PUBLIC SECTOR - LOCAL AUTH. KWAZULU/NATAL

1996

JANUARY — JULY
Durban – Just more than 73% of KwaZulu Natal’s eligible voters have registered for this year’s local government elections, a spokesman for the department of local government and housing said yesterday.

With the countdown on for the May 29 elections, postponed from last year here and in the Western Cape, the final registration figures show that the rural areas of the province still lag almost 20% behind the Durban metropolitan and transitional local authorities.

The final registration figures are Durban metropolitan area 86.14%, transitional local authorities 80.39% and rural areas 64.05%. The figures show that more than 3.4 million of the province’s voters have registered.
Constitutional talks reach an impasse

Farouk Chothia (264)

DURBAN — Constitutional talks in KwaZulu-Natal have reached crunch point with the four minority parties holding out for further concessions from the IFP and NP before giving their support for a constitution to be passed with a two-thirds majority in the provincial legislature.

The DP, PAC, Minority Front and African Christian Democratic Party informed the IFP and NP in behind-the-scenes talks earlier this week that their proposals for the creation of a council of state and a provincial constitutional court stood in the way of a constitution emerging.

The four parties identified seven other stumbling blocks, including proposals for a detailed Bill of Rights. The parties wanted an enabling clause that would be fleshed out once the national Bill was finalised.

On local government, the parties felt that legislative proposals were being included in the constitution. They wanted the constitution to have a set of principles that would govern legislation on local government.

Sources said IFP national council member Walter Felgate accused the parties of "political blackmail" and brought negotiations to an end.

According to the sources Felgate said he had no mandate to make the concessions. He would first have to report back to the IFP national council at its meeting next weekend.

The impasse is also expected to be discussed at a three-day legislature session starting today.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal chairman Jacob Zuma said the ANC supported the minority parties. If the IFP made the concessions, a draft constitution would be ready "within weeks."

ANC negotiator John Jeffery said the ANC had other concerns with IFP-NP proposals. These included moves to have traditional affairs, policing and local government as exclusive provincial powers with immediate effect. The ANC believed the province was not entitled to such powers in terms of the interim constitution.

Zuma said such clauses should be referred to the Constitutional Court for a declaratory ruling. There was no use including them in the constitution when the court could reject them at a later stage.

Zuma said issues related to provincial powers could "ultimately only be addressed" by the Constitutional Assembly. The IFP and other parties could pass a resolution in the legislature, identifying the powers they wanted for KwaZulu-Natal. Such a resolution could "create conditions" for the IFP to return to the assembly, and negotiations could take place there.
KwaZulu draft constitution on way

BY MOKOHI WIJABAYA
Political Reporter

KwaZulu Natal may have a draft constitution by the end of this week following the tabling today of a constitutional document before the provincial legislature.

The Star understands that the majority Inkatha Freedom Party will push for a vote to be taken on the various options contained in the "base document" by Friday. The IFP will have the support of the National Party and the four minority parties on some of the points it will seek to have passed, but it will clash head-on with the ANC, which is the second biggest party in the legislature.

The IFP, which has a 50.3% majority, is expected to push its proposals to become the core of the constitution.

The "base document" has been the subject of an intense debate in the province's Constitutional Committee over the past three months.

It was drawn up by a committee of party negotiators and technical experts and includes various options and views put forward by the IFP to push for voting by Friday.

While the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress will definitely oppose the federalist provisions in the document, the Democratic Party, the Minority Front and the African Christian Democratic Party will oppose many provisions they see as anti-democratic and racially exclusive.

Among the most contentious issues are the provision for an elected council of state (a super cabinet), a constitutional monarch, the powers accorded traditional leaders, the setting up of a provincial constitutional court and a provincial bill of rights.

"The IFP can do all they like to try and push their version of the constitution through, but at the end of the day they will need 66% to pass it," said DP provincial leader Roger Burrows.

The ANC yesterday proposed that contentious points be left out of the base document and not be voted upon. These should be left to the negotiating committees and the Constitutional Court, the ANC said.
ANC has ‘plan to end deadlock’

DURBAN: The ANC in kwaZulu/Natal yesterday proposed a new plan to break the deadlock in the province’s constitution-drafting process and provide conditions for Inkatha to return to the Constitutional Assembly.

