCs) have been established countrywide.

The brief of these RDRCs is to identify conflict areas in their specific regions and set up Local Dispute Resolution Committees (LDRCs) to deal with problems through mediation.

The Western Cape RDRC has been operating since February 16. It consists of 32 regional organisations and has an executive of 15 members. Political parties, church groups and a range of community organisations are represented.

Regional chairperson Mr Graham Higgo says the taxi war and community disputes with local government are the two troubling issues in the Cape. The committee is focusing on these.

So far no LDRCs have come off the ground but this is the immediate priority — especially in Nyanga, Crossroads, Guguletu, Khayelitsha, Grabouw, Villiersdorp and

Peace has not taken root despite the signing of an accord last September. Quentin Wilson examines why the bloodletting continues:

Dr Seshi Chonco

Wolseley, which have been defined as "ten-
tion towns".

Progress has been slow in the Cape and a number of reasons have been cited by those involved.

The size of the region, a lack of commitment from participants, a shortage of money and the practical task of getting dozens of busy people in one place at one time have proved to be stumbling blocks.

The RDRC is expected to set up LDRCs in a region spanning the Orange River to George — and not one full-time person is operating for it.

RDRC executive member Mr Jan van Eck said: "Our biggest problem is that we do not have the financial resources for full-time staff.

We need a lot more money.

"Another stumbling block is that the violence here is seen as less important than the violence elsewhere."

There was a desire to work on the problem but no sense of urgency, he added.

On a national level the peace process is driven by three vehicles — the National Peace Committee, the Peace Secretariat and the Goldstone Commission.

The National Peace Committee, chaired by Mr John Hall, sees to the overall implementation of the Peace Accord, publicity for peace and the drawing up of codes of conduct for all signatories.

The Peace Secretariat, headed by Dr Antoine Gildenhuys, has set up regional committees and handles mediation.

The Goldstone Commission, meanwhile, is expected to come up with judicial findings that point to the causes of our war-torn society.

Socio-economic restructuring committees are also planned. These will assess the needs of different communities and look for ways in which these can be met.

All funds for the project come from the coffers of the Department of Justice, but Gildenhuys feels a lot more financial assistance is needed.

"We need a much greater infrastructure. The secretariat will visit each region within the next two weeks to discuss the needs of each," he said.

But in spite of all the problems, Gildenhuys believes progress has been made.

"It has been a huge task getting all 11 regional committees up and running."

"Just getting people together who have been fighting for so long is a significant achievement. I think we are happy," he said.

Seminars have been held for regional chairpersons on skills such as negotiation communication, preparation for facilitation, techniques for reducing listener resistance, empathic listening, political posturing, dealing with cultural differences, dealing with violence; dealing constructively with anger and bringing parties to settlement.

A workshop last Friday drew up plans for the way forward.

There is still much work to be done and if the National Peace Accord is going to have the "same magnitude as the Magna Charta" — as chairperson John Hall claims — the sooner noble gestures at the top are mirrored at a grassroots level, the better.
Mike Richards (Chairman)

PEACE & TRUTH INUGUINIZATION OF

HOW YOU GET A CHANCE...
JOHANNESBURG. — An Inkatha member who gave evidence before the Goldstone Commission on the alleged activities of the Black Cat gang is one of four IFP members who have been murdered since Sunday.

The party claimed yesterday that two other IFP supporters were injured in four separate attacks.

IFP spokeswoman Ms Suzanne Vos said IFP Youth Brigade Chairman Mr. Chris Mgwena was shot and killed in Wesselton near Ermelo in the south-eastern Transvaal on Sunday.

She said Mr Mgwena appeared before the Goldstone Commission last Thursday.

Mr Mgwena’s wife, who was with him at the time of the attack, collapsed and died, possibly of a heart attack.

Another woman who was with the Mgwena couple was shot.

Later on Sunday another IFP member, Mrs Christina Khabe, was attacked and killed at her home in Wesselton.

On Monday IFP member Mrs Makhozana Lethuli was shot dead by an unidentified gang at the Sonkoba reserve in Nkolewiso near Verulam. Her 15-year-old daughter was injured in the attack.

On Tuesday night another IFP branch chairman, Mr Tobias Mdala, of Nyalinga near Maritzburg, and his daughter Thembisile, 21, were shot dead at point-blank range at their home.

Police have arrested one person in connection with the killings and are still investigating.

With the country’s unrest statistics for this month climbing, 11 more people were yesterday reported killed. Eighteen were injured.

In an incident on Tuesday, Maritzburg police spokesman Captain Henry Budram said a road worker was killed at Imbali’s Stage Two when he was shot by unidentified gunmen.

Two people were killed and 72-year-old Mr Sabilon Dladla was shot in the head when unidentified gunmen opened fire on a crowd at a Dube hostel in Soweto on Tuesday night. Mr Dladla’s daughter was shot in the stomach.

In other attacks in Soweto, a 30-year-old man was shot dead in Meadowlands and two other men were killed when gunmen opened fire in a hostel.

On the Witwatersrand one person died and 15 were injured when they either jumped or were hurled from moving trains.

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Peace Accord is all that prevents anarchy and despair and must be supported at every level, SA Chamber of Business director-general Mr Raymond Parsons said here yesterday.

Speaking at a conference of the National African Federated Transport Organisation, he said violence had already caused untold hardship, disruption and loss of life and property.

It jeopardised the process of political transformation and threatened to create a legacy of division and bitterness.

“If it should be noted that while 30 people were killed in the notorious Sharpville massacre in 1960, several thousand have been killed in political violence over the past two years.”

Without peace and stability South Africa had no hope of attracting foreign investment and achieving the minimum growth rate of 3.5% a year to reduce unemployment.

“There is no other way to soak up unemployment and raise standards of living. And it will not be possible to achieve much higher growth rates without foreign investment.”

Mr Parsons said regional and local conflict resolution committees were the “engine room” of peace, filling the vacuum left by the breakdown of community structures. — Sapa

Violence continued to wrack the East Rand according to yesterday’s reports.

Police picked up three bodies in Katlehong on Tuesday morning after a shooting spree at the township’s Kwesim Hostel on Monday.

On Tuesday, at Thokoza near Alberton, police found a wounded man who had been shot.

Also on the East Rand five men in a bakkie used an AK-47 to fire down at a traffic policeman as they sped through a roadblock.

Alberton Traffic Department assistant superintendent Mr Koos van der Merwe died in hospital yesterday morning.

Traffic officers chased the bakkie into the Piola Park squatter camp where they wounded and arrested two suspects, now under guard in hospital. Police have opened a murder docket and are looking for three other suspects.

— Sapa
Dane urged to support monitoring body for SA

ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday appealed to visiting Danish foreign minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen to support the ANC's recent call for an international body to monitor township violence.

At a press conference with Mr Ellemann-Jensen at the ANC's Johannesburg head office, Mr Mandela said it was obvious that the South African security forces could not contain the violence which had reached alarming proportions.

Mr Mandela said an international monitoring force, to be deployed in affected areas, was one of the ANC's main demands from foreign countries at this stage.

He urged Mr Ellemann-Jensen — the first Danish cabinet minister to visit South Africa — to support the ANC's call for an interim government which he hoped would be established "within the next few months."

The Danish Government has pledged $100 million (about R70 million) for the development of social, educational and agricultural projects in South Africa.

The money is to be distributed through an interim government and non-governmental organisations over a five-year period.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen, who is on a five-day visit with Danish businessmen, journalists and other Danish ministers, said further details of the Danish government's financial aid would be announced after examining Denmark's current economic state.

Denmark is the first of the Scandinavian countries to officially renew diplomatic ties.
New police for new SA – bishop

NELSPRUIT – A new South Africa desperately and urgently needed a new police force, Durban-based Methodist Bishop Dr Mzutulanye Mogaba said at the weekend.

Speaking at KwaNdebele’s eighth annual prayer breakfast, Bishop Mogaba said he believed this was the only means of effectively dealing with escalating violence and affording protection to all concerned.

The prospects of the declaration and formation of interim governments, he said, made this even more important.

He warned that the interregnum period could become very dangerous, with a sense of lawlessness and inadequate law enforcement tempting forces of anarchy.

Bishop Mogaba said he could not understand why, at a time when freedom was supposedly drawing near, the country was going through its gloomiest period yet.

South Africa had two choices – freedom or “free-doom”.

“Liberation movements were at their strongest whilst in exile. Once unbanned we saw violence spread from Natal to the Transvaal.”

Bishop Mogaba expressed concern that leaders, more concerned with consolidating their positions and growth of their parties, were slow in realising the magnitude of the problem.

“It is questionable whether the leaders can stop this national carnage, this national suicide and this national shame,” he said. – Lowveld Bureau.
Global group to monitor violence?

EMPANGENI — The ANC has contacted the Organisation for African Unity and discussions are under way with the United Nations for an independent international group to monitor the violence in South Africa.

This was confirmed yesterday by ANC president Mr. Nelson Mandela while touring northern Natal.

His statement came hours after the OAU announced it was working to set up a peacekeeping branch to deal with conflicts in Africa.

OAU secretary-general Mr. Salim A. Salim, briefing the Press in Washington about the OAU summit in June, said that items on the agenda included a permanent bureau to resolve conflict and possibly an armed peacekeeping force.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mandela hit out yesterday at the South African government, saying any "normal" government would have resigned if it was unable to quell such large-scale violence.

He said Mr. De Klerk had lost control of the police or was sanctioning violence.

Mr. Mandela also questioned the role of political unrest whenever Mr. De Klerk travelled abroad. "When he comes back, violence will erupt," he said.

Mr. Mandela said he was ready to meet Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, but there seemed to be problems from the king's side. — Sapa
Churchmen link violence to curbs

Soweto, 31/4/92

THE country's church leaders will ask the international community to make the ending of violence a precondition to the scrapping of sanctions, the South African Council of Churches said yesterday.

Addressing a press conference in Johannesburg, SACC general secretary the Reverend Frank Chikane said church leaders believed the only way violence could end was by placing all armed formations under one command.

Chikane was reporting back on decisions made at a two-day meeting of South African church leaders which ended on Wednesday.

He said the church leaders had decided to call an "emergency summit" of community leaders to discuss the violence.

The church leaders felt the Government was relinquishing its responsibility by expecting citizens to solve the violence, Chikane said.

Non-government political leaders did not have the intelligence units required to act against the "underground covert operations" which were causing the violence, he said.

Chikane said they had decided to phone Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel to demand proper policing of Alexandra.

An "exposure visit" to Alexandra for ambassadors would be arranged as part of the effort to rally international pressure.

The church leaders also decided to press for a national programme with a stated timetable to convert all hostels into normal family flats.

Another decision included pressing the Goldstone Commission to look at the root causes of violence in Meadowlands, Soweto. - SA Press Association.
Minister urges CP to help stop carnage

Sowetan Correspondent

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Henrus Kriel, last night urged Conservative Party MPs to use their influence with rightwing militants to stop the violence plaguing South Africa.

Speaking during a debate in Parliament, Kriel said both black and white leaders were using violence to position themselves politically.

He said the time had come for black political leaders to meet and make peace for all their supporters at grassroots to see.

White rightist leaders were doing so as well, preparing themselves for action the moment power-sharing occurred in South Africa.

Citing the AWB's Wenkommando and elite Ystergarde, he said: "We cannot live with this type of thing. This country will find itself in chaos if everyone continues with this positioning," he said.

Kriel read out news reports quoting CP deputy leader Dr Perdi Hartzenberg, AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and others, and appealed to all political leaders: "Watch your words. We are busy marketing a war psychosis in this country."
SA invited to democracy conference

By Hugh Robertson
Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Senegal's Minister of State, Abdoulaye Wade, announced here yesterday that South Africa would be invited to attend a Pan African Conference on Democracy with 47 other African countries in Dakar from May 25 to 29.

The conference will review the struggle for democracy in Africa, with special reference to sub-Saharan countries.

It will also discuss the setting up of a body to mediate in disputes and to avoid and resolve conflicts, and will invite observers from several countries outside Africa to serve on a body which will act as monitors.

Although Mr. Wade did not say so, African diplomats suggested that the conference could play a role in seeking an end to violence in South Africa, and might also monitor progress at Codesa.

There was also a strong possibility, they said, that the observers appointed at the conference would be asked to monitor future elections in South Africa.
Elections 'could replace violence'

JOHANNESBURG. — Instead of contributing to violence, the ANC believed that the holding of one-person-one-vote elections for a constitution-making body would serve as an alternative to violence.

The organisation was responding to a spate of claims recently, including from the government, that there was too much violence in the country for free elections to be held, and that elections would only encourage further violence.

"The danger of this argument is that if the existence of violence is accepted as a reason for not holding elections, then those who are fearful of losing an election will have a stake in maintaining the level of violence," according to the ANC.

The comments were contained in the ANC's most detailed proposals yet on the body and procedures for drafting a new constitution, which were submitted to Codesa yesterday morning.

"We are in fact convinced that far from contributing to violence, the holding of elections will provide an orderly and publicly supervised manner in which the contest for political leadership can be conducted.

"The turning point in Namibia from a state of severe internal conflict to a state of peace was the holding of elections for the constituent assembly.

"The way in which the constituent assembly there conducted its business, based on extensive give-and-take, promoted national unity and has until now virtually eliminated political violence," said the ANC. — Sapa
Kriel: We are marketing war psychosis in SA

ALAN DUNN
Political Correspondent

LAW and Order Minister Hernus Kriel has urged Conservative Party MPs to use their influence with rightwing militants to stop the violence plaguing South Africa.

He told parliament that black and white leaders were using violence to position themselves politically.

"The time had come for black political leaders to meet and make peace for all their supporters at grassroots to see. White rightist leaders were doing so as well, preparing themselves for action the moment power-sharing occurred in South Africa."

Citing the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging's Wemkommando and elite Ystergaarde (Iron Guard), he said: "We cannot live with this type of thing. This country will find itself in chaos if everyone continues with this positioning."

Mr Kriel read out news reports quoting CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and others, and appealed to all political leaders: "Watch your words. We are busy marketing a war psychosis in this country."

He was speaking during a private member's motion in the House of Assembly thanking the police and correctional services but expressing concern at the unacceptably high crime and violence rates, and heavy life loss.

Mr Kriel's deputy, Mr Johan Scheepers, spoke of police-community "partnership policing."

"Every single community, regardless of race or colour, has the right to participate in the manner in which such a community should be policed, and should be in a position to pass on its sentiments in this regard to the police."

This would result in an extensive decrease in crime and bring about a vast improvement in police-community relations.

Effective channels of communications must exist to achieve this goal. Mr Scheepers announced the establishment of police-community consultation forums in areas where they did not already exist.

This would enable dialogue, and the forums should be accessible to the public."
Eight ANC killed; top talks urged

SHARPEVILLE — The African National Congress is to seek an urgent meeting with Minister of Law and Order Mr. Hernus Kriel to discuss the murder of eight ANC members who were shot in their home in Sharpeville early yesterday.

Witnesses said five armed men arrived in a Mazda car and entered the home of the Lethlidi family at 2:45 am after shooting out the windows.

Seven of the eight who were killed, including a six-year-old child, were related. Residents and family said they were well-known ANC members.

There was one survivor, a 19-year-old woman, who was slightly wounded, police said.

Local ANC chairman Mr. Siza Rani said the survivor said the attackers claimed they were from the KwaMandala Hostel in Vanderbijlpark, an Inkatha stronghold.

At least one AK-47 rifle and a number of handguns were used in the killing, police said.

As many as four more people, including two members of the ANC Youth League, were killed in separate incidents in Sharpeville and nearby Evaton overnight.

The latest killings brought the Easter toll of weekend violence to more than 20 by last night.

Mrs. Winnie Mandela led a delegation to the scene of the mass murder in Sharpeville yesterday.

She urged the crowd outside the Lethlidi home: “Please do not take the law into your hands. Your leaders will attend to this matter. We are going to be with you right through this ordeal.”

Local ANC leaders insisted the police had been told on a number of occasions about threats against the Lethlidi family.

The assistant general secretary of the ANC in the PWV region, Mr. Bavumile Vilakazi, said the ANC would seek a meeting with Mr. Kriel and make submissions to the Goldstone Commission.

When the police left the Lethlidi home at 7:40 am yesterday they were stoned by a mob, police spokesman Captain Piet van Deventer said.

The police vehicle was damaged, but there were no injuries.

The ANC said that, in a separate incident, the charred bodies of two of its Evaton Youth League members, who were allegedly kidnapped on Friday, were found there yesterday. — Sapa
Big 3 in strong peace plea

Smirter forces are at work, huge crowd at Moria warned
Peace force possible for SA if parties agree

By Mike Littlejohn

NEW YORK — The deployment of United Nations peacekeepers in South Africa during a post-apartheid transition would pose few problems for the world body as long as there was general agreement on the project — and the needed cash.

But in expressing that view, Marrack Goulding, head of the UN department dealing with peacekeeping, emphasised that the question had not yet been discussed with him.

He was responding in a televised interview to reports that Nelson Mandela wanted UN "Blue Helmets" dispatched to South Africa.

"He has not been in touch with me, so I am not sure what the request would be," Mr Goulding said.

But he added that "one of the good things about" UN peacekeeping operations was that they were "infinitely flexible".

The only limits were that the parties involved must approve the deployment of UN troops and that the General Assembly agree on financing.

All of the 13 current UN operations are mired in debt and one of the oldest — the Cyprus force established in 1964 — is to be withdrawn at the end of the year if there are no signs of progress towards a solution of the bitter dispute between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Professing ignorance of Mr Mandela's proposals, Mr Goulding would say only that he assumed the ANC leader sought a UN role in the implementation of a political settlement in South Africa.

"If I say anything more, I am sure I am going to be breaking somebody's eggs," he added cryptically — having already declined to disclose what contingency plans for future peacekeeping his department has under review.

Mr Goulding is a former British ambassador to Angola who knows southern Africa well. He is one of only a few under secretaries-general to have survived a recent restructuring of the secretariat by the new UN Chief, Boutros Boutros-Ghali.
Christians to pray for peace in June

ByThemba Khumalo

CHURCHES throughout the country have declared June 5, the Friday before Pentecost Sunday, as a national day of prayer and healing.

On that day it is hoped the whole country will come to a standstill while Christians pray for an end to the current township violence.

SACC general secretary Rev Frank Chikane and Dr Louw Alberts, co-chairmen of the Rustenburg committee, announced at a press conference that the prayer day came out of a decision taken at the signing of the "Rustenburg Declaration" last November.

A joint statement by the two clerics said the prayer day was supported by participants at Codessa.

They appealed to political, business and industry leaders to allow their employees to attend prayer between 11 am and 2 pm on that Friday.

"While recognising that not all churches and groupings have been fully supportive of the Rustenburg Conference and its declaration, it's the considered opinion of our committee that on the basis of unity in Christ and Christian obligation to the country, churches and organisations should set aside differences in order to unite in a national day of prayer and healing," said their statement.

The prayers would focus on peace, repentance, a quest for forgiveness, God's blessing on negotiations leading to a just society, and a cessation of violence in the country.
SACC calls leaders to 20/4/92 violence talks

Political Staff

The South African Council of Churches has invited the leaders of the country's major black political formations — including those in the "homelands" — to an "Emergency Summit on Violence" in a bid to find a decisive end to the bloody violence in black townships.

The summit is due to be held in Johannesburg on Wednesday.

A weekend statement by the church body said the meeting was being called in response to "the alarming proportion, as well as the persistence, at which political violence is growing in our country, and the potential for it to spread to hitherto unaffected areas".

Invitations have already been sent to the ANC, IFP, Azapo, PAC, SACP and Cosatu, Nactu and homeland leaders.

The meeting will be co-chaired by SACC president Dr Khoza Mogojo, Methodist Church president and National Peace Committee deputy chairman Dr Stanley Mogoba and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Sapa reports that Dr Mogoba has appealed for a national week of prayer from June 1 to June 7. In a statement, he said: "Without peace we can forget about Codesa or any other initiative for bringing about a new South Africa or even a new southern Africa."

Church leaders around the country have been requested to set aside June 5 — the day before Pentecost Sunday — as a national day of prayer and healing, when all activity will halt between 11 am and 2 pm.
Moriah, here we come

By Z.B. Motee

-- Image of a man and woman with a mountain in the background. --

Woo Zion's Three to Big chance

NOW'S THE TIME 1959

-- Image of a mountain peak with a sign reading "Moriah." --

-- Image of a mountain landscape with a sign reading "Moriah." --

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Tulu calls on Knesset to probe church violence

Religion

April 18 to April 23, 1992
Viking seeks team to end township bloodshed

JOHN VILJOEN
Weekend Argus Reporter and Sapa

THE Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, is to ask the European Commission's foreign ministers to send an international monitoring team to help end South Africa's township violence.

The request will be made within a month.

African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu requested the move but the government has apparently condemned it as interference in internal affairs.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen, speaking at the end of his visit to South Africa in Cape Town on Thursday evening, emphasised that he was not talking of a military force, although the team could contain policemen.

The impetus for his proposal was the destructive nature of the violence, especially its potential harm to constitutional talks.

"The violence in South Africa was a bomb under the further constitutional process, he said.

"My impression would be that we must consider in European Community circles whether we shouldn't make a common initiative as an offer to all parties in South Africa."

Archbishop Desmond Tutu spent Good Friday in quiet prayer, but his spokesman, Mr John Allen, responded to Mr Ellemann-Jensen's remarks on his behalf.

The archbishop would welcome the step, Mr Allen said. He had been advocating a non-partisan international presence since the Transvaal violence broke out in August 1990.

It had become increasingly clear, since then that many of the forces under the government's command had either been unwilling or unable to rise above the level of being partisan combatants in much of the violence, Mr Allen said.

Mr Ellemann-Jensen said the mission would have to be acceptable to all parties in South Africa, including the government. Special efforts would be made to ensure the offer would be beneficial to South Africans.

But the Danish Foreign Minister was warned away from such a mission during a meeting with Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer on Thursday morning.

According to Mr Ellemann-Jensen, Mr Meyer told him that the government would see such international action as interference in South Africa's internal affairs.
Reaching out for Peace at Mória...
Dance macabre of Colonels

How traditional battles are lost in the dust.

274

The magic of modern Africa fascinates the military...
Harry Gwala, 
ANC ‘warlord’

ON FIRST inspection Harry Gwala, a senior member of the ANC’s national executive committee, is a most unsavoury character: he is a self-confessed killer, a man whom people in his own organisation fear to cross, and a hardline Marxist who applauded the Soviet coup attempt last year.

But if he is unsavoury, so are the hundreds of thousands —

JOHN CARLIN of The Independent

if not millions — of blacks whose language he speaks, to whose thoughts he gives expression.

If Gwala were younger than his 72 years and if he were healthier — he suffers from a progressive motor neurone disease which has deprived him of the use of both arms — he would stand alongside Nelson Mandela as one of the most powerful leaders in black politics.

He could even come to rival Mandela. For when Mandela speaks, the ANC faithful fidget. When Gwala speaks, he sets them on fire.

Mandela talks of peace and give-and-take, instructing his audiences in the realpolitik of De Klerk times. Gwala preaches an older message, simpler, more familiar and more stirring. He preaches war, no compromise and seizure of power.

Contained here is the ANC’s biggest dilemma. For the closer the ANC and the Government come to agreement on interim government and a new constitution, the wider the gap between ANC leadership and a rank-and-file whose vision has remained fundamentally unchanged since the PW Botha era.

But Gwala, viewed as an aged enfant terrible by the ANC mainstream in Johannesburg, elicits as much awe and reverence in Maritzburg as the Zulu warrior chiefs of old.

From his fortress home in Edendale township — set in the “Valley of the Widows”, as the locals call it — he presides as chairman of the ANC’s Natal Midlands region: Zulu country and the scene of relentless bloodshed since 1986.

He finds little time for the “peace accords” and “peace forums” which have sprouted up, largely at the behest of the ANC leadership, in the last year.

“Chamberlain tried it, but it was only when people like Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt came together that peace was imposed.”

Intelligence

A tiny man with shining eyes, Gwala’s hands rest lifeless on his desk as he speaks. His conversation — peppered with references to Dickens, Shakespeare, the Bible, Zulu and world history — reveals how abundantly he read during his 20 years in prison for terrorism and furthering the arms of the ANC.

It is his intelligence that sets him apart from the Inkatha “warlords” with whom he has engaged in battle since his release in 1989, but otherwise, according to peace monitors in Natal, he and they are two sides of the same coin.

It is on record that Gwala has dispatched his well-armed “boys” — an ANC official in Johannesburg likened them to Winnie Mandela’s notorious “football club” — to attack Inkatha warriors in neighbouring towns.

Gwala himself quite cheerfully admits his role in a conflict which, according to Inkatha, has seen more than 200 of their supporters assassinated in the last four years.

“Make no mistake,” says Gwala, “we kill Inkatha warlords.”

So, do all the peace efforts with which the ANC leadership have been so obsessed serve any useful purpose?

“They simply suit people’s consciences. Remember all the fuss throughout 1990 about getting Mandela and Buthelezi to meet!”

“Since they shook hands on January 29 last year we’ve had more than a thousand dead in Natal alone,” says Gwala.

“As the violence spreads, more and more ANC regions around the country are approaching us, eager to learn from our experience. Particularly now that they see how hard it is to believe the struggle will be won through negotiations and peace accords alone.

“We must also defend the people. And yes, very apologetically the big boys in Johannesburg are coming around to our point of view.”
12 more die in national unrest

JOHANNESBURG. — Political violence continued to grip townships countrywide on Monday and yesterday with police reporting at least 12 more deaths.

Mahlathini police spokesman Captain Henry Budhram said a man and two women died of gunshot wounds following an attack at the Sappi compound in the Hopewell area of Isipingo by unknown people on Monday.

On the Reef, at least nine more people died in politically motivated violence on Monday, following a death-count of 25 from weekend unrest countrywide.

Violence continued to wrack the northern Natal region, with police reporting one injury at Esikhawini after a group of protesting students were shot at by unknown gunmen.

Violence also continued in the Wartburg district in the Natal Midlands with eight huts destroyed by fire there on Monday.

Capt Budhram said the huts were set alight in the region in an apparent retaliatory attack following the burning of 17 huts in Nyamithethwa on Sunday.

A 12-year-old boy, was petrol-bombed by a group of attackers on Monday night. No one was injured in the attack.

On the Reef, police said the body of an unidentified man who had been severely assaulted was found next to a railway line in Katlehong on Monday night.

The man had been thrown off a moving train.

A taxi driver and a woman passenger were shot dead on Monday when four men, believed to be whites, opened fire with an AK-47 rifle on a minibus taxi near Nigel on the East Rand, police said.

Three other passengers, including a 12-year-old boy, were injured.

Police on Monday reported the discovery of the bodies of five men with back and burn wounds at the MI Hostel in Alexandra township.

Another man was seriously wounded in Alexandra on Monday when he was attacked by a pangawielding gang.

A man was found burned to death in Meadowlands, Soweto.

At Sebokeng near Vereeniging, unidentified gunmen armed with an AK-47 rifle opened fire on a taxi, wounding a policeman.

Sapa
PRETORIA — KwaZulu police recruits who underwent training in the Caprivi Strip were warned they would “catch the first bus” if they divulged details of their training, a sitting of the Goldstone Commission heard yesterday.

Mr Vitalis Veni Mncunu, a former special constable attached to the KZP, told the commission the warning was issued by a Captain Langeni and a senior Inkatha Freedom Party official known to him as “Mashwabane.”

Asked what Capt Langeni and Mashwabane meant when they issued the warning, Mr Mncunu said this meant that whoever divulged information concerning the Caprivi Strip training would be killed.

Mr Mncunu — who is in custody after being arrested for the murder of two men in Pinetown last month — said he was afraid of the two men, especially Capt Langeni.

He was recruited by them after he was charged with the murder of another man, Mr Ito Dlamini, in 1987.

He was taken to Mkuze and later to the Caprivi Strip, where he underwent training together with other recruits, he said.

Mr Mncunu said that after his training he was appointed as Chief DJ Ndlovu’s guard in the Isopo district. His services were terminated after the shooting of the two men in Pinetown.

The hearing continues. — Sapa
and inyangas

recruited me into Comops (Communications Operations), then the CCB,” said former operative Jacques van der Merwe.

“We were led to believe that with the blacks in power there would be massacres — the end of everything and the end of civilisation — and we had to do everything to stop Swapo from coming to power.” And the instrument used to turn Van der Merwe into an anti-communist crusader was magic.

“One day my colonel took me by the arm and said that he was going to introduce me to someone who could protect me,” said Van der Merwe. This turned out to be a Zairean sanga ma.

The CCB man actually fell under the spell of the Zairean and received amulets and special oils before going on covert missions — “whether it was to distribute tracts or kill someone”. The agent added that other members of the unit frequently visited the spiritual leader and, as a result, “felt themselves invested with a special mission”.

There is also the testimony of graduates from the notorious training camp at Mkuzo in northern Natal — an operation set up by a military intelligence front company to train an elite unit of paramilitary fighters for Inkatha — that the base had a resident inyanga who would administer muti to provide the trainees with a spirit of valour.

Why is there this fascination with world of spirits and the occult in the ranks of the military? One answer lies in the legacy left by the struggle for independence in Zimbabwe, a war in which many of the military men now in South Africa’s special forces fought for the white Rhodesians.

Guerrillas from the Zimbabwean African National Union (Zanu) won the active support of the civilian population in Matabeleland by working closely with Shona spirit mediums, political figures who have a powerful influence over citizens of a region through their ability to communicate with the ancestors and transmit their messages to the people.

“When the Rhodesian security police and intelligence units began to understand how important the spirit mediums were for Zanu’s ability to wage a guerrilla war that depended on the support of villagers, they became driven by a desire to co-opt these figures,” says Stephen Ellis, director of the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

Thus it comes as no surprise that Erasmus also produces a newsletter for the council which explains how healers “have the confidence of the population” and urges them “to go from tribe to tribe and talk to the people”.

The journal — which is entitled Siyavuma (We Agree) — states that the traditional health provided by the healers means there must be “total stability ... there must not be disruptive elements like revolution”.

Professor David Hammond-Tooke, from Wits University’s Department of Anthropology, says: “There is a lot of mystique about sacred Africa and its ancient lore. It’s an idea that appeals to fascists who have a penchant for romantic philosophies.”
Muti’s magic works on the shopfloor and the battlefield

By BEATHUR BAKER

A blinding belief in the power of muti before battle has powered both ‘comrades’, and Inkatha followers.

By BEATHUR BAKER

B EFORE the attacks which contribute to the country’s widespread violence even occur, factions on either side of the political divide religiously consult their ingyangas for muti in preparation for battle.

These attacks — if they are not completely suicidal — frequently invite retaliation and result in more deaths than victories for either side.

The bloody civil wars in Natal bear testimony that it is not only on the strength of their numbers that factions go into battle but more often by that of their ingyanga’s muti. It is important that the men who go into battle are collectively strengthened and protected by the ingyanga, to ensure there are no weak links.

To foot the bill for his services, communities are taxed up to R30 a household, according to residents of pro-African National Congress areas in Natal towns.

Leaders on either side, particularly Inkatha, are said to be more powerful because of the particularly strong muti they are given.

Many ingyangas have been killed after battles when it was thought they had “gone too far” and were using witchcraft to enhance their skills — often in favour of the other side.

“I believe ingyangas are positive forces and give herbal medicines to cure and then medicines work,” says a young activist from KwaMashu near Durban. “In these parts anyone who is a ‘comrade’ is treated by our own ingyanga.”

On his upper arm the young man wears a cloth belt containing the muti “to frighten off or confuse the enemy in an attack. You must wear it every day before you go into battle to increase its strength”.

Scratch-like incisions on his throat and wrists are the places where blood was drawn and mixed with muti. This is placed in a cloth and discarded “in a place where you do not go regularly, but your enemy may well”. Whoever first lays eyes on the cloth will be overcome.

“When we feel weak and think that Inkatha may have ‘bewitched’ us, we burn impopo — an aromatic incense — to enliven the comrades. After this we want to toyi-toyi and be active.”

On March 24 last year, 13 people — the ground and a man dipped a branch into a bucket and “appeared to sprinkle some liquid over the people as they were sitting there”.

Hattingh makes a further allegation that the people in the veld “observed that the bird shot fired at them had no real effect. You were fortified in the belief that you were in fact immune against bullets”.

He subpoenaed a professor of anthropology, Petrus Jacobus Jonas from the University of South Africa, who explained the traditional use of war muti. Jonas told the court that traditionally no battle was fought without the lola (a special war diviner) having treated the warriors and their weapons. Nowadays, ingyangas and sangomas perform a modified, shorter version of this once important task.

The use of muti in resolving labour disputes is firmly believed by many workers and union leaders. The fierce battles between workers and the police during the 1987 railway strike illustrates the confidence workers placed in muti.

They consulted a sangoma from Swaziland who gave medicine that would make them invulnerable to police bullets. In the belief of the protection of the muti on their foreheads, workers brazenly fought police in the confrontation which ensued outside Cosatu House in Johannesburg.

“Cleansing medicine” is also used before wage negotiations, labour-related court cases and even to protect workers from retrenchments.

Union members of shaft 6 at the Western Holdings gold mine fetched a sangoma from Transkei to protect them from retrenchments taking place at the mine. After consulting the sangoma, a heated confrontation with management ensued in which six miners and a mine engineer were killed.

The medicine is said to have the power to “tie up” the enemy or render them impotent. What makes them effective is ukhupeza, the medicine derived from animals such as the poison of a snake or the gall of a bull — the power of the animal is passed on to the man who killed it.

On occasions when this deep-rooted belief in muti has been fatal, it is put down to the inexperience of the ingyanga.
Recruit tells of ‘bus to death’

PRETORIA — KwaZulu police recruits who underwent training in the Caprivi Strip were warned they would “catch the first bus” if they divulged details of their training, a sitting of the Goldstone Commission heard yesterday.

Mr Vitalis Yema-McCain, a former special constable attached to the KZP, told the commission the warning was issued by a Captain Langeni and a senior Inkatha Freedom Party official known to him as “Mashwabane.”

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Mr Mncunu said that after his training he was appointed as Chief DJ Ndlovu’s guard in the Ixopo district. His services were terminated after the shooting of the two men in Pinetown.

The hearing continues. — Sapa
Buthelezi.
FW to talk to Zionists
Staff Reporter

President de Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will address more than a million Zionist-Christian Church followers on Sunday during the annual Easter gathering at Moria, near Pretoria.

A church spokesman said yesterday that an invitation had also been extended to ANC President Nelson Mandela and a reply was awaited.

Mr de Klerk and Chief Buthelezi would join Bishop Barabas Lekganyane, head of the ZCC, one of the biggest religious groups in southern Africa, in a mass appeal for peace and an end to violence in the townships, said the spokesman.

The event attracts more than one million people by bus, minibus, car and train from within South Africa's borders and from neighbouring states every Easter weekend.

Former State President PW Botha addressed the ZCC in April 1985 when he became the first and only recipient of the Freedom of Moria.
HRC calls for code of conduct for SADF

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) yesterday called on the National Peace Accord to speedily conclude a specific code of conduct for members of the Defence Force, following the Phola Park furore.

The HRC said in a statement it was concerned that while the National Peace Accord made general provisions for the behaviour of security forces, and incorporated a specific code of conduct for the police, it had not done so for the Defence Force.

"This was to be negotiated under the auspices of the National Peace Committee (NPC)," the statement said. "Nearly seven months after the signing of the accord, no word has been heard in this regard."

"The HRC urges the NPC to give its urgent attention to this pressing matter," the statement added. "Members of the NPC were not available for comment yesterday."

The ANC last week alleged that soldiers of 32 Battalion went on a rape and assault rampage at the East Rand Phola Park informal settlement.

It also alleged other brutal attacks on residents in Bekkersdal on the West Rand.

A lawyer gathering affidavits in Phola Park was yesterday harassed by units of the SADF, the ANC PWV region said in a statement last night.

The ANC said lawyer Vusi Sithole intervened when he found soldiers taking a statement "in English and Afrikaans" from a Mr Msimang whose wife was allegedly raped and killed by soldiers of 32 Battalion on April 8.

"The response of the soldiers was to threaten Mr Sithole with violence." SADF spokesman Major Andreas Jordaan replied to the statement by requesting Mr Sithole to lay charges with the police over the incident. "I cannot respond to these allegations."
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"Thank you," said a member of the National Commission (NPC).

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'End this raging violence'

By SOPHIE TEMA

AN INTERDENOMINAL church group of about 200 women marched on John Vorster Square this week to protest the violence raging across the country.

Women from the Inkatha Women's brigade were among the group which was led by Mary MaSebakwa Mabaso.

The group marched from the St Mary's Cathedral and were met at the station by District Commissioner Brigadier AJ Strauss.

After a lengthy discussion with Strauss, the women threatened to hold a sit-in at the square, until they got a "positive reply" from the government.

A message was faxed to Law and Order Minister Hernis Kriel, but he was not available.

Mabaso said: "The violence that has claimed so many innocent lives has been of no benefit to anyone."

"Today we have come together as women and mothers, to take the bull by the horns."

"We're demanding an end to the violence - not tomorrow, not the day after but now!"
IFP foiling talks with king, claims Mandela

DURBAN. — The Inkatha Freedom Party was preventing a meeting between Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Mr Nelson Mandela as this would reveal the untruth that the ANC was anti-Zulu, the ANC leader said in KwaMashu yesterday.

Addressing about 3 000 supporters in the township near here, Mr Mandela said the IFP realised that a meeting between Mr Mandela and King Goodwill would help end the propaganda that the ANC were anti-Zulu and were therefore opposed to the meeting.