The seven political parties in the kwaZulu/Natal legislature began a short sitting today after a week-long bosberaad and constitutional talks which failed to make progress, ANC and IFP officials said.

The key outstanding points revolve around IFP demands for strong provincial powers, including a constitutional court and bill of rights.

Provincial ANC leader Mr Jacob Zuma told a news conference the party had suggested a “three-track process” to resolve the impasse and would present the plan in the legislature.

But Inkatha negotiator Mr Walter Pelzage rejected the ANC’s proposal as “cheap politicking”, and said the party was not serious about drafting a provincial constitution.

He said the ANC was obstructing the drafting of a provincial constitution to ensure a national constitution was adopted first. “They do not want a provincial constitution” — Reuters 171196
IFP re-enacts land trust act

Pietermaritzburg - KwaZulu Natal's Inkatha-led parliament yesterday re-enacted the Ingonyama Trust Act, despite strong opposition from the ANC which described the move as unconstitutional.

The Ingonyama Trust Act was rushed through the former KwaZulu homeland legislature shortly before the April 1994 election, putting more than 90% of land in KwaZulu into a trust controlled by the Zulu king. The move was slammed by IFP opponents who claimed it was done secretly and was aimed at ensnaring political control over tribal land.

The new national cabinet agreed the act should be amended because it hampered development. It meant people could not own land, participate in state housing schemes or have access to loans or bonds from private institutions.

Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom last year told Inkatha that re-enactment of the law would violate the constitution.

But KwaZulu Natal's Traditional Affairs Minister Inkanya Nkubane said yesterday that he was re-enacting the law because it related directly to the affairs of the province - Reuters.
kwaZulu trust act re-enacted

MARITZBURG: kwaZulu/Natal's Inkatha-led parliament re-enacted the Ingonyama Trust Act yesterday despite strong opposition from the ANC which described the move as unconstitutional.

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Land Affairs Minister Mr Derek Hanekom told Inkatha last year that re-enactment of the law would violate the constitution and said the cabinet had agreed that national legislation to amend the act would follow after talks with the provincial government.

But the kwaZulu/Natal Traditional Affairs Minister, Mr Inyanga Ngubane, told a parliamentary sitting yesterday that he was re-enacting the law because it related directly to the affairs of the province. — Reuter
KwaZulu-Natal passes Bill on Ingonyama Trust

Farouk Chothia

MARTIZBURG—The KwaZulu-Natal legislature yesterday passed a Bill to re-enact the Ingonyama Trust Act despite the fact that provincial state legal adviser Bongi Ntikwemi had not certified the Bill as constitutional.

ANC MP John Jeffery noted that Ntikwemi had merely stated that the Bill had been “legally edited”. He had avoided stating that the Bill itself was legal. “He has not done so (because) he cannot,” Jeffery said.

The Bill seeks to take control of the Act away from Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom and place it under the provincial government. The Act makes Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini trustee of all tribal land in KwaZulu-Natal.

Jeffery said the legislature did not have the power to pass the Bill, as land affairs was a national competence.

Hanekom would pilot his own amendments to the Act in Parliament next week. The Bill, which was also opposed by the NP, would be referred to the Constitutional Court for a ruling.

IFP MP Maurice Mackenzie said he was confident the court would rule in the IFP’s favour. Privately owned land fell under central government, while communal land fell under the provincial government. Communal land was governed by indigenous and customary law, which was a provincial competence in terms of the interim constitution, he said.

NP KwaZulu-Natal caucus chairman Tito Volker said the NP region supported the IFP on the issue. The Bill ensured the “continuation of traditional procedures” on land matters. The Act had been passed by the former KwaZulu legislative assembly, but President Nelson Mandela had failed to assign the Act to the province instead he had assigned it to Hanekom.

Jeffery said the NP region’s position was different to that of its national caucus. The NP national caucus supported Hanekom’s moves to amend the Act.

NP KwaZulu-Natal chief whip Kudu Rednenger denied the NP region was floating NP policy. The NP believed in an asymmetrical relationship between central government and the provinces. This allowed for one province to claim powers greater than other provinces.

In its latest draft constitution the IFP had reverted to some of its hardline demands. It states that the province is entitled to establish an armed force, and that the premier has the power to declare a state of emergency. It also gives KwaZulu-Natal control over the province’s public service, and the right to organise provincial elections.
R9-m state funds were used for SPUs says A-G

Durban – An investigation by the office of KwaZulu Natal’s Auditor-General has found that almost R9-million in state funds was used to finance the illegal training of Inkatha-aligned self-protection units.

"Total expenditure incurred in respect of SPU members amounted to R8 881 347 for the 1993/94 and 1994/95 financial years," provincial Auditor-General Chief Foster’s office said in a report released yesterday.

The SPU governing territories Constitution Act which applied at the time stated that the legislative assembly had no power to spend state funds on any military-type unit or organisation.

The KwaZulu homeland and later KwaZulu Natal government funding of SPUs was first disclosed last year and led to an outcry, particularly from the ANC. At that stage, it was reported around R8-million in government funds had been used to train the paramilitary units.

The auditor-general’s office said the Mlanje camp near Ulundi was operated by the communications section of the C3 KwaZulu government and was handed over to the department of the chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on November 1, 1993.

The department had, however, used only about R117 000 to pay casual labourers at the camp. The bulk of the state funds had come from the police department which spent R7.8-million, while the rest of the money came from the departments of works and nature conservation as well as a Government trust fund, the report said. — Reuters
IFP spent R8.6m illegally on self-protection units

Farouk Chothia

ABOUT R8.6m of taxpayers' funds was spent illegally on IFP-aligned self-protection unit members during the 1993/94 and 1994/95 financial years, KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster has found.

His inquiry also established that the Mhala camp near Ulundi where the members were trained had been so badly "abused" that it could not be rehabilitated. To destroy and dismantle it would cost more than R2m.

Foster's findings are expected to embarrass KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlatose, who told the provincial legislature last year that no public funds were used to pay unit members.

But Foster found that total expenditure incurred by unit members was R8.8m — and the figure could be higher as "all payments made in this regard could possibly not have been brought to light". Of this R8.8m, only R280 000 had come from public donations.

KwaZulu

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payments amounted to about R5.5m.

Foster said that authoritv for payment from the budget had not been submitted to him. He had been informed that a senior official in Mdlatose's department had decided that payments should be made to each person claiming to be a unit member. Evidence to prove that payments had been made only to unit members was not submitted to him. Foster said that in support of each payment, pay-sheets were needed as proof. Pay-sheets were not produced for payments totalling about R2m. In cases where pay-sheets were produced, there were several irregularities. Payment dates were not indicated and references to relevant cheques were missing. There had been no reconciliation between cash drawn for payment and the amount paid.

Mdlatose said the special constables had received self-defence training at the Mhala camp near Ulundi in the run-up to the 1994 general election. But Foster said he had received legal opinion that the training was illegal as it contravened the 1971 Governing Territories Act which prohibited the homeland from establishing "an organisation of a military character". He said former KwaZulu Police commissioner Lt-Gen Boy Dube had not allowed the transFree to be incorporated into the police force as they did not meet the necessary requirements. Some had criminal records.

Foster said the Mhala camp was at present being dismantled.
SPUs cost kwaZulu ratepayers R10.8m

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN: The training of more than 5,000 self-protection units by the former kwaZulu government has cost the province's ratepayers more than R10.8 million, a report to the provincial accounts committee has revealed.

Besides the cost, lawyers have also stated that the training of these SPU members, at the Mlaba camp near the Umfolozi Game Reserve, was illegal.

The report, carried out by the auditor-general's office, followed the invasion of the parliamentary complex in Ulundi in May last year by disgruntled SPU members who demanded payment for their services.

Members of the provincial finance committee last year ordered a full investigation into allegations that more than R5.5 million was paid to the SPU members.

Premier Dr Frank Mdilalose also launched an investigation into the allegations that the money used to pay the SPU members came from state coffers.

With the auditor-general's report also comes confirmation that the former kwaZulu government did indeed use state money to fund the SPU members despite denials by Dr Mdilalose.