The ANC had instructed deputy secretary-general Mr Jacob Zuma to make a last attempt to arrange a meeting with the Zulu monarch.

Mr Mandela had been touring the troubled northern Natal and Durban regions since Thursday to discuss the violence plaguing the province.

The ANC has lost some 13 000 supporters to political violence since 1984, Mr Mandela told residents in the settlement of Uganda in Umlazi.

Those responsible were members of Inkatha, the KwaZulu Police and "certain elements" in the SADF's Military Intelligence and the South African Police, he added. — Sapa, Own Correspondent
NEW evidence of Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s links to men who were being trained by South African security forces at secret camps was led before the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence and Injustice in Natal this week.

Two former “Black Cats” — once members of a pro-Inkatha gang still operating in the Eastern Transvaal townships of Wesselsrust, near Emalahleni — faced a barrage of questions about their training and acts of terror.

Reference was often made to a Weekly Mail article in which Mr A and Mr C told of the gang’s reign of terror and how they were encouraged, equipped and trained to carry out violence against African National Congress-led targets by the security forces.

Giving evidence behind closed doors, Mr C said he was recruited to undergo extensive military training in the Caprivi after being recruited to join the kwazulu police force.

He said his group had been told that they would be working for the chief minister and that Buthelezi himself had been introduced to the traiences on their return from the Caprivi.

Mr C said in his evidence this week that he was approached by two Inkatha organisers in January or February 1986.

One of them, Thomson Xenele, was at that stage a member of the kwazulu police and the other, Mwbe Mofolo, was an Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade organiser.

“They asked me if I would be interested in joining the kwazulu police. They told me they were looking for people whom they knew and trusted and who had worked for Inkatha. They did not tell me when I would be trained. They told me I would be trained as a policeman.”

The next morning he went to the Inkatha offices in Ulundi, as instructed, where he met Xenele and Mofolo.

The same day they were taken to Nkhezweni, which is a compound used by Inkatha members when they have cases.

Xenele told the assembled youths that were to be trained as kwazulu policemen. Mofolo and a Mr Sihanda would talk to us about the IPI and the importance of Inkatha as an organisation. They also talked to us about the IPI constitution.

One evening the traiences were told they would be leaving the camp the next day but were not told where they were going to.

The next day they flew out in a great cloud of dust to a camp in the Caprivi. There were approximately 100 traiences under the leadership of Daluzolo Lushani, who was known as “the Chairman” and people with problems could go to him.

He also participated in instructing us on the use of firearms, explosives and he lectured us on the Inkatha constitution.

Mr C added: “He would also talk about the ANC when giving lectures on the Inkatha constitution. He used to say that when he was with the ANC he was told out by members of the ANC.”

“Right from the beginning we were divided into four platoons. Each platoon had its own instructor. All our instructors were camouflage uniforms. At no stage did any of us give any details about our qualifications or in which way we worked for.” The uniforms had no insignia or badges.

The main part of our training involved instruction in the use of weapons which included the AK-47, the Uzi, the UG-4, and hand weapons such as the Browning pistol and Tokarek.

When they returned from the camp they carried on with part of their training and one day we were told they were going to be working for the chief minister by a Mr Swart from Pretoria.

Approximately four days later Buthelezi came to the farm with Makhele Khumalo — his former personal aide.

“We were introduced to Chief Buthelezi as a group. He said to us that he was grateful to meet us. We were allowed to go home for two weeks and instructed not to tell our families where we had been.”

Mr A told the commission the Black Cats had been instructed by a senior police officer, a warrant officer, Van Zwiel, to attack the offices of Steve Ngwenya, an ANC attorney, during August 1990.

At the time the gang was sheltered in the offices of the United Workers’ Union of South Africa (UWUSA) and Inkatha’s trade union wing — after being chased out of the township.

Three members of the gang volunteered to do the job.

Mr A said Van Zwiel later gave them money for petrol and offered them cigarettes.

He said he was not aware of any white policeman that had helped orchestrate a string of murders in the township, as mentioned in a Weekly Mail article in January, but that a number of acts — murders, attacks, were “orchestrated by the police and not brought to court”.

Gang members were taken from the Uwusa offices to Ulundi as members, one of whom was driven by a person known as “De” or “David”, whom he believed to be a kwazulu police (KZP) member.

The gang stayed in Ulundi for approximately two months, where some Black Cats received weapons training.

Later, the gangsters were transferred to a Mmele camp where a select group of about 20 were put through an intensive course in how to shoot with AK-47s and 9mm handguns.

Mr A said he had received weapons training at Amagqungqu camp also. The group returned to Ulundi in March 1991.

Asked why he didn’t inform the police about the gang’s activities, Mr A alleged the police were working hand in hand with the gang.

He said he stopped going around with the Black Cats in January 1992 and then went to the Weekly Mail with information that he had about the gang.

“The hearing continues on Monday.”
Violence: Codesa to intervene

By MOKGADI PELA

AFTER six months of working to end violence countrywide, the National Peace Accord admitted to Codesa that violence continues unabated.

Now Codesa, whose other task is to generate conditions conducive to democracy, is to step in to try to stem the tide and save the ailng Accord.

Sources within Codesa said one of the key figures in the peace secretariat, Mr John Hall, made this admission when he briefed them on the accord.

But they said Hall viewed the accord as an inherently sound document.

One source said: “There is an understanding that violence is not abating and that it is necessary to think of ways of giving the accord more teeth.”

Among problems the peace secretariat encountered are lack of staff and finance.

The death toll from the violence, particularly in Reef townships, is a source of deep concern among Codesa participants.

Codesa’s Working Group 1 is now to investigate ways to improve the situation.
Clergy call for end to violence

By JUNIOR MOTSEI

CLERGYMEN should borrow God’s strength to defuse the upheavals plaguing the black townships, a brainstorming session of a committee organising Sowetan Nation Building campaign’s Prayer Day was told yesterday.

The Rev Fred Monareng told the meeting that the senseless violence sweeping the country could not be tolerated.

The meeting, held at the newspaper’s Johannesburg offices, was attended by church leaders representing various denominations, including the Rev Steve Montjane, the Rev Samson Khumalo, the Rev Nicholas Nuh and the Rev Molese Makhene.

The meeting was conducted by co-ordinators Ms Veronique Gossi and Ms Sherylin Thompson.

Thompson is taking over from Gossi, who is leaving for the United States later this month.

The Prayer Day concept is the brainchild of Sowetan editor Aggrey Klaaste.

More than 20 ministers, headed by Montjane, have formed a committee after having been inspired by the concept.

Every year they have been conducting services at the Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Rockville, Soweto.

This year’s event will take place on September 6.

Montjane suggested that the youth should be involved in this year’s programme.

“The youth are tomorrow’s leaders and cannot be ignored,” he said.
Peace call to leaders

JOHANNESBURG. — Letters have been drafted to major leaders asking for their help in reaffirming the National Peace Accord.

This was revealed at yesterday’s meeting of the National Peace Accord secretariat and the chairmen of all the Regional Dispute Resolution Committees.

There were no solid proposals yesterday to end the violence. Further meetings were being planned. — Sapa
Alarm at increase in use of AK-47s

PRETORIA. — The police yesterday reported an "unacceptable" increase in the number of violent incidents involving AK-47 rifles and handgrenades.

The increase could be directly linked to the large number of weapons that had been smuggled into the country and the creation of caches to which criminal elements had easy access, the SAP said in a statement.

From January to March, there had been 158 incidents involving AK-47 rifles, compared with 39 such incidents during the same period last year.

Handgrenade attacks for the same period had increased from 21 to 96.

"The police will do everything possible to trace these arms," the statement said.

"We appeal to all law-abiding citizens to help the police in their attempt to remove these weapons of terror from society." — Sapa
New summit to bolster peace efforts

A HIGH-LEVEL national peace summit will be held later this month in an attempt to boost the flagging peace process.

A source close to the national peace committee said yesterday the national peace secretariat and the chairman of all the regional dispute resolution committees would meet in Johannesburg today to discuss violence and set the stage for the meeting of political leaders.

Invitations would be sent to President F W de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and others who had signed the initial peace accord in September, the source said. The meeting was expected to be held on April 30.

Addenda reports that Jacob's peace forum agreed yesterday to ask Codesa to state publicly its full support for the aims and objectives of the peace accord.

It would ask De Klerk, Mandela and Buthelezi to reaffirm their commitment to the accord, and for church leaders to give it more visible support. It would also recommend that government make more funds available for regional and local dispute resolution committees.

More than 1,000 people have been killed in political violence since the peace accord was signed.

Police said yesterday 105 people had died in unrest in the first eight days of April.

National peace committee chairman John Higgi said recently there were obstacles to ensuring peace, not least being that political leaders had not given the accord their fullest support. They signed it and attended meetings, but they were "not driving it with enough vigour".

Key players in dispute resolution committees, set up in terms of the accord, have questioned the commitment of Inkatha and the ANC to peace.

Barry Janny, chairman of the Greater Soweto dispute resolution committee sub-committee on train violence, has said his committee was not making much headway in reducing violence because Inkatha and the ANC were not demonstrating total commitment to peace.

Both organisations have repeatedly stated their commitment to the accord.

Meanwhile, the ANC claimed yesterday that one person had died and at least 100 were injured on Wednesday night when SADF members "ran amok" in the East Rand Phola Park squatter camp.

ANC PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa claimed in a statement that members of the army's 32 Battalion had also raped several women during their raid.

Witwatersrand police spokesman L.W. Weir said the police had taken note of the allegations and were calling on residents to lay formal charges so that the people could be investigated.

An SADF spokesman denied that members of the battalion — formerly based in Namibia — were guilty of rape. "No charges have been made nor have witnesses come forward. However, should witnesses come forward with facts, their

Peace summit allegations will be investigated as the SADF will not accept any illegal or bad behaviour by its members."

Of the raid, the spokesman said 32 Battalion members were on their way on Wednesday night to investigate shots fired earlier at the squatter camp when they came under fire. The soldiers returned fire, and, according to the spokesman, no wounded or dead person was found at the camp. But it was accepted that innocent people could have been hurt in the operations, he said.

The spokesman added that Phola Park squatters were known "for their unprovoked attacks and indiscriminate firing of shots at civilians and security forces."

Police spokesman Capt. Nina Barkhuizen said most of the 105 unrest-related deaths this month occurred on the Reef and in Natal.

Barkhuizen said four bodies were found in the East Rand township of Katlehong on Wednesday. Two of the victims had apparently been thrown off a moving train at the township's railway station. A body was found in Vosloorus, also on the East Rand, while two more bodies were found between Bopbons and Crown stations (south of Johannesburg) and in Alexandra township.

Yesterday more than 100 women and children marched on Johannesburg's police headquarters, Jozi , to demand an end to violence and the replacement of SAP members by railway security personnel at stations.

The march was organised by an inter-denominational church group under the banner of Women for Peace.

In another development, Soweto police spokesman Capt. Joseph Njobeni said a number of weapons were confiscated and several people arrested when the police conducted a pre-dawn search in Meadowlands Hostel.
Women in march for peace

By Stan Hlopha

About 200 women and youths under the banner of the Interdenominational Women’s Prayer League marched through Johannesburg to John Vorster Square yesterday to demand an end to countrywide violence.

They also demanded that policemen be replaced by railway officers at stations.

The women, in church uniforms and carrying placards, marched to the police headquarters, singing hymns.

The marchers led by Mary Masechaba Mabaso were received by Brigadier A.J. Strauss, District Commissioner, who invited a delegation of eight into his office. He allowed the others to continue praying and singing inside the police headquarters.

He promised to forward the women’s memorandum to the Minister of Law and Order, Heunis Kriel.

The memorandum further said: “Each time a person gets killed we as women feel the pain since we are responsible for giving birth to a nation that is continuously maimed and killed. We say enough is enough.”
As 1,300 die in blast at Peace Summit

JOHNANNSEN

More than 1,300 people have been killed in a blast at the Peace Summit.

The Greater Bombay Police source said the meeting was attended by leaders from various nations, including those from the United Nations. The blast occurred during the meeting, and the source said it was a terrorist attack.

The United Nations peace committee was reportedly in session when the blast occurred. The committee was meeting in a secured location, and the blast caused significant damage to the building.

The Greater Bombay Police have launched an investigation into the incident. They have appealed for anyone with information to come forward.

The blast has caused widespread shock and outrage, and leaders from around the world have condemned the attack. International leaders are now calling for a strengthening of security measures at similar events.

Business Brief

Wyman’s Polo Club

The Wyman’s Polo Club announced today that they will be hosting a charity event on Saturday, October 30th. All proceeds from the event will be donated to the local children’s hospital.

The event will feature a polo match, live music, and a variety of food and drinks. Ticket sales will begin next week, and all proceeds will go to the children’s hospital.

The Wyman’s Polo Club has a long history of hosting charity events, and they are looking forward to another successful event this year.

MERA

The MERA has announced that they will be holding a series of seminars on energy conservation. The seminars will be held on the first and third Thursday of each month at the MERA headquarters.

The seminars will cover a range of topics, including energy efficiency, renewable energy sources, and energy management. The MERA hopes that these seminars will help to raise awareness about energy conservation and encourage people to take steps to reduce their energy consumption.

E.S.T.P.

Estella

Estella, a new restaurant in the city, has opened its doors. The restaurant offers a range of dishes, including Italian, Mexican, and American cuisine.

Estella has been well-received by customers, and they have praised the restaurant for its quality food and friendly service.

The restaurant is open daily from 11am to 10pm, and they are looking forward to welcoming more customers in the future.

Hills

The Hills, a popular music venue, has announced that they will be hosting a series of concerts in the coming months. The concerts will feature a variety of artists, including local and international performers.

The venue has a reputation for providing high-quality musical experiences, and they are excited to bring together fans of all genres.

The concerts will be held on the first and third Friday of each month, and they will begin at 8pm. Tickets are available online or at the venue's box office.
Goldstone told of rampaging 'Cats'

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—The Goldstone Commission has heard how members of the notorious Black Cats gang in Wesselton near Ermelo went on the rampage after training in Kwazulu.

A former member of the gang, referred to as Mr B, told the commission that the Black Cats, backed by a handful of graduates from the Caprivi Strip, attacked ANC members and petrol-bombed their homes and businesses in 1991.

Mr B said the attacks took place after the gang had training in the use of firearms in Kwazulu.

The commission heard that the Black Cats were still attacking residents in Wesselton and that comrades were afraid of them.

Another witness, a former Inkatha member referred to as Mr C, said in a statement read before the commission he trained in Caprivi in 1986.

The man, who has since joined the ANC, said he was approached by two Inkatha men in 1986 and asked if he wanted to join the Kwazulu police.

As it had always been his aim to be a policeman, he said that he was interested.

Mr C told the commission that with other young men who supported Inkatha, he was flown to the Caprivi Strip for training.

They were supplied with camouflage uniforms and were trained in the use of firearms, explosives and how to stage ambushes and launch attacks in urban areas.

Mr C said the men who carried out the training also wore camouflage and some were known by their nicknames. It was not clear which Defence Force units they belonged to as they did not wear badges or name tags.
Gang ‘was trained for attacks’

PRETORIA. — The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence yesterday heard how members of the notorious “Black Cats” gang in Wesselton near Ermelo went on the rampage after undergoing training in KwaZulu.

Details of the “Black Cats” activities were revealed at a commission hearing here by a former member of the gang, who is referred to as Mr B.

Mr B said the “Black Cats”, backed by a handful of men trained in warfare in the Caprivi Strip, had attacked ANC members in Wesselton and had petrol-bombed their homes and businesses in 1991.

The “Caprivi Strip graduates”, who were from KwaZulu, had frequently visited the township, he said.

The attacks had taken place after gang members underwent training in the use of firearms in KwaZulu, he said.

Another witness and former Inkatha Freedom Party member, referred to only as Mr C, said he had been trained in warfare in Caprivi in 1986.

The man, who has since joined the ANC, said he was approached by two IFP members in 1986 and asked if he would like to join the KwaZulu police.

After agreeing to join the force, Mr C and other young IFP-supporting men had been flown to the Caprivi, where they had spent the next few months undergoing training, he said.

They had been supplied with camouflage uniforms, had received training in the use of firearms, explosives and how to stage ambushes and launch attacks in urban areas, Mr C said. — Sapa
Codesa bid to give greater effect to the Peace Accord

MP wants an ‘Israel’ for Afrikaners

THE MP for Wonderboom, Mr. Koos Botha, who was expelled from the Conservative Party, said he wanted an “Israel” for the Afrikaner volk in which there would be no racism or apartheid.

Speaking in the debate on the Free State Provincial Budget, for the first time from the cross-benches, he said he had had the most positive conversations with a wide spectrum of Afrikaner leaders in Bloemfontein.

The question dear to everyone was “what is going to happen to our children”.

The referendum had shown there were voters who believed in power-sharing, but other views had to be respected.

“At the end of time, no one will be able to deny there were Afrikaners. “But there are individual thinkers in the CP. We are thrashing out different points of view in depth.” - Sapa.

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

ALARM at the failure of the National Peace Accord to end violence has prompted Codesa to intervene in trying to find ways to make the accord itself more effective.

Codesa’s Working Group 1, given the task of generating conditions conducive to democracy, was briefed on the impact of the peace accord by one of the key figures in the peace secretariat, Mr John Hall.

Sources said Mr Hall acknowledged that the accord had failed to bring violence to an end, but was an inherently sound agreement.

Among problems the peace secretariat has encountered are an insufficiency of staff and finance.

The mounting death toll in violence, particularly in Reef townships, is the source of deep concern among Codesa participants.

Working Group 1 is now to investigate ways to improve the situation.

A source said: “Codesa has taken this up as a very serious task. There is an understanding that violence is not abating and that it is necessary to think of ways of giving the accord more teeth.

“Clearly, the peace secretariat is happy that we are trying to help.”

One of the issues that has caused concern is that the committees appointed in terms of the accord to monitor and investigate allegations against the security forces are chaired mostly by policemen.

Codesa sources said it was vital that structures set up in terms of the accord should have the confidence of the community.

One in 7 passed DET matric maths

FEWER than one in seven DET matric pupils who wrote mathematics last year had passed, said the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sim de Beer. A total of 24 665 pupils wrote maths in the higher or lower grades, and 3 266 passed. Of the 16 259 matric who wrote Physical Science 3 205 passed. - Sapa.
Forget peace if black people remain suspicious and angry, says Meiring

PROGRESS and peace could be forgotten if whites cling to their privileges and fears, and black people remained suspicious and angry, the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Robus Meiring, said in parliament.

Closing the debate on the Provincial Budget yesterday, he said a winner-take-all type of democracy would not realize the beautiful dreams of South Africans.

"It will frustrate society immeasurably, polarise it and tear it apart irrevocably."

The new South African dispensation would have to characterised by sound judgment, based in the emotional maturity of people who really loved the country.

If the triomneral system was deemed to be expensive, the costs of nine or ten autonomous regional governments also had to be considered.

"All of us want to reform the status quo. Not one of us believes that the present constitutional dispensation passes the test of acceptability, affordability, fairness and effectiveness. But we will also have to indicate what we want to replace it with. Otherwise, we'll merely be chorus leaders in the chant for change."

Change included an emotional price because a change in attitude among all citizens was an inescapable condition for the aspiring society.

"If whites cling to their cherished privileges and freedoms in the future, we can forget about progress.

"If blacks sustain their ingrained suspicions and anger, we can forget about freedom."

Debate on the Provincial Budget had centred on the tremendous problems associated with devolved government, poverty and insufficient funding. — Sapa.
Situation
‘potentially explosive’

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

VOLATILE conditions in Cape townships had created a "potentially explosive situation", said Mr Jan van Eck (DP - Claremont).

Speaking in the Provincial debate in parliament yesterday, he highlighted the "virtual collapse" of local government, traffic control and financial management.

"It should be clear that the picture at black local government level, and therefore in our townships, is indeed not a pretty one.

"If one adds to this the tensions and confusion created by dramatic political changes and the trauma and terror caused by the random and non-spontaneous violence sweeping through so many townships, it should be clear we are sitting on an extremely volatile and potentially explosive situation that needs to be handled with great care and sensitivity."

While local authorities planning to cut-off services to people who had been boycotting payments will have to bear this in mind," he said.
Policeman among 6 killed countrywide

JOHANNESBURG. — Six people, including a policeman, were killed and about 13 others were injured in overnight violence throughout the country, police said yesterday.

Alexandra township remained tense as an uneasy calm returned to the area north of here. The troubled township has been pitched battles in the past week between the police and residents over a hostel which is an Inkatha stronghold.

Two people were killed and one person was injured in Alexandra overnight, police said in their daily unrest report. One of those who died was shot to death.

In another incident in the township, two people were arrested for throwing a petrol bomb at a police patrol.

In Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, two men were wounded when an unknown gunman opened fire from a taxi.

Police were maintaining a strong presence at the IFP-dominated Crossroads squatter settlement in Katlehong, where Friday night's attack took place.

At the Soweto violence flashpoint of Meadowlands, two people, including a policeman, were killed in separate incidents.

In another incident, seven passengers were wounded when gunmen opened fire on a bus.

Also in Soweto, at Orlando West, a man was killed when a hand grenade was hurled at his house. — Sapa

Township violence reached unprecedented levels during March, claiming 437 lives and leaving 886 people injured, according to a Human Rights Commission report.

Attacks on commuter trains claimed 74 deaths and 91 injuries in a record 58 attacks, the highest figures since the first outbreak of "train violence" in August 1990.
Violent unrest killed 437 in March

TOWNSHIP violence reached unprecedented levels during March 1992, claiming 437 lives and leaving 988 people injured, says a Human Rights Commission report (AP 11/4/92). "This extreme level of violence was undoubtedly the result of forces working to destabilise the referendum and the peace process," the HRC charged in the report released yesterday.

Attacks on commuter trains claimed the highest casualties with 74 deaths and 91 injuries in a record 58 attacks, the highest figures since the first outbreak of "train violence" in August 1990. "A feature of attacks in the Witwatersrand region has been the indiscriminate killing and maiming of train commuters, aimed solely at terrorising and destabilising township residents," the HRC said.

Train attack trends showed a dramatic increase since the beginning of 1992, with, in January, 37 attacks claiming 30 lives and 86 injured; in February, 35 attacks leaving 22 dead and 46 injured.

Eleven train attacks were recorded in 1990, claiming 59 lives and resulting in 227 injuries. In 1991, 23 train attacks claimed 38 lives and injured 296.

The HRC is now analysing the affiliations of victims and attackers in political violence, where possible. The following trend emerged, according to the commission: ANC supporters and township residents accounted for 76% of the dead and 75.4% of the injured; Inkatha supporters and hostel dwellers accounted for 24% of the dead and 24.6% of the injured. — Sapa.

Reef townships ‘relatively calm’ after weekend clashes

REEF townships were relatively calm yesterday following a weekend of violence which left at least 30 people dead and scores injured.

Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, remained tense, and according to police, several incidents of stone-throwing were reported. Since the weekend, no unrest related deaths or injuries had occurred in the township.

On Sunday, two people were killed — one stoned to death near the Madala hostel and the other found with several bullet wounds. Police yesterday also arrested two men for throwing petrol bombs at police patrolling the township.

On Friday night, a group of “Xhosa-speaking men” carried out a midnight attack on the Crossroads squatter camp near Katlehong on the East Rand. A total of 21 people were killed and 16 were injured seriously.

Police liaison officer Capt Wikus Weber said Katlehong was calm after the weekend attack. In Meadowlands, Soweto, a policeman was killed on Saturday when unknown assailants opened fire on his house. No arrests have been made.

Three policemen were injured at Khayelitsha, near Cape Town, yesterday, when gunmen fired shots at their patrol vehicle.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that in an effort to halt violence on trains, a company is to be formed to enlist more than 2 000 people to police the trains independently of the SAP.

The idea has been accepted in principle by the SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC), which gave its blessing to the steering committee last week. Final consultations with the ANC, PAC, Azapo and Inkatha began this week. The plan is also waiting for the go-ahead from Transport Minister Piet Welselmoed.

Informed sources who attended a meeting with the SARCC said at the weekend two companies would be formed and later amalgamated. “One wholly black-owned company will be formed with 10 000 shareholders who will pay R100 for each share. Another company will consist of security firms such as Chubb Security and Fidelity Guards. The two companies will then merge with the amalgamated company being 60% owned by the black shareholders.”
PRETORIA — The Goldstone Commission heard testimony from a youth of 18 yesterday on the activities of the Black Cats gang in Wesselton, Ermelo, last year.

The former gang member, referred to only as Mr A, said the Black Cats were responsible for the death of two people with ANC links.

He said he had reported this as "police were working hand-in-hand with the gang".
Ministry joins fray over private armies

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE Law and Order Ministry has joined the outcry over private armies following yesterday's arrest of an MKhonto weSizwe (MK) member after the discovery of an arms cache in Guguletu.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze described the incident as "very disturbing" and said it was another illustration of the "undesirability" of private armies.

This comes within days of warnings by Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee that the arrest of an MK member at the weekend, in connection with the killing of a Free State policeman, could have serious consequences for Codesa.

The issue has also been highlighted by the government's Codesa negotiators, who have clearly indicated that an interim constitution will not be possible while the private army issue remains unresolved.

However, the ANC says that it is not the organisation's policy to attack policemen or violate the Pretoria Minute or the Fie Malan Accord. Members who did so were not acting under orders and would be investigated, according to Mr Clavin Khan, the personal assistant to MK head Mr Joe Modise.

Captain Kotze said it was clear that members of private armies could not be controlled in the same way as those in the "constitutional security forces" and also became "wildcat factor in the crime-vigilence equation".

"When you have a situation where people are running around shooting policemen and caches are uncovered in shanty towns... you wonder what connection there is with the present violence," he added.

He stressed that police were not accusing the ANC of deliberate involvement in the violence.

He added that the police would continue to enforce the law until agreement on the issue was reached at negotiations.
MK arms caches ‘mapped’

Staff Reporters

POLICE, claimed yesterday that uMkhonto weSizwe members are being issued with maps showing where arms caches are buried in the Western Cape — for use if constitutional negotiations go wrong.

This was said when police announced that they had arrested a first-year UWC law student and uMkhonto weSizwe soldier in Guguletu at 4.50am yesterday for being in possession of weapons and explosive devices.

The ANC confirmed afterwards that MK member and first-year UWC law student Mr David Dlali, 32, had been arrested at his Guguletu home early yesterday for possessing unlicensed firearms.

An ANC spokesman said there was nothing to suggest that Mr Dlali had been engaged in activities contrary to the spirit of the D F Malan agreement between the ANC and the government, which recognised that ANC members would retain their arms until final agreement was reached.

Police spokesman Captainấtjie Laubscher said police found a G-37 rifle, two pistols, four handgrenades, two mini-limpet mines and various detonators and rounds of ammunition in the man's backyard home.

The officer in charge of the firearms recovery unit told a press conference that police believed the confiscated weapons made up only half of the cache buried at Strandfontein and that a second MK soldier had the other half.

Captain Laubscher asked that the officer's name not be used "as he is engaged in highly dangerous work."

The officer said: "Maps are made of each arms cache and taken out of the country for safekeeping. Indications are that the man was given a map so that he could collect the weaponry and keep them with him in the event of the negotiations going wrong."

He believed the man was "one of two" sharing the arms caches buried at Strandfontein in 1987.

He added that he believed that there were still "many arms caches" buried in the Peninsula area.
Four die in political violence

PRETORIA. — Four people died in political violence during the past 24 hours, according to yesterday's police unrest report.

In the East Rand township of Katlehong, police found the body of a man with bullet wounds.

The bodies of two men, who had been shot with AK-47 rifles, were found in the townships of Denvaan and Soweto respectively.

In Natal, at Malaga, north of Durban, a black man who fled from the scene of a murder being investigated by the police pointed a firearm at a policeman. The policeman fired a shot, wounding the man fatally. — Sapa
PRETORIA.—The offices of a Wesselton lawyer with ANC links were set alight on the instructions of a senior police officer; the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry heard yesterday.

The commission heard how a Warrant Officer Van Zweel instructed members of the Black Cat gang in Wesselton, near Ermelo, to set the offices of lawyer Mr Stephen Ngwenya alight.

The incident happened after members of the gang were chased out of the township and sought refuge at the offices of United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa) in 1990.

A former member of the gang—referred to only as Mr A—told the commission that in 1990 WO Van Zweel gave them money for petrol and also offered them liquor and cigarettes.

Mr A told the commission three members of the gang volunteered to set the offices alight.

The commission also heard Black Cat members were trained by KwaZulu police in firearm handling. The training was conducted by an Inkatha member, Mandla Nduna, at Mkhuze in Natal, Mr A said.

 Asked why they were trained in firearm handling, Mr A said this was to enable the gang members to defend themselves when they returned to Wesselton.

Mr A denied newspaper reports that the gang was trained by Military Intelligence.

Meanwhile the Goldstone Standing Commission on Public Violence and Intimidation will probe two East Rand massacres which have left at least 29 people dead and more than 30 injured since last Friday. — Sapa, Own Correspondent
ANC rejects arms caches allegation

Staff Reporter

A POLICE claim that uMkhonto weSizwe members were being issued with maps so they could dig up arms caches if constitutional negotiations failed was part of a “campaign” to get the military wing disbanded, ANC spokesman Ms Gill Marcus said yesterday.

She said it was “totally illogical” for police to make the claim when the negotiating process was firmly on track.

She acknowledged, however, that maps for arms caches did exist and had been drawn up before MK was unbanned.
SACC plea on township carnage

By Thabo Leshilo
Political Staff

The South African Council of Churches is to ask the international community to pressure the Government into stopping the killings in townships and make such action a precondition to ending sanctions.

The decision, announced by SACC secretary-general the Rev Frank Chikane in Johannesburg yesterday, was adopted at a meeting of the SACC leadership on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Recently, the Government made the ending of violence — which it blamed on black politicians jockeying for power — one of its conditions for the establishment of an interim government.

Dr Chikane said the SACC was convinced the country's powerful security apparatus had the capacity to stop the ongoing violence.

The security forces, however, had failed to do so and were instead "perpetrating or permitting" violence.

He added it was unfair to expect black leaders to stop the ongoing violence as they had neither the armed ability nor intelligence service necessary to deal with the armed units which covertly sowed mayhem in the townships.

The church leaders believed the only way peace could be achieved was by putting the SAP, SADF, homeland armies, liberation armies and other armies into a united force under joint command "in the spirit of movement to a new society."

"This is an essential element of the interim government arrangements," Dr Chikane said, adding that all relevant parties inside and outside Codesa would be contacted about the SACC decision.

Other decisions were that:

- Urgent meetings be sought with the Government and the National Peace Committee about the ongoing violence.
- The SACC host a summit on violence to which all black leaders would be invited.
- The Goldstone Commission of inquiry into political violence be urged to investigate the causes of violence in Meadowlands.
ANC to blame for violence

THE African National Congress was a common denominator in the continuing township violence, Transvaal youth leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party Mr Themba Khoza said last night.

Speaking during the Sowetan/Radio Metro Talkback Show, Khoza said it was not true that the IFP was responsible for the violence.

He told the show’s host, Mr Tim Modise, that his organisation’s had made attempts at restoring peace, but these had been deliberately ignored by the public and the Press.

He rejected the findings of the International Commission of Jurists that the IFP was responsible for most of the violence.

Khoza said people chose to forget that it was the ANC which was a common denominator in all incidents of township violence, having been linked to attacks against Azapo, PAC and the IFP members in the past.

On the dispute surrounding King Goodwill Zwelithini’s participation at Codesa, Khoza insisted that the Zulu king had to be represented at the forum.

Theo of Meadowlands said IFP’s insistence was an attempt to scuttle the negotiations.

Thabo of Soweto said the IFP was being naïve in insisting that only the Zulus would be liberated by Codesa.
Forums for trouble spots

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

The Government would soon establish forums for consultation between police and various communities in troubled spots around the country, Deputy Minister of Law and Order Mr Johan Scheepers said in Parliament yesterday.

Scheepers said the forums would be accessible to every member of the public.

"These forums will be implemented on a countrywide basis in those areas where such measures do not already exist," he said.

Scheepers said the forums would ideally be for the exchange of constructive comments.

Meetings, he said, would take place regularly. Discussions and suggestions would serve to facilitate better police/community relations.

Scheepers said: "This will give the police the opportunity to discuss crime statistics and problems which may arise in that particular community.

"It will create a further opportunity for the police to provide the community with information and hints relating to the prevention of crime," he said.

Scheepers added that it was essential that the community became involved in these forums."
ANC warlord—or just war talk?

Some respect and praise him, others fear and despise him. But whether Harry Gwala is an ANC warlord or merely full of fighting talk, he is seen to be thwarting the peace initiative in Natal. By PHILIPPA GARSON

"We have information that MK people are training youth in Harry Gwala's area. They are being deployed from Dambuzo, near Eshowe, to assist Umkhonto weSizwe, that military training by MK operatives, MK-led assassinations and gun-running are taking place. They admit, however, that they lack evidence.

According to the Institute's Kim Hodgson, who has a special interest in the MK, the ANC is mobilising "mass-combat" units under the guise of security units.

ANC warlords— or just war talk?

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Call for grassroots grasp of peace accord

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Very few people understand the National Peace Accord or its operation, according to National Peace Secretariat chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys.

More than seven months after being signed by major political parties and governments, the peace accord was still not available in an indigenous language, he said in a report tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The accord was endorsed in Johannesburg on September 14 last year, after which the National Peace Secretariat was formed.

In a summary of the activities of the secretariat to date, Dr Gildenhuys said it was essential that the accord be made available in the most important indigenous languages.

"The first proofs of an abbreviated version of the National Peace Accord in indigenous languages have been completed and should be available shortly," he added.

Dr Gildenhuys said that not enough was being done to make known the content of the accord at all levels of society.

The most important task of the secretariat was to establish regional and local dispute resolution committees. The secretariat and committees had attempted though mediation and facilitation to resolve disputes that could or did give rise to political violence.

Regional dispute resolution committees had been established in 11 regions. Each committee comprised between 40 and 60 people from relevant political organisations, churches, unions, industrial and business organisations, local and tribal authorities, and from the police and defence forces.

It was essential that people at grassroots level should be aware of the peace committees, how they operated and how they could help to prevent violence.

"In certain regions it was difficult to reach consensus on which organisations were relevant and which not. Certain political groups went out of their way to try to include friendly organisations and exclude opposition organisations."

Dr Gildenhuys said the effectiveness of some committees was also hampered by constant political profiteering during debates and through differences of opinion as to who should serve on the various committees. "In some regions the various groups do not recognise the right of existence of other groups.

Dr Gildenhuys said the progress of the Natal/KwaZulu regional committee was hampered by just this kind of political in-fighting.

But, he said, the mere fact that people from opposing political camps talked to each other at least had the effect of reducing violence to some extent.

One of the tasks the secretariat had set itself was facilitation and mediation training for peacemakers. The training would let peacemakers replace, through peaceful negotiation, a political culture of animosity and intolerance with joint problem-solving and development.

Every effort would be made to establish the necessary secretarial services and infrastructure for regional dispute committee, Dr Gildenhuys said.

In the period under review, the National Peace Secretariat held 58 formal meetings, focusing on the establishment of regional and local committees and the promotion of their activities, the planning of strategies, training programmes, publicity, the identification of interest groups and the general promotion of peace.
SA problem violence — Mandela

Johannesburg. — The major problem confronting the oppressed people of South Africa was violence, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said at an OAU committee meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday.

In a speech released here Mr Mandela said the situation in South Africa compared with that of Nazi Germany, where people were killed only because they were Jews.

"In today’s ‘apartheid-free’ South Africa, our people are massacred simply because their source are black. White indifference is appalling — the death and destruction, the refugees, homelessness and scale of the terror, could be happening halfway across the world, not just a few kilometres away, on the great chasm that separates black and white in South Africa," Mr Mandela said.

He asked the OAU for an international force to end "white-inpired" township carnage.

SAPA

Pik in line for top Nat job

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

FOREIGN Minister Mr Pik Botha last night emerged as the front-runner to take over the key post of leader of the National Party in the Transvaal.

In a surprise development, Mr Botha is believed to have signalled his willingness and now seems likely to succeed outgoing provincial leader Mr Barend du Plessis.

However, it is also understood that Defence Minister Mr Roelf Meyer may throw his hat in the ring — a development that could see Mr Botha dropping out of the race.

At time of going to press, a spokesman for Mr Botha could not confirm that he had made himself available.

But it is known that a number of senior Nationalists visited Mr Botha in his office yesterday urging him to take up the challenge.

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday he felt "rather old" since he heard this week that he will become the longest-serving foreign minister in the West when his German counterpart, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, quits in May.

Mr Genscher has held his post for 18 years while Mr Botha recently celebrated 15 years in the job.

Mr Botha said: "I have only pleasant memories of him. But I feel rather old though I started young and there are a number of foreign ministers older in years than me."

"Mr Genscher made a major contribution to Germany during the period after the Second World War in expanding and constructing the new German foreign relations policy."

He also worked extremely hard in his country's relations with Central Europe". — SAPA

It was reliably understood last night that the caretaker leader in the Transvaal, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, and another serious contender, Correctional Services Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, had indicated that they were no longer in contention.

Meanwhile, Mr De Klerk is expected to announce a successor to Mr Du Plessis as finance minister today.

Mr De Klerk's decision is expected after today's cabinet meeting, but government sources have indicated that if the President has not reached a decision he may leave the portfolio in the hands of acting minister Dr Dawie de Villiers for some while.

Dr De Villiers, the Minister of Public Enterprises, has been tipped and stands a good chance of winning if Mr De Klerk opts for a purely political choice.

However, there has been growing consensus that the best available man for the post from within the cabinet is Mr Derek Keys, the Minister of Trade and Industry and Economic Co-ordination.

SABC workers on strike

MORE than 20 SABC workers based at the Sea Point offices decided yesterday to go on strike.

The employees, all members of the Media Workers Association of SA, took the decision as part of a national ballot which followed the collapse of pay talks.

Since the deadline for the ballot was 7pm yesterday the full results would only be made public today.

The SABC has offered a 7% increase plus a 4% merit component but this was rejected by the union which went on a one-day wildcat strike on March 17 this year.

Distress at Koos ousting

EXPELLED Conservative Party MP Mr Koos van der Merwe faced his Overvaal constituency council last night amid signs that grassroots party supporters were distressed at the manner of his dismissal.

Mr Van der Merwe's expulsion was announced while he was flying from Cape Town to Johannesburg yesterday and he first heard the news when confronted by newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport.

"If they are going to throw somebody out of the party at least they could talk to him about it," said the constituency source.

TV TODAY

05.55: Morning Mess
06.00: GMSA
06.30: Digest
07.00: Santa Barbara
07.10: Larry King
07.30: Headline News
08.00: Business Day
14.00: Young Artist
14.30: Teleschool
15.00: Fike under "x"
15.30: My Pet Monst
16.00: Bible Story
16.30: Zorro
16.30: Zapmag
17.00: Santa Barbara
17.30: Die Rusteloze
00.25: English
08.00: Six on 1
08.30: The Van Dyke
09.00: Business Rapo
09.30: Getting the Whirl
20.00: Nuis
20.30: Agenda
21.00: St Eulalia, S. Afr.
22.00: Nuis
22.05: Arts on One
23.00: Die Maestro
23.05: Digest
23.30: Kideo
12.00: Young Artist
12.30: Images of Prov
13.00: Ngomqiboletu
14.00: SABC
15.00: The Learning Centre
15.00: Biology and S.
15.30: Concepts in S.
16.00: Teacher Training
16.00: Quick Draw Mr English
16.30: Popeye
16.40: Days of our Li
17.22: The Bold and
17.57: Devotion
18.00: Spectacular Words

By DANIEL WEBER one of the first difficult and two former DP men audience yesterday.

Mr van Eck (C) Jannie Momborg briefed them that they had been chosen from their community's need to bring back to order.

Another DP rep
ANC president Nelson Mandela has amplified a statement he made in an interview with the Sunday Star about President F W de Klerk and violence.

In the interview he said there were "certain facts which suggest that the Government is involved, De Klerk himself."  In a statement released yesterday, Mr Mandela said he did not intend to suggest that Mr de Klerk was directly involved in the violence against black people.

"The ANC considers that President de Klerk has a responsibility for the violence, through both commission and omission.

"Firstly, President de Klerk, aware that spears, knobkerries etc are weapons of death, issued a proclamation making it legal for Zulu-speaking people only to carry such dangerous weapons. Despite repeated discussions with him on the question, adequate measures to control the public carrying of weapons have not been instituted.

"Secondly, last May discussions were held with President de Klerk on the question of hostels, and agreement was reached to phase them out and make provision for both family and single-person accommodation. It was further agreed that, in the interim, the hostels be surrounded with barbed wire. There has been no action on either measure.

"Thirdly, in a number of areas adjacent to hostels, residents have been forced out of their homes, leaving their possessions behind. Their homes have then been occupied by those responsible for the violence that forced them to flee. People have identified their homes, their possessions and the illegal occupants, but the authorities have failed to take any action."

The quotation in question is contained in a verbatim transcript of an interview with Mr Mandela by Jon Quelane.
Needed: Good men and true

In every warning system may stop, or at least reduce bloodshed, argues Peter Weilman.
Natal, TVL violence probe

PREPARATORY inquiries to determine the terms of reference for Committees of Inquiry into recent violence in Alexandra, the Vaal Triangle, Umlazi and Empangeni, will be held in the following weeks.

This was announced in a statement on Saturday by the chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, Mr Justice RJ Goldstone.

The inquiries for Alexandra would be held on May 4 at the commission's offices in Pretoria and those for the Vaal Triangle on May 5 at the same venue.

Other venues will be announced later.

Any interested parties may make written submissions to the Secretary of the Commission, Private Bag X 858, Pretoria, 0001. —Sapa.
The needling began
In search of a win-win solution
Violence: 'Is FW really trying?'

Staff Reporter

A HUMAN Rights Commission report has questioned President FW de Klerk's commitment to end violence in South Africa — and blamed Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his party for the escalation of violence.

The commission said in the run-up to the referendum "the average daily death toll climbed from the February figure of 8,1 to over 16 in the middle of March".

The report attributed 90,5% of the deaths and 80,3% of the injured to attacks by Inkatha supporters and hostel dwellers, while 9,5% of the deaths and 19,7% of the injuries were attributed to ANC supporters and township residents.

Meanwhile Amnesty International, in a report to the United Nations, said it had received numerous reports of security-force human-rights abuses which had not resulted in the suspension or prosecution of implicated members.
Now NPA will have to prove its worth

By MONWABISI NOMANDOLO

THE National Peace Accord (NPA) came under the spotlight when church and black political leaders called an urgent summit this week to discuss the continuing carnage in the country.

The meeting, attended by most black signatories of the peace accord signed less than a year ago at a Johannesburg hotel, gave the implication that the NPA had not achieved its short-term objective, that is, ending the violence.

However, the coordinator of the "Emergency Summit on Violence" Rev Frank Chikane was careful to point out that the summit—the initiative of the SACC—was not called because the NPA had failed to end the violence.

"It should rather be seen as 'another initiative among many to address the violence,'" he said.

Nevertheless, the irony is that all participants in the summit were also signatories of the accord and that calls the effectiveness of the accord into question—in the short-term.

For the long-term, the structures of the accord were still being set up nationally, Chikane said, and further justified the summit as a matter of urgency to address the violence claiming the lives of people daily.

Heled at a Braamfontein hotel, the summit was attended by major black organisations including the ANC, IFP, PAC, Azapo and the SACP.

See page 14
Inquiries into violence planned

JOHANNESBURG—Inquiries to determine the terms of reference for committees of inquiry into recent violence in Alexandra, the Vaal Triangle, Umlazi and Empangeni will be held in the following weeks, it was announced here at the weekend. — Sapa
Preaching peace and pitching for votes

Leaders of the three major political organisations went to Moria last weekend to call for peace—but the huge voting bloc the Zionist Christian Church represents must have been at the back of their minds.

By Paul Stober

Photography: Guy Adams

Moria was the venue of a pre-electoral play for the sympathy of the Zionist Christian Church by the leaders of South Africa's three most important political parties, but no clear winner emerged.

A glimpse into the future was revealed at the Holy City when President FW de Klerk, African National Congress president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi tried to win over members of the ZCC in much the same way that they will try to win the support of other sectors in the looming election for a constituent assembly.

The ZCC is the largest independent African church in southern Africa and with an estimated five million members can be an important support base for any political party.

The voting power of the vast, brightly uniformed crowds at Moria, where a million or more Zionists gather every Easter, and the consequent political influence of the officially apolitical church, was obvious to the politicians last week.

The leader of the church, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane, had invited the three leaders to the service to speak out against violence. "Your presence at our service will show South Africa that you strive to see the end of politically motivated violence," said the invitation.

Although there was some hesitation, it was never likely the political leaders would refuse the invitation. Lekganyane's followers speak of him with awe and will clearly follow his lead in their political behaviour.

Despite the blazing sun and the choking red dust which billowed with every movement, the churchgoers waited patiently in their ranks, many without food or water, from the early morning to the end of the service late in the afternoon, to hear Lekganyane speak. The marshals guarding the boundaries of the stage had no problems controlling the crowds and were obviously proud of their members' behaviour. "Our people are disciplined," said one, referring to the quick obedience with which members responded to their instructions.

This very obedience set the event apart from the kind of political rallies to which the gathering was being likened.

While the presence of the party leaders made the service a highly politicised event, the affections of the crowd remained hidden. None of the people The Weekly Mail spoke to admitted to being a member of any political party.

While the ZCC recognises the right of its members to engage in political activity, according to a representative of the South African Communications Services — the government information department brought in to handle the media — the church had requested that reporters not speak to members of the congregation.

Marshals who saw members of the church speaking to the press would politely interrupt the conversation and ask the congregant to refer the reporter to the church's own information department.

A common sentiment among those who were prepared to comment on the presence of the political figures was, "these leaders should bring us peace".

Referring to Buthelezi, Tebea Mokeletsi of Hammanskraal said: "The ZCC is a peaceful nation like brothers and sisters and my advice is that he should take the example of this peaceful nation. I am not ANC or IFP, so why should I be made to suffer?"

Using the welcome the crowds gave the leaders as they arrived as a balm, Mandela received the most recognition, followed by De Klerk and then Buthelezi (see article alongside).

Seemingly forgetting the harsh words they had exchanged earlier in the week, Mandela and Buthelezi put aside their differences about the Zulu king and embraced each other in front of the cheering crowd.

None of the leaders made overt attempts to sell their parties or their policies, but all appealed to the religious affiliation of the crowd for support.

Mandela drew strongly on the history and symbols of the church, referring to "common objectives" and an overlap in membership with the ANC.

ANC Youth League president Peter Makaba and the ANC's northern Transvaal regional chairman Nqeko Ramathloedi were introduced as members of the Zionist church.

Buthelezi and De Klerk addressed their speeches to their "Christian brothers" and "fellow Christians" and ascribed the violence in South Africa to forces of evil and darkness. "It is as though Satan himself is standing next to those pulling the triggers of AK47s," said Buthelezi.

Describing Zionists as hardworking and disciplined, De Klerk said: "There are no policemen here because the people have love in their hearts.

But the crowd's enthusiasm for political pandering paled in comparison to the adulation given to Lekganyane, who spoke immediately after the political leaders.

He explained his invitation to the leaders to address the service as an attempt by the church to help stem the violence.

"We pray that when you address your supporters God may penetrate their hearts so that they show respect and discipline, which is one of the ways to end the carnage," he said.
Nelson leaves the others in the dust

By RAY NXUMALO
MORIA CITY resembled a beehive last week.
This mountainous valley was humming and
buzzing as millions of staunch ZCC worship-
pers gathered to listen to the “big three” —
President FW de Klerk, Nelson Mandela and
Mangosuthu Buthelezi — preach peace.

It would seem most of the worshippers were
expecting the leaders to come by road: the
media entourage aroused the kind of energetic
cheering usually reserved for heroes as the con-
voy rolled along the dusty road to the panoram-
ic podium.

Further away from the podium, waves of
male worshippers in khaki suits were attempt-
ing to out-jump each other while singing rous-
ing spiritual songs. They would sway in their
own unique rhythm and suddenly leap into the
air. And with each jump clouds of dust billowed
into the air.

Of note was the sectarianism of the event:
men and women had to stay on either side of an
imaginary border. Women were also required
to cover their heads at all times. The worst taboo
is for women to wear sleeveless dresses or pants.

The arrival of Buthelezi drew few cheers from
the superficially non-partisan gathering. Twelve
minutes later, the cheering was distinctly louder
— Mandela had arrived. He smilingly hugged
the dignitaries, the cheering getting louder as he
and Buthelezi embraced.

Buthelezi retired to his chair as Mandela con-
tinued to wave to the crowd. The cheering
became deafening. Suddenly, Buthelezi must
have realised the opportunity he was missing.

He leapt up, almost knocking Mandela out of
the way, to salute the crowd. He was a fraction
too late, the crowd had quickly subsided.

De Klerk’s arrival was signalled by the largest
cloud of dust of the day, stirred up by his mon-
strous military helicopter. But then Lebowa is a
dusty place. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha
and the state president’s wife completed his
entourage.

Members of the ZCC are known for their
generosity with applause; few can forget the
warm applause that interrupted former state
president PW Botha in mid-sentence when he
addressed the gathering in 1985. De Klerk
was also treated to some of this courtesy, but not
very much more than that accorded to
Buthelezi.

Major Othaniel Mazibuko, a township police-
man in his daily life, excelled in his dual role as
master of ceremonies and interpreter. He intro-
duced the guests, among whom were Lebowa
Chief Minister Nelson Ramoloko, Gazankulu’s
Professor Hudson Ntswaani and kwandbele’s
Prince James Mahlangu.

But the day was not theirs: the show belonged
to the “big three”.

Buthelezi was the first to address the gather-
ing. A Norwegian journalist remarked that “it
will be a first if he makes his speech in the allot-
ted 20 minutes”. True to form, he exceeded the
time limit, but only by three minutes.

Mandela’s speech was cleverly sprinkled with
the ZCC’s axiomatical salutation “Khotso”,
which means “peace unto you”. And this drew
loud applause.

Through all this, De Klerk’s increasing agita-
tion suggested a strong craving for a cigarette.

His turn to address the “peaceful nation of
Zion” came. It was a little ironic that he —
escorted as he was by plainclothes members of
the security police — told the gathering “we
don’t need police on this peaceful day”.

Botha appeared to be engrossed in the sweet
melodies churned out by a Garankuwa male
choir, whose Afrikaans lyrics suggested they
comprised ex-drinkers who had found solace
and sanctity in the church. Their song:
Brandewyn los my (Brandy, let me go).

The leader of the ZCC, Bishop Barnabas
Lekganyane, spoke longest, and his lengthy
speech was multiplied fourfold, as it had to be
translated into four languages.

Heavy smoker that he is, De Klerk was by this
time clearly yearning for at least one desperate
puff. But, rules are rules around this place and
smoking is one of the pleasures one cannot
indulge in at Moria.

FW did get a smoke of another kind, howev-
er: the gathering was a victory for the Zionists,
who finally saw the country’s most important
political figures share the proverbial peace pipe
with their leader.

For that, the state president was probably
willing to forego his habit for a while.
Tradition of prayer and obedience

By PAUL STOBBER

AN invitation in 1985, at the height of political unrest in South Africa’s townships, to then state president PW Botha to address its Easter gathering, led to the Zion Christian Church being labelled conservative.

A similar invitation by the church this year, not only to President FW de Klerk but also to the leaders of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party, is facing a review of this assessment.

In a ZCC journal, contributor Jan Mulhondo provides a key to the lengthening of the ZCC guest list. “Christianity is in one way or the other affected by the change of our times,” he writes.

According to Professor Diomene Crafford, of the University of Pretoria’s theology faculty, the church has traditionally urged its members to be obedient citizens.

“The church supports orderly government and encourages its members to obey the law. In the past there has been a good relationship between the ZCC and the government,” she said.

The freeing of the political process and the legitimacy the government had given the ANC and the IFP by negotiating with them at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa are possibly some of the changes leading to the church inviting other political leaders to address its members.

Despite these changes, the church remains resolutely apolitical, although its policy recognises the right of individual members to engage in political activity of their choice.

Nevertheless, it does not approve of church figures adopting a political profile. Mulhondo expresses disapproval of “ministers of religion who have shown their real colours and declared themselves members of political organisations they have been promoting within Christ’s church.”

The church sees itself contributing to the political process through prayer, and providing basic education and training to individuals to enable them to participate in a post-apartheid society. The ZCC has a literacy scheme and is conducting a literacy campaign.

Explaining its relationship with the South African Council of Churches, which has long been part of the anti-apartheid camp, the ZCC said in a gold embossed “overview” brochure released this week that it has always considered the SACC affiliates to be sister churches.

However, an apparent source of tension between the two religious bodies is the SACC’s perceived allegiance to the ANC. “The ZCC has no objection to working with other churches on religious objectives but reserves the right not to espouse the policies of any one party.”

The social and moral values of the church are undoubtedly conservative and emphasize traditional African values.

Describing itself as distinctly African, the ZCC said: “The church expresses Christianity in an African context. The leadership of the ZCC has continued to be African, upholding the Africaness of the church.”

The membership of the ZCC is overwhelmingly African.

According to the brochure, this accommodation of church and tradition has “given its members an identity to which they can relate at all times, because there is no dichotomy in their lives and as church members and members of society.” This accommodation partly explains the growth of the church since its founding in 1910.

In line with African traditions, the church is strongly patriarchal. “In keeping with the idea of the man as head of the clan, its leadership as well as ceremonies and rituals, there is no question of ladies officiating,” explained the ZCC.

The ZCC is led by the Bishop Barnett Lekganyane, grandson of the charismatic preacher, Bishop (Ignatius) Lekganyane, who founded the church. Very little is known about Barnett Lekganyane, who has led the church since he was 13 years old. The tradition which the members of the church bestow on him has been described as “cultish”.

The church does not allow interviews with him, and requests to do so usually end with a board that runs the church. This level of secrecy — if not society — merely enhances the mystique of the leader of southern Africa’s largest independent church.
Labor Briefs

Security board aligned to Peace Accord

The Transport and General Workers' Union has succeeded in persuading the Security Officers' Board — the statutory board governing the industry — to align itself to the National Peace Accord.

Any violation of the accord by a company will be investigated by the Security Board and could result in the deregistration of the company.

In a statement, the union said it saw the agreement as a "breakthrough in the light of recent allegations that certain companies have been involved in the training of 'third force' elements"
Summit to set up peace committees

A NETWORK of multi-organisational special committees is to be set up throughout the country in an attempt to end political violence and eradicate intimidation.

A source said 19 organisations which attended this week's emergency summit on violence had appointed a seven-member working committee, whose task would be to work out strategies by which to filter the "spirit of reconciliation" down to grassroots level.

The working committee, which is made up of representatives from the ANC, Inkatha, PAC, Azapo, SA Communist Party and homeland parties, will meet within two weeks, probably on May 8.

The source said the committee would determine the nature of an international mechanism to monitor violence. Government and security forces were not invited.

Meanwhile, nine community leaders, who had been staging a sit-in at Sporret's Braamfontein headquarters since Wednesday, yesterday vowed to continue their protest until their demands were met.

The leaders, protesting against high levels of violence on Reef trains, said yesterday evening discussions they had held earlier with representatives from Transnet, Sponsor, the SA Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC), Law and Order Ministry and Transport Ministry, did not yield much. Discussions continue today.

The protesters are demanding provision of adequate security on trains in consultation with the community, prosecution of perpetrators of violence and compensation of violence victims.

Soweto police spokesman Capt Joseph Ngobeni said yesterday that the body of a man with stab wounds had been found near a railway line in Soweto at 6.30pm.

But Ngobeni said he could not confirm claims by the ANC that the man had been killed, and two others critically injured, in a train attack yesterday evening.

"We are still investigating the cause of his death, and presently have no reports of other injuries," Ngobeni said.

Earlier, police arrested a 22-year-old man who fired shots at a commuter train at Orlando station, Sapa reports. No one was injured.

Minister

Trade unions, civic bodies and church organisations yesterday joined political organisations in calling for a week-long boycott of trains in protest against the ongoing attacks.

The organisations, which included the ANC, SA Communist Party, Cosatu, Civic Association of the Southern Transvaal and the HRC, called on township residents not to use trains from May 4-9.

In another development, the Alexandra Civic Organisation and local branches of the SA Communist Party, the ANC and the Congress of SA Students meet Law and Order Minister Herman Kriel on Monday.

ANC Alexandra spokesman Obed Bapela said the organisations would ask Kriel to declare a section of the Alexandra township, known as "Beirut", a disaster area.
THE CLIMATE OF VIOLENCE

Sunday, bloody Sunday

The Easter weekend saw at least 30 people killed in political violence. At least, so it must be described, though the minutiae of the carnage — of which the most salient point is often the randomness of the attacks — indicate a repellent descent into savagery and recrimination with no apparent overarching political motive. Lenin’s famous all-purpose question once again recommends itself: Who, whom? Who is doing what to whom — and for what purpose?

The National Peace Accord signed in September brought together the major political leaders in a pact which is fast-raging and designed to alleviate terror. Yet 1 400 people have been killed in factional violence since then, and the pact isn’t working.

It has to be said that Sunday’s broadcast from the Zion City of Moria by President F W de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha’s Mangosuthu Buthelezi smacked of self-interest. Each would like to bring the millions of non-smoking, nondrinking Zion members into his fold. The rather confused ceremonies at which they made their declarations did not in any sense constitute a rededication to the Accord.

Do the leaders have anything like real control over the forces seething in the townships? It seems not. Indeed, the tumultuous greetings accorded Winnie Mandela wherever she appears suggest that she, if anyone, is more in touch with the restless poor and feral children who pose the biggest unresolved problem in the land. Her disgrace has made no difference to this acclaim.

If one discounts local revenge, banditry and plain madness, the violence benefits those who have no interest in a peaceful settlement. It would be naive to think that it can all be the product of some third force — usually taken to mean rogue security force terrorists for whom a settlement will expose them to retribution.

Evidence before the Goldstone Commission indicates well enough that there are such people; but the turbulence is too widespread and politically tangled to blame solely one source. People from very different sides of the political spectrum can have a common interest in chaos.

The three wise men of Moria all have a tendency to see no evil, hear no evil and speak no evil — except of each other. They are all overly protective of their own flocks, and their grip seems remarkably feeble at times. Just as the Peace Accord has become a joke, Cosasa itself will fail if violence continues on this scale. We need more than a rededication to peace from these men; we need statesmanship.
Johannesburg. — Senior members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe (MK), told the Goldstone Commission yesterday they could not guarantee absolute control over cadres.

Testifying about a meeting last month at MK's PWV regional headquarters, at which it was alleged that a plan was hatched to attack Inkatha-occupied hostels, political commissar Mr Oupa Monareng admitted that such a suggestion had been made but denied that any decision had been taken.

"Anybody can do his own thing without the mandate of the MK leadership," Mr Monareng told a hearing chaired by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone.

Mr Monareng was among those asked to testify about events at the meeting after police supplied the commission with two written statements made by informants. The hearing was convened after two police informers said they had attended an MK meeting at Shell House in Johannesburg where a decision had been taken to attack IPP hostels in four Transvaal areas.

The two informants feared for their lives and therefore refused to disclose their names to the commission, Mr Justice Goldstone said.

Mr Monareng said members at the meeting suggested MK attack the hostels, but the leadership's response was that the armed struggle had been suspended. MK had become more involved in mass action.

MK's PWV regional headquarters were also not empowered to take decisions, as this was a function of MK's national leadership.

Mr Monareng said comrades felt their lives were threatened and that it was losing confidence in MK.

Mr Sidney Mhilo, the regional headquarters' chief of personnel, told the hearing the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Ministries and the D F Malan agreement bound the MK to a suspension of action, and that MK had no right to commit soldiers to action that would be detrimental to these accords.

— Own Correspondent, Sapa
INKATHA has lodged a complaint with the National Peace Secretariat about alleged inflammatory statements by ANC Youth League president Mr Peter Mokaba in Richmond at the weekend.

In a statement yesterday, IFP chief executive officer Mr Maurice Mackenzie confirmed that the secretariat had convened an urgent sitting in Cape Town yesterday after the matter was referred to them.

Mackenzie said he hoped the ANC leadership would take disciplinary action against Mokaba.

"It is this sort of irresponsible blabber which undermines the National Peace Accord. Discipline in these times is difficult, but undisciplined leadership is distinctly dangerous," said Mackenzie.

He said it seemed both Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mokaba used the opportunity to act as "crowd pleasers" with their comments. - Sapa.
Leaders in bold move to peace

By MOKGADI PELA

LEADERS of black political organisations would soon address joint peace rallies in violence-stricken areas, a church-sponsored summit resolved in Johannesburg yesterday.

Church leaders made an impassioned plea to political organisations to refrain from vitriolic public attacks on one another.

"This we believe, contributes to the ongoing violence in the country," Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu told at a Press conference after the summit.

The church leaders felt that joint peace rallies would help filter reconciliation to grassroots.

While they blamed the Government, the South African Defence Force and police for the violence, the church leaders acknowledged that black political leaders also bore responsibility for the carnage.

The priests also called for the reallocation of the R5 billion for "covert operations" and special forces to peace-creating projects to redress victims of apartheid.

The meeting further called for international intervention to quell the violence, and appointed a sub-committee to facilitate this process.

The meeting was attended by, among others, representatives of the South African Council of Churches, the Azanian Peoples Organisation, the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the National Council of Trade Unions.
JOHANNESBURG. — Church and black political leaders last night ended a historic summit here with a call for fresh measures to check violence in the townships.

They blamed the violence on "the structural injustices of apartheid" as well as "the agencies of the apartheid regime".

"The meeting maintains that the National Party, as the government of the day, carries immediate responsibility for maintaining law and order, and therefore has a greater responsibility for bringing an end to violence."

Noting that the government had allocated R5 billion for covert operations and special forces, the participants called for the immediate disbanding of these operations and for the funds to be reallocated for peace-creating projects and redress for victims of apartheid.

The participants admitted that they, as well as the government, shared responsibility for the violence.

All participants undertook:
•To organise joint political rallies.
•To call for an international mechanism to monitor violence.
•To develop mechanisms of filtering the spirit of reconciliation to the grassroots.

Assess
•To commit themselves to the creation of mechanisms for peace at "hot spots" such as hostels and informal settlements, and to facilitate the role of the church in creating peace in these areas.

The leaders also agreed another summit would be held soon to assess moves towards peace-creation.

In the interim, the church leaders hoped to meet the government to discuss township violence and to brief officials on the meeting.

In another bid to end violence, the National Peace Secretariat yesterday warned political leaders who did not stop their war talk that they would be brought to book.

The secretariat, which met in Cape Town, gave vent to its frustration in trying to implement the National Peace Accord at local and regional levels and then having these undermined by political leaders' outbursts.

Signatories to the National Peace Accord — who include President F W de Klerk, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi — would be called to explain themselves if they were guilty of war talk, the secretariat indicated. — Sapa, Political Correspondent
Tough action on war talk

National Peace Committee set to repudiate policies
The Star that the ANC Executive felt the blame lay on all sides of the table in the negotiating process.

Among the high-powered members of the executive who were present when its decision was taken on Tuesday night, were Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel, Aziz Pahad and Sydney Mafumadi of the ANC, and Inkatha's Sue Voss.

Yesterday's statement issued to The Star said: "The National Peace Committee is greatly concerned, and extremely frustrated, by the constant transgressions of the National Peace Accord in terms of public utterances by certain political leaders who are signatories of the document.

"Highly inflammatory statements which have been made constitute a blatant contravention of chapter two of the accord, which lays down a code of conduct for political parties and organisations."

Secretariat chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys warned that the work of local dispute resolution committees was being frustrated or even nullified by heated political rhetoric.

He said: "At its meeting in Cape Town today, the National Peace Secretariat, with great concern, took note of public utterances, couched in highly emotional and inflammatory language, being made by some political speakers at mass rallies and gatherings and directed at political opponents which exacerbate violence, intimidation and political intolerance."

"In some instances, rhetoric has reached levels rare even in the worst periods of political upheaval. Calls suggesting and even calling for violent action and showing political intolerance at its worst have increasingly been made aimed at achieving stability and consolidating the quest for peace."

"Violence continues unabated and people are dying. All progress made, slowly and painstakingly, to create peace and stability stands at risk to be jeopardised."

Inkatha has lodged an official complaint about alleged inflammatory statements made by African National Congress Youth League president Peter Mokaba in Richmond at the weekend.

IFP chief executive officer Maurice Makenzie confirmed that the matter had been referred to the Peace Secretariat.
Summit on violence today

AFRICAN National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela and Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Clarence Makwetu are among the leaders who are expected to attend an emergency summit on violence in Johannesburg today.

In a statement yesterday, the South African Council of Churches said representatives from 19 black political organisations and "independent" homesteads were also expected to attend.

The meeting will be chaired by SACC president Dr Khoza Mgojo, National Peace Committee executive committee vice-chairman Bishop Stanley Mogoba and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu. - Sapa.
Alex civic affairs halted by violence

CIVIC affairs in Alexandra township have been brought to a virtual standstill by the ongoing feud between Inkatha and ANC supporters.

Alexandra town clerk Willie Khumalo said yesterday most of the town council's offices had been taken over by families displaced by the violence in the township.

Hundreds of families fled their homes last month after fighting between Alexandra residents and Inkatha-supporting hostel dwellers. They sought refuge at the council's offices and the local civic centre.

Khumalo said the situation was inconvenienting council staff and was being "taken advantage of by some employees".

He said it was difficult to keep thorough checks on staff attendance in such a situation, and a number of workers had not been reporting for work since.

But the council would not chase the families away as the violence which forced them out of their homes had not been addressed, Khumalo said.

Meanwhile, the Goldstone standing commission of inquiry into public violence and intimidation will question Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) leaders about allegations that the organisation planned to attack four of Inkatha's Transvaal strongholds.

Judge Richard Goldstone said in a statement yesterday a policeman told a Wit- Vaal regional dispute resolution committee on March 26 that police had received information that MK had held a meeting the previous day. The policeman said it was decided at the meeting to attack the Inkatha hostels.

"After inquiry by an ANC member, the ANC informed the regional dispute resolution committee that no such decision had been taken. The matter was then referred to the commission, which was informed by police that the information had come from two informants who had been at the MK meeting.

"The informants felt their lives were in jeopardy and on no account would they be prepared to meet, even in camera, with the commission. At the request of the commission, police have furnished it with written statements from both informants without disclosing their identities," Goldstone said.

He said having regarded the seriousness of the allegations, the commission had decided to put the allegations to MK leaders "who are alleged to have been at the meeting in question on Thursday".

Meanwhile Sapa reports three people were reported killed in Natal yesterday, bringing the day's national death toll as a result of political violence to nine.

Earlier, two people were killed and 11 injured when a bus was ambushed in the Table Mountain area, east of Maritzburg.

In the same area three people were shot dead at a bus stop and three were wounded - including a three-month-old baby.

Near Empangeni on the north coast, a member of the KwaZulu Police was shot dead by unidentified men.

In another development, police yesterday held an identification parade in Thokoza, on the East Rand, in connection with alleged misconduct of 32 Battalion soldiers in Phuta Park squatter camp on April 8.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Col Frans Malherbe refused to say whether any of the soldiers had been identified as culprits.

Key leaders will attend church talks

LEADERS of key black political organisations will meet church leaders today in an attempt to boost the peace process.

It is expected that the summit - convened under the auspices of the SA Council of Churches (SACC) - will set the stage for a meeting between church leaders and government.

Sapa reports that ANC president Nelson Mandela, PAC leader Clarence Makwetsa and SACP chairman Joe Slovo will attend.

In a statement, the SACC said representatives from 19 black political organisations would attend. These included Inkatha, Azapo, the TBVC states, Cast, Cosatu, Nactu, Nactoe, the United People's Front, Ximoko Progressive Party, Dikwankwetla Party, Intonso Youth Party and Inyandza National Movement.

Chief Mbuyisile Buthelezi's private secretary, Amed Ngema, said yesterday the Inkatha leader would not attend the summit as he had "other commitments in (KwaZulu capital) Ulundi".

SACC general secretary Frank Chikane had said today's "emergency summit on violence" was in response to alarming levels of political violence.
Church leaders give big boost to peace

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — South African church leaders' efforts to end the ongoing violence in the country have been given a major boost.

The presidents of the country's three leading liberation movements have accepted an invitation by the South African Council of Churches to attend an "Emergency Summit on Violence" in Johannesburg today.

ANC president Nelson Mandela, Azapo president Pandelani Ntolovhodwe and PAC president Clarence Makweti will attend the meeting. The South African Communist Party will be represented by a delegation led by chairman Joe Slovo.

SACC spokesman Carol Fouke said the IFP had also accepted the invitation. It was not yet known who would represent the organisation.

Other parties expected to send delegates are the governments of the TBVC states, Qwa-Qwa's ruling Dikankwetla Party, Congress of South African Trade Unions, National Council of Trade Unions, National African Federated Chamber of Commerce and the "homeland" parties — United People's Front, Ximoko Progressive Party, Inyandza National Movement and Intando ye Sizwe.

The decision to convene the meeting was taken at the church leaders' Autumn meeting held from March 31 to April 1. It was also agreed to seek a separate meeting with the government concerning spiralling violence.

The SACC secretary general said the meeting was necessary because of "the alarming proportion as well as the persistence at which political violence is growing in our country, and the potential for it to spread to hitherto unaffected areas".
Peace calls ‘not enough’

By PHANGISILE MTSHALI

PEACE calls by State President FW de Klerk, ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Moria would have been effective if they had addressed their supporters.

This was the view of most callers to the Sowetan Radio Metro Talkback Show last night.

Other callers said the calls were a waste of time as De Klerk’s Government had the capacity to stop the carnage.

Tibatso of Soweto said he felt the three leaders wasted time and money in addressing members of the Zion Christian Church.

He said it would have had more positive results if the three had addressed a joint meeting of their members.

Daniel of Hillbrow congratulated the head of the ZCC, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane, for showing that he cared.

He said “the Moria experience” had the power to stop violence but ANC and IFP supporters must be called to a joint meeting, where the message of peace could be preached.

Danny of Johannesburg said De Klerk had the power to stop the violence.

Johannes of Meadowlands said people must forget about peace “as long as there are rightwingers in the police force.”
Top leaders for summit on violence

JOHANNESBURG — ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela, PAC leader Mr Clarence Makweta and SA Communist Party chairman Mr Joe Slovo will attend an emergency summit on violence to be convened by church leaders here today.

In a statement yesterday the SA Council of Churches said representatives from 19 black political organisations were expected to attend.

These included the IFP, Azapo, the Bophuthatswana, Ciskei, Transkei, and Venda governments and delegates from other bodies.

The summit, is being held in response to alarming and growing levels of political violence in South Africa, according to the SACC.

Sapa, 27.1.96.
THREE top political leaders appealed for peace during the Zion Christian Church's Easter service in Moria outside Pietersburg at the weekend.

President FW de Klerk, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi were invited by the leader of the church, Bishop Barnabas Lekganyane, to address the annual congregation on Sunday. The church had declared it a day of peace.

The invitations to the leaders, said the ZCC, was disturbed by violence and intimidation.

"It is our perception that by your presence at our church service you will be showing South Africa that you strive to see the end of politically motivated violence."

Ashamed

Buthelezi was the first to address the more than 2 million people and said he was sometimes ashamed of being a black person.

He said it was not for God, the country would have witnessed the carnage of a race war such as the world had never seen.

"Today again, in front of this vast congregation, not only declare my faith in God and my commitment as a Christian, but re dedicate myself and my party to work against violence and to bring peace to our country."

His speech was full of excerpts from speeches by slain black American leader Dr Martin Luther King and ended with a quote from the Bible.

Welcomed on stage by a thunderous applause from the congregation, Mandela began with the usual ZCC greeting: "Kgotso a e be le lena" (Peace be with you) which he repeated several times during his speech.

He praised the ZCC for being an inspiration to black people and providing jobs through successful businesses.

He said being obedient to God, people had the right to worship as they saw fit.

He said Codesa was a great victory for all South Africans and that progress at the talks would depend on the government.

He referred to past injustices and called for progress towards the election of a Constituent Assembly.

Scourge

Mandela said the church could play a role in ending violence, a scourge to be ended quickly.

De Klerk, who was the last to address the congregation, warned that there were cunning and violent forces trying to prevent those working for real and lasting peace from succeeding.

"They want power and they use the tools of violence and intimidation when it suits them.

"For them every faction fight, every house burnt down, every outburst of unrest in our township is a victory."

"Speeches and peace accords alone could not make peace happen. We will have to work for it, plan for it and live it."

De Klerk was accompanied by his wife, Marike and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha, Mandela by NEC members Mr Joe Nhlanhla, Mr Thomas Nhobi and Mr Peter Mokaba while Buthelezi's entourage included Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Homeland leaders Mr Nelson Ramodake of Lebowa and Professor Hudson Ntswanisi of Gazankulu also attended.
SA's 'big three' call for new peace commitment

DIRK NEL
The Argus Correspondent

PIETERSBURG:— The overwhelming spirit of goodwill which marked Sunday's "Day Of Peace" rally near Pietersburg, where political leaders addressed more than one million Zion Church members, has amazed foreign media representatives.

Being accustomed to the violence frequently associated with large gatherings in urban townships, the sight of masses of people from at least nine ethnic groups, kneeling in prayer, and then cheering the messages of peace delivered by President De Klerk, Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, prompted an American journalist to describe the scene as "the face of South Africa nobody knows about".

"This is unreal" said an Associated Press photographer.

All three leaders were greeted with great enthusiasm.

Mr De Klerk adopted a logical approach, Chief Buthelezi appealed to the emotions of his audience, while Mr Mandela used the occasion as a political platform.

Telling the vast crowd that peace could not be bought over the counter, and would require hard work, Mr De Klerk encouraged the strengthening of family life, disciplining children not to participate in violence and to become involved in community projects to promote positive recreation for young people.

Chief Buthelezi used a self-effacing approach, saying he sometimes felt deeply ashamed of being a black South African.

"I again, in front of this vast congregation, not only declare my faith in God and my commitment as a Christian, but I stand before you and re-dedicate myself and my party to work against violence and to bring peace," he said.

Mr Mandela focused on injustices of the past, and committed the ANC to the safeguarding of religious freedom. But he was careful to point out that the price to be paid for real peace would be the establishment of true democracy.
Rally used ‘to drum up support’

By Esther Waaga
Political Reporter

Although peace was a strong theme at the Zion Christian Church Easter gathering at Moria, political leaders used the opportunity to win support, political analysts said yesterday.

President de Klerk, ANC president Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi made “campaigning speeches”, while Mr de Klerk showed more restraint.

Political analyst and Head of the Centre for Social Dynamics at the Human Sciences Research Council, Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, said the speeches were “very competitive” but the leaders were not necessarily “electo-neering”.

The speeches were “relatively light on self-congratulation but heavy on warnings”.

Professor Robert Shrire of the University of Cape Town agreed with Professor Welsh that the three leaders were campaigning for support.

But he added “The body language was not very collegial and in that sense they did the predictable thing.”

“The bottom line in a political vacuum with an illegitimate government is that supporters (of political groups) will use violence if they think it will benefit them,” said Professor Shrire.

The major loser in the violence was Mr de Klerk because he had the most to lose, he added.

The analysts, however, disagreed whether Bishop Lekganyane had emerged as a potential broker in the negotiation process after inviting the three leaders.

Professor Welsh said that “willy nilly” the bishop had emerged as a significant broker — a position which would be hard to reconcile with the church’s traditional avoidance of politics.

Professor Shrire disagreed, saying the bishop had not emerged as a broker because the bottom line was whether he could deliver the votes.

National Peace Secretariat chairman Dr Antonie Gildenhuys said before the gathering that it would help to end the violence if the leaders clearly told their followers that each organisation had the right to exist and to promote its aims peacefully.
Imbowed Winemage Launches Sharp Attack on Govt

NEWS
RIOTS & DISTURBANCES  G E N E R A L
1992

MAY
**Codesa slammed, applauded at rallies**

*Pics: TLADI KHUPELE*

**Worker’s LOT... A worker is arrested by a policeman at a May Day rally at Dobsonville on Friday.**

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**Politicoss unite briefly**

Supporters of the ANC, PAC and Azapo united briefly on Friday to celebrate May Day at rallies across the country. The rallies were organised jointly by Cosatu and Nactu.

In Durban Cosatu assistant general secretary Sam Sihlowne told more than 10,000 people that a strike “never seen before in South Africa” threatened if Codesa II failed to deliver an interim government and constituent assembly by June.

Azapo vice-president Mr Aubrey Mokoape told the crowd that the ANC and SACP should pull out of Codesa in the face of escalating violence unleashed by the government on blacks.

In PE, PAC national deputy president Dikgang Moseneke told a cheering 10,000-strong crowd at Zwede’s Dan Qeqe Stadium that if there were to be genuine negotiations, Cosatu and Nactu should be part of that process.

It was essential that strong liberation movements united to double their strengths in the fight for genuine liberation.

ANC NEC member Winnie Mandela called on liberation leaders to refuse to fraternise with leaders who carried out violence.

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In Warmbaths, Azapo education secretary Dr Gomolemo Mokae called on Cosatu and Nactu to fight for socialism.

Speaking at the George Goch Stadium in Johannesburg, president of the IFP-aligned United Workers Union of South Africa, Jabulani Dlamini, called on union supporters to defy tomorrow’s boycott of Reit trains.

Addressing a crowd of 10,000 in Alexandra, near Johannesburg, Alex Civic Organisation leader Moses Mayekiso called for the isolation of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whom he blamed for the violence.

In Soweto ANC deputy president Walter Sisulu told cheering crowds at the Jabulani Amphitheatre that it was the ANC’s “obligation and duty” to celebrate May Day.

However, Azayo national publicity secretary George Ngwenya was shouted down when he said he believed that Codesa was not a vehicle for total liberation. He had to abandon his speech.

In Welkom a crowd of 2,000 bravely cheered the biting cold to celebrate May Day.

Reports by CP Reporters, CP Correspondents and Sapa

Political comment and copywork by N Sibiya, headlines and sub-editing by H Muller, both of 2 Herb St.
ANC's Gwala sticks to hard line on Inkatha

By FRED KHUMALO

WHILE other ANC leaders called for peace, Natal hardliner Harry Gwala branded Inkatha "part of the apartheid regime" at a Lamontville commemoration day for three late ANC leaders.

The Lamontville Heroes' Day was held last Tuesday in memory of murdered civil rights leader Maqsi Harrison Dube, ANC stalwart and guerrilla Joseph Masibhuha Mdluli and former ANC international affairs department head Johnny Makathini - all of whom put the township on the political map and saved it from incorporation into KwaZulu.

While most leaders who spoke at the large gathering - including Transkei's Major-General Bantu Holomisa, southern Natal ANC chairman Jeff Radebe and Reverend Mcebisi Xundu - appealed for sanity and peace between the warring ANC and Inkatha supporters, Gwala was strident in his belief that those who thought the two organisations could talk peace were misguided.

"We are not fighting a racial war. We are fighting apartheid, and Inkatha is part of the apartheid regime," he said to tumultuous cheering.

He said Inkatha, together with apartheid, should be eliminated. He hastily added, however, that he was not referring to the rank-and-file membership of Inkatha, but to the "warlords who are feeding the flames of violence as a last attempt to delay the day of the liberation of our people".

He strongly reiterated a message which he gave to John Carlin, a journalist for The Independent, in which he had said: "We kill Inkatha warlords."

"I'm saying it again: we will indeed kill our way to liberation if need be. We will demolish the walls of apartheid, be they black or white," he said.

In his speech General Holomisa said Inkatha should be told that the ANC was not their enemy - and the same applied to ANC followers.

"Once the NP government begins to unleash its vast propaganda machine and apportion blame to these two for the lack of peace and security in black areas, it might find it easy to sway the gullible to its camp and effectively appeal to the small political parties to throw in their lot with them," he said.
In some cases, it becomes crucial to understand the potential threats and vulnerabilities to prepare effective countermeasures. The document highlights the importance of identifying and addressing these issues to ensure the security and integrity of the system.

The text discusses various aspects of cybersecurity, including the need for comprehensive risk assessments, the role of encryption, and the importance of regular updates and patches. The document also emphasizes the importance of educating users and employees about the risks and how to protect against them.

Key points include:
- The necessity of implementing strong authentication mechanisms.
- The importance of regular backups and data recovery plans.
- The role of security training and awareness programs.
- The significance of staying informed about the latest threats and vulnerabilities.

The document concludes with a reminder that cybersecurity is an ongoing process and requires continuous effort and vigilance.
EC wants neutral monitors

LISBON - The European Community is putting its weight behind proposals for the introduction of international monitors in the South African townships, diplomats said yesterday.

The aim of the mission would be to keep an eye on police in the run-up to elections. This will be on the agenda when a troika of EC Foreign Ministers, the British, Dutch and Portuguese, visit South Africa.

The question was discussed at an informal meeting of EC Foreign Ministers that ended in Portugal on Saturday. "All are agreed on the urgency of the problem and the need to do something. What has not been decided are details of an EC role," a diplomat said.

Among the alternatives under scrutiny are an EC mission, a body comprising members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) - perhaps backed by the Commonwealth - and a United Nations group.

The initiative comes from Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, who visited South Africa last month. He concluded that the security forces lacked the popular credibility necessary to supervise a democratic transition.

The Government is understood to be unenthusiastic about an international mission scrutinising the security forces, and has stated that elections are out of the question while the township wars persist. Diplomats, however, hope to find a formula for intervention that will be difficult to resist. - The Independent News Service.
Over 3 million guns licensed

Political Staff

THERE were 3,274,355 licenced firearms in South Africa at the end of last year, Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe, said.

The firearms were held by 1,213,846 licence holders. The general said 179,241 licences were issued last year, while 18,268 applications were refused.

He said 227 AK-47 rifles were handed in by the public, while 854 were recovered by police. Another 497 other rifles were handed in by the police, and 1,276 were confiscated.

He said 20 handgrenades had been handed in and 96 transferred, and 41 explosives were found by the public and 54 were seized.

The general said new provisions of the Arms and Ammunitions Act will apparently come into force this year and tighten control of arms.

DEATHS

ELLIS
Ellen, aged 72, passed away peacefully on May 3rd. Lovingly remembered by her son Trevor, daughter Marguerite, and grandchildren. Service at St. Finnian's Church, Vleigtsig, on Tuesday 8th at 2pm. Thereafter to Mulheim Cemetery, Z Prince Edward Rd. Arrangements Tony Willie & Co., ph 363 8230 or 21 0400. Personal and Dignified.

GOODSON
Desmond, sadly missed by his mother Rose, his niece Michael and Neville and families.

LANDAU
Cyril passed away so suddenly. The perfect gentleman and special friend. Our heartfelt sympathy to Eva, David and family. R.I.P.

LIGHTFOOT
Peace conduct code for military

Political Staff
A SUB-COMMITTEE of the National Peace Committee has provisionally agreed on a code of conduct for the South African Defence Force.

National Peace Committee (NPC) chairman John Hall said last night that the draft code would soon be put to the NPC itself for ratification.

The code of conduct is based on the principle that normal military professionalism is insufficient for the transition and that soldiers must conduct themselves as citizens of a democratic society.

This includes the demand that every member of the SADF will accept full responsibility for orders and will refuse to obey unlawful orders.

The sub-committee which accepted the draft code consists of government, ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party representatives.

The IFP, however, has in the past argued that the SADF cannot be subjected to a code of conduct while the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe continues to exist.

This could still upset full agreement of the code.

Meanwhile, government sources said that reports of an agreement between the government and the ANC on the integration of MK in to the SADF were "premature".

The sources confirmed, however, that any agreement on the integration of the SADF and MK depended upon the ANC abandoning its armed struggle and complying with the Pretoria Minute and the National Peace Accord.

Bid to break Codesa deadlock

Political Staff
CODESA delegates are expected to resume their last round of meetings before Codesa 2 today with a renewed sense of urgency in the hope of breaking deadlocks in three working groups.

The management committee will also make a final decision this week on the form of participation of the Zulu king and other traditional leaders. It was agreed in principle last week that the king and the traditional leaders could take part in Codesa 2.

The five working groups have to wrap up their proceedings this week and hand in their progress reports to the management committee on Thursday.

In two of the working groups, fresh sets of proposals were tabled last week in an attempt to break the impasse.

Delegates of the 19 participating parties have since discussed the proposals with their leaders and will make their positions known today.

The steering committee of the working group dealing with constitutional principles last week tabled a proposal stating that Codesa would agree on an interim constitution and an elected one-chamber parliament would then draft the final constitution.

Delegates have been debating for weeks whether a constitution-making body should be elected or appointed.

The government and the ANC favour an elected body while the IFP wants an appointed multiparty commission to draft a new constitution.

Anglican bishops' appeal

JOHANNESBURG.—Southern African Anglican bishops have urged the Codesa to take seriously the feelings of movements that have shunned the forum and to increase its efforts to persuade them to join constitutional talks.

At the end of a five-day synod held at Kempton Park, the bishops in a statement yesterday said preparatory talks between the government and the Pan Africanist Congress in Nigeria were of much value.

"The importance of the achievement of having former enemies sitting down and talking together must not be undervalued."

The bishops also expressed dismay at the continuing civil war in Mozambique. — Sapa.
EC backs township monitors

LONDON. — The European Community is putting its weight behind proposals for the introduction of international monitors in South African townships, say diplomats.

The aim of the mission will be to keep an eye on police in the run-up to elections.

This will be on the agenda when three EC foreign ministers, the British, Dutch and Portuguese, visit South Africa.

The question was discussed at an informal meeting of EC foreign ministers that ended in Portugal on Saturday.

"All are agreed on the urgency of the problem and the need to do something. What has not been decided yet is the exact EC role," a European diplomat said.

Among the alternatives under scrutiny are an EC mission, a body comprising members of the Organisation of African Unity, perhaps backed by the Commonwealth, and a UN group.

The initiative has come at the instigation of Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, who visited South Africa last month. He concluded that the security forces lacked the popular credibility necessary to supervise a democratic transition.

The South African government is understood to be enthusiastic about an international mission scrutinising the security forces, but both the government and the Inkatha Freedom Party have stated that elections are out of the question while the township wars persist.

Diplomats seek ways to end SA violence

Diplomats hope to find a formula for intervention that will be difficult to resist. The support of the African National Congress, whose president, Mr Nelson Mandela, has raised the matter both with Mr Ellemann-Jensen and OAU leaders, is guaranteed.

The South African judiciary has joined the clamour for action against the police. At the end of a trial last week in which a police captain was found guilty of 11 political murders and sentenced to death, the judge urged a public inquiry into the behaviour of the police. A Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Didcott, also said that the police were guilty of planning and committing murders.

The government said yesterday it would explain on Wednesday why it freed a black policeman who served nine months of a 27-year sentence for murder.

Khethani Shange, a detective from KwaZulu sentenced for brutal murders, was described by the trial judge as a "beast". — The Independent.

See page 4
Kriel sends officers to interview judge

DURBAN — Senior police officers hope to meet Natal Supreme Court Judge J M Didcott today to investigate allegations that, in his view, SA policemen had “committed murders and crimes of violence.”

However, it is believed that the judge, who is on long leave, is in Britain.

In a statement at the weekend Law and Order Minister Herrus Kriel said Didcott had been quoted in media reports saying, “Enough has emerged from various legal proceedings to establish that some crimes of violence, that some planned murders, have certainly been committed by policemen.”

His criticism came in a speech delivered at Wits University last week after he had received an honorary doctorate.

Kriel said: “I have therefore requested the Commissioner of Police to arrange on Monday to obtain the necessary information from the judge.”

Meanwhile Didcott has said the Minister should “read the court records” on police behaviour after being told Kriel had ordered police officers to interview him about his comments.

The judge said: “The Minister appears to have misunderstood my statements which were based on legal records and not on any private knowledge.”

In his speech Didcott said SA was paying the price for legislation which put the police force above the law, equipping it with vast powers and shielding its activities from scrutiny and indemnifying its members against accountability for unlawful behaviour.

“We are paying the price for legislation which puts the police force above the law, or at the very least beyond the law’s effective reach, equipping it with vast powers, shielding its activities from scrutiny and indemnifying its members against accountability for unlawful behaviour.”
Bishops blast 'jockeying for power'

Southern Africa's Anglican bishops yesterday warned of anarchy if violence was allowed to continue in South Africa, and called for the installation of an interim government.

They condemned in a statement what they called the jockeying for power at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

After a five-day synod that ended on Friday in Kempton Park, the bishops said the need for an interim government and elections for a representative constitution-making assembly is far greater than the sometimes petty jockeying for power that is seen in Codesa.

Referring to the recent sentencing to death of former police captain Brian Mitchell for murdering 11 black people, the bishops said: "The Government's inadequate, half-hearted response to revelations in the trial exposes its incapacity to run a proper police force.

"We call on all parties to move urgently towards the establishment of an interim government."

They called on Codesa to work quickly towards setting up an international monitoring force to be present in situations of conflict.

The bishops, from Lebombo, Mozambique, South Africa and Swaziland, warned feuding political parties against placing all the blame for the violence on the Government.

"They have as much of a duty as the Government to look critically at themselves and their followers," the statement said.

They urged people to get involved at grassroots level in working for the implementation of the National Peace Accord, to play an active part in the political process and to promote a culture of tolerance. — Sapa.

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Policeman shot dead in Klipspruit

Staff Reporters

After a weekend marked by violent clashes between Reef township residents, hostel inmates and police since Workers' Day on Friday, the death toll stood at 13 this morning.

A policeman — Sergeant Raymond Maritz (24), stabbed in the eye and shot in the chest by a mob in Klipspruit, Soweto, after he shot dead a suspected drug dealer yesterday — was the latest victim of township violence.

Soweto police spokesman, Colonel Fanyana Zwanie, said Sergeant Maritz, of the Soweto branch of the Narcotics Bureau, went to the Klipspruit squatter camp at about 11 am to arrest a man allegedly dealing in drugs.

After the suspect sold Sergeant Maritz dagga worth R20, the policeman tried to arrest the man. When the suspect pulled out a knife and stabbed Sergeant Maritz in the eye, the policeman shot the man dead.

A large and aggressive crowd of residents gathered at the scene and Sergeant Maritz jumped in his car and tried to go for help.

Fear and impaired vision caused by blood flowing from his eye wound caused Sergeant Maritz to drive into a boulder.

The mob surrounded the car, pulled him out and a squatter fatally shot him in the chest.

Two policemen who later arrived on the scene were robbed of a shotgun and a pistol.

In other unrest-related incidents, four people were killed at Dube Hostel and Mafube Station in Soweto on Saturday.

On Friday, three men died in Dobsonville, Soweto, in running battles between police, residents and hostel inmates.

Gun battles continued until mid-afternoon as Dobsonville Hostel inmates reportedly took pot shots at taunting youths.

According to the official police unrest report, three people were found dead in Alexandra township on Saturday. Two were shot and the other was stabbed, bringing the death toll in Alexandra to five since Friday.

Acting by police in the area prevented what could have been a bloody sequel to an otherwise peaceful May Day rally after an angry mob tried to storm Mandela Hostel, an Inkatha Freedom Party stronghold.

Baragwanath Hospital superintendent Dr Annumare Richter said two people — victims of sharp-pointed ammunition — were certified dead on arrival Thursday morning. Sixteen other gunshot victims were being treated, Dr Richter said.

Three policemen — Lieutenants Andre Steenkamp, Constable Cornelia Kilian and Constable John Cave — were injured and later admitted to the Garden City Clinic.

In other violence on Saturday, a man was hacked to death at Tekoza on the East Rand, and another found shot dead at ZonkeZiwane, in the same area.

At Imbali, Maritzburg, the body of a man who had been shot was found slumped in his minibus on Friday.
Bishops warn of anarchy

SOUTHERN Africa's Anglican bishops yesterday warned of anarchy if violence was allowed to continue.

In a statement issued after a five-day synod that ended in Kempton Park on Friday, the bishops condemned what they called the "jockeying for power" seen at Codesa.

They said the need for an interim government and elections for a representative constitution-making assembly "is far greater than the sometimes petty jockeying for power that is seen in Codesa."

Referring to the recent sentencing to death of Captain Brian Mitchell for murdering 11 black people, the bishops said: "The Government's inadequate, half-hearted response to revelations in the trial exposes its incapacity to run a proper police force and underscores the urgency of establishing an interim government to take control of the police." - Sapa.
ANC is hindering peace, says govt

JOHANNESBURG. — The government yesterday accused the ANC and some of its allies of a lack of commitment towards peace.

In a hard-hitting statement submitted to Codesa, the government said it had to register its serious disappointment at the political unrest.

"Incontrovertible evidence has now become available which cannot but lead to the conclusion that there is a lack of commitment to peace and free political participation on the part of certain political leaders of parties; or alternatively, that the said political leaders do not have any control over their members in this regard."

The statement, issued by Law and Order Minister Mr. Hernus Kriel, named among others ANC president Mr. Nelson Mandela, Transkei military leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa, ANC Natal Midlands leader Mr. Harry Gwala and ANC Western Transvaal leader Mr. George Mathusa for recent "inflammatory remarks".

"The mere existence of MK (the ANC's military wing umkhonto weSizwe) now motivates other parties to consider the establishment of their own military and paramilitary structures as was witnessed in recent news reports," the government charged.

"This is not conducive to the creation of a climate for free political participation."

● Breakthroughs at Codesa — Page 5
Van Eck warns of 'spark'

Political Staff

The anger of the lost generation of young black people was such that the smallest spark could lead to a racial explosion as in Los Angeles, ANC MP Mr Jan van Eck said yesterday.

This anger and the resentment towards those at present receiving an education had been illustrated by gang attacks in black schools, he said during the debate on the Education and Training Vote.

Besides taking ad hoc steps to address the most glaring shortcomings, something which the Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, was good at, the fundamental character of black education had to be ended.

Mr Van Eck, the MP for Claremont, continued: 'This can only be done by immediately abolishing all separate racial education, by having one education department and making it illegal to reserve any school for the exclusive use by one racial grouping.

"Giving white schools the choice to open up to all races or not was nothing but an attempt by the government to perpetuate white privilege and racism."

If the legacy of apartheid was to be addressed, then a comprehensive programme of affirmative action would have to be embarked on urgently to undo some of the injustices and inequalities.
‘Violations of Peace Accord’: Report casts shadow over Codesa

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—A showdown is looming between the government and the ANC after Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel released a 14-page document detailing alleged transgressions by the ANC of the National Peace Accord and other bilateral agreements.

With 10 days to go before Codesa II, delegates said the document, tabled at Codesa yesterday, was certain to “sour relations” and was in “bad faith”.

The government said “incontrovertible” evidence existed that there was a lack of commitment to peace and free political participation on the part of some political leaders.

“The situation remains extremely volatile and the slightest spark, such as inflammatory statements by the leaders of political organisations and parties, can turn enmity into a vicious spiral of violence and bloodshed,” the government said.

In the past four months more than 3,600 unrest-related incidents had occurred resulting in 711 deaths. The 475 victims had died as a result of gunshot wounds, 144 had died from hack and stab wounds while 110 had died as a result of necklacing and stone-throwing.

In contradiction of the National Peace Accord, ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela and Transkei military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa had made inflammatory statements showing “remarkable aggression in laying the blame for the current violence at the door of the security forces, the government and even the State President in person”.

The government said it was often alleged that the SAP or some of its members were the root cause of violence. The court’s findings in the Trust Poedt case could not serve as a criterion to judge the SAP.
PRETORIA — The Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Violence yesterday heard that members of 32 Battalion, accused of having murdered, raped and assaulted residents of the Phola Park squatter settlement on the East Rand, were not barbarians and were not capable of such acts.

One of the officers in command on April 8, when the incidents allegedly took place, Captain Mark Hermansen, said he rather believed the attack was an exaggeration to discredit 32 Battalion.

Residents claimed that on the night of April 8, members of 32 Battalion murdered two people, raped three women, assaulted 47 people and were involved in four cases of malicious damage to property.

Another officer, Lieutenant Frederik Ras, said he saw no violence except for "heavy-handedness" which could be justified since his troops had come under fire and were tense. — Sapa
IFP ‘created violence flashpoints’

The Argus Correspondent

Several witnesses said previously peaceful townships became flashpoints after Inkatha massed supporters at hostels, which virtually amounted to using them as military bases.

The evidence, which is yet to be tested, will be challenged later. What the commission was doing was simply listening.

The purpose was to gain an overview of violence in three areas — Alexandra, Greater Soweto and the Vaal Triangle, and then to decide how best to investigate it.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone explained when proceedings began at 10am that an overview would be provided by “knowledgeable people about violence in any particular area on a report basis. The process is not inquisitorial or adversarial.

“When we have established what the issues are, we frame terms of reference relevant to a particular area”.

Yesterday’s business was not an inquiry on which the commission would make decisions or a finding, he said.

Mr Obed Espe, ANC branch secretary in Alexandra, began by describing violence in March, April and August last year and this year. Each of these flare-ups had been preceded by a massing of Inkatha members in the hostels in Alexandra, he said.

Mr Max Mosselman, instructed by the Inkatha Freedom Party on behalf of Alexandra hostel dwellers, did not enter a written submission.

He agreed with a suggestion that the area needed a local peace accord, but said negotiation and agreement were more important than recrimination.

The Rev Dr Liz Carmichael, of the Alexandra Interim Crisis Committee, did not appear, but wrote in a submission: “It appears to me that the IFP has made an effort to gain an area in and around the MI (Madala) hostel, where it will be certain of a block of votes, rather than to run a political campaign of a more conventional kind.”

A police submission, read by Captain A G Brits of Kew, said the violence was a result of an ANC-IFP power struggle and that the police had been in the forefront of peace moves.

The Rev Peter Moerane of the Vaal Council of Churches, and the ANC’s Mr Floyd Mashale, gave overviews of the Vaal Triangle.

They strongly linked hostels to violence and a threat criticizing the police was present in both submissions.
Future looks bleak for graveyard kids

ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

THE graveyard kids, a band of street children who have made a home in an old tomb in the deteriorating cemetery close to Groote Schuur Hospital, face an uncertain future.

They have been given marching orders by three men who claim to be hospital security.

But the hospital says that no official ultimatum has been issued and the land belongs to the Cape Provincial Administration Works Department.

The children are also being investigated by the CPA's squatter division after complaints about their presence there.

Most of the children, including three girls, are in their teens. They clamber into the tomb at night through a hole in the roof. Some have been living in the cemetery for six years. They left their homes for a variety of reasons.

Social workers are actively trying to rehabilitate the children who have formed a kind of street family. Many of them go to Moloi Songolo in Salt River every morning where they get food and attend workshops on subjects such as health, Aids, street law, reading and writing and conflict resolution.

An application has been made for a piece of land in Salt River where a shelter can be built, but permission has not yet been granted and money can't be raised until it is.

In the meantime, winter approaches and the children are hoping they will be allowed to stay because their 'home' is warm, dry and secure.

But it does not look as if they will have their wish.

At the weekend, they were visited by three men in plain clothes, one with gun on his hip, who told them they would have to move or their blankets would be burned.

A social worker said the children were ready to move into a more secure home if they were offered one.

He said a street shelter was not necessarily the answer as they had formed themselves into a community.

'A street shelter is really just a dosa house. They are ready for much more than that.'

'Homicide the leading cause of death in SA'

ANDREA WEISS Health Reporter

HOMICIDE is the leading cause of death from external causes in South Africa, according to a new report by the Department of National Health and Population Development.

Entitled Health Trends in South Africa, it shows that accidents, poisoning and violence are the leading cause of mortality, overtaking circulatory diseases.

A breakdown of this category shows that homicide is the major problem among all sectors of the population, except whites where traffic accidents take precedence.

Homicide and other forms of violence account for half the accidental deaths, road accidents a quarter and suicide and accidental drowning five percent each.

A population breakdown also shows that homicide is highest among the coloured population group and a 'particularly important cause' of death in young males.

Suicide comes third as the leading external cause of death — but here the problem is mainly among Asian and white groups.

Drownings, mostly in fresh water, are on a par with suicide and account for a high percentage of deaths in children under 10. Fires and accidental falls are also cited as important causes.

Use of alcohol has been linked to all categories.

"Based on clinical observation, 33 percent of injuries were noted to be alcohol related in trauma cases attending State and private health services in the Cape Peninsula," the report says.

If the same proportion were applicable to deaths in South Africa, about 10,000 deaths a year would be alcohol related.

Alcohol was the direct cause in up to 50 percent of severe road accidents and road accident fatalities. Injury due to violence also shows a strong association with alcohol.

On the more positive side, the infant mortality rate is now 47 in 1,000, comparing favourably with World Bank estimates of 78 for developing countries and 15 for developed countries.

But the birth rate is still too high at 32 in 1,000 compared with 31 in 1,000 for developing countries.
ANC alliance slams Kriel and denies his allegations

THE ANC and its allies yesterday struck back at allegations against the ANC made by Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel at Codesa on Monday. "We consider the statement a distorted selection of incidents meant to discredit the ANC and others participating in Codesa," ANC delegate Prof Kader Asmal said at a news conference at Codesa.

Kriel berated the ANC, accusing it of a lack of commitment to peace. He said certain political leaders in the alliance had lost control over their members. Nine organisations at Codesa yesterday registered their strong disapproval of Kriel's document and called for it to be rejected.

"The document is an attempt to absolve government of any responsibility for violence in SA and tries to downplay the public outcry against Trust Feed," Asmal said.

He questioned the timing and venue of Kriel's pronouncements, accusing the Minister of trying to divert attention from the Trust Feed judgment and of trying to stall Codesa.

"Government can't be allowed to hold up proceedings by such unilateral acts of bluster. There are other forums to raise these issues: the national peace accord and bilateral talks. Whatever the motivation on the last day, but one of the proceedings of working group one, the ANC's view is that the progress report to go to Codesa II must not be hindered by this step."

Although there were still outstanding issues which still had to be dealt with in the working group, Asmal felt there had been consensus on many of 16 issues on the working group's agenda.

The eight organisations which sided with the ANC on the Kriel document are: Transkei government, Venda government, Inyanza National Movement, Intando Yeasewe, SACP, Labour Party, NIC/TIC, and the United People's Front. — Sapa.
ANC angry over accusations

Political Staff

A FURIOUS clash broke out between the ANC and the government at Codesa over a government document which detailed alleged contraventions by the ANC of the National Peace Accord and other agreements.

The ANC yesterday said the "offensive" document could impede negotiations.

SACP negotiator Mr Ronnie Kasrils suggested that the government was trying to pin the violence on the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe to distract attention from recent remarks by two judges that the courts had found that "the police had a hand in the violence."
ANC alliance slams Kriel and denies his allegations

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NPC to wait on ANC

NATIONAL Peace Committee chairman Mr John Hall yesterday contacted the ANC "regarding statements allegedly made by Mr Harry Gwala". "Sowetan 6/5/92

Hall's office was reacting to reports yesterday that it was "to publicly reprimand African National Congress' Natal Midlands leader Harry Gwala who allegedly made inflammatory statements recently". - Sapa 2/7/92
57 unrest deaths in week

A total of 57 deaths and 81 injuries were recorded by the Human Rights Commission during the week April 29 to May 5.

The HRC’s “weekly repression report”, released yesterday, added that of this total, 47 deaths and 62 injuries were recorded countrywide between May Day (May 1) and Tuesday.

In the PWV area, “Alexandra was clearly the flashpoint, accounting for the highest number of casualties — 12 deaths and 19 injuries”.

Train attacks claimed five lives and 11 people were injured. In Natal, a train attack was recorded for the first time this year. Five people were injured.

The Natal South Coast was also a flashpoint, accounting for 14 deaths and five injuries.

According to HRC research, security force actions accounted for three deaths, 10 injuries and 50 arrests in actions recorded in the PWV area and Natal during the week under review.

“Hit squad” actions accounted for one death and two injuries in the PWV, according to the HRC. — Sapa.
OAU team to monitor SA unrest

Political Correspondent

The Department of Foreign Affairs last night gave the green light to an Organisation of African Unity observer force to monitor the violence in South Africa.

The OAU team, from five countries, will arrive in South Africa next week.

However, Law and Order Minister Mr Herwus Kriel earlier poured cold water on efforts by the international community to monitor the police role in dealing with the violence.

He said it would be impractical to send an international force to survey the entire country.

The director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Nell van Herdeen, said last night in a letter to Nigeria's high commissioner in Botswana, Mr. Alaba Ogunsanwo, that the police had nothing to hide.
OAU fact-finding mission welcomed

MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa has officially welcomed the visit next week of a five-nation Organisation of African Unity fact-finding mission on violence.

The group will seek to identify the perpetrators of violence and to investigate the causes.

Director-General of Foreign Affairs Mr Neil van Beider promised in a letter sent yesterday to the Nigerian High Commissioner in Botswana, Mr A. Ogunyako, that the government 'was prepared to request the relevant South African authorities to assist the team in making an objective assessment'.

He said the idea of an OAU monitoring team visiting South Africa had first been raised in discussions between President De Klerk and Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak in Windhoek in March 1990, and subsequently during Mr De Klerk's recent talks with Nigerian head of state and OAU President General Ibrahim Babangida in Abuja.

The monitoring group will comprise representatives from Algeria, Congo, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe. It is due in Johannesburg on Wednesday under the leadership of Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General Ile Nwachukwu.

De Klerk confident violence can be handled to clear way for foreign investment

TOS WENTZEL
on the Presidency

CONTINUING violence, the last remaining stumbling block in the way of increased foreign investment, could be handled, President De Klerk said.

He was speaking after talks at Tuynhuys with a high-ranking delegation from Czechoslovakia, led by Prime Minister Dr Marian Cala.

Mr De Klerk said the referendum result had had an effect on the attitudes of potential foreign investors, but this alone did not affect the reservations caused by violence.

The problem was being handled in various ways, among others through the peace accord and the use of security forces and he was confident it could be resolved.

Dr Cala said both countries were emerging from isolation.

He warned South Africans that there was no future in nationalisation. Czechoslovakia had tried this policy and its people had suffered.

Mr De Klerk also met a large Belgian trade mission led by the Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr Robert Urbain.

Among the 50 members, 40 represented large Belgian companies.

Mr Urbain said the talks during the visit would be about economic co-operation between the two countries as well as co-operation with the European Community.

There would be agreements on investment as well as one to avoid double taxation.
Taxi fares to be cut until boycott ends

By Peter Davies

Soweto taxis have finally decided to cut their fares by 20% today — only a day before the end of the six-day boycott to protest against Reit train massacres.

The Train Boycott Steering Committee met the Southern African Black Taxi Association (Saba) Soweto region representatives yesterday, and it was agreed that fares would be cut by 20% from this morning until the boycott ends at midnight tomorrow.

Saba’s Moferelele Simelane said his association would ensure all taxi drivers were notified of the reduction in fares.

Some commuters have accused taxi owners of cashing in on the boycott. Taxi fares rose as much as 70% just three days before the protest began.

Mr Simelane said the fare increases had been implemented before the dates of the train boycott were known.

“If we’d known the dates, we could have delayed the increases. I know it looks bad,” Cosatu’s Amos Mazondo said the boycott may be extended.

“We will evaluate the progress after Saturday, and a decision will be taken then,” the ANC’s Ronnie Mamoepa said unless the Government took “decisive action” to address the train violence problem, the community would be forced to adopt further “extreme measures” to ensure its own protection and safety.

A spokesman for the metro division of the South African Rail Commuters Corporation said yesterday: “We can only determine exact figures later, but based on the premise that passengers would have bought weekly tickets, we estimate a daily loss of R130,000 in fares alone.”

OAU mission to investigate violence in SA

By Esther Wanga

In what is being seen as a breakthrough for foreign involvement in South Africa — although limited — an Organisation of African Unity mission is arriving in the country next week to investigate township violence.

The five-man delegation, which comprises members from Algeria, Congo, Uganda and Zimbabwe, will be led by Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General Ibe Nwachukwu.

The ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party have welcomed the announcement that the task group will visit the country, while the Government has said it “was prepared to request the relevant South African authorities to assist the team in making an assessment”.

Conservative Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Tom Langley, strongly objected to the visit, saying it was “an assault on the sovereign integrity” of South Africa.

“The visit of the OAU is an ANC plan and an invitation for foreign intervention in South Africa’s domestic affairs,” he said.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said that while the Government was opposed to any form of foreign control of the South African security forces, it was not opposed to bona fide missions visiting the country to inform themselves of the facts.

“Not only has the SAP nothing to hide, but it would welcome an objective assessment of the facts and realities surrounding the violence,” he said.

The matter had been discussed between President de Klerk and Egypt’s President Hosni Mubarak in Windhoek on March 20 1990 and was again raised during discussions between the State President and the Nigerian head of state and OAU president, General Ibrahim Babangida, in Nigeria last month.

In its reaction, the ANC noted that an estimated 13 000 people had been killed as a result of violence, but efforts to expose the source of the violence had met with limited success.

The ANC earlier called on the international community to send independent monitoring groups to South Africa with the specific task of observing and investigating the violence.

The OAU group would complement efforts by the National Peace Committee and others to put an end to violence.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has appealed to his party and the KwaZulu legislature to do everything to assist the OAU group.

Chief Buthelezi said: “We are totally opposed to international monitoring and any form of the process of negotiations.”

But he supported the visit notwithstanding a concern that the OAU regarded the ANC and PAC as representing all black South Africans.

His other concerns were that the ANC and PAC had training camps in some of the member states of the OAU and that the IFP had never been able to give its version of the violence to the OAU.

Creditors ‘seeking Chiavelli’s fall’

By Susan Smuts

Oil tycoon Marino Chiavelli’s creditors were trying to bring about his fall and that of his companies by “keeping up the pressure” with concurrent litigation in Italy and South Africa, the Rand Daily Sun said.

Mr Levin said if Orconsult had a proper case, it should “marshal its facts” and bring a proper application.

Mr Justice R T van Schalkwyk dismissed the application with costs, and stood the matter over until today. Mr Mostert SC appeared for Orconsult. Mr Levin said Orconsult had numerous assets, he could not find the “small change” to pay Orconsult.

Referring to Dr Chiavelli’s affidavit, he said Dr Chiavelli’s net assets were R67 million, and those of Marchia Estates were R8 million. Dr Chiavelli had taken a man of means as his guarantor, Mr Mostert said.

Mr Levin asked whether the “true son” for the post was Mr Mostert.

The post had been linked to a lot of semi involved, serious allegations of insolvent making had been made against the man of means as his guarantor, Mr Mostert said.

Mr Levin said Dr Chiavelli had taken a man of means as his guarantor.

"No civilised society can allow this carnage to continue, and all efforts to expose and stamp out the source of the violence have met with only limited success," the ANC said.

Meanwhile, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi appealed to his party and the KwaZulu legislature yesterday to do everything possible to assist the OAU delegation, while the Conservative Party strongly objected to the OAU mission's visit. — Sapa
Conservatives slate OAU township probe

Political Staff

The Conservative Party has strongly objected to the visit of an Organisation of African Unity mission next week to investigate township violence.

The party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Tyrn Langley, said it was an assault on the sovereign integrity of South Africa.

"The visit of the OAU is an ANC plan and an invitation to intervention in South Africa's domestic affairs," he said.

But the visit is generally seen as a breakthrough for foreign involvement in South Africa, although limited.

The five-man delegation, which comprises members from Algeria, Congo, Uganda and Zimbabwe, will be led by Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General Ike Nwachukwu.

The ANC and its Inkatha Freedom Party have welcomed news of the visit and the government has said it was "prepared to request the relevant South African authorities to assist the team in making an objective assessment."
Buthelezi rejects peace force plan

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has come out in support of the Government's objections to an international peace-keeping force to monitor the violence in South Africa.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi also rejected a proposal by the South African Council of Churches for a summit meeting on violence and that an international monitoring team be established in the country.

Buthelezi said South Africans were "quite capable of exposing whatever truth needs to be exposed".

On Wednesday Minister of Law and Order Mr Hermus Kriel said there was no need for a team of international observers to monitor the violence. Kriel said it was up to the political leadership to sort out their differences.

Buthelezi said yesterday that his administration and party were "totally opposed to international monitoring teams during the present process of negotiations".

"We state simply that there is no country in Africa with a Press that is more free than the South African Press. There is no country in Africa in which the churches of the land are more free to conduct inquiries, search for truth and proclaim it."
of SA violence

OU team faces a difficult task on the question

WHO is really responsible for the violence?
no escape
Racists have
With Khaila Shiba
My Way

Cross 101792

"You may wonder why I screwed up the front of SA. That's a question we should be asking ourselves. The problem is not just about policies and procedures. It's about the culture and the values that underpin our organization. We need to address the root causes of the issues we face.

I understand that change is not easy, but we need to be proactive in order to create a better future. It's time for us to come together and work towards a common goal. Let's make the necessary changes and ensure that everyone feels safe and respected in our community."

Signed,
[Signature]

[Logo]
Peace first, SA told
Johannesburg — An advance party for the OAU violence monitoring group arrived at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday — the most senior OAU delegation yet to visit South Africa.

The seven-member delegation is here to prepare for the unrest monitoring group, led by Nigerian Foreign Minister Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, due in South Africa on Wednesday.

Nigerian ambassador to the OAU Mr Segun Olusola, spokesman for the advance party, said its aim was to accelerate the democratic process.

He said the group would meet all parties who felt they had a role to play in South Africa’s democratisation.

Mr Olusola said the group was coming at the invitation of the ANC and PAC, but noted that the South African government had also pledged its full support.

The monitoring team will investigate causes of unrest, and is expected to report on who it believes is responsible.

Mr Olusola said Major-General Nwachukwu would also head the OAU’s guest observer delegation at Coesa II this week.

Representatives from the PAC, ANC and the SA Council of Churches are to meet today to discuss a programme for the OAU delegation.
Keeping conflicts out of court

When conflicts do arise, professional mediators can help resolve them in a confidential and fair manner. Mediation is a process where a neutral third party helps disputing parties find a mutually acceptable solution. This approach is less formal than traditional litigation and allows parties to maintain control over their decisions. Mediation can be conducted by a single mediator or by a panel of mediators. It is a confidential process that allows parties to avoid the costs and delays associated with litigation. In many cases, mediation can lead to a quicker resolution and can reduce the emotional toll of the conflict. It is a valuable alternative to traditional court proceedings and can benefit all parties involved.
Hall urges business to bring peace

Andrew Krumm

NATIONAL peace accord chairman John Hall said at the weekend business was uniquely suited to halt SA's slide into anarchy and violence.

Speaking at the final day of the National Association of Homebuilders conference in Sandton, Hall said businesses were made up of thousands of mini-economies, many unaware they were "on the endangered species list... Some communities are sinking into anarchy and violence and taking their business communities with them."

Although nurturing the peace accord was everyone's responsibility, the business community possessed the ability to play a major role as facilitator and mediator. He urged individual businesses, as "honest brokers of peace and stability" to become heavily involved through organisations.

"When violence becomes endemic, the downward spiral is hard to reverse -- ask Marlboro businessmen," said Hall. He said economic growth could be achieved only through collaborative effort to restore peace.

Housing forum may still see De Loor report

Andrew Krumm

GOVERNMENT's closely guarded De Loor commission report on housing policy might be made available to the National Housing Forum, its working committee chairman Khehla Shubane told a National Association of Homebuilders conference in Sandton on Friday.

He said Minister Loes Wessels had indicated he would like to make the report available after local government finished processing it.

The forum was formed by the Independent Development Trust and Development Bank last year to provide housing solutions, and includes trade union, business, political and development organisations.

Government withdrew from the forum in January, saying it was an attempt at "interim rule by stealth." Shubane said this sprang from unease over an agreement that decisions be binding on all parties.
DAYS OF QUESTIONS

GOV'T FACES TOUGH CRISIS WEEK

Are we on the border of a 

Civil War in the 

States? Will the South 

revolt against 

the Union? 

These are some of 

the questions 

that are being 

asked by 

Citizens across 

the country. 

The situation 

has become 

increasingly 

volatile, and 

there is a 

feeling of 

tension in the 

air. 

Sources close to the 

president 

report that 

there are plans 

for a military 

operation to 

take control 

of the Southern 

states. 

The president 

is under 

pressure from 

both 

Democrats and 

Republicans 

to take action. 

The stakes 

are high, 

and the 

outcome could 

be decisive 

for the future 

of the 

country. 

#CivilWar, #CrisisWeek, #USPolitics
Hall urges business to bring peace

ANDREW KRUMM

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"When violence becomes endemic, the downward spiral is hard to reverse — ask Marlborough businesses," said Hall. He said economic growth could be achieved only through collaborative effort to restore peace.
THE Pan Africanist Congress, African National Congress and the South African Council of Churches will meet today to discuss a programme for the visiting Organisation of Africa Unity delegation which arrived in the country yesterday.

The delegation, consisting of five ambassadors based at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, was welcomed by senior PAC members and includes Chief Segun Olusola of Nigeria, Mr J Bendjamy of Algeria, OAU secretary-general Mr Norbert Ngova, Mr Javan Kulya of Uganda and Mr Tramor Makombe of Zimbabwe.

The PAC's publicity director, Mr Waters Toboti, said afterwards that the purpose of the delegation's visit was expressly to monitor the ongoing violence in the country - not to attend the Convention for a Democratic South Africa.

He said that PAC national organiser Mr Maxwell Nemadzivhanani had impressed on the delegation on arrival that the PAC did not link the role of the OAU in monitoring violence with the OAU in Codesa 2 and that the PAC did not condone participation of the OAU in Codesa.

The PAC would discuss the delegation's programme today with the ANC and the SACC, Toboti said.

However, the OAU delegation's leader, Chief Olusola, hinted shortly after they arrived that they would like to attend Codesa as observers. - *Sapa.*
The Organisation of Africa Unity had in the past endorsed multinational military intervention in national affairs, but it prayed there would be no need for such action in South Africa, the head of the visiting OAU delegation, Chief Olusegun Olusola, said yesterday.

Chief Olusola was addressing a press conference at the ANC head office in Johannesburg after meeting leaders of the organisation.

The delegation, including five ambassadors based at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, arrived on Sunday.

It was invited by the ANC and PAC to monitor violence in black townships.

The ambassadors are Mr Olusola, Amar Benjana of Algeria, Transo Makombe of Zimbabwe, Jovan Kulany of Uganda and Norbert Ngula of Congo.

Chief Olusola, Nigeria’s ambassador to Ethiopia and the OAU, said the delegation hoped to establish the truth about township violence, help accelerate the process of democracy and ensure Codesa’s success.

The delegation also wanted to see “what influence we can bring to bear” on elements seeking to disrupt the peace process through violence.

The delegation’s programme includes paying a visit to Codesa and meeting “all participants in the peace process”.

The visitors met officials from the South African Council of Churches and PAC yesterday.

They will also meet members of the Government.
Goniwe killing

Michael Morris, Tos Wentzel and Dennis Cruywagen, Political Staff

President de Klerk will face tough questions in an urgent mini debate in parliament tomorrow on allegations that the country's security establishment gave orders to kill Mr Matthew Goniwe and three fellow activists.

As the political climate became steadily more hostile to Mr de Klerk and his embattled government, the Democratic Party gave notice that it would challenge the President to say:

- Whether or not the State Security Council, its secretariat or any person sitting on it authorised the assassination of the Eastern Cape activists in 1985, or
- Whether or not any member of the security forces ordered the killing of Mr Matthew Goniwe and co-activists.

Furthermore – hot on the heels of last night's special debate on the damning Pickard Report into corruption among Development Aid officials – the DP is asking for a full debate on the Goniwe affair.

In a statement, DP whip Ms Dene Smuts said this "must be dealt with as a matter of extreme urgency in the light of allegations that violent destabilisation by agents of the state continues even as Codesa negotiates the terms of the transition to a democratic society".

Meanwhile, Transkeian military leader Major General Bantu Holomisa has been asked to make public his documentation on the government's alleged involvement in violence.

A spokesman for the President's office said the general's alleged hefty file with documentation, said to prove the involvement of South African security forces in violence, would enable the South African authorities to conduct a proper investigation.

The spokesman also said it would be a pity if General Holomisa wanted to "play politics" by releasing his documents opportunistically.

If he was serious about promoting peace and bringing criminals to justice he should release his information.

General Holomisa said today that he would be in a position to react formally by Friday, but only if President de Klerk asked him formally to hand over the documentation.

He said: "I will be in a position to react formally to this request on or before Friday. If I take it he wants our co-operation and I assume he'll write me a formal note."

Major General Holomisa said he would co-operate with President de Klerk "but he must tell his spokesman not to say we are 'playing politics'.

'This is not child's play. It's serious and we must be certain we have done our homework.'

General Holomisa said Mr de Klerk must brief parliament fully on the violence and allow it to debate the issue if he wanted his co-operation.

"If he wants to pressure us to release the documents he must be pressured to come clean, because it seems he wants to play this thing down."

'Very wide terms'

In an earlier statement yesterday, DP justice spokesman Mr Tony Leon welcomed what he described as the "Zietsman Commission of Inquiry" into the deaths of the activists.

But he said: "We do not believe the commission will succeed in its task unless it has very wide and far-reaching terms of reference."

He believed the lack of success of the Harma Commission of Inquiry in tracking down the sinister SAP unit, the CCB, was attributable, in part, to its narrow frame of reference.

Mr Leon said the investigation of the Goniwe case would necessarily "touch on the mysterious circumstances" surrounding the deaths of other Eastern Province activists.

For this reason the new investigation should include a re-examination of all murders and deaths in suspicious circumstances on which open verdicts at inquests were returned.
PRESSURE on President F W de Klerk over the Goniwe killings continued yesterday with Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa threatening to make new disclosures on state-sponsored violence.

Tomorrow the government will face more questions when the 1993 assassinations are the subject of an urgent debate in Parliament.

General Holomisa, in the city yesterday to address students at UCT, indicated to reporters that the “thick file” he had received contained evidence of the state “trying to kill its nationals”. He has already sent Mr De Klerk a copy of the alleged State Security Council (SSC) document ordering the assassinations of Mr Matthew Goniwe and three other activists.

General Holomisa said he was having the new documentation translated from Afrikaans and would make it available once it had been studied. Asked if he would send the file to Mr De Klerk, he said: “It depends how they handle this one (the Goniwe document).”

In his speech to a highly receptive audience, General Holomisa said it had become evident that “the practice of eliminating political activists continues unabated today as it did under the reign of Mr P W Botha”.

Suspicious

Yesterday Democratic Party whip Ms Dene Smuts said the DP would ask during tomorrow’s mini-debate “whether the SSC, its secretariat or any person serving thereon authorised the assassination of Eastern Cape activists in 1993”.

DP spokesman on justice Mr Tony Leon yesterday welcomed Mr De Klerk’s appointment of a commission of inquiry into the killings but called for its terms of reference to include the “re-examination of all murders and deaths in suspicious circumstances on which open verdicts at inquests were returned”.

Mr Eddie Trent, MP for Port Elizabeth Central, yesterday said during the debate on the own affairs budget that there was incontrovertible evidence that the murder of the Cradock Four had been politically motivated.

- Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) is to ask Mr De Klerk to order an investigation into the deaths of 64 anti-apartheid activists if allegations of state complicity in the death of Mr Goniwe are correct.

LHR national director Mr Brian Currin said his list includes anthropologist Dr David Webster and Mamelodi doctor Fabian Ribeiro.

- Archbishop Desmond Tutu, addressing university students in Port Elizabeth, said Mr De Klerk should disclose all covert operations to a panel of Appeal Court judges.
Goniwe: Roadblock alleged

Yesterday Grahamstown's acting attorney-general, Mr Michael Hodgson, joined the SADF and the police in a fresh probe into Mr Goniwe's death in 1983.

Mr Hodgson presented evidence during the 1989 inquest.

The investigation has been rekindled after Transkei leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa acquired a handwritten document which he passed on to the New Nation newspaper.

Yesterday a Paterson farmer's wife, Mrs Barbara Butters, said she passed through a "bigger than average" SADF roadblock on the road on June 27.

She was not stopped but waved through, about 6.30pm.

Mrs Butters said she had linked the roadblock with Mr Goniwe following the widespread publicity after his death.

She had not testified at the first inquest in 1989 but is now prepared to testify.
Deaths by Hand
Of Persons Unknown,
Nyameka Goniwe, widow of slain Cradock activist Mr. Matthew Goniwe, hopes the new inquest on her husband will signal a fresh start to life for her.

The anger and bitterness of almost seven lonely years of unanswered questions is barely visible on a face strong with dignity and compassion.

Talking yesterday about what she expected from the new inquiry, Mrs Goniwe, a social worker who has lived and worked in Cape Town for the past two years, hinted at her hopes and doubts.

"I don't expect much. I hope the inquest will be fairly dealt with and lead us to the people who are accountable," she said.

"Because of our past experiences I am a bit sceptical."

She spoke of the "callousness and insensitivity" displayed to the families of her husband and those who died with him during the original inquest. Then the State was more concerned with proving their case than worrying about the relatives, she said.

Mrs Goniwe said the new evidence that the four were assassinated by the State had left her "sad, and angry, but excited and happy because there is at last a lead, something that will lead us to what everyone has been praying for — some light to be shed on what happened to these men."

"All the evidence we produced in the past was crushed. Now we have new hope that this will bring us closer to the truth."

"It is of national importance, but there is also an emotional element. There are widows, children and families. We've lost husbands and fathers to our children."

But she dreads the renewed anguish the investigation will bring.

"Everything that happened is discussed in detail. You are not reading a story or watching a movie — you are involved."

Life since the four were killed in 1985 had been "very painful," she said. As a single parent, she has had to struggle to provide a decent education for her children Nobuzwe, 16, and Nyaniso, nine.

She described her loss as "heavy burden" which had led to traumatic experiences. "Matthew was a dear father and a good husband — good in every way."

After she was widowed the University of the Western Cape asked Mrs Goniwe to run a project in Cradock, which she did until 1990. It was then that she decided to move to Cape Town. "I felt as though I was leaving my soul behind. But I realised I had to make a fresh start."

The end of the forthcoming inquest would mark another fresh start — emotionally, she said.

"We must not take the baggage of repression into the new South Africa. It is the responsibility of everyone to our children not to carry the baggage of the past."

"It is time that everyone should come clean."

She would like her husband's killers to be punished. If that is done, then Nyameka Goniwe will be at peace.

She is able to salvage some hope from the deaths of the four back in 1985: "What is pleasing is that their death signalled a turn of events. That day of the funeral in Cradock was one of the saddest days, but I was happy because the whole of South Africa and the international community was represented."

"The people seemed to commit themselves to changing things. Now I am happy to see we are moving in that direction."
Holomisa calls for security probe

‘International jurists needed’

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

THE Court of International Justice has been urged to send a team of jurists to investigate the operations of the State Security Council.

The call was made at the University of Cape Town yesterday by Transkei military ruler Major General Ban
tu Holomisa.

Referring to the murder of four UDF leaders in 1985, he said it was inconceivable that “generals and brigadiers could formulate the policy of physically eliminating the staunch and unbending opponents of the racist and brutally oppressive government without the knowledge, approval and sanctioning by the State Security Council”.

Major General Holomisa added that the scandal about the Department of Development Aid showed that the governing of the country could not be left to the National Party.

It also underscored the need for an immediate installation of an interim government of national unity, he said.

“President F W De Klerk cannot be given another chance to end violence because he has lamentably and dismally failed to discharge this task to the satisfaction of all parties.”

He said the Pickard Commission’s disclosures about corruption in the Department of Development Aid had compounded the situation.

Major-General Holomisa said the violence would not stop “until an international peace-keeping force is dispatched to the country to restore peace and stability” by monitoring how security forces maintained law and order.

He added that those responsible for the total onslaught and total strategy were still in the commanding heights of political power.

“The public utterances of the National Party leadership are devoid of any traces of shame and repentance for their immorality bankrupt track record.

“The sheer dismissal of these heinous crimes and corruption as things of the past is an unequivocal reflection on its sensitivity to public opinion and it’s lost touch with reality.”

He said Transkei rejected with contempt insinuations that Cabinet ministers could not be held responsible for the aberrations of their departmental officials.

Body of
Holomisa tells FW to come clean

TRANSKEI leader Major-General Bantu Holomisa yesterday threatened to release more damning information on the Government's role in fermenting violence unless State President Mr FW de Klerk came clean on the matter.

Holomisa said he had a "thick file" of information which could prove that the Government and its security forces were behind the violence in the country.

Speaking in Cape Town, Holomisa said the documents pointed to a "well-oiled fifth column at the highest level of the Government that was cocked and ready to activate at any time."

Holomisa said the Government was using black-on-black violence to convince its allies in the international community that it was an impediment to the speedy democratisation of South Africa.

The unbanning of liberation movements had not been aimed at solving the country's political problem. "It was a bold premeditated strategy to lure these (movements) into the heart of the country with a view to rounding their members up and finally inflicting severe political defeat on them by systematically embarking on schemes to discredit their leadership with the resultant lowering of morale among their rank and file," he said.
Stayaway ends
SOWETO 12/5/92
THE week-long stayaway in Maritzburg which was marked by daily protests and marches into the city has been temporarily called off.

The announcement was made at the weekend by the African National Congress, the SA Communist Party, Congress of SA Trade Unions and the Imbali Co-ordinating Committee.

The stayaway was ended after the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry undertook to recommend not to penalise workers who had stayed away and to urge the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of security forces stationed at Imbali.

The chamber also undertook to use its influence to ensure that 32 Battalion and the riot police are withdrawn from Imbali.- Sowetan Correspondent.

Concern at attacks on journalists
SOWETO 12/5/92
THE Foreign Correspondents' Association, representing about 160 overseas journalists working in South Africa, yesterday expressed concern about the safety of its members in increasingly volatile townships.

In an open letter to the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, Azanian Peoples Organisation, Inkatha Freedom Party, National Party and the Committee to Protect Journalists in Washington, the association said its concern arose from several attacks on journalists in recent months by groups across the political spectrum.

The letter further urged political leaders to take immediate action to restrain their supporters. - Sapa.

"YOU KILLED OUR MARRIAGE"
Nhlanhla Mbambo tells his story.

AN Uno!
OAU wary of outside intervention

ALTHOUGH the Organisation of African Unity has endorsed multi-national military intervention in national affairs, it "prays" there would be no need for such action in South Africa.

This was said by the head of the visiting OAU delegation, Chief Olusegun Olusola, yesterday while addressing a Press conference at the African National Congress' head office in Johannesburg.

The delegation, including five ambassadors based at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, arrived on Sunday.

It was invited by the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress to monitor the ongoing violence in black townships.

The ambassadors are Olusola, Mr Amar Benjana of Algeria, Mr Tranos Makombes of Zimbabwe, Mr Jovan Kulany of Uganda and Mr Norbert Ngula of Congo.

Others are the head of the OAU's inter-Africa co-operation and policy harmonisation division, Mr Mamadou Kane, OAU liberation committee executive secretary Brogden Hashim Mbadi and Mr II Umanz, special assistant to Olusola.

Olusola said the delegation hoped to establish the truth about township violence, help accelerate the process of democracy and ensure the success of such processes as Codesa.
Inkatha 'seeks peace'

JOHANNESBURG — Inkatha wants to sign a peace treaty with the ANC and its allies to “enshrine the cessation of violence, intimidation and other forms of aggression” in troubled Alexandra, it was disclosed yesterday.

ANC Alexandra spokesman Mr. Obed Bapela said Inkatha official Mr. Bruce Anderson had raised the matter at a recent meeting of a local interim crisis committee. Mr. Bapela said: “The feeling is that there is no need for a peace treaty between the ANC, its allies and Inkatha, as these organisations have signed the national peace accord.”
Ethnicity used to be an issue.

It is not anymore.
Inquiry switches to ‘displaced thousands’

THE Goldstone Commission said yesterday that no good purpose would be served by hearing many weeks of disputed evidence about violence between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

It had decided that what did require urgent investigation were the allegations that violence had resulted in the displacement of thousands of people from their homes.

“Some are alleged to have been physically ejected from their homes and others are alleged to have vacated them for reasons of fear and intimidation,” the commission said in a statement.

It had held preliminary inquiries into recent violence in Alexandra Township, the greater Soweto area and the Vaal Triangle on May 5.

“Common to most of that violence is that political battle between the ANC and the IFP.

“The commission has decided that no good purpose would be served by the hearing of many weeks of disputed evidence on the issue.

Phola Park probe adjourns

PRETORIA — The chairman of a Goldstone committee inquiring into 32 Battalion’s alleged rampage through Phola Park, Mr Sally Sithole, adjourned the sitting yesterday to allow legal parties time to find common ground on how the investigation should proceed.

This follows a scathing attack by counsel for the battalion, Mr Barry Roux, on the committee for having “accepted 32 Battalion’s overstep its mark by facts outside the forum, probably after being influenced by reports in the media”.

Mr Roux said he was warning the committee that an unhealthy situation would develop if counsel were not given the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses thoroughly. — Sapa

Furthermore it is the same issue on which the Thokoza Committee has been hearing evidence for the past five months:

“That committee is considering all of the relevant aspects of violence, including ways of curbing it.”

The commission said that because of the eviction of people from their homes, a committee had been set up to establish the circumstances in which people might have been forced by violence or intimidation to vacate homes or hostels in Alexandra, greater Soweto and the Vaal Triangle.
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Phola Park probe adjourns

PRETORIA.—The chairman of a Goldstone committee inquiring into 32 Battalion’s alleged rampage through Phola Park, Mr Solly Sithole, adjourned the sitting yesterday to allow legal parties time to find common ground on how the investigation should proceed.

This follows a scathing attack by counsel for the battalion, Mr Barry Roux, on the committee for having "accepted 32 Battalion’s overestimating its mark by facts outside the forum, probably after being influenced by reports in the media."

Mr Roux said he was warning the committee that an unhealthy situation would develop if counsel were not given the opportunity to cross-examine witnesses thoroughly. — Sapa

"Furthermore it is the same issue on which the Thokoza Committee has been hearing evidence for the past five months.

"That committee is considering all of the relevant aspects of violence, including ways of curbing it."

The commission said that because of the eviction of people from their homes, a committee had been set up to establish the circumstances in which people might have been forced by violence or intimidation to vacate homes or hostels in Alexandra, greater Soweto and the Vaal Triangle.

Six-day death toll 41 — HRC

JOHANNESBURG. —The Human Rights Commission, an independent, unaffiliated organization, claimed yesterday that 41 people had died and 44 others were injured in violence throughout the country between May 6 and 12.

Meanwhile, Minister of Law and Order, Mr Hercus Kriel told Parliament yesterday that more people had been murdered on trains during the first four months of this year than during the whole of last year.

He said 106 people were murdered on trains between January 1 and April 28 this year. Mr Kriel, replying to a question by Mr Jurg Prinsloo (CP, Roodepoort), said 76 people were murdered on the trains in 1991.

In its weekly report the HRC said vigilante-related actions had accounted for 36 deaths and 28 injuries, with incidents reported only in the PWV and Natal.

In the previous week 68 deaths and 60 injuries had been recorded.

The HRC said the number of arrests between May 6 and 12 trebled compared with the previous week, with 151 people being arrested up to Tuesday this week compared with 50 in the previous period.

It claimed "hit-squad" activity accounted for one injury in Natal.

In their latest report, police said yesterday that a man was killed by a group at Duncan Village in East London.

In Natal, an SAPD spokesman said yesterday that 32 Battalion would not pull out of strife-torn Imbali township, Maritzburg, despite offers from the community for it to do so. — Sapa
Inquiry switches to ‘displaced thousands’

THE Goldstone Commission said yesterday that no good purpose would be served by hearing many weeks of disputed evidence about violence between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

It had decided that what did require urgent investigation were the allegations that violence had resulted in the displacement of thousands of people from their homes.

“Some are alleged to have been physically ejected from their homes and others are alleged to have vacated them for reasons of fear and intimidation,” the commission said in a statement.

It had held preliminary inquiries into recent violence in Alexandra Township, the greater Soweto area and the Vaul Triangle on May 5.

“Common to most of that violence is the political battle between the ANC and the IFP.

“The commission has decided that no good purpose would be served by the hearing of many weeks of disputed evidence on the issue. Furthermore it is the same issue on which the Thokoza Committee has been hearing evidence for the past five months.

“That committee is considering all of the relevant aspects of violence, including ways of curbing it.”

The commission said that because of the eviction of people from their homes, a committee had been set up to establish the circumstances in which people might have been forced by violence or intimidation to vacate homes or hostels in Alexandra, greater Soweto and the Vaul Triangle.

Winnie hits at ‘sexism’ in SA

JoHANNESBURG. - Mrs Winnie Mandela, who has been re-elected chairman of the FWV region of the ANC Women’s League, said yesterday that the issue of sex discrimination had to be addressed with the same vigour and intensity as race discrimination.

“Our male comrades must no longer be allowed to go about shouting their belief in a non-sexist South Africa when at their own homes they act as undisputed bosses who expect no opposition,” she said.

“I wish that in this region we will be able to pioneer a more aggressive approach to women’s liberation.”

She was speaking at a news conference here yesterday where the new regional executive was introduced to the press.

She also criticised the press and ANC members who spoke to reporters - Sapa

Six-day death toll toll 41 — HRC

JOHANNESBURG. - The Human Rights Commission, an independent unrest monitoring group, claimed yesterday that 41 people had died and 44 others were injured in violence throughout the country between May 6 and 12.

Meanwhile, Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel told Parliament yesterday that more people had been murdered on trains during the first four months of this year than during the whole of last year.

He said 106 people were murdered on trains between January 1 and April 26 this year. Mr Kriel, replying to a question by Mr Jurg Prinsloo of CP Roodepoort, said 70 people were murdered on the trains in 1991.

In its weekly report the HRC said vigilante-related actions had accounted for 30 deaths and 28 injuries, with incidents reported only in the PWV and Natal.

In the previous week 43 deaths and 60 injuries had been recorded.

The HRC said the number of arrests between May 6 and 12 trebled compared with the previous week, with 151 people being arrested up to Tuesday this week compared with 50 in the previous period.

It claimed “hit-squad” activity accounted for one injury in Natal.

In their latest report, police said yesterday that a man was killed by a group at Duncan Village in East London.

In Natal, an SADF spokesman said yesterday that 32 Battalion would not pull out of KwaImbali township, Maritzburg, despite of calls by the community for it to do so. — Sapa

‘No evidence’ — Möofs.
Church leaders to quiz FW on govt's hand in violence

CHURCH leaders, including SA Council of Churches (SACC) general secretary Frank Chikane, will meet President F W de Klerk next week to discuss political violence and government's alleged involvement in it.

Church leaders requested the meeting with De Klerk and Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel on April 23 — days after they had convened an emergency summit of black political organisations on violence.

An SACC spokesman said yesterday the meeting would be held in Cape Town next Friday.

He said although the meeting was not about recent allegations that government had planned the killings of its opponents, church leaders were expected to raise the matter as "it has something to do with violence".

Meanwhile the Rustenburg committee of the National Conference of Churches in SA has called for prayer on June 5 to end violence.

The committee said it hoped employers and employees would agree on a total work stoppage from 11am to 2pm.

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) said yesterday 41 people had died and 44 were injured in violence countrywide in the week ending on Tuesday.

The commission said the figures were lower than the previous week, when 48 deaths and 60 injuries were recorded.

Our own correspondent reports that the eight-member OAU delegation monitoring violence arrived in Durban yesterday and were immediately locked in an hour-long meeting at Louis Botha Airport with regional ANC leaders.

The OAU dignitaries later flew in a helicopter to Ulundi to see Inkatha president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The delegation, which arrived in SA on Sunday, has had discussions with the ANC, PAC and Azapo, and also with SAP and SADF representatives. It was led by Nigerian ambassador to the OAU and Ethiopia, Chief Segun Ousolo.

OAU executive secretary and delegation member Mamodou Kane said the group's main mission was to try help accelerate negotiations and see how best to help arrest the ongoing political violence.

The policeman accused of assaulting and raping a 17-year-old girl this week in Katlehong on the East Rand had still not been arrested, police said yesterday.

A Witwatersrand police spokesman said it was not necessary to arrest a suspect if he was unlikely to disappear. Full investigations were still being conducted.
Six-day death toll 41 — HRC

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Meanwhile, Minister of Law and Order Mr. Hernus Kriel told Parliament yesterday that more people had been murdered on trains during the first four months of this year than during the whole of last year.

He said 106 people were murdered on trains between January 1 and April 26 this year. Mr. Kriel, replying to a question by Mr. Jurg Prinsloo (CP Roodepoort), said 76 people were murdered on the trains in 1991.

In its weekly report the HRC said vigilante-related actions had accounted for 30 deaths and 20 injuries, with incidents reported only in the PWV and Natal.

In the previous week 48 deaths and 60 injuries had been recorded.

The HRC said the number of arrests between May 6 and 12 trebled compared with the previous week, with 151 people being arrested up to Tuesday this week compared with 50 in the previous period.

It claimed "hit-squad" activity accounted for one injury in Natal.

In their latest report, police said yesterday that a man was killed by a group at Duncan Village in East London.

In Natal, an SADF spokesman said yesterday that 32 Battalion would not pull out of strife-torn Imbali township, Maritzburg, despite of calls by the community for it to do so — Sapa CT 14/5/92.
The ANC's commitment to stopping violence among youth must be questioned.

ANC camps, called "politics" camps in KaDebele, are supposed to destroy the youth and instill fear of the police. Yet the police have reported after police complaints to stop violence, the government is not preparing to destroy the youth, but rather is strengthening its position in the community.

The government is not preparing to destroy the youth, as the police have reported. The ANC has been accused of forcing young people to join the organization. The government, however, continues to ignore this fact.

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Witness tells of Phola shots

PRETORIA — A witness who gave evidence in secret before the Goldstone committee inquiring into 32 Battalion's alleged rampage through the Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand said yesterday that shots were fired before the soldiers arrived.

In a report read by committee member Mr Bob Tucker, the witness said a squatter camp self-defence unit (SDU) often went to an area known as A Section to test their firearms. This was done on the night of April 8 before the alleged involvement of the battalion in shootings.

According to Mr Tucker, the witness said that on the night of April 8 he heard shooting and investigated. He met an SDU member who told him to fetch his firearm to fight soldiers.

The witness said he decided against the idea and left for home where he climbed on the roof to see what was happening.

He could not see much, but heard some shootings and later four women arrived to take refuge at his house. He did not see anyone being assaulted. — Own Correspondent, Sapa
Food costs too big a bite, says watchdog

FOOD will become unaffordable if prices are not monitored continuously, says the Consumer Council.

A survey showed that the price of a sample basket of foodstuffs reflected only slight differences for the first five months of last year.

Prices skyrocketed when the government announced that VAT would be levied on most food and that prices would include VAT.

The result was that a basket costing R78,54 in January 1991 cost R92,34 in October, the council said in its 1991/92 annual review tabled in parliament yesterday.

Although the basket included meat and fresh produce not taxed previously, the tax on all other food had not decreased by three percent as expected.

Private armies may help police

PRIVATE armies could be used for community service in the form of crime prevention, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Horace Kriel, said in the Police Budget vote debate.

"We must talk of ways of linking up and achieving this goal." — Sapa.
Inkatha, ANC ‘attacked police’

CAPE TOWN — Illegal weapons had been found in the possession of Inkatha and ANC members and both groups had used them in attacks on police, Deputy Law and Order Minister Johan Schepers said yesterday.

Illegal explosives had been found among right-wing people but weapons had particularly been found in the possession of IFP and ANC members, who were in conflict with each other in a struggle for power and had used these weapons.

In the first four months of this year, 506 weapons, including 279 AK 47s and 319 home-made weapons, and 791 pistols had been confiscated.

The police did not choose sides in the struggle between the ANC and the IFP and had had no interest in promoting that struggle or participating in it.

"That the SAP are impartial and objective is illustrated by the fact that these groups have already attacked the police with weapons, and have been accused by both parties as being unjust and partisan,"

Law and Order Minister Herman Kriel said police knew that members of the PAC-aligned Azanian People’s Liberation Army (Apia) were being trained in the Transkei.

"I give the assurance that the government will act against countries which allow political organisations to train people to kill South Africans in this country," he said.

He referred to a politically-inspired incident and said: "Our information is that it was Apia, the military wing of the PAC.

"We know that Apia is involved in crime in SA. We know they are being trained, and we also know that they are being trained in the Transkei."

It had been proposed that the PAC and Apia be banned, but banning organisations in the past had not solved the problems, he said. "We must solve the problem, and not try and ban the organisations, and then act as if they do not exist."

Sapa reports that Kriel said an expert on creative thinking had been working with the SAP to "bring home at ground level to members of the force the new milieu in which we find ourselves."

He said he was aware that, for the SAP, the ANC had been the enemy until February 2 1990.

"Now the ANC is a political role player and we are aware that it is causing problems in the force."

"We have obtained the services of Dr Kobus Nestling, an expert on creative thinking, and he is having great success in bringing home at group level to members of the force the new milieu in which we find ourselves. We are also working with new recruits in the same manner."

He said an announcement a few months ago that police reservists could belong to political parties had resulted in 600 new reservists joining.

Kriel said the SAP had 35 generals at the beginning of May, but not one was black.

The highest-ranking black officer was a brigadier. There were also three black colonels and 18 black lieutenant-colonels.
Goldstone probe into Mail claims

Staff-Reporter

THE Goldstone Commission will investigate allegations by the Weekly Mail concerning secret police bases and operations in the southern Transvaal, commission chairman Mr Justice Richard Goldstone announced yesterday.

He said the inquiry had been requested by the South African Police, and a hearing would be held on Friday to decide whether to establish a committee to inquire into the allegations.

In an urgent court application on Thursday the police tried to stop the newspaper from publishing the allegations, but withdrew their application after an agreement was reached that individual policemen or bases would not be identified.

However, the Commissioner of Police succeeded in obtaining a court order blocking the Vrye Weekblad reporting on police activities.

The Weekly Mail yesterday published allegations that police covert operations were linked to violence and the planning of assassinations.
OAU envoys under fire during visit to township
JOE LOUW
Weekend Argus Correspondent
Johannesburg. — The visiting Organisation of African Unity delegation here to monitor the violence in townships had a close encounter with the real thing near Phola Park this week.

Shots were fired during a massive search for suspects involved in attacks on the police and others, according to police spokesman Eugene Opperman.

Police had cordoned off all roads leading to the squatter camp and apparently warned the convoy of the OAU delegates about the shootings.

In an exclusive interview with Chief Olusosun OluSola who heads the delegation, now in its fifth day of making the rounds, the Nigerian Ambassador to Ethiopia expressed the hope that they would still have a chance to visit trouble spots as well as some hostels.

Chief OluSola's delegation, which consists of five ambassadors based at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, was invited to South Africa by the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress to monitor township violence.

Chief OluSola said: "After four days of meeting the government, political parties, the liberation movements including Chief (Mangosuthu) Buthelezi and, as well as reaching Soweto and visiting various squatter camps, we came to the conclusion that the government must take all parties into its confidence. The participants at CODESA have no faith in the government's action in curbing violence.

"There is a definite need for more African presence in the security agencies and they must do a lot to catch up with the political situation."

Asked how the delegation could reconcile giving South Africa advice on how to conduct its affairs when critics pointed out the abysmal human rights record of many African countries, Chief OluSola replied: "We Africans are only as good as the 32 years' experience we have gathered since independence in Africa. We challenge anyone to come from outside and teach us (a better) way of how to run our countries.

"We say to our brothers here: Take the plunge. Let them rule themselves. Let them make their own mistakes."

In my own country, he said, "we are throwing open the doors to two major parties to contest democratic elections.

"We must admit there have been mistakes, but in Africa anyone who falters in this process will rise and try again."
Soaring crime rates will scar the new South Africa — unless a national crime-prevention strategy is drawn up, argue Dr WJ Schurink and Ms Evanthe Schurink of the Human Sciences Research Council.

Crime can strike fear in the heart of even the most bravado supporters of a new dispensation. Crime can thus bring to a standstill the whole process of creating an equitable and just society.

High on Codea's agenda for a new South Africa should be a national crime-prevention policy, together with new economic and social policies.

Crime is increasing steadily and this diminishes the quality of life of all South Africans by exacting economic, physical and psychological costs.

Between January and November 1991, crimes recorded by police totalled 1 566 392 cases. Some of the most serious categories averaged some 9 600 cases daily.

These figures, when compared to previous years, show a marked increase (Caution should be exercised in interpreting police compiled crime statistics, as for a variety of reasons, they are not an accurate reflection of the number of crimes committed.)

Certain phenomena give special cause for alarm — killings in buckets and trams on the Reef, public violence in the Natal coastal towns, taxi war casualties in the Western Cape, attacks on the Free State's farming community since December last year, the killing and wounding of more than two dozen people when a gunman went berserk in Limpopo on January 20, 1992, and the murders of police officers.

And South Africans are feeling the cost of crime.

Fairly accurate estimations of crime economic and physical costs can be made — such as damage to and loss of property, the cost of operating the criminal justice system, and medical costs as a result of injuries suffered. But it is not possible to assess the emotional harm that results.

One dimension of the psychological cost of crime is people's emotional reactions to the threat of victimization.

A national crime-prevention policy is needed to ally such fears and ease the new South Africa.

Local crime-prevention strategies have been put in place but they are aimed largely at the potential offender, not at the potential victim.

The upsurge in the crime rate suggests that these responses, based largely on the actions of the official criminal justice system, have failed to address the problem effectively. The Community and Police in Business (CPiB) forums are beginning to recognize, as do more crime-ridden areas, that a victim-oriented approach can be more useful in preventing crime.

Crime control should not be regarded as the sole responsibility of the police and the conventional court and penal system.

South Africans are realizing that local crime-prevention strategies should no longer be totally dependent on the official criminal justice system. They are becoming more aware of the necessity of self-protection and the initiation of crime-prevention actions in their immediate communities.

But these actions are not well planned or comprehensive. Rather they resemble strategies based on an illusion of instant self-protection.

Crime is thus not addressed as a community problem and crime prevention is not seen as part of the fabric of community life.

Thus established mechanisms intentionally create a "fortress" society dominated by self-interest and self-protection. Efforts to combat lawlessness and looting, verbosity of security devices and electronic systems. Then there are the private security companies and vigilante groups which mete out instant justice.

It is clear that these strategies do not present any real solution to South Africa's crime problem. Some of these actions may even intensify it.

Naturally, there is no "quick fix" solution for a problem created by a complex range of unique social, political and economic circumstances.

It should be regarded as a priority to prepare a blueprint for crime prevention for the new South Africa. It is clear that a national crime-prevention policy is urgently needed by the architects of the new dispensation.

If the criminal justice system is to retain some credibility in the eyes of the public, crime prevention must be added to the list of priorities addressed by Codea.

SHADOWY figure: Fear of crime poses a threat to the new South Africa.

curb South Africa's soaring crime rate seems to reflect a loss of faith in the ability of official structures to protect innocent citizens.

These efforts include organized surveillance strategies undertaken in co-operation with the police, city or town councils and crime associations in neighborhoods and business centers. Or frightened individuals invest behind barred-wire fences, locks, bolts, costly security devices and electronic systems. Then there are the private security companies and vigilante groups which mete out instant justice.

It is clear that these strategies do not present any real solution to South Africa's crime problem. Some of these actions may even intensify it.

Naturally, there is no 'quick fix'
Amnesty hits out at the govt.

The government has not taken firm enough action to end security force involvement in killings, torture and other abuses, Amnesty International charged this week.

The organisation expressed concern that the current climate of fear and high loss of life would continue until the government took steps to demonstrate that security forces members involved in human rights violations were brought to justice.
Mopeli blames recession

The economic recession is the biggest cause of violence. QwaQwa chief minister Dr T K Mopeli said at a rally in Senekal yesterday.

"It is time to give deeper consideration to purposeful socio-economic reconstruction."

This could be done if the current economic sanctions were lifted.

Dr Mopeli said the immediate institution of an interim government might improve conditions.
Idasa says conciliators could 'halt' violence

THE use of trusted conciliators — available on 24-hour call — could reduce or eliminate violence, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) yesterday said.

Repeating calls for international peacekeepers to assist in the reduction of violence, Idasa said there was a need for "centrally-controlled people who can move into an area on a short-term basis using local contacts and knowledge".

"International forces could find this a difficult role."
Local peacekeepers can curb violence, says Idasa

CAPE TOWN — The use of trusted conciliators, available on 24-hour call, could reduce or eliminate violence in this country, the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa) said yesterday.

Reacting to calls for international peacekeepers to help curb violence, it said there was a need for “centrally controlled people who can move into an area on a short-term basis using local contacts and knowledge”.

Trusted conciliators were needed who could alert police, act as an early warning system and monitor the responses of political parties and the SAP.

“Where violence is caused by local and unknown parties, it is these conciliators who are able to assist in understanding the conflict and determining the best intervention by the national peace accord.”

Idasa also suggested bloodshed could be reduced by bringing the perpetrators of violence to justice even in a situation of threat and distrust. “Where victims can bring their complaints to a trusted intermediary agency, this agency can sift information, protect witnesses and assist the police to investigate until action can be taken.”

These tasks could be undertaken by South Africans and, if necessary, international volunteers under the supervision of the national peace secretariat. — Sapa.
ANC alliance may quit peace accord

ANC regional chairman Tokyo Sexwale told a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday that security forces talked peace with the organisations while waging "low intensity warfare" against them. Sexwale referred to recent reports about covert security force operations to "eliminate anti-apartheid activists and to unleash violence to destabilise communities". For this reason the organisations were compelled to reconsider their participation in the peace accord structures.

"We are entitled to a rethink and that is what we are going to do," Cosatu regional general secretary Amos Masando said. Sexwale said the organisations would consult all their structures, allies and other parties about the wisdom of withdrawal.

A national peace executive spokesman confirmed yesterday that the executive would meet the alliance parties tomorrow to discuss the issue. Some discussions had taken place already between the organisations and national peace committee chairman John Hall.
Grenade allegation ‘unfounded’

Political Staff

ALLEGATIONS by the weekly newspaper Vyrea Weekblad that state-funded agencies or bodies had been responsible for a grenade attack on the home of Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse were unfounded and slanderous, Law and Order Minister Mr Hernus Kriel said yesterday.

The attack took place in September 1988. No one was injured.

In a reply to Schauderville MP Mr Michael Hendrickse, Mr Kriel said the allegations made by the newspaper’s editor, Mr Max du Preez, had been thoroughly investigated by police.

He said that after their investigation, police had sought, and obtained, an interdict in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, on May 14 prohibiting publication of the article containing the allegations.

Allegations against the SAP had to be based on fact, and the freedom of the press should not be abused to make allegations against the SAP of which they were innocent.

Replying to a question from Addo MP Mr Peter Hendricks on whether in the light of past allegations against the police it was not in the interests of the police and public that allegations, substantiated or unsubstantiated, “be made public and defended in public by him”, the minister said he had no problem with the proposition.

MK men can join cops if . . .

Political Staff

UMKHONTO weSizwe members were free to join the police provided they resigned from MK and conformed to the requirements, Minister of Law and Order Mr Hernus Kriel said yesterday.

He denied MK may be incorporated into the SAP. This follows a suggestion by the director-general of constitutional development, Dr Niel Barnard, that MK and the police merge.
ANC may pull out of peace accord
Worrall sees a third force

DR Dennis Worrall (DP Berea) says he has become convinced that a third force is involved in causing violence throughout the country.

Speaking during the Constitutional Development Budget vote, he said the country's people had to work harder to strengthen civil society and create a democratic ethic and an all-embracing sense of nationhood.

South Africa had to move as quickly as possible toward the installation of an interim government and the adoption of a democratic constitution. — Sapa.
ANC alliance may quit peace accord participation in the peace accord structures. "We are entitled to a rethink and that is what we are going to do," Cosatu regional general secretary Amos Masango said.

Sexwane said the organisations would consult all their structures, allies and other parties about the wisdom of withdrawal.

A national peace executive spokesman confirmed yesterday that the executive would meet the alliance parties tomorrow to discuss the issue. Some discussions had taken place already between the organisations and national peace committee chairman John Hall.
Union leader dies in police custody

The president of the Motor Transport Workers Union of SA, Mr Samuel Seema, has died in police custody barely three hours after being locked up for questioning, Sowetan has learnt.

Seema (34), of Molete, Soweto, was employed as a driver by security firm Fidelity Guards.

He was last seen alive when two men allegedly dragged him out of his duty vehicle in Doornfontein last Friday.

Vaal Triangle police spokesman Captain Piet van Deventer said yesterday Seema was arrested for questioning in connection with armed robbery.

By ABBEY MAKOE

"During questioning in the charge office he fell on the floor, fainted and died. We called the paramedics to resuscitate him but they were not successful."

Asked whether Seema was being interrogated at the time of his death, Van Deventer said his explanation was sufficient. "That is all I can say at this stage."

Union leaders furious yesterday that FG were connected to Seema's arrest.

Contacted for comment yesterday, FG's human resources manager, Mr Jimmy Nuns, said it was his company's normal practice to assist police in making arrests.

"We have a close association with the police, just like any other firm in the whole security industry," he said.

Nuns said the police officer in question had asked FG to help in locating Seema and "indicated that he had no transport. There is nothing wrong in helping the police."

Meanwhile, Mrs Maria Seema (69), Seema's mother, said yesterday that she went to look for her son at FG's offices on Saturday morning. A security officer had barred her and other members of her family from entering the premises but released after appeals from a union official.

Union leader Sam Seema
Political killings soar in reform era

The rate of political assassinations in the reform era of the '90s is more than five times that which prevailed during the extremely repressive period of 1985 to 1989, says the Human Rights Commission.

"During the short 28 months from January 1980 to April 1992, HRC records indicate a total of 119 political assassinations, over five times the rate of such murders during the emergency years," an HRC press statement released yesterday reads.

The organisation argues that the toll "is evidence, if it were needed, that there are elements within State structures who have no interest in a peaceful advance to genuine democracy. There is therefore great urgency about placing them under the control of an interim authority representative of all South Africa's people."

Murdered activist... Matthew Goniwe.

The HRC's records for 1985-89 indicate there were 45 assassinations, five disappearances and 160 attempted assassinations of anti-apartheid activists.

Activists

In relation to this era, the revelations concerning the assassination of Matthew Goniwe and three other Cradock activists in June 1985 "has again raised the question of the role of the National Security Management System in the elimination of political opponents during the era of total strategy," comments the HRC.

The organisation argues that there is no reason to believe that a large number of the assassinations in the '90s originate from a different source than those of the '80s.

"Over 100 of these victims are clearly identifiable as belonging to the anti-apartheid camp, either as officials or members of organisations or as family members, friends and associates caught in the firing line."

Noting that the reform era has also been a time of "extreme stabilisation," the HRC states: "This greatly increased tempo of political assassinations is in keeping with the escalation in the use of the method of 'low-intensity conflict' that has been employed to destabilise and frustrate the liberation struggle."

College students defy ultimatum to write test

Students at the troubled Transvaal College of Education yesterday defied an ultimatum from acting rector Johan du Toit to write a test or face the closure of the college.

A spokesman for the students' representative council said students reported for lectures as usual and waited for lecturers to come, but they did not, the SRC spokesman said.

She said 18 minutes later, the SRC approached Mr du Toit who told them that lecturers had been intimidated and as result there would be no lectures for the day.

She said Mr du Toit would not say who had intimidated the lecturers, but said he, too, had been intimidated by the SRC vice-chairman at their Wednesday meeting.

We reported for classes at 8.30 am as usual and waited for lecturers to come, but they did not," the SRC spokesman said.

She said 18 minutes later, the SRC approached Mr du Toit who told them that lecturers had been intimidated and as result there would be no lectures for the day.

She said Mr du Toit would not say who had intimidated the lecturers, but said he, too, had been intimidated by the SRC vice-chairman at their Wednesday meeting.

"We have had it and also looked into a number of alternatives," Mr Schoeman said. The recommendations had been sent to the college. He also confirmed allegations of intimidation of lecturers and students who supported the new weekly test system.

Students were given until noon to submit their proposed timetable to be handed over to the college council.

Chief director of northern Transvaal schools Job Schoeman said the students had submitted the timetable as requested by the executive committee of the college council.

"We have studied it and also looked into a number of alternatives," Mr Schoeman said. The recommendations had been sent to the college. He also confirmed allegations of intimidation of lecturers and students who supported the new weekly test system.
Death squads: Why is FW still hesitating?

The De Klerk government is still smarting under the angry public reaction to disclosures of rampant corruption in at least two civil service departments involving millions of black rand.

Few of the people apparently involved ever seem to be successfully prosecuted. Most of them seem to be able to pursue their careers in other departments or to take early retirement with full benefits, including generously inflated buy-back pensions.

The public suspects it is not only the two government departments which have been infected by the rot in the years of Nationalist hegemony since 1948, but that a plague of corruption has spread its infection across the whole spectrum of public service.

The cult of secrecy and the arrogance of government in the Botha years did a great deal to destroy the parliamentary tradition of ministerial accountability, a tradition which had already been badly undermined in the high days of NP domination under Verwoerd and Vorster. Corruption was the inevitable result.

If the calls to Teleletters are any guide the ordinary men and women in the street have at last had enough.

Elimination

The central government is also under pressure to uncover the truth about the death squads. Yet no one has yet attempted to explain the SADF signal which appears to have recommended the elimination of Matthew Goniwe and his companions in 1983.

It has not been suggested that Goniwe was a member of the military arm of the ANC or that he was involved in armed struggle or terrorism. He was a member of the United Democratic Front, which pursued non-violent methods, and he was a charismatic leader of the Cradock Crisis Association.

In an otherwise excellent SABC television report on the Goniwe case this week, not a single spokesman of the security establishment was interviewed to give the State's side of the story. No one could be found to refute the suggestion that Goniwe was a legitimate and effective political opponent of the apartheid system who was killed precisely for that reason. How many more Goniwes have there been?

Mr De Klerk, although yielding to pressure this week for a judicial inquiry into the Masterbond scandal which threatens to wipe out a host of investors, still seems unduly protective towards the security establishment.

Having restricted its terms of reference, he was remarkably philosophical about the failure of the Harms Commission into the political murder of David Webster and all the others. Most of the killings of this kind remain unsolved by a criminal investigation department which is acknowledged to include some of the finest investigators in the world.

Why have they made so little headway?

Mr De Klerk took no action against the military hierarchy when they mounted a comprehensive cover-up before the Harms Commission and the relevant documentary records of the CCB were spirited away. And he has now allowed the Minister of Police to set up a low-level inquiry into the attempted SAP cover-up of its involvement in the Trust Feeds massacre, an inquiry which commands no credibility at all in the black community, to whom the whole exercise smacks of a cover-up of a cover-up.

Even now, following the publication of the Goniwe document, Mr De Klerk still declines to appoint a broad-based commission of inquiry.

Clandestine

If Mr De Klerk continues to hesitate, and seems to be condoning the security methods of the Botha era, he will further undermine whatever left of respect for the law and he will appear to be condoning the clandestine continuance of such methods.

How can a better South Africa be built on such morally rotten foundations?

Most people are aware of the unsolved political killings which took place in the Botha years. Yet the rate of political murders has actually increased since February 1990. There have been 119 such killings since then, says the Human Rights Commission, and more than 100 of the victims are identifiable as anti-apartheid activists or members of their families. Why are the killers so seldom brought to book?

The suspicion thus aroused has intensified ANC fears of a double NF agenda, compounding the historical mistrust between the parties which has already caused Codesa II to run off course.
The reform era has become the bloodiest period of South African history and 1992 is set to become one of the most violent years on record, unrest monitors warned last night.

The warnings came as brutal attacks continued on the Reef yesterday, with at least five people being killed and many injured as gunmen and roving groups of youths ran amok.

"If the violence continues at its present levels, 2,000 people could die in political unrest before the end of the year, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR)."

And the Human Rights Commission said yesterday that the rate of political assassinations in the reform era of the '90s was more than five times that during the repressive period of 1965 to 1984.

John Kane-Berman, executive director of the SAIRR, said that if the violence continued at its present rate, 1992 would be second only to 1990 as the most violent year recorded in SA history.

In the first four months of this year, 923 people had been killed. A total of 12,967 people had been killed for political reasons since September 1984.

"The total rose by three in Alexandra yesterday in a typically callous attack."

In a dawn attack in First Avenue, Alexandra, a passing minibus was raked with AK-47 gunfire. The 20-year-old driver and a passenger were killed instantly.

A second passenger later died in the Alexandra Clinic. Two other injured passengers were treated at the clinic and transferred to Hillbrow Hospital. None of the victims had been named by last night.

In Soweto, where tensions have been heightened by a pupil boycott and teachers' protests, an unidentified woman was stoned and then set alight outside house No 1669 in Meadowlands Zone 6 yesterday.

She died on the scene.

Police spokesman Lieutenants-Colonel Tienie Halgren said a 16-year-old boy fleeing from attackers in Meadowlands Zone 1 was cut down by gunmen armed with automatic rifles at the entrance to the hostel.

Colonel Halgren said that at 11 am police dispersed a group of armed youths and seized two shotguns.

By 2pm youths had set at least three delivery vehicles alight — two in Meadowlands and one in Orlando East. Colonel Halgren said.

Phola Park on the East Rand was relatively quiet yesterday after heavy exchanges of gunfire between police — using sharp-point ammunition — and gunmen late on Wednesday night.

In its unrest report for Wednesday, the SAP said four men were killed in another spate of attacks on Reef train commuters.

- Political killings soar in reform era — Page 5
police stations, 400 "contact points" and 50 mobile charge offices.

Logistically, the SAP's capability has been boosted by an additional 1 000 police vehicles and the issuing of 2 400 bullet-proof jackets, 16 000 handguns, 5 000 rifles, 3 200 shotguns and 1 000 UHF two-way radios.

Equipment on order includes 1 000 patrol bicycles, 1 000 motorcycles, 100 armoured vehicles and a further 16 000 handguns, 24 000 rifles and 32 700 shotguns. This year's Law and Order budget also provides for the purchase of another 10 helicopters for the police air wing.

The cost is obviously high — police spending was increased 21% to R5.6bn in this year's Budget — but there is clearly no alternative.

In his report for last year Van der Merwe says that in some categories of serious crime, there was a significant slowdown in the rate of increase compared with 1990 — but that is little consolation when the increase rates are already so high. For example, the number of armed robberies increased by "only" 16% last year (27% in 1990 over 1989).

The rate of housebreakings also "eased." At white residences, it was up 12.5% (22%) and at business premises 13.6% (27%). Vehicle theft increased by only 3.6% (18%).

But coming off the high base established in 1990 (compared with 1989), these figures mean crime is still very much on the increase. In some cases, the rise in serious crime rate over the past two years has been horrific.

The murder of whites has gone up from 305 in 1989 to 488 last year, an increase of 60%, and of blacks from 11 445 to 14 205 (24%). However, there was a decrease of 3% last year compared with 1990 in the number of blacks murdered.

Housebreakings at white residences was up 38% from 88 890 to 122 487, at black residences 34% from 47 307 to 63 425 and at business premises 44% from 51 749 to 74 749.

Illegal possession of arms and ammunition increased 92% from 5 059 to 9 706, robbery with aggravating circumstances 48% from 30 498 to 45 103 and fraud and related crimes 27% from 43 321 to 55 250.

The number of unrest incidents decreased significantly last year to 8 815, compared with 17 088 in 1990, but the death toll in unrest relative to the number of incidents rocketed. In 1990, there were 2 674 unrest deaths compared with 2 239 last year.

Van der Merwe says most unrest deaths are caused by gunshots or stab and cut wounds. While the media tend to highlight unrest deaths, far more people are murdered. Last year, the unrest toll was only 15% of the figure for murders. He says the murder rate reached the record level last year of 49 victims per 100 000 people. In 1989, the figure was 39 per 100 000.

In spite of Van der Merwe's report, Law and Order Deputy Minister Johan Schepers claims there are "clear signs" that government and the SAP are winning the war against crime and unrest.

In a speech prepared for a function in the Witwatersrand, he said: "In an attempt to show that crime statistics can be misleading."

Statistics by 25% and vehicle thefts by 20%."
Victim calls for probe into hit squads

DENNIS CRUYWAGEN
Political Staff

Hit squad victim the Rev Mike
Lapsley wants an international
tribunal to investigate the actions
of South African death squads as
part of an exercise to heal the na-
tion.

Indemnified and back in South
Africa since February, Mr Laps-
ley, an Anglican priest and ANC
member, lost his hands and an
eye in a parcel-bomb blast in
Harare two years ago.

But Father Lapsley is not bit-
ter about the day that changed
his life. He said: "I have been for-
tunate. God and people around
the world have saved me from
bitterness. I have no motivation
or desire for revenge. If I was
bitter it would mean they had
won. "They are living with the guilt.
Part of my triumph is that, my
faith, commitment and passion
have grown."

Mr Lapsley said people who
had committed crimes against
humanity should be brought to
book.

He had no doubt the parcel-
bomb sent to his private box in
Harare came from South Africa.

"It was highly sophisticated,
had all the hallmarks of the state
apparatus and arrived after a let-
ter, written on forged ANC letter-
heads, advised me of its arrival."

He said for many years South
Africans hid behind the fact that
they did not know what happen-
ing. But the truth was coming out
slowly and the trickle of informa-
tion would gain momentum if an
international tribunal examined
the activities of hit squads.

"The tribunal could inform,
heal and cleanse the nation. Even
today the Japanese are apologiz-
ing to the Koreans for what they
did decades ago. We will be
haunted for years if the truth
does not come out here."

Mr Lapsley is director of the
Theology Exchange Programme.

"I'm TEP's public face and re-
ponsible for developing solidari-
ity links nationally and interna-
tionally, and for the co-ordination
of our fund-raising," he said.
THE number of political assassinations since the start of the reform process in 1990 is five times that of the preceding five years, the Human Rights Commission revealed yesterday.

The HRC said in a report released yesterday that 119 people had been eliminated in "low intensity conflict" methods used "to frustrate and destabilise the liberation struggle".

The report points out that during the five years from 1985 to 1990, which encompass the years of the State of Emergency, 45 political deaths were recorded.

During the same period five people disappeared without trace and 160 attempted murders were recorded.

The figures for the 28 months from February 1990 to April this year were five times higher with 519 deaths.

Of those, more than 100 were "clearly identifiable as belonging to the anti-apartheid camp", some officials, members of family members of activists.

The HRC said record revelations in the media about alleged State involvement in the murders of activists raised questions about the role of the National Security management in the continuing killings.

The increased tempo of politically motivated killings was further evidence, "if it were needed", that elements existed within State structures which had no interest in a peaceful advance to genuine democracy, the HRC said.
Deep concern, says ANC

BY PAT SIDLEY 22/5 - 28/5/93

The Johannesburg-based Foreign Correspondents Association has written to a wide range of political groups in the country to express concern about the "safety of its members in increasingly volatile township violence".

FCA chair Patti Waldmeir, the Financial Times correspondent, said that the concern "arises from a number of attacks on journalists in recent months by groups across the political spectrum and by members of the security forces" and urged the organisations "to take immediate action to restrain those under your authority."


In response, Nelson Mandela has sent a letter to all regions of the ANC, urging them to convey to members at meetings and workshops "our deep concern about behaviour that in any way hinders a journalist from fulfilling their important task."

The only other party to have replied so far is the PAC, which said its members were not involved in the kind of violence described by the FCA and complained foreign correspondents were not covering its events adequately.
THE African National Congress has vehemently denied a Finnish press report quoting ANC president Nelson Mandela as saying President FW de Klerk is personally behind political violence and deaths in South Africa. **STAR 23/5/79**

Contacted late last night in Helsinki, ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said she felt that difficulty with English had led a local journalist to radically condense Mandela's reply to a question to the point that it distorted his answer.

The report quoted Mandela as saying that "it is a serious responsibility to accuse a head of state of himself fuelling violence, the killing of innocent people, but facts indicate that De Klerk himself is involved in this."

The report went on to say that Mandela had given no specifics of his charge against De Klerk.

Marcus said: "What happened was that Mr Mandela was asked a general question on the ongoing violence in South Africa and what the ANC perception of the causes of the violence were.

"In reply, Mr Mandela gave examples of instances where he had personally spoken to President de Klerk about specific causes of violence, such as the legalisation of 'dangerous traditional' weapons, the question of violence by and against hostel dwellers and the failure of police to act on complaints by township residents about acts by hostel dwellers."

"He made the point that as State President, the responsibility for such acts and omissions that furthered violence, should be laid squarely at the State President's feet.

"He meant that it was the office of the State President that was responsible - not the man."

"I think the problem is simply the difficulty the questioner had with the language."

Reacting, chief National Party negotiator at Cofasa, Stoffel van der Merwe, said: "If the remarks attributed to Mr Mandela are correct, they are outrageous and are in direct violation of the Peace Accord."
Death toll from SA violence: 500 since mid-March

JOHANNESBURG. — Violence in South Africa has claimed more than 500 lives in 3½ months, said Deputy Minister of Justice Mr Danie Schutte.

He said 73 policemen had been murdered this year and that the violence had been marked by more deliberate attacks on the police.

Mr Schutte said legislation, which would speed up the process of bringing suspects to court, would be tabled before parliament soon. — Sapa.
Joint rallies plan to defuse violence

CHURCHMEN yesterday moved to bring the country's three most powerful leaders together at joint peace rallies in a desperate bid to curb the violence gripping South Africa.

At a meeting with President F W de Klerk in Cape Town a delegation of church leaders, led by the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, the Rev Frank Chikane, presented a memorandum on the violence.

And afterwards delegation member Archbishop Desmond Tutu warned that Soweto was "so volatile" that "almost anything can cause an explosion".

The South African Institute of Race Relations yesterday estimated that 3,000 people could die this year if violence continued at present levels, making 1992 one of the most violent years yet.

The church leaders proposed joint rallies by Mr Nelson Mandela, Mr De Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

It is understood Mr De Klerk was sympathetic to the proposal on condition both other leaders agreed.

The churchmen charged in their memorandum that recent exposures on the involvement of security forces in violence had "led to a loss of confidence in the police by the majority of South Africans".

The churchmen asked Mr De Klerk to disband 32 Battalion and convert men only hostels into family units.

Mr Chikane said Mr de Klerk had "a different view" about SADF special forces such as 32 Battalion and Koevoet.

However, he agreed in principle that the single-sex hostels ought to be converted into family accommodation.

The churchmen wanted international monitoring of the violence. They said Mr De Klerk had expressed concern about possible interference with the sovereignty of the state if such monitoring went further than fact-finding.

A follow-up meeting is scheduled for two weeks' time.

Meanwhile Sapa reports that six people were killed in violence in Reef townships on Thursday, according to the police unrest report.

Three people were killed and two wounded in Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, when a number of AK-47 rounds were fired at a minibus. Violence in Soweto, sparked by pupils protesting against the increase in matric examination fees, also continued on Thursday.

In Meadowlands, a youth was killed when gunmen fired a number of rounds at him and members of the SAP.

Sporadic attacks in Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark also continued, resulting in the death of a man who was shot at with an AK-47 rifle in a house.

Police also found the body of a man with stab and bullet wounds in Westdene, Vereeniging.

Train attacks also continued. A woman was injured when she was thrown from a moving train at Groenvoort station, Johannesburg.

— Political Staff, Staff Reporter, Sapa.
Tutu: Act now on violence

ALAN DUNN
Political Staff

CHURCH leaders have told President de Klerk their continued peace efforts hinge on government action against violence in the next two weeks.

Raising the spectre of mass violence on the scale of the 1976 riots, they said: "We believe the moment of action is now."

Mr De Klerk apparently signalled his readiness to the churchmen to take part in joint peace rallies with African National Congress president Mr Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The church delegation recently elicited similar agreement from black political leaders.

SA Council of Churches leaders tabled 10 proposals in an hour-long meeting with Mr De Klerk at Tshwane yesterday amid one of the most vicious waves of township killings.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu told a news conference afterwards that the delegation had told Mr De Klerk many people were questioning the use of such meetings with the government.

"We made it clear this made it urgent. There must be concrete, measurable change."

He said the SACC team had rejected a government proposal for a follow-up meeting in a month, pressing for one within two weeks instead.

"It was important we pointed out that the future of possible meetings depended on what the outcome of this meeting would be."

He said a political culture of violence had taken root in South Africa.

"Violence is viewed as a means to achieving political goals," said a SACC memo given to Mr De Klerk.

Violence was being orchestrated and controlled with political skill, it said.

There was a loss of confidence in the police and black political organisations had allowed their differences to be used as a source of conflict by agents of violence.

The memo said the government should:

- Exert more authority over security forces and rebuild public confidence in them;
- Disband 32 Battalion and Koevoet, repatriating members to their countries of origin;
- Recognise the value of international monitoring of violence;
- Strengthen the Goldstone Commission's investigative capacity;
- Create a special detective unit, responsible to a civilian board to probe claims of police and army involvement in violence;
- Devise a timetable for converting single-sex hostels into family units;
- Install an interim government as soon as possible; and
- Stop all covert activities.

On the latest violence in Soweto, Archbishop Tutu said the SACC condemned all violence, "but particularly the gruesome method of people being set alight."

"We have said, some of us, if we go on in this way there is going to be no country for people to inherit."

He was distressed the black education department could raise matriculation examination fees in the way it had. "A matter of about R10 really makes what is already an explosive situation more volatile."

"The thing was triggered off by students feeling a deep sense of being marginalised again, very much in the way of the Afrikaans language issue (which sparked the 1976 uprisings)."
Urgent talks to cope with growing unrest

JOHANNESBURG.— An urgent meeting of the full National Peace Committee (NPC) is to be called next week because of increasing violence in the PWV region and Natal.

The National Peace Executive said last night that topics would include the restoration of local administration and services in violence-torn communities and the urgent need for better police/community relationships.

Representatives of the Police Board would be invited to attend to make recommendations.

Another urgent matter was the lack of full-time participation, because of other work commitments, in some regional and local dispute resolution committees in flashpoint areas.

"This is severely hampering the efficient functioning of these structures," said the executive.

In conjunction with the National Peace Secretariat, the committee would consider an invitation to political leaders at all levels — both regional and local — to advise on a manner in which security forces collectively could be mobilised to contain the upsurge of violence.

They would be asked to make specific proposals to defuse and eliminate violence.

An invitation to national political leaders would be debated, with a request for advice on how the Peace Accord could be more effective.

It said a complaint received from the African National Congress concerning alleged acts by police in the Witwatersrand/Vaal area had been referred to the government for an urgent response.

— Sapa.
Political violence claims 10 lives daily

By CLAIRE ROBERTSON

POLITICAL killings have claimed the lives of almost 10 people a day on average this year.

More than 1,400 people had died in political violence by mid-May, police said this week.

The shock figures were compiled by the police unrest and violence-related crime investigation unit, established last year in terms of the National Peace Accord.

Unit leader Brigadier Nels Langenhoven said: "Our task is to investigate all unrest and violent crimes with a political connotation."

He said this week his unit had noted 3,611 incidents of political violence involving 4,425 killings and injuries to 2,940 people.

Trains

Buildings worth R17.9 million were destroyed.

More than 4,000 people had been arrested.

In incidents on trains alone, 158 people died this year.

The Soweto-Witwatersrand area is by far the most violent, with 1,181 incidents reported, followed by the Western Cape and Natal, where about 700 incidents took place in each area.

Major-General Andre Pruys, in charge of gathering police intelligence on the occurrence of violence, said more than 5,000 weapons had been seized in "intelligence operations" this year.
They offer their lives and then?

By SANDILE MEMELA

THE plight of disillusioned Umkhonto weSizwe cadres who turn to thuggery because of bungling leadership is the theme of a new musical play Ain't Gonna Be Easy written by Don Masenya and Ali Segwai.

Playwrights Masenya and Segwai said that although the production was a work of fiction, it was based on the experiences of returned exiles who were confronted with the harsh reality of poverty and unemployment in the country.

However, plans to take the play on a national tour have hit serious financial snags.

Masenya told City Press that many township theatrical productions were facing serious crises because of a lack of resources and were not being taken seriously by black business.

"It is heartbreaking to see our attempts at making people look at themselves through theatre go up in smoke because of a lack of resources."

"We were very keen to take the play around the country to highlight the seriousness of some of the hardships and problems that face former exiles, but that may not happen because of lack of money," said Masenya.

The play re-lives the 1980 "Silverton Siege" which saw three ANC cadres mercilessly gunned down after holding up a bank in Pretoria and capturing hostages.

At the same time it is a sequel to We Have Had Enough, which was an attack on corrupt leadership which thrives on the aspirations of the people without working for the realisation of their hopes.

Segwai said the story revolves around a returned exile who finally resorts to using his AK-47 to rescue him from the throes of poverty and unemployment by committing a robbery.

"The excitement and hope which marked the unbanning of the liberation movement is slowly but surely giving way to bitter disillusionment and anger.

"Exiles have returned to the same apartheid situation and we want to awaken our people to take their lives into their own hands and channel their anger to more acceptable goals," said Segwai.

He told City Press that he embarked on a tour of the Frontline States to research the play.

"I realised that guerrillas were confronted with the dilemma of continuing with the fight or giving up the armed struggle altogether.

"Quite a number were angry and bitter at the compromise struck by the leadership," said Segwai.

See Page 28
Mandela attacks FW, warns of demos

GENEVA — ANC leader Nelson Mandela, in one of his harshest attacks on President de Klerk, yesterday likened the violence in South Africa to the killing of Jews in Nazi Germany.

At a Geneva news conference, the ANC president also threatened new street protests if constitutional talks with the government failed.

Mr Mandela has stepped up criticism of the government since the talks on the country’s political future stalemated at Cope on May 16.

Mr Mandela said he had told Mr de Klerk privately that “what is happening now has happened in Nazi Germany when people were killed simply because they were Jews.”

Nearly 1,000 people have been killed in violence this year. More than 12,000 have died since the mid-1980s.

Most of the fighting has been between ANC supporters and the Inkatha Freedom Party. The ANC accuses the police and other security forces of inciting the violence and helping Inkatha.

Mr Mandela warned that the ANC may call for “mass action” if the constitutional talks failed. “This means demonstrations, not resumption of the ANC’s armed struggle,” he said.

Optimism

“If negotiation fails to enable us to chart the way, we have got other alternatives,” he said. “We sincerely hope that it will not be necessary for us to use those alternatives.”

Mr Mandela said: “De Klerk must carry responsibility for the violence that is raging in our country (and) to arrest the people who commit murder.”

He said Mr de Klerk could stop the violence with a strong, well-trained and well-equipped police force and army. “He has failed to use that capacity.”

Mr Mandela dismissed suggestions that his statements could breach the National Peace Accord under which major parties agreed to refrain from public accusations.

“I cannot respect any formalities at the expense of allowing the killing of innocent people to continue simply because there is an agreement that no inflammatory language must be used.”

Mr Mandela, who is on a European tour, arrived in Switzerland on Saturday for meetings with government officials, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Olympic Committee.

In the constitutional talks, the ANC, Government and 17 other groups had hoped to agree on several key issues, including the guidelines for a multiparty interim government. The major dispute involved how an elected, interim parliament would approve a new constitution. — Sapa-AP.
SA killings ‘like nazis’

GENEVA. — Mr Nelson Mandela, in one of his harshest attacks on President F W de Klerk, yesterday likened violence in South Africa to the killing of Jews in nazi Germany.

At a news conference here, the ANC president also threatened new mass action if constitutional talks with the government failed. He repeated that this meant street demonstrations, not armed struggle.

Mr Mandela has stepped up criticism of the government since Codesia talks deadlocked on May 10.

He said he had told Mr De Klerk privately that “what is happening now has happened in nazi Germany when people were killed simply because they were Jews. ‘You are allowing in South Africa people to be killed simply because they are blacks, and you don’t care’”.

Nearly 1 000 people have been killed in South African violence this year. He said Mr De Klerk could stop the violence with a strong, well-trained and well-equipped police force and army.

“He has failed to use that capacity.”

Mr Mandela dismissed suggestions that his statements could breach a peace accord last year under which the major South African parties agreed to refrain from public accusations.

“I cannot respect any formalities at the expense of allowing the killing of innocent people to continue simply because there is an agreement that no inflammatory language must be used,” he said.

● 14 killed in Reef unrest at weekend —
Crucial meetings for negotiations, peace

TWO high-level meetings will be held today and tomorrow on constitutional negotiations and the search for peace.

Codess's management committee meets today in an effort to overcome the deadlock in deciding on principles for a constitution.

Tomorrow an urgent meeting of the full national peace committee will be held—a month early because of the escalating township violence.

Codess's management committee will try to resolve the deadlock in guidelines and principles to be contained in a final constitution—not by discussing substantive issues but by setting up structures to facilitate agreement.

Most of the negotiating will happen behind-the-scenes discussions between the ANC and government and in technical and sub-committees.

The ANC last week set out four "pre-conditions" for agreeing to a three-stage plan for transition. These were:
- Decisions by the national assembly on a final constitution be accepted by a two-thirds majority.
- There be rigid timeframes for drafting the final constitution so that the interim government is in power for only a brief period.
- A deadlock-breaking mechanism be put in place should a two-thirds majority not be attainable; and
- A proposed senate play no role in drawing up the constitution.

The ANC is threatening mass action to support its demands.

Government is insisting that:
- No time-frames be placed on the negotiation phase. Only after agreement had been reached on the constitution should time-frames be placed on its implementation.

Crucial talks

- High majority loading (75%) for agreement on regionalism; and
- A multiparty executive entrenched in the constitution

Government is prepared to leave a senate out of the constitution-making stage but insists on a powerful senate that would act as a guardian of the constitution.

It also insists that all regions be equally represented in the senate and that the three major parties have equal representation in the senate.

The ANC wants the senate to be democratically elected and not appointed.

However, there was some scepticism among Codess participants yesterday over whether these demands were genuine pre-conditions or rhetoric.

DP Codess delegate Ken Andrew said he believed the ANC's preconditions were not all that difficult to meet in order to get talks going again.

It was likely that the technical committees would try and get agreement and then take this to the management committee which would make recommendations to a wider body—possibly a smaller plenary session.

Peace accord spokesman ValPasquet said tomorrow's meeting of signatories would focus on restoring local administration and services in violence-torn communities.

The committee would also consider inviting political leaders at regional and local levels to advise on ways of making the accord more effective, and on mobilizing the security forces to contain the present upsurge of violence, said Pasquet.

Urgent matters to be addressed included the lack of full-time participation of members. This had severely hampered the functioning of regional and local dispute resolution committees in flashpoint areas.

Pasquet said the ANC had undertaken to respond to a complaint raised by Inkatha that arms caches and Inkatha membership cards were allegedly found in ANC offices.
Culture of Violence, Fear

Mothers Raise Children In a

By Abdul Hillal

SOWETHAN Monday May 25 1998

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Urgent meeting to bring peace bid back on track

ANC and NP blame each other for violence

Political Staff

THE National Peace Committee meets today in an urgent attempt to get the founding peace accord back on track as the ANC and the National Party furiously blame each other's leaders for the escalating violence.

Law and Order Minister Mr. Hernus Kriel reacted angrily last night to Mr. Mandela's remarks in Geneva at the weekend in which he accused President De Klerk of responsibility for the killing of black people.

"Closer to the truth is that Mandela, by not controlling his followers, is allowing black South Africans to be killed simply because they do not support the ANC," Mr. Kriel said in the most personal government attack on Mr. Mandela so far.

Statements accusing other parties and leaders of involvement in political violence are expressly forbidden by the National Peace Accord because they are thought to incite followers to violence.

But both sides now seem to have tossed the peace accord aside as the war of words degenerates into a personal mudslinging match.

Sources close to the National Peace Committee said last night that Mr. Mandela's latest remarks would probably be raised at its committee meeting today.

The sources added, though, that these remarks were just the latest in a whole dossier of allegedly inflammatory remarks by leaders on all sides which could be raised today.

They said it was not clear what action, if any, would be taken against Mr. Mandela - although peace committee sources have said in the past that leaders who make inflammatory speeches should be summoned to appear before the committee.

The sources said it was more important now to bring President De Klerk, Mr. Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi together in a meeting to try to put the peace process back on track.

Mr. Mandela is scheduled to return to South Africa today.

In Geneva he likened the killing of South African blacks to the killing of Jews in Nazi Germany.

Mr. Kriel said Mr. Mandela's claim that President De Klerk was allowing the murder of people simply because they were black was "nothing but a racist remark."

Accusing Mr. Mandela of allowing his followers to kill people simply because they did not support the ANC, he asked what steps Mr. Mandela had taken against the following actions of his followers:

- Since February 2, 1990, several hundred ANC members had been arrested for possession of unlicensed firearms - the most recent case being that of PWV Umkhonto we Sizwe chief Mr. Paul Ramahlo
- More than 3,000 attacks on police were initiated by the ANC during the same period.
- Several hundred ANC members had been connected with violent crimes such as murder, attempted murder, armed robbery and arson - for example the recent killing of three security guards during a hold-up in Nigel in which ANC members escaped with R600,000.
- In Phola Park the police had uncovered a crime network under the banner of the ANC's self-defence unit.
- In recent years 183 Inkatha leaders had been killed and ANC Natal leader Mr. Harry Gwala had admitted the ANC was killing Inkatha warlords.

Mr. Kriel said it was clear that Mr. Mandela and the ANC had no control over their supporters as MK leader Mr. Sydney Mpijelo had recently admitted to the Goldstone Commission.

It was ironic that Mr. Mandela's solution to violence was joint control of the security forces.

Meanwhile the NP accused the ANC of taking part in negotiations merely as a smoke-screen to seize full power.

NP secretary-general Dr. Stoffel van der Merwe said this yesterday in reaction to Mr. Mandela's remarks.

Dr. Van der Merwe said Mr. Mandela's attack had come amid weekend reports that 12 members of the ANC's military wing had been arrested for violence in Phola Park.

This was coupled with reports that the ANC and its alliance partner Cosatu were threatening to withdraw from the National Peace accord, raised serious questions about Mr. Mandela and the ANC's motives.

He said it seemed as though Mr. Mandela was increasingly becoming the victim of the more radical elements in the ANC/SA Communist Party alliance.

This suggestion was strengthened by reliable evidence that weeks before CODESA 2, ANC members had already begun planning mass action if they did not get their way at CODESA.

This - and the fact that Mr. Mandela's formal speech at CODESA had been written three weeks before CODESA 2 - raised serious questions about whether the ANC was taking part in negotiations in good faith.

Dr. Van der Merwe accused the ANC of having a hidden agenda of a finely devised strategy to seize total power behind a smoke-screen of negotiations and to force its will on South Africa.
Private armies usurping powers of security forces

STELLENBOSCH. - The inherent dangers of private armies to peaceful negotiations have been underlined by Deputy Justice Minister Danie Schutte at a meeting at the University of Stellenbosch.

Private armies could have the ingredients of a civil war recipe. The government had a clear view on these organisations, irrespective of their political or ideological basis, said Mr Schutte.

"They are hindering permanent peace and are possibly even the ingredients of a recipe for civil war, polarization and violence."

The government would not allow the statutory powers of the police and the Defence Forces to be usurped.

Mr Schutte said private armies had been strongly denounced in both the DF Malan Accord and the National Peace Accord. Legislation declaring private armies illegal had been the result of these two agreements.

"Both these agreements, however, provide for orderly self-protection and neighbourhood watch units. In the peace accord and the report of working group one to Codesa II, it was agreed that such units should co-operate with the SAP."

He found it incomprehensible that an African National Congress grouping should now harbour any hesitations about the peace accord while all the other parties had again committed themselves to the agreement — including the the ANC leadership — at Codesa II earlier this month.

Double-talk about peace and political rhetoric would not contribute to peace and would only increase tension at grassroots level, Mr Schutte said. — Sapa.
Goldstone appoints international panel

THE Goldstone Commission has appointed a 10-member international advisory panel — including New York's top policeman — to assist an inquiry into ways of preventing violence and intimidation.

The panel would not make findings on the situation in SA, but would make recommendations to the commission.

The move followed the commission's decision to establish a subcommittee to inquire into the procedures of organising and policing mass demonstrations and marches. Commission chairman Judge Richard Goldstone said in a statement yesterday.

The functions of the international advisory panel would entail advising on experiences elsewhere in the world. Scientific considerations and other interests would also be considered.

International members of the panel are Harvard Law School centre for criminal studies director Justice Hoyman, New York police department commissioner L. P. Brown, universities of Rotterdam, Holland, Leuven and Belgium, Prof C. Fihloboth, P. A. J. Waddington of the universities of London and Reading and University of Toronto's C. Shearing.

Reef townships, meanwhile, experienced almost no unrest deaths over the past two days with only one unrest-related death reported in Alexandra.

Soweto, where thousands of school-boycotting youths ran amuck last week, petrol-bombing and stoning vehicles and homes and killing at least three people, was "back to normal", police liaison officer Capt. Joseph Ngobeni said yesterday.

Most Soweto pupils seemed to have resumed classes yesterday, police and DET spokesmen said.

Four men died in unrest-related incidents in Natal at the weekend, police said.

Two policemen were killed in a hand-grenade attack near Umlazi outside Durban on Sunday.

In another incident two people died in a hail of AK-47 bullets fired by unknown gunmen on a farm near Umzinto on the Natal South Coast.

The police public relations office in Pretoria yesterday released statistics aimed at refuting allegations of police violence and brutality.

Since 1988, the SAP had increased its members from 60,878 to 84,776 last year, a statement said.

Compared with an increase in the number of members, policemen found guilty of murder, culpable homicide, assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm and assault, decreased by almost 70% during this period.

Of the 294 members convicted last year, only a few were guilty of murder or culpable homicide. About 80% were convicted of assault.
ANC-govt row erupts over violence

The National Party described the Mandela's "shaky because they do not support the ANC" statement as "shraphic because they do not support the ANC" and "shraphic because they do not support the ANC" and "shraphic because they do not support the ANC" statement as "shraphic because they do not support the ANC". The party also accused the ANC of colluding with the opposition to "shraphic because they do not support the ANC" and "shraphic because they do not support the ANC". The party also accused the ANC of colluding with the opposition to "shraphic because they do not support the ANC" and "shraphic because they do not support the ANC".
Private armies 'a danger'

STELLENBOSCH. — The inherent dangers of private armies to peaceful negotiations in South Africa were underlined by Deputy Justice Minister Mr Danie Schutte at a meeting at the University of Stellenbosch last night.

Private armies could embody the ingredients of a civil-war recipe, and the government had a clear view on these organisations, irrespective of their political or ideological basis, said Mr Schutte. "They are hindering permanent peace, and are possibly even the ingredients of a recipe for civil war, polarisation and violence."

He stressed that the government would not allow the statutory powers of the police and the Defence Force to be usurped.

Mr Schutte said private armies had been strongly denounced in both the D F Malan Accord and the National Peace Accord, and that legislation declaring private armies illegal had been the result and implementation of those two agreements.

"Both these agreements, however, provide for orderly self-protection and Neighbourhood Watch Units. In the Peace Accord and the report of working group one to Codesa II it was agreed that such units should co-operate with the SAP." — Sapa
Urgent meeting on peace

JOHANNESBURG. — The threatened withdrawal from the National 'Peace Accord' by African National Congress and allied groups will be high on the agenda at an urgent closed-door meeting of the full National Peace Committee in Sandton today.

National Peace Secretariat spokesman confirmed that the meeting would appeal to all regions to remain active and committed to the peace process.

PWV heads of the ANC, SA Communist Party, the Congress of SA Trade Unions and Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal last week said they were considering pulling out because of covert security force involvement in violence. — Sapa
Panel’s violence advice

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

The Goldstone Commission is to receive recommendations from a multinational panel comprising academics and an American police chief on mass action and policing methods.

The panel, which includes local academics and specialists in areas such as violence and psychology, will advise the commission on their experiences or issues elsewhere in the world.

The panel will join South African advisers in recommending to local groups how mass action should be organized and how police should react to it.

The chairman of the panel is Professor Philip Heymann, director of the Harvard Law School Centre for Criminal Justice.

Overseas members of the panel are: New York police commissioner Dr Lee Brown; Prof C Fijnaut of the Universities of Rotterdam, Holland and Leuven, Belgium; Dr PAJ Waddington of the Universities of London and Reading; and Professor C. Shearing of the Universities of Toronto and Western Cape.
Locking horns outside courts may not smooth justice system

A LOCKDOWN dispute resolution model was indeed a form of alternative dispute resolution - or ADR - to the initial. But, with Adarga formally constituted as a year ago, and its board of governor members who have much deeper roots and connections in the field of labour relations, the Adarga model has been more of a 'building' exercise. It is involved in more than 7000 cases and, according to the Independent Mediation Service of SA (IMSSA), in existence since 1975, Adarga's role is to "provide a forum for parties to engage in a constructive dialogue and to resolve their differences out of court". The participation of leading lawyers and businesspeople is also involved in more than 7000 cases. According to IMSSA, these interventions are mostly not exclusive.

Alternatives dispute resolution is finding increasing favour in the world of business and law. This is because the recent court system reforms in South Africa, which were aimed at reducing the backlog of cases and improving access to justice, have led to a higher demand for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The construction industry has been one of the first to adopt ADR, which has included mediation, arbitration, and the use of ombudsmen. The use of ADR has been found to be more cost-effective and quicker than traditional court proceedings.

Court settlements were not always a smooth process. Sometimes, parties were reluctant to settle out of court due to fears of being held to a particular agreement. This was particularly true in the labour market, where agreements were often subject to future changes in the economy or the political landscape. However, the use of ADR has helped to resolve disputes in a more efficient and cost-effective manner, reducing the burden on the court system and improving access to justice for all.

In conclusion, the use of ADR in South Africa has been successful in resolving disputes outside of the court system. This has helped to reduce the backlog of cases in the court system and improved access to justice for all. As ADR continues to grow in popularity, it is expected that its use will become even more widespread in South Africa.
A quiet stand for sanity

A multinational panel of nine experts has been set up to provide guidance on how to handle political marches and demonstrations.

This is the latest project of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into Public Violence. The task is urgent. More than half of 10,000 marches and rallies in the past two years were illegal. Though there was violence at only three of these, all were potentially explosive.

The chairman of the panel is Prof. Philip Heymann, director of the Harvard Law School. Other foreign members include Lee Brown, Commissioner of the New York Police Department, and several academics from universities in Holland, England and Canada. Local members include Johan Olivier, senior research specialist at the HSRC’s Centre for Conflict Analysis, and Don Foster, professor of psychology at UCT.

The ultimate aim — which has the support of the ANC, Cosatu, the SA Police and others — is to produce agreed rules and procedures for rallies, with specific reference to the role of the police. This will be vital in preparing for the first nonracial (interim government) elections, which could be held next year.

The panel will draft recommendations after a preliminary meeting in London later this month. They will be presented to a Goldstone committee in July and will then be subjected to a seven-day public hearing in Cape Town. It’s expected that recommendations will be submitted to government as draft legislation.

Meanwhile, there is no let-up in the commission’s primary task: to investigate incidents of violence and intimidation and recommend ways to prevent them.

It’s a daunting job. By last Monday, 863 people had died in unrest-related incidents this year, according to police figures. These deaths have occurred since the first Goldstone hearing took place. Yet it could be argued that the commission, headed by Justice Richard Goldstone and four permanent commissioners, is doing more than any other body to stem the bloody tide, simply by coolly studying the causes and symptoms.

The commission was established by President F.W. De Klerk towards the end of last year. Since then, it has been fine-tuned to include preliminary hearings, which provide greater spontaneity and the opportunity for the main commission to be more focused in its investigations.

The commission has completed exhaustive investigations on violence at Mooli River and President Steyn’s Gold Mine. The Mooli River inquiry concentrated on violence which claimed 19 lives at Mooli River and neighbouring Bruntville in December last year. The commission slamming police strong-arm tactics; criticised them for bias in favour of Inkatha; and stressed the importance of confiscating traditional weapons. Law & Order Minister Herman Kriel responded by saying several aspects were being investigated.

A police spokesman in Maritzburg said this week that there had been a substantial decline in violence in Mooli River since the Goldstone report. But he said he did not necessarily attribute this to the commission’s findings.

Of the President Steyn violence, owner Anglo American expressed its appreciation for the speed with which the commission dealt with the issue — violence flared on November 1 last year and the report was completed by April 1. Anglo also said the recommendations were constructive and are at various stages of consideration or implementation.

The report recommended measures to alleviate pressures and tensions at the mine; a code of conduct; consensus over political and union activity; training of personnel for disciplinary meetings, and the appointment of an industry disputes ombudsman.

The commission also produced for parliament in February, an interim report on its general observations on public violence. The report found that it was too early to draw conclusions from the information that had been presented to it so far.

Goldstone committees are also investigating the taxi wars, train violence (particularly on the Witwatersrand), mass demonstrations and marches, hostel violence in Greater Soweto, Alexandra and the Vaal Triangle and allegations surrounding an alleged SADF-funded Inkatha training camp in the Caprivi.

The commission has in the last month conducted four preliminary hearings and last week announced it will hold another into claims of secret police training camps in the southern Transvaal — the first request for a hearing by the SAP.

For the commissioners it is a punishing schedule. Yet Mr Justice Goldstone continues to fulfil his obligations as an Appeal Court judge and as chairman of the Standing Advisory Committee on Companies.

The commission isn’t a court that punishes offenders. But it is a neutral but public venue where antagonists meet and express allegations — as well as hear each other’s case for complaint.

Ironically, it is probably the commission’s lack of teeth which makes it effective. While there have been suggestions that the commission be empowered to prosecute, this could hobble it. It would mean sitting as a court, slow and unable to negotiate with the warring factions; Goldstone himself would have to remain detached, like a trial judge. Commissions of inquiry don’t work that way.

The commission decided from the outset not to grant press interviews or allow television cameras into the hearings. However, its hearings are conducted in public in all but exceptional circumstances.

This has quelled the tendency among some parties to make allegations that are extravagant and often inflammatory — but groundless. They now know that they will probably be called to account and exposed if they cannot produce facts to back up their claims.

Further impetus was given a month ago when the commission initiated preliminary inquiries into allegations of violence, rather than throwing its full weight into every request for a probe. At these inquiries, aggrieved parties present their case for or against a full-blown inquiry, supported by affidavits and documents, but excluding eye-witness testimony. At this stage, the claims are not put to any exhaustive test through cross-examination.

This process has two benefits. The commission can be more focused when it holds a full inquiry; and it forces the parties to put all their cards on the table immediately, rather than allow those giving evidence later the opportunity to tailor their submissions to counteract evidence already heard.

The bottom line is that the commission isn’t there to paint fingers but to scrutinise incidents in search of solutions.

It’s a tough task with no quick fixes — but the only way is relentlessly chip away at the problem.
Peace accord group meets

Johannesburg. — The national peace committee met for more than six hours here yesterday in an attempt to boost the flagging peace process.

Journalists were barred from the meeting — on the instructions of committee chairman Mr John Hall — which was called a month early because of the escalating violence.

It could not be ascertained yesterday whether any decisions were taken at the meeting. The committee is expected to hold a news conference today.

Committed

It is understood that the threatened withdrawal from the national peace accord by the PWV regions of the ANC and its allies was high on yesterday's agenda.

National peace committee spokesman Mr Val Fauquet this week said the meeting would appeal to all regions to remain active and committed to the peace process.

The PWV regions of the ANC, SACP, Cosatu and the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal last week said they were considering pulling out of the national peace accord because the government and security forces had signed it in bad faith.
Peace committee convenes early

WILSON ZWANE

The national peace committee met for more than six hours in Johannesburg yesterday in an attempt to boost the flagging peace process. "I am very encouraged," said one attending representative.

Journalists were barred from the meeting — on the instructions of committee chairman John Hall — which was called a month early because of the escalating violence.

It could not be ascertained yesterday whether any decisions on how the faltering national peace accord could be saved were taken at the meeting. The committee was expected to hold a news conference today.

It is understood that the threatened withdrawal from the national peace accord by the PWV regions of the ANC and its allies was high on yesterday's agenda.

ANC NEC member Sydney Mfumadi was one of the ANC representatives at the meeting. The Inkatha delegation was led by its chairman Frank Mdlalose while government's delegation included national peace secretariat member Gert Myburgh.

National peace committee spokesman Val Pauquet this week said the meeting would appeal to all regions to remain active and committed to the peace process.

The PWV regions of the ANC, SACP, Cosatu and the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal last week said they were considering pulling out of the national peace accord because government and the security forces had signed it in bad faith.
Goldstone issues urgent call to end violence

ANC, IFP ‘are to blame’

Mr Justice Goldstone has laid the main blame for political violence squarely on the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

After months of inquiry into the violence around the country, Judge Goldstone — chairman of the permanent judicial commission into the prevention of public violence and intimidation — issued an urgent appeal to ANC president Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to end the killing.

He said he was issuing an urgent interim report because he could not continue inquiring into violence “with judicial detachment” when urgent steps were needed to stop the violence.

No one other than the ANC and the IFP had the power to curb violence and intimidation effectively.

Mr Justice Goldstone said he could find no evidence of a third force.

He did not exonerate the security forces and identified one of the causes of violence as “a history of some years of State complicity in undercover activities, which include criminal activities”.

It had to be accepted that individual policemen as well as ANC and IFP supporters had been guilty of serious criminal conduct.

The Government had failed to take sufficient steps to prevent criminal conduct by members of the security forces and the police.

But Mr Justice Goldstone added: “Even if allegations against members of the security forces prove to be justified, such misconduct would not have been possible but for the ongoing battle between the ANC and IFP.”

He said the commission had no doubt that the primary cause of the violence was the political battle between supporters of the ANC and of the IFP in their attempts to gain control over areas.

He called on the ANC and IFP to disarm their supporters — in an implicit reference to both the ANC’s armed struggle and the IFP’s insistence on carrying traditional weapons.

He called for an immediate ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons at any place.

Mr Justice Goldstone’s remarks came in a general interim report on all his investigations to date — and a press statement on the commission’s specific inquiries into the violence in Greater Soweto, Alexandra, the Vaal Triangle and in Imbali, Empangeni and Umlazi.

Law and Order Minister Hermus Kriel said last night that the commission’s finding was “indisputable evidence of what the Government and the SAP have been saying all along”.

He said the Government had noted the criticism of the security forces and would pay immediate attention to remedy the situation.

Mr Justice Goldstone said the general causes of the violence included: the socio-economic and political imbalances; a police force and army which had been “the instruments of oppression”; the sudden legalising of black political organisations; the climate of political intolerance; single-sex hos-
ANC, IFP 'to blame for political violence'

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tels; an inadequately manned police force; and a history of State complicity in violence.
He suggested several steps:
- The deployment of an effective police presence in local communities to work closely with the dispute resolution committees of the National Peace Accord.
- The police’s new Internal Stability Unit seemed the only suitable branch for this role, working with justices of the peace when this office had been appointed under the peace accord.
- The investigative functions of his commission on violence and intimidation would continue to be important in curbing violence. But the commission should be granted adequate means and procedures for offering protection to witnesses.
- The widely held view that the KwaZulu Police was a private army of the IFP was a matter of great concern — as was disturbing evidence of unlawful action by senior members.
- Recent activities by members of the ANC’s military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe were also a matter for concern — especially the admission of a Transvaal MK leader that MK was unable to control its members.
- The SADF, SAP, ANC and IFP should establish committees to investigate allegations of public violence by members.
- All hostels should be fenced adequately and securely and a strong police presence should ensure that no arms were taken in or out of hostels.
- The carrying of dangerous weapons should be outlawed everywhere.

The IFP yesterday gave a guarded response to the finding Central committee member John Bhengu said: “I will say ‘yes’ in the sense that it is the two parties who are embroiled in violence against each other.”

But he claimed it was the ANC — through the now-defunct UDP — which had started the fighting in Natal in 1985.

The ANC said the statement “raises a number of critical issues at a time when the peace accord and its instruments face a critical evaluation”.

The ANC said it had called an urgent meeting of its allies today to discuss the statement.
Call to monitor police for SA violence

ANC, IFP blames
Military link to bomb

JOHANNESBURG. — Military rather than commercial explosives were probably used in the portable cassette player bomb which killed ANC lawyer Mr Bheki Mlangeni last year, an inquest in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday heard. (274.)

Investigating officer Captain Andre Kritzinger told Mr Justice B O'Donovan that further tests would be conducted on the explosives.

Samples taken of the packing in which the machine arrived did not match samples from South Africa and there was a “strong foreign connotation”.

The cassette player was apparently intended for Mr Dirk Coetzee, a former captain in the SAP, stationed at Vlakplaas where death-squad activities were allegedly planned.
Fifty people were killed and 32 injured in the week from May 20 to 26, compared with the previous week's total of 61 deaths and 59 people injured, according to the latest repression report compiled by the Human Rights Commission.

The report said vigilante actions in the PWV area and Natal accounted for 42 deaths and 24 injured.

Although the PWV death toll of 38 remained constant (39 died the previous week), the Vaal region — and Seboshing in particular — continued to be a flashpoint.

In Natal, the deaths dropped from the seven recorded last week to four this week. Four people were injured.

According to the report, action by security forces accounted for five injured and 414 arrests in the PWV, eastern Cape and Ciskei.

The HRC said the SA Defence Force's 21 Battalion had yet again been involved in raids on East Rand townships, which had resulted in injuries to residents in squatter camps at Phola Park and Tamboville, as well as in Ratanda. — Sapa.
Mandela rejects findings
Farm killings:
26 this year

Political Staff

TWENTY-SIX people have been murdered on farms in South Africa since January 1, Law and Order Minister Mr. Hen- nus Kriel said this week. Another 48 had been attacked and 112 robbed.

Replying to a question from Mr. Rosier de Ville (CP Standerton), Mr. Kriel said 56 people had been murdered. 239 robbed and 327 attacked on farms in 1991.

The attack figures included assaults and rapes, and were limited to victims of attacks inside their homes.
on armed struggle

Stalemate ends talks on armed struggle

The failure of talks between the ANC and the government to reach an agreement on the principles for a final settlement has brought the armed struggle to a stalemate. The latest round of talks, which took place last week, was attended by Defence Minister Joe Modise and his South African counterpart, Mr. Bheki Cele. The talks were part of a bilateral agreement between the two countries to end the armed struggle and establish a new constitutional order.

In a statement issued after the talks, Mr. Modise said that progress had been made, but that more time was needed to finalise the agreement. He also said that the ANC had been asked to consider a proposal to join the government in a transitional arrangement.

The talks were scheduled to resume next week, but it is unclear whether any progress will be made. The government has been under pressure to end the armed struggle, which has claimed thousands of lives, and to establish a new constitution that would end apartheid and ensure equal rights for all South Africans.

The ANC has also been under pressure to consider ending its armed struggle, which is seen as a symbol of resistance to the government. The party has been divided on the issue, with some members calling for an end to the struggle, while others continue to support armed resistance.

The talks between the ANC and the government are scheduled to continue, with both sides hoping to reach an agreement that will end the armed struggle and establish a new constitutional order. It remains to be seen whether any progress will be made, and whether the talks will result in a peaceful resolution to the conflict.
Mixed reaction to Goldstone

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Mr Justice Goldstone’s statement that the ANC and Inkatha were ultimately responsible for township violence was superficial and preemptive, ANC President Mr Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

Speaking at the opening of the ANC’s policy conference, Mr Mandela said Mr Justice Goldstone’s statement was superficial because “to attribute the violence to political rivalry between the ANC and IFP is to ignore that the rivalry has been fostered and manipulated by the government and its security forces”.

In Cape Town last night, Deputy Justice Minister Mr Danie Schutte said in a statement to Sapa that he was amazed at Mr Mandela’s scepticism about the Goldstone Commission’s findings.

The report had unmasked the ANC’s quest for marxist-type absolute power, conducted under the disguise of a commitment to democracy.

In response to the report, IFP chairman Mr Frank Mdlalose said yesterday that Inkatha would not prevent its supporters from carrying “traditional” weapons.

Mr Mdlalose said he did not know who the Inkatha leadership should disarm as the organisation — unlike the ANC — did not have a trained army. What some Inkatha members carried “on certain occasions” were traditional weapons. These were “no more dangerous than a fist, a shoe or a stone”.

The Goldstone report stated that even if the government was fostering the violence it could not flourish without the participation of members of both the ANC and Inkatha.

Mr Mandela said: “With regard to who holds the key responsibility for bringing the violence to an end — to place this responsibility on the ANC and IFP is to ignore the reality that it is the National Party regime who wields state power.”

He also charged that Mr Justice Goldstone’s statement pre-empted the ongoing work of his commission.

The commission was currently investigating military training by the SADF of at least 200 IFP members and the secret funding of the IFP by the government over a period of at least four years.

“We remain convinced that the police and army are responsible for fomenting the violence in our country,” Mr Mandela said.
Mandela rejects Goldstone findings

Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — ANC president Nelson Mandela has summarily dismissed the findings of the Goldstone Commission on the causes of violence in South Africa.

Opening the ANC's crucial four-day policy conference at Nasrec, near Johannesburg, yesterday, Mr Mandela told nearly 800 cheering delegates that the report was "superficial".

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone released to parliament this week a bombshell report which said the primary cause for the violence was "political rivalry" between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Although he did not specifically exonerate the security forces — consistently accused of fomenting "black-on-black" violence — Mr Justice Goldstone's report was immediately interpreted by the government as a vindication of repeated claims that its "hands were clean".

In his keynote speech, Mr Mandela went out of his way to avoid a personal attack on the judge, but left no doubt that the ANC rejected the commission's conclusions.

Delegates to the ANC conference said this raised serious questions about the future credibility of the government-appointed commission.

Mr Mandela said to prolonged applause: "The (Goldstone) statement pre-empts the work of his own commission."

Mr Mandela said that to attribute the violence to political rivalry between the ANC and IFP was to ignore the fact that the rivalry had been fostered and manipulated by the government and its security forces.

"Secondly, with regard to who holds the key responsibility for bringing the violence to an end — to place this responsibility on the ANC and IFP is to ignore the reality that it is the National Party regime which wields state power."

The commission was still charged with, among many other things, investigating alleged military training by the SADF of at least 200 IFP members "who are still loose in the community".

"It is also investigating secret funding by the regime of the IFP over a period of at least four years, and the involvement of the KwaZulu Police and the SA Police in Westonaria."

"The judgment in the Trust and Feed massacre case is unmistakable proof that none of this can be dismissed as irrelevant or imagined."

Other delegates expressed outrage that the report appeared to apportion blame equally between the IFP and the ANC — a conclusion they disputed hotly — and that the involvement of the security forces in violence was treated as secondary.
Goldstone findings 'superficial'

Mandela hits out at report on violence

ANC president Nelson Mandela yesterday rejected Judge Richard Goldstone's finding that ANC-Inkatha rivalry was responsible for political violence in the townships.

And in its response to the Goldstone commission of inquiry's second interim report, Inkatha said its members would continue to carry traditional weapons despite the report's recommendation that they should be disbanded.

Mandela told the opening of the ANC's policy conference at Nasrec the report's finding that the ANC and Inkatha were ultimately responsible for township violence was superficial and pre-emptive.

He said Goldstone's statement was superficial because "to attribute the violence to political rivalry between the ANC and IFP is to ignore that the rivalry has been fostered and manipulated by the 5A government and its security forces".

The report states that even if government was fostering the violence, it could not flourish without the participation of members of both the ANC and Inkatha.

"To place this responsibility (for bringing violence to an end) on the ANC and IFP is to ignore the reality that it is the National Party regime, which wields state power," Mandela said.

He further charged that Goldstone's statements pre-empted the commission's continuing work.

The commission is currently investigating military training by the SADF of at least 200 IFP members and the secret funding of the IFP by government over a period of at least four years.

"We remain convinced that the police and army are responsible for fomenting the violence in our country," Mandela said.

The interim report, tabled in Parliament on Wednesday, criticises government for not taking sufficient steps to bring a halt to the violence and for state complicity in undercover operations.

But only Inkatha and the ANC had the power to curb effectively the violence and intimidation perpetrated by their supporters, the report says.

The report does not exclude the possibility that a campaign of violence was being systematically orchestrated, saying only that no evidence to support this claim had been put before commission in the seven months since it began sitting.

WILSON ZWANE reports Inkatha chairman Frank Mdlalose said his organisation would not prevent its supporters from carrying "traditional" weapons.

Mdlalose said he did not know whom Inkatha should disarm as the organisation — unlike the ANC — did not have a trained army.

"On certain occasions" some Inkatha members "carried traditional weapons and he saw no reason why members should be prevented from carrying these weapons as they were no more dangerous than a fist, a shoe or a stone."

In an earlier statement Inkatha said it was prepared to do whatever was possible and legal to end violence. "Inkatha has never believed in or advocated violence for political purposes ... it is contrary to the policy of our party."

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Capt Craig Koeze said the commission's findings, including a recommendation that closer co-operation between police and communities would help to end violence, were being "locked into".

The national peace committee this week said a lack of trust in the security forces was a major obstacle to achieving peace.

At its meeting on Tuesday, the committee resolved to encourage regional and local dispute resolution committees to monitor police activities and police-community relations.

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) said yesterday the Goldstone report came...
State, ANC and IFP blamed for violence

By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political Correspondent

THE Goldstone Commission has blamed "three centuries of racial discrimination and over 40 years of an extreme form of racial and economic dislocation in pursuit of apartheid", for violence in the country.

Judge Goldstone on Wednesday delivered his second interim report to State President FW de Klerk at Tuynhuys, Cape Town.

Justice Goldstone says his report is far from complete. Four committees are still hearing evidence and investigating very specific areas.

These committees are looking at specific incidents in Tokoza, the possible involvement of the South African Defence Force in violence, taxi and train violence, and mass demonstrations.

While in terms of its brief the Commission has three years in which to complete its work, Justice Goldstone explains in his report that the "significant escalation of violence in recent weeks" has caused the commission to review its role and proceedings, hence the interim report tabled this week, only six months after the start of its work.

Investigating the causes of violence in the country, the commission's report explains that no evidence was found to corroborate the allegations of a "third force" operating in the country or that such a force was involved in the orchestration of violence in black communities.

The report does, however, not entirely absolve the security forces. Justice Goldstone explains that there are many causes of violence in the country, and that they are primarily rooted in the historical injustices and complexities of apartheid and its security apparatus.

"The consequences of these policies on the black people of South Africa are well known and documented," Goldstone says.

This three centuries old subjugation today manifests itself in dogmatic intolerance and intense political rivalry between the country's two biggest black political organisations - the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party - and this was the "primary cause" of the violence in Natal and Transvaal, Justice Goldstone says.

In his critical report, based on evidence in open hearings before the six-month-old commission, Justice Goldstone concludes that both the ANC and the IFP "resort to violence and intimidation in their attempts to gain control over geographical areas" and that "it must be accepted that individual policemen and ANC and Inkatha supporters have been guilty of serious criminal conduct."

"The commission would like to stress that no one other than the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC have the power effectively to curb the violence and intimidation being perpetrated by their respective supporters.

"They should resolve to do so and to that end to harness fully and effectively the structures of the National Peace Accord," Goldstone says.

Both the ANC and Inkatha had been "over-hasty" in blaming each other for the violence, and "purdy", especially at the top leadership level, in taking steps to stop the violence by imposing discipline and accountability among members.

He also explains that even if allegations against members of the security forces proved to be justified, "such misconduct would not have been possible but for the ongoing battle between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party."

There was thus a panoply of factors which proved fertile for the unbridled spread of violence and chaos across the country, such as: "A police force and army which, for many decades, have been the instruments of oppression by successive white governments in maintaining a society predicated upon racial discrimination."

"This involves a police force and army that for the majority of South Africans, the police and the army are not perceived as fair, objective or friendly institutions."

He believes that the reason for Government being blamed for the violence lies in the reality of the State's many years of "complicity in undercover activities, which in effect have fuelled the violence."

"This and what he calls "well documented" criminal conduct of individual members of the South African and KwaZulu Police "exacerbates the perception of so many people that the Government on its agencies are active parties responsible for the violence."

"As with the political parties referred to above, our recent history has been one in which the Government has failed to take sufficient steps to prevent criminal conduct by members of the security forces and the police and to ensure that the guilty are promptly and adequately punished."

"It is a little wonder, therefore, that the situation of political violence and intimidation in South Africa is so widespread and its causes so many and so complex," he says.

This, almost holistic, conclusion does not, however, detract from some of the more specific of the root causes of the violence, such as the single sex hostels and the carrying of so-called traditional weapons, Goldstone says.

"The commission is convinced that the carrying of any dangerous weapons in public should be outlawed - whether in respect of political meetings or at any other place."

"In Natal it is predominantly members of the IFP who insist on this unacceptable practice. Other Zulu men do not find it necessary."

"The commission finds it quite unacceptable that even the limited ban on the carrying of weapons to political meetings has been ignored by the IFP on at least one occasion."

"This public flaunting of the law in the presence of a large SAP presence is, unfortunately, and should not be allowed to occur again in the future."

"Steps should be taken urgently to prohibit the carrying in public of any dangerous weapons at any time at all."

"This constitutes provocative and unacceptable behaviour in any decent society. It is calculated, furthermore, to create a climate of violence," Justice Goldstone says.
The Congress of South Africa Trade Unions is calling for a general strike on June 14 to protest against the government's proposed changes to the minimum wage and the increase in the pension age. The union leaders have warned that the government's actions will exacerbate the existing social tensions in the country.

The South African Trade Union Congress (COSATU) has announced that it will stage a nationwide protest next week, demanding the withdrawal of the government's plans to raise the retirement age from 60 to 65 and to reduce the minimum wage. The union leaders claim that these measures will have a devastating impact on the lives of millions of workers in South Africa.

"We are deeply concerned about the government's decision to raise the retirement age and reduce the minimum wage," COSATU General Secretary Zwelinzima Vavi said in a statement. "These measures will disproportionately affect workers in the informal sector, who already face significant challenges in making ends meet.

COSATU has called on all its affiliates to participate in the protest and to动员 workers to join the strike. The union leaders have also urged members to continue their demands through peaceful means, including mass action and strikes.

"We are not seeking confrontation, but we will not back down in the face of government's attempts to undermine the rights of workers," Vavi added. "We will continue to fight for a fair and equitable society where all workers are treated with dignity and respect."
We don’t need hand-wringing
We need one person, one vote

Plaintively they cry: “Something must be done about the violence.”
Yes, something must be done — immediately. Give us a democratic constitution and one person, one vote now.

By TONY HEARD

It is becoming tedious, and reminds one of a remark by a former editor of the Belfast Telegraph. Hilary Wason, having also edited in violence-torn Rhodesia in the 1960s, maintained in his memoirs that the most overworked, and therefore useless, phrase in politics is “something must be done”.

South African violence grows. So does political confrontation.
The public demand: “Something must be done!”

So along comes the National Peace Committee, with yet another meeting. The urgent session of the full committee was called for this week to discuss the deteriorating situation, and to consider asking political leaders how the Peace Accord can be made more effective. The ritual charges by warring parties were on the agenda.

Will this be another well-meaning note in a litany of elusive success?

One fears so. Which is not to knock the sincere efforts of those working at peace. But the cancer in the life of the nation runs too deep. Too much injustice has been piled on injustice over the years for grave-faced men in dark suits to make much difference.

Black people are frustrated, angry — and impoverished by apartheid. They still have no vote.

Unlike many other democratising countries, the repressors of the past are still there, in office — manipulating, feather-bedding and mispending, trying to save their privileged skins.

The peace process weighs accusation and counter-accusation in dignified fashion. Politicised discussions take place on television. There is a gross remoteness about it all.

These parlour games and minutes seem miles away from where it’s happening, that is, on the ground in bullet-ridden trains and taxis, in the blood-drenched dust of Alexandra, Khayelitsha, Trust Feed, in places where warlords walk unhindered.

Powerfully suggestive that the peace effort is not working was last week’s disclosure that violence is heading for record levels. Nearly 10 dead a day.

What South Africa needs, and needs urgently, is not burgeonung peace committees with earnest hand-wringing but a straightforward, democratic constitution. Quickly.

We need one-person, one-vote in one country. We need to rediscover our once-hilarious national motto. Ex unum re unum. It’s all so obvious that it sounds clichéd but it’s the way ahead.

Peace will come only when there is a viable replacement for townships.

And the best replacement for warring devised by humankind is government by consent.

Democracy is no talisman. At most, it is the lesser of evils. It tends to work slowly, it can be confusing and it can have unjust effects sometimes.

It should be noted that, in themselves, essential values like political liberty and free expression are no absolute guarantees of prosperity, as I heard Sir Ralf Dahrendorf of Oxford remind an audience in Eastern Europe at the International Press Institute assembly last week.

But they help. With democracy firmly in the nation’s constitutional armoury, the chance to move ahead to prosperity is surely the greater. It is the way to clear the desks, field the full team, for political and, hopefully, economic growth. In South Africa, it means the chance to lift all economic sanctions and isolation.

Yet Codesa has gone into a stall while violence soars.

Instead of haggling over thinly-disguised racial minority vetoes which it will never secure in the end, the government should double the speed of ordinary constitution-making. A growing economy, an independent judiciary and an enlightened, agreed constitution provide the safeguards minorities need.

An absolute entrenchment of freedom of expression and of the right of the media to publish is pivotal to this. Grubby politicians who dare to interfere with such entitlement will have to do so openly and be dealt with accordingly.

If a filibustering government does not respond to reason, it will have to respond to power. It will have to deal with mass political action, however uncharmed the Roelf Meyers might feel.

It is perfectly understandable for voiceless masses to demonstrate in all legal ways available to them. They cannot vote for the parliament that rules them.

Mass action might not seem agreeable in the parliaments of Sandton, Rondebosch and Durban North. But it is different in Alexandra, Khayelitsha, Trust Feed.

Unless there is political progress at Codesa, mass action could become a reality for all.

○ Tony Heard was formerly editor of the Cape Times
Try apartheid's executors for genocide

NELSON MANDELA, despite the outcry from the press, is technically correct in drawing comparisons between the genocidal tendencies of Nationalists and Nazis. Often, gib comparisons are made between particular atrocities and the Holocaust which serve only to trivialise the latter rather than to focus attention on the former. Unfortunately, however, the Nazis do not have a monopoly on genocide. Hitler's was obviously the most ruthless, brutal and all-embracing attempt to eliminate a whole people, but others have sought to emulate him. The Nationalists have, for over 40 years, been pursuing a policy which is genocidal, according to the United Nations' definition of the term.

Just as a person accused of murder cannot argue that he is not really guilty because he did not kill as many people as a serial killer, so a government cannot argue that it cannot be guilty of genocide because it has not killed six million people. There is definitely a difference of degree, but the comparison is valid in principle.

The UN's Convention, which has been ratified by the majority of countries in the world, defines "genocide" as "any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such:

(a) Killing members of the group;
(b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
(c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part ..."

What else has apartheid been all about?

The object of the system was to assert white control over the black population, whatever the cost in terms of death, suffering and destruction. The "resettling" of millions of "superfluous Bantu" and "surplus appendages" was not only calculated to bring about the physical destruction of part of the population. It did. It destroyed not only their homes, their community, their livelihood, but also themselves.

I saw some of them dying and counted the graves of others. The young died of gastroenteritis and typhoid because of the lack of proper water and sewerage; the old sometimes died simply of a broken heart. But the deaths were the direct result of a deliberate policy which affected only a racially defined part of the population. That is genocide.

It might be described as "only" on a small scale. But it was total for the victims and their families. And nobody knows how many there were. Their numbers are doubtless still increasing as a result of the persistence of the conditions into which they were forcibly removed. It is also not known how many more there might have been. At Limehill, for example, my own research showed that 10 years after the removal the rate of population growth has halved - a fact no doubt welcomed by those who fear being overwhelmed by the sheer weight of black numbers.

Many years ago, I submitted evidence on the effects of forced removals to the UN Commission on Human Rights. The chairman's reaction was that this constituted a "prima facie" case of genocide. He seemed more concerned, however, about being able neatly to classify the victims rather than with the fact that people were dying.

It is hardly necessary, and there certainly is no space, to catalogue all the "bodily or mental harm" done to the black population under apartheid: the retarding of physical and intellectual growth through malnourishment; the under-development caused by an inferior and perverted education system; the breaking up of families by the migratory labour system; the lives ruined by harassment, imprisonment and torture.

The overall effects of these and numerous other apartheid practices also constitute genocide. It could be argued that virtually the whole black population has suffered some bodily or mental harm; many are still enduring it.

Finally, killing. The convention makes no mention of numbers, nor of the intention to eliminate the greater part of the group. Killing any members of an "ethnical or racial" group simply because they are members of that group is genocide.

Not only the government but "public officials and private individuals" can be guilty of the crime. There can be no doubt about the guilt of the latter two. But has the government itself directly killed people because they were black?

It has certainly done so indirectly. That is itself sufficient to convict it.

But I believe that the charge of genocide can also be substantiated in cases, like Sharpeville and Soweto, where black people have been killed as a direct consequence of laws which only black people, and all black people, were subject to. We can claim that they were shot because they were a threat to "law and order".

But they were only a threat because they were subject to those laws and they were only subject to those laws because they were black.

The current violence does not appear on the surface, to be genocidal since members of the same "ethnical" or "racial" group seem to be killing each other. Killing political opponents may be equally reprehensible but is not "genocide". Nevertheless, as the present violence has its origin in the "total strategy", as much of it undoubtedly does, the killings are genocidal.

The purpose of the "total strategy" was to subdue the black population by any means necessary, including killing. Some white activists also "needed to be eliminated", but that does not change the essential nature of the strategy.

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Distrust of police ‘obstacle to peace’

A lack of trust in the security forces was a major obstacle in the way of achieving peace in South Africa, the National Peace Committee said on Wednesday.

"The containment of violence through the normal process of co-operation between the police and community is being denied in the violence-torn areas by the breakdown in normal community structures and the lack of trust in the security forces," the NPC said after a meeting.

At the meeting, the NPC agreed that regional and local dispute resolution committees be encouraged to form monitoring task groups to monitor police activities and police/community relations and report back through the secretariat to the National Peace Committee.

The NPC agreed that police and community orientation grassroots seminars be held by political parties in conjunction with the police.

In addition, members of political parties and the NPC should attend police training courses to understand their nature.

The recently formed Police Board, which meets on June 2, should be informed of the intended action and should give a formal report of the activities at the next meeting of the NPC.

The meeting noted that the effectiveness of the LDRCs and the RDRCs were being hampered because members were not always available for reasons of full-time employment or overcommitment in other activities.

Intimidation was also a factor in Natal, where two committee members had been killed.

"To try to solve this problem, the NPC agreed committee members should be available at all times. They also looked at the possibility of creating a national fund to support full-time officials.

"Ultimately, community stability would require multi-party involvement in the establishment of democratic structures - as envisaged by Codesa - to manage community affairs," the statement said.

The NPC also decided that a meeting of all signatories to the National Peace Accord be called as soon as possible.

"The date of the meeting would be announced only after details were agreed to by all the signatories."

Sapa.
Secure all hostels advises Goldstone

THE Goldstone Commission has recommended - among other things - that all single men’s hostels be fortified and that security checks be done at all entrances to the hostels.

The commission’s second interim report, handed to State President FW de Klerk on Wednesday, blamed the ANC, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the security forces for the continued violence in the country.

He pointed out, however, that the conflict on the ground was primarily because of the “political battle between supporters of the ANC and of the IFP”.

“Both sides resort to violence and intimidation in their attempts to gain control over geographic areas,” he said.

The IFP on Wednesday gave a guarded response to the finding.

Inkatha central committee member Mr John Bhengu said: “I will say ‘yes’ in the sense that it is the two parties who are embroiled in violence against each other.”

He claimed it was the ANC - through the now-defunct UDF - which had started the fighting in Natal in 1985.

But the ANC president, Mr Nelson Mandela, yesterday dismissed these allegations by Mr Justice Goldstone as superficial and as missing the point.

“Firstly, to attribute the violence to political rivalry between the ANC and IFP is to ignore that the rivalry has been fostered and manipulated by the South African Government and its security forces...”

“Secondly, with regard to who holds the key responsibility for bringing the violence to an end - to place this responsibility on the ANC and the IFP is to ignore the reality that it is the National Party regime who wields State power,” Mandela told delegates at the opening of the movement’s policy conference at Nasrec.

The Goldstone report said allegations of police, and by implication the Government complicity in the violence and overt support for the IFP in the conflict, were being investigated.

The commission also recommended that the Government place a blanket ban on the carrying in public of all dangerous weapons.

“Even if the allegations against members of the security forces prove to be justified, such misconduct would not have been possible but for the ongoing battle between the ANC and the IFP,” Goldstone said.

He also pointed out that “a matter of great concern” was the widely held view that the KwaZulu police were a private army of the IFP, and similarly disturbing were “recent activities” of members of the ANC’s military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe.

“Organisations whose members are responsible for violence have a heavy...
State, ANC and IFP blamed for violence

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"The commission would like to stress that no one other than the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC have the power effectively to curb the violence and intimidation being perpetrated by their respective supporters.

"They should resolve to do so and to that end harness fully and effectively the structures of the National Peace Accord," Goldstone says.

Both the ANC and Inkatha had been "over-hasty" in blaming each other for the violence, and "hasty", especially at the top leadership level, in taking steps to stop the violence by imposing discipline and accountability among members.

He also explains that even if allegations against members of the security forces proved to be justified, "such misconduct would not have been possible but for the ongoing battle between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party".

There was thus a phalanx of factors which proved fertile for the unbridled spread of violence and chaos across the country, such as: "A police force and army which, for many decades, have been the instruments of oppression by successive white governments in maintaining a society predicated upon racial discrimination."

"This involves a police force and an army that for the majority of South Africans, the police and the army are not perceived as fair, objective or friendly institutions."

He believes that the reason for Government being blamed for the violence lies in the reality of the State's many years of "complicity in undercover activities, which in-"

This and what he calls "well documented" criminal conduct of individual members of the South African and KwaZulu Police "extenuate the perception of so many people that the Government or its agencies are active parties responsible for the violence."

"As with the political parties referred to above, our recent history has been one in which the Government has failed to take sufficient steps to prevent criminal conduct by members of the security forces and the police and to ensure that the guilty are promptly and adequately punished."

"It is a little wonder, therefore, that the situation of political violence and intimidation in South Africa is so widespread and its causes so many and so complex," he says.

"This, almost holistic, conclusion does not, however, detract from some of the more specific of the root causes of the violence, such as the single sex hostels and the carrying of so-called traditional weapons, Goldstone says.

"The commission is convinced that the carrying of any dangerous weapons in public should be outlawed - whether in respect of political meetings or at any other place."

"In Natal it is predominantly members of the IFP who insist on this unacceptable practice. Other Zulu men do not find it necessary.

"The commission finds it quite unacceptable that even the limited ban on the carrying of weapons to political meetings has been ignored by the IFP on at least one occasion..."

"This public flaunting of the law in the presence of a large SAP presence is absolutely unacceptable and should not be allowed to occur again in the future."

"Steps should be taken urgently to prohibit the carrying in public of any dangerous weapons at any time at all."

"This constitutes provocative and unacceptable behaviour in any decent society. It is calculated, furthermore, to create a climate of violence," Justice Goldstone says.
Fifty people were killed and 32 injured in the week from May 20 to 26. This compared with the previous week's total of 61 deaths and 59 people injured, according to the latest repression report compiled by the Human Rights Commission.

It said, in the report released in Johannesburg on Wednesday, that vigilante actions in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area and Natal accounted for 42 deaths and 24 injured.

Although the PWV death toll of 38 remained constant (39 died the previous week) the Vaal region - and Sebokeng in particular - continued to be a flashpoint. Ratanda on the East Rand did not have a high number of casualties but had become volatile and tense.

The HRC said the tensions started on May 19 when Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade members disrupted a Congress of South African Students' march.

Five train attacks on the East Rand and Johannesburg areas accounted for five deaths and five injured.

In Natal, the deaths dropped from the seven recorded last week to four this week. Four people were injured.

According to the report, action by Security Forces accounted for five injured and 414 arrests in the PWV, Eastern Cape and Ciskei.

During a demonstration at the Department of Education and Training offices in Springs on the East Rand, 372 SA Democratic Teachers' Union members were arrested.

The HRC said the SA Defence Force's 21 Battalion had yet again been involved in raids on East Rand townships, which had resulted in injuries to residents in squatter camps at Phola Park and Tamboville, and in Ratanda.
Frustrated youths fight a faceless foe

By PHILIPPA GARSON

SPORTING feather pants, slick pointed shoes and caps on his fingers, Abraham Sibetso is a cool dude — but he has a lot to expect from his community. The townships are being torched near the Katla Estate.

Sibetso's emotion is a lot more urgent than window-shopping. Immersing himself in "life and death" battles in his home town of Sebokeng, a full-time job. Eventing barricades, organizing street committees, keeping watch after dark and forcing the children off the streets are his immediate tasks.

In between, he dreams of going to India for "military training and education". After failing his matric some years ago, he's been unemployed, but he says he can be a lawyer. Unlike most youths, Sibetso dreads the weekends — it's then that the fighting really starts.

Every stone thrown in a car-speed fire on his friends playing soccer a fortnight ago, killing three and injuring six others. Youngsters have chased down on the streets, setting up barricades at every turn.

Sporadic bullets between Inkatha supporters in the KwaMashu hostel on the outskirts of Vanderbijlpark and African National Congress supporters continue. Young criminals from Sebokeng are being recruited by Inkatha and are also held up in the compound, claims Sibetso. Schooling has been interrupted, particularly in Zone 7, the scene of most of the fighting.

When night falls, the youths stand on street corners tapping their watches. "Time up, time up," they yell.

Time for taxi drivers to stop their rounds. Time for all cars to leave the streets. And time for the mysterious Nkosazana to cruise the township, firing at random targets.

It's dark and the youths crowd around on the corners, come with guns, stop every car. Those that don't stop are stoned or set alight. How they choose their targets.

"We know their number plates," says Sibetso, admitting that sometimes the wrong people are the victims.

According to Peter "Gift" Morrema, of the Yani Community, "The youths are as volatile as they were in the mid and late 1980s. They've taken the law into their own hands." They spend their days patrolling the streets, defending the community. But they don't know what they're imaging. "It's anger that brings us on to the streets," says Sibetso. "The young ones are angry too. They feel unsafe — at home, on the playing fields, attack can occur. They only feel safe in a mob. The youths believe in mobs. Being in a mob is ok with them."

"The youngest (involved in the fighting) are about nine years. We tell them to go home but when the violence happens we'll find them around us again.

The little ones have no fear, he says. "Sometimes you'll see a seven-year-old looking at a corpse and fear becomes dead to him. We don't fear death because death faces no one."

Before dark, a group of teenagers playing dice set to talk after some persuasion by Sibetso. Others reluctantly refuse, saying they're busy.

"My life is worse than before because this situation is not normal. It makes me do terrible things," says 18-year-old Jobandl Khamuka. "Our schools are overcrowded, there are no jobs. Even at school we are afraid. This thing will destroy the future of many young people because they aren't going to school."

Khamuka's condition? "I wish I could go to Landau for training so I can protect my family."

"We are not like ordinary young people because we have no happiness," says Raymond Vila Nhi, "We can't even entertain ourselves. We have to have parties in the day because after six they come to shoot."

They fire shots briefly when the Knie Centre in town is mentioned. "Yes, we do there. We fully enjoy it. We feel a little safe there."

PHOTO KEVIN CARLTON

Youths vent their anger but it is a deadly end in the township. The police have to be there. They can't do it without violence. PHOTOS KEVIN CARLTON

Now, when the mob is large, a faceless man lurking in a car with no number plates, when no warning is given, do something about our problems — because the consequences, they seem to be saying.

While an upsurge like that of 1976 occurs, unlikely, simmering revolts by gun-toting 1990s youths, unemployed and hardened by the faceto-face violence of the past two years, may be a lot worse. Already unstable, misplaced violence is part of township life.

Behind the rage, a cry for help

By PHILIPPA GARSON

"Where there's so much violence they organise themselves and the one who's here and able to lead them in battle. We don't have the same political leadership as before," says Molokane in the current climate everyone says for a gun — for self-defence or crime.

"In the 1980s if you had a gun, you didn't tell anyone. Now it's the fathers," says Molokiane. Whereas the "thugs" of the past would be dismissed by organisations, those of today are armed, dangerous and hard-driving.

Molokiane believes it's too late to change the anger and energy of the youth into organised forms of action like consumer boycotts and general strikes. If not, "we could have an outbreak. It's something we really don't want to see."

Some are concerned, and consequences, of mobilising today's youths.

With the unbanning of organisations in February 1990, a new space opened up for people to hurl themselves into formerly forbidden politics, says Monique Marks, of Wits University's sociology department, researching the youth and political violence in Delft.

Now the form of political organisation is different. In the 1980s these involved committed activists, willing to risk detention and repression. In the 1990s involvement has become popular, with seemingly no risks, and "political sens" less of a requirement, says Marks.

Youths with little or no political understanding because car-carrying members of political groups. "Now the youth leadership, often dissatisfied or in unions or new political parties, have left. A huge gap has been created and now it has opened," she says.

Opening the space for small crime groups to tag along. In Marks' opinion, the activities of the youths "seem to have gone way off."

Lurking perhaps, harboring growing frustrations and the responsible for defending their families against violence, they are using the same "ungovernmental" tactics of before. "Now their strategies are different but their tactics are the same."

In fact, they seem to have no strategy at all and "their targets are completely random."

Unlike the late 1980s, when the youths acted as a temporary union and other groups, they now act on their own.

In Marks' view, most youths want the obvious peace, school and jobs. Gone are the revolutionary ideals of communist liberation. But with the current violence raging and guns and deadly傳播 networks they are themselves the frontiers of the violence today and they are then. But they aren't recognised for it.

Marks recalls the bitter comment of one youth: "When Mandela came out of prison he didn't even thank us."
Shootings claim four more lives

PRETORIA. — Four people were killed and two others wounded in separate shooting incidents in Natal and the Transvaal, the latest police unrest report said.

A white man was shot dead by three black gunmen in Imbali township near Maritzburg. No further details were given.

A man was shot dead and another seriously wounded when gunmen fired at them in Dobsonville, Soweto, and in another incident a man was wounded when armed men attacked him at the Meadowlands hostel, also in Soweto.

A man was killed and his wife seriously injured when his house was attacked by gunmen at Umbumbulu, near Amatshini, on Thursday night.

In KwaMashu, members of the SAP and KwaZulu Police opened fire on a suspected stolen car which sped away when signalled to stop.

The driver lost control and hit a road embankment. One passenger was found to have been shot dead.

• A crime sweep in Phola Park squatter camp on the East Rand was proceeding "quietly" last night, police liaison officer Major Ray Harrald said.

Allegations that residents had been refused permission to leave the squatter camp were "utter nonsense", he said. — Sapa
campaign planned
huge mass action
visible actions
wanted to adopt
triple alliance
look with the government after code
look and strike to break the dead
"i can start a factory for the community"
"the community must be well prepared to be in afrika"
Mandela softens on Goldstone

ESTHER WAUGH and SHAUN JOHNSON

THE see-saw saga of the Goldstone report on violence took another dramatic turn yesterday when African National Congress president Nelson Mandela said he now regarded the report as "fair" - but lambasted the Government for "scandalously" manipulating its contents.

At a press briefing during the crucial ANC policy conference at Nasrec, Mandela revealed that he had been given a copy of the full report only yesterday afternoon - two days after it was tabled in Parliament.

His earlier reaction had been in response to a short press release which was issued on Wednesday and which dealt with certain specific issues. After having had the opportunity to read the interim report, however, he said he now thought it was "fair".

See reports on Page 2 and "Undercurrent Affairs and Editorial" on Page 10.

The commission has gone into the question of the causes of the violence in an objective manner. We would have preferred it if the commission had gone further into the causes, (but) the commission did not want to be objective."

On Thursday, following media reports alleging that the commission had laid full blame for the violence at the door of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mandela firmly rejected these conclusions.

"Since then, however, I have had the opportunity to look at the report and I think that the commission did try to be objective."

Yesterday, Mandela said he was "greatly disturbed by the gross discrepancies between the report and (the) speech statement, as well as the role of the South African Government in propagating a report on the ANC, which we knew was false."

"Mandela said the report had been in the hands of the Government for four weeks, and it chose to concentrate on the political release as an attempt to divert attention from the report. We are deeply disturbed at the manner in which the Government has manipulated the report's release. We consider these actions by the Government to be scandalous and reprehensible in the extreme."""
Goldstone row one big mix-up
by another milestone

Preventing Goldstone from becoming another millstone

The focus of the Commission is on preventing Goldstone from becoming another milestone. This is a clear and consistent message from the Commission.

The Commission's focus is on preventing Goldstone from becoming another milestone. This is a clear and consistent message from the Commission.
GOV'T HELD BACK REPORT

PACK LEAD

In the preparation of the Board of Trade's report on the coal industry, the government has been advised that the coal industry is facing a serious situation due to the decrease in demand. The report states that the government should take immediate action to stabilize the coal industry and prevent further decline.

PICKS PEA ON CODESA

A new project is proposed to develop a new coal mine in CODESA. The project is expected to provide employment for thousands of people and increase the country's coal production. The government is expected to provide financial support to the project.

SA ECONOMY

The current economic situation in SA is: (details not visible).

HOPE FOR MEANINGFUL \n
The price of meat and potatoes have increased, but the government has promised to take action to stabilize the prices. (details not visible).

References:

- The Board of Trade Report on the Coal Industry
- Government's Economic Statement
- Project Proposal for CODESA

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON

The government's decision to hold back the report on the coal industry has caused concern among coal miners and industry leaders. The government's reluctance to address the crisis is seen as a failure to take responsibility.

The coal industry is essential for the country's economy and the government's inaction is likely to have serious consequences. The government must take urgent action to stabilize the industry and prevent further decline.
Judge: How to end violence

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Goldstone Commission of Inquiry into public violence and intimidation has found that no good purpose would be served by merely conducting further inquiries to apportion blame.

In his report tabled in Parliament this week, Mr Justice Richard Goldstone states: “It must be accepted that individual policemen, ANC supporters and Inkatha Freedom Party supporters have been guilty of serious criminal conduct in this regard.

“If we are to curb this violence then all our efforts must be harnessed in creating the means of doing so.”

The commission recommended that a number of steps could and should be taken immediately. These included:

- The deployment of an effective police presence in communities to work in close co-operation with local dispute resolution committees established in terms of the Peace Accord.
- “If they are perceived by the local communities as working with their own representatives there is some prospect that they will be perceived as a friendly force and will begin to gain communal confidence and support.”
- The new Division of Internal Stability “would appear to be” the only suitable branch of the SAP for such work. This branch should also work in co-operation with the justices of the peace as soon as that office has been created in terms of the Peace Accord.
- The Goldstone Commission should be granted adequate means to offer protection to witnesses who testify before it.
- Organisations whose members are responsible for violence have a heavy responsibility to impose discipline upon their members. “This applies no less to the defence force and police than to the ANC and Inkatha.”
- Hostels, which are common to most of the worst areas of violence, should all be securely fenced. A strong and efficient police presence should ensure that no arms are taken in or out of hostels. Police should also be in a position to protect all hostel dwellers from external attack.
- The commission is convinced that the carrying of any dangerous weapons in public should be outlawed — whether in respect of political meetings or any other place.

The commission noted that it was predominantly members of Inkatha in Natal who “insist on this unacceptable practice”, but added that police had not reacted on occasion when weapons were publicly flaunted.

The commission noted that it had not received any evidence that could enable it to make any findings relating to a systematic or nationally organised campaign of violence.
ANC Slams Govt for Manipulating Goldstone Findings
Angry ANC ‘doth protest too much’

JOHANNESBURG — “Methinks the ANC doth protest too much,” said deputy Justice Minister Mr Danie Schutte in reaction to the organisation’s claim that the government manipulated the findings of the Goldstone Commission.

Mr Schütte yesterday claimed the ANC’s allegations of manipulation were unfounded.

He said the press statement on the Goldstone report was unambiguous in that it stated that the commission “has no doubt that the primary cause of the violence in all these areas is the political battle between supporters of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party”.

Mr Schutte said that according to the Goldstone report, no evidence had been received to suggest there was a so-called “Third Force”.

The deputy minister said the government had already indicated that it had taken note of criticisms of government agencies.

“Immediate steps are being taken to remedy the situation,” he said. “It is therefore worrying that the ANC still refuses to re-commit itself and its members to the letter and spirit of the National Peace Accord.” — Sapa.
JOHANNESBURG.—The see-saw saga of the Goldstone report on violence took another dramatic swing yesterday as ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela said he now regarded it as “fair” — but lambasted the government for “scandalously” manipulating its contents.

At a Press briefing during the crucial ANC policy conference at Nasrec, Mr Mandela said he was given a copy of the full report only yesterday afternoon — two days after it was tabled in parliament.

He said that having had the opportunity to read it, rather than the short Press release issued on Wednesday, he now thought it was “fair”.

“The commission has gone into the question of the causes of the violence in an objective manner. We would have preferred it to have gone further into the causes, but it tried to be objective.”

On Thursday, after media reports alleging that the commission had laid full blame for the violence at the doors of the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP), Mr Mandela firmly rejected these conclusions.

But since then he has contacted the judge to explain the context in which he made his remarks — a context ANC leaders describe as “near-hysteria” over the judge’s apparent blaming of the ANC and IFP, and seeming exoneration of the role of the security forces.

“We got the distinct impression that the judge fully understood our position,” Mr Mandela said after his discussion with Mr Justice Goldstone.

It now emerges that there was a great deal of difference between the Press release issued by the Ministry of Justice on behalf of Mr Justice Goldstone on Wednesday, and the contents of the 10-page commission report.

While the Press release holds the ANC and IFP primarily responsible for causing the violence, the report offers a more complex explanation — and says specifically that the responsibility to “control and impose discipline applies to the SADF and the police, so less than to the ANC and the IFP”.

Speaking to Weekend Argus at Nasrec yesterday, Mr Mandela said he now believed the report “would strengthen the ANC’s hand in negotiations”.

He said the report had clarified many issues and had often taken the same position as the ANC.

He added that it would now be difficult for the government to refute charges made against the security forces.

The ANC was “greatly disturbed by the gross discrepancies between the report and the Press statement, as well as the role of the government in propagating a view of the report which they knew was false”.

The report had been in the hands of the government for four weeks, Mr Mandela said, “and it chose to concentrate attention on the Press release so as to divert attention from the report”.

“We are deeply disturbed at the manner in which the government manipulated the Press release. We consider these actions to be scandalous and reprehensible in the extreme.”

The ANC leader said government ministers had immediately seized on the Press release in order to claim that the commission had exonerated the security forces and the state from involvement in the ongoing violence.

Weekend Argus understands that the original intention of the commission was that the full report would be tabled and fully discussed in parliament, rather than an abridged statement released to the public first.

A senior source in the tripartite alliance said ANC leaders were “frankly baffled” by the fact that the full report and the statement were written by the same man — Mr Justice Goldstone.

“They are irreconcilable. The findings of the commission report are completely at variance with the conclusions made in the press release.”

But the ANC has clearly decided to focus on the role of the state, not the judge, in the affair.
GOLDSTONE SPELLS IT OUT: THERE ARE NO ‘GOOD GUYS’

BY CHARLENE SMITH

The government and the ANC both tried this week to seek political advantage from two Goldstone commission reports. Ironically, the reports indicate both for fomenting violence.

The row involving ANC leader Nelson Mandela and Minister of Law and Order Hermann Kriel obscured the fact that the commission in its first and overall report says: "Individual policemen, ANC supporters and IFP supporters have been guilty of serious criminal conduct."

It did not, as Mr Kriel claimed this week, exonerate the government and the police.

ANC president Nelson Mandela first condemned the interim report as "superficial", and then retracted the statement, admitting that there had been confusion between the two reports.

He said that "ANC/IFP rivalry has been fostered and manipulated by the government, and its security forces" — a statement that was essentially supported by the commission’s second report, which focused on violence in three areas of Natal and three areas of the Roef.

The commission, in its press release on violence in the six specific areas, emphasised that "no one other than the IFP and the ANC has the power to curb the violence and intimidation being perpetrated by their respective supporters."

"Even if allegations against members of the security forces prove to be justified, that misconduct would not have been possible but for the ongoing battle between the ANC and the IFP."

In its overview, completed on April 29 and then submitted to the State President — but only released this week — the commission also accused the ANC and Inkatha leadership of being "luky in taking effective steps to "stop the violence by imposing discipline and accountability among its membership."

The commission, while placing apartheid at the top of the list of five primary causes of violence, also lambasted the state for "complicity in undercover activities, which include criminal conduct", along with government failure "to take sufficiently firm steps to stop such conduct and punish the guilty."

The commission has become the good guy/guy scorecard despite convincingly illustrating that there are no good guys.

The furor that erupted this week over the second interim report, and a four-page press release issued this week focusing on six trouble spots, raised government-ANC tensions.

Mr Werner Krull, press secretary to the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, denied that they had done more than act as a conduit for a press release this week from Mr Justice Goldstone — a fact confirmed by the judge himself.

Mr Krull said the April interim report had been issued three weeks after receipt by the State President because it first had to be translated.

"If we had released it earlier it would have come out before Codesa 2, which could have caused other problems.""It suggests that causes of violence are "many and complicated and include the economic, social and political imbalances among the people of South Africa". These are

- The economic, social and political imbalances among the people of South Africa.
- The consequences of three centuries of racial discrimination and more than 40 years of apartheid.
- The economic, social and political imbalances among the people of South Africa.
- The economic, social and political imbalances among the people of South Africa.
Goldstone showdown

By DESMOND BLOW

The ANC, which had earlier attacked the Goldstone Commission's second interim report into the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation, has suddenly switched horses and accused the government of manipulating the report.

ANC president Nelson Mandela said that the ANC had now fully studied the Goldstone report and believed it to be fair and objective.

In a statement at the weekend, the ANC said there was a "gross discrepancy" between the statement issued and the actual report of the commission of inquiry.

10 causes

The ANC claimed the government had propagated the view that the commission had found that the primary blame for the mushrooming of violence was the ongoing battle between the ANC and the IFP.

"While government ministers had stressed the commission's findings that the primary cause of the violence was the rivalry between ANC and IFP, in reality the report identifies more than 10 causes of the violence and at no stage suggests a so-called primary cause. In fact the first historical cause of the violence in the report is the apartheid system itself," said the ANC.

Govt did a dirty on report, says ANC

The ANC claimed among the other causes given in the report was that the police force and the army have for many decades been the instruments of oppression by successive white governments.

The ANC claimed further that "the reality is that the commission states part of the violence is attributable to State complicity in undercover activities, including criminal conduct on the part of the security forces".

The ANC also stated that the report called for the SADF and SAP, like the ANC and the IFP, to take "measures to control and discipline their members".

All three principal players - the government, the ANC and the IFP - have tried to use the report to their advantage in the play for power.

The highly respected judge found that individuals in the ANC, the IFP and the security forces were all responsible for the mushrooming "serious criminal conduct".

He also said that no evidence had been placed before him to suggest there was a "third force" involved in the acts of violence.

The judge did not find that no third force existed, but that the commission had received no evidence to suggest there was a sinister and secret organisation or group committing acts of violence in furtherance of "some nefarious political aim".

Although the report was signed by Judge Goldstone on April 29 it was only released by President FW de Klerk on May 27, a month later.

Right time

It is believed the government waited for an opportune time to release the report and put the blame firmly on Inkatha and the ANC, and decided to release the report after Nelson Mandela accused De Klerk of allowing the murder of people simply because they were black.

The IFP appeared to welcome the findings of the Goldstone Commission but also used the release of the commission findings to attack both the ANC and the security forces with "evidence" which had apparently been in their possession for several weeks.

The Inkatha Institute claimed it had a list "provided by a highly placed informant within the ANC" of more than 50 SAP members countrywide who had been recruited by the ANC.
IFP accepts finding

INKATHA president Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that he was prepared to accept the finding of the Goldstone Commission of Inquiry that Inkatha had played a role in the violence.

Buthelezi said he accepted that without the political will of the IFP and the ANC there would not be peace in SA.

The IFP would therefore continue to participate in local and regional dispute committees, he said, and remained committed to the National Peace Accord.

Buthelezi called on ANC president Nelson Mandela to join him in holding peace rallies in SA. Both leaders should show they were serious about bringing an end to the violence, he said. — Sapa
By FRED KHUMALO

THE gunning down of Bongani Ntshangase last week was the work of an ANC hit squad, former detainees say.

So claim former ANC detainees who say the squad is out to eliminate people who were detained in ANC “torture camps” while the organisation was still banned.

The ANC denied the allegation saying the men were “acting in league with the government”.

The former detainees, now working under the banner of the Returned Exiles Committee, this week threatened to “fight back” if another of their members is killed.

“What should be clear, though, is that we are not threatening to shoot ANC members at random. We know our targets within the ANC,” said Derrick Headbush, who claims he was detained in ANC camps in Angola and Uganda between 1987 and 1990.

Five members of the committee who spoke to City Press told how they had been living in fear following anonymous telephone threats.

The members are Pat Hlongwane, Derrick Headbush, Sipho Laliso, Gege Kheswa and Sipho Ngeka.

They live in Lindelani, thanks to the “sympathy and humanitarian spirit” of controversial IFP leader Thomas Shabalala who is treating us like sons.

The fact that they are staying at the mercy of an IFP leader should not be misconstrued as a reflection on their political leanings, they say.

“We are neutral politically. It’s just that Shabalala is sympathetic to our cause,” said Kheswa.

Hlongwane said: “We know that we are being followed by the ANC. And it is they who killed Ntshangase. We are not going to rest until he is revenged. Shabalala has offered asylum.”

Like Headbush, Hlongwane says he is originally from KwaZakhele township in Port Elizabeth. However, he is now based in Durban because “I had nothing to go back to in Port Elizabeth”.

Families killed

Both men allege that while they languished in ANC camps, their families were killed in accordance with orders issued by the ANC’s security officers.

Members of the committee said an ANC hit squad from Transkei has been instructed to eliminate committee members who have been campaigning for an inquiry into conditions at ANC camps.

He said an inquiry into the conditions that prevailed (or still prevail) in ANC camps would dent the organisation’s image and erode whatever support it has, thereby limiting its chances in future elections in an apartheid-free SA.

The members say they have enlisted the help of different international human rights organisations — including Amnesty International and the ultra-conservative American-based International Freedom Foundation — in trying to bring about an inquiry into conditions in ANC camps.

Members of the committee allege the ANC hit squad was also responsible for the death early this year of Tsititsi Leballo, who was Winnie Mandela’s chauffeur.

They were accused of being SA government agents and were wrongly arrested and kept in ANC camps, they claim. They say they were not given fair trials.

Hlongwane said he was sentenced to 15 years in an ANC jail for allegedly being an SA government informer.

Headbush, who says his ANC codename was “Bacon”, said he first left the country for military training in Botswana in 1985, coming back soon thereafter to carry out “missions”.

But while he was undergoing military training in Angola, he was suspected of being an NIS agent. He was arrested in Nova Stalassao, a prison in Angola.

ANC spokesman Joel Netshitenzhi confirmed that Laliso, Ngeka, Hlongwane and Kheswa had at some stage been detained by the ANC but said he had no information on Headbush.

He confirmed that Laliso had taken part in the famous 1984 mutiny by ANC fighters based in Angola.

He, however, further confirmed that Hlongwane was indeed found guilty by a tribunal of trying to infiltrate the ANC and sentenced to 15 years inside an ANC prison.

To other allegations, Netshitenzhi reacted angrily, saying the ANC detractors were talking “nonsense.”
DJ threatened to kill us, claim strike three

By FRED KHUMALO

THE two-week-old strike by SABC employees has taken a new, potentially explosive turn with one of the non-strikers allegedly threatening to have three strike leaders “mown down”.

Allegedly marked for assassination are Radio Zulu journalist Mtholephi Mthimkhulu, and CCV-TV cameramen Mandla Ndlovu and Zakhele Nene.

According to a Mwasa spokesman, the threat came from popular Radio Zulu DJ Victor Velaphi Mkhize who has resigned from the union and is back at work.

Mwasa sources said the DJ went to Ndlovu’s house and threatened to hire assassins to “mow down” the cameraman.

He allegedly repeated the threats to Nene and Mthimkhulu whom he phoned on separate occasions at their homes.

The three have reported the threats to police.

SAP spokesman Capt Hamilton Ngidi confirmed that Mthimkhulu had made a report to the Inanda SAP police station.

The office of KwaZulu Police spokesman Col Moses Khanyile confirmed that Nene had made a report at Umlazi police station, but the office bears no knowledge of Ndlovu’s report.

According to sources within Mwasa, the DJ fell out with the other strikers when he suggested that the union should settle for the offer made by the SABC management – an 11 percent across-the-board increase and a minimum salary of R1 300.

Victor Mkhize denied that he had threatened Ndlovu, Mthimkhulu and Nene.

He, however, confirmed that he had visited Ndlovu’s home where he spoke to his wife, telling her that he (Mkhize) had received some threats from people who were not happy with his work.

“I left a message with her saying that should anything happen to those of us who are not on strike, Mtholephi (Mthimkhulu) and the other strike leaders (including Ndlovu) would have to be investigated,” Mkhize said.

He said jealous people were now taking advantage of the fact that he had not joined the strike and were trying to launch a smear campaign against him.

“I have nothing against Ndlovu. In fact I know nothing of the alleged threats,” said Mkhize.

Workers at CCV and all SABC radio stations broadcasting in vernacular languages are standing firm on their demand of a 20 percent across-the-board increase and a R1 500 minimum salary.

The SABC – which made a total profit of R77.8-million in the last financial year – recently met five members from the KwaZulu legislative assembly in an attempt to resolve the crisis which has reduced Radio Zulu into a jukebox.

Nothing was, however, resolved.

An offer by the Inyanda Chamber of Commerce, Black Management Forum, Izimboni Chamber of Industries and the Ukhamba Liquor Association to act as mediators was this week turned down by SABC human resources manager Kobie Kotze.

Organisations across the political spectrum have come out strongly against the SABC for refusing to lend a sympathetic ear to the striking workers.

The Natal Midlands ANC said in a statement that viewers and listeners were not getting what they were paying for, and called on the SABC “to pay their workers a living wage”.

Broadcast blues...