The report, to be tabled before the parliamentary committee on Monday, says its information came from Ulundi government departments and interviews with the former commissioner of police in kwaZulu and the secretary-general of the old administration.
Mandela meets Goodwill in drive for kwaZulu peace

President Nelson Mandela will fly to kwaZulu/Natal today for an audience with Zulu King Goodwill at the royal palace of Kangela Mankhengane at kwaNongoma, northern Zululand, this morning.

As part of the President's drive for peace in kwaZulu/Natal, the meeting is seen as a prelude to talks yet to be arranged with his political rival, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The President's office said Mr Mandela was hoping to see Chief Buthelezi as soon as possible although they would meet at the first cabinet meeting of the year in Pretoria on Wednesday.

President Mandela's spokesman, Mr Parks Mankahlanje, said one of the aims of today's audience was to discuss a possible mass gathering to promote peace and reconciliation between political rivals in kwaZulu/Natal.

Such a gathering would be addressed by the king, Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi.

It is seen as a necessary step ahead of potentially explosive local government elections in kwaZulu/Natal on May 29.

Mr Mankahlanje said the audience had been at the invitation of the king. It is understood it would be first given when there was trouble over the attendance of Mr Mandela at the Shaka Day celebrations organised by the king in 1994.

The President has said all along he wishes to greet the king as one of his loyal subjects although they have been seen together in public several times in the past two years, including at the presidential inauguration and when Queen Elizabeth II visited the country last March.

The peace gathering was first mooted by the king at the Shukuma summit on April 19, 1994, at which the international mediation agreement was signed by the two leaders together with then President F W de Klerk and Chief Buthelezi.

It is understood the payment of traditional leaders may also be discussed today following talks in December with a delegation of chiefs from kwaZulu/Natal led by Chief Buthelezi, who demanded provincial control over their pay cheques.

The king has openly supported central government payment.

Mr Mandela will attend the wedding of Springbok rugby captain Francois Pienaar, at St Saviour's Presbyterian Church, Randjesfontein, Midrand, tomorrow, and on Sunday will be in Port Elizabeth to watch the cricket.
Mandela calls Zulus to major peace gathering

Nongoma – President Nelson Mandela said yesterday he would initiate a round of urgent peace talks in KwaZulu Natal, leading up to an imbizo (gathering of the Zulu nation) to be held possibly before the end of the month.

The imbizo would be preceded by a meeting of Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma today to discuss plans for the long-awaited gathering, which was aimed at stamping out violence in KwaZulu Natal.

Speaking after a three-hour meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini at the king's Kwa-Khangelala palace near Nongoma, Mandela said the imbizo, authorised by Zwelethini, would hopefully reconcile rival political parties in the province.

"This is a very important and significant development," Mandela said. "It is going to be a watershed meeting because we are going to address all the problems that have led to the killing of people in this province."

Political violence was turning KwaZulu Natal into a "ghost province" and continued to humiliate the Zulu nation.

"We must now concentrate all our energy to make sure the violence stops. We cannot see the Zulus being humiliated by being made to kill each other."

Both the ANC and IFP were partly to blame for the killing, Mandela added. However, the role of Third Force elements in orchestrating the violence was of particular concern. — Sapa
A 'watershed' imbizo

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela would meet IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC KwaZulu-Natal leader Jacob Zuma early next week to clear the way for a gathering of the Zulu nation, his spokesman Parks Makana said yesterday.

Inkatha officials however said the imbizo would take place amid grave doubts about the legitimacy of the event meant to bolster peace efforts in violence-torn KwaZulu-Natal.

Mandela on Friday announced his intentions to actively promote an imbizo after his meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini at the king's KwaKhangelal palace in Nongoma.

The king had authorised an imbizo during the meeting.

"This is a very important and significant development," Mandela said.

"It (the imbizo) is going to be a watershed meeting because we are going to address all the problems that have led to the killing of people in this province.

Political violence was turning KwaZulu/Natal into a "ghost province" and continued to humiliate the Zulu nation, Mandela said.

"We must now concentrate all our energy to make sure the violence stops.

"We cannot see the Zulu people being humiliated by being driven to kill each other," Mandela said.

Both the ANC and Inkatha were partly to blame for the killing, he said.

However, the role of third force elements in orchestrating the violence was of particular concern.

"There are elements who are not members of either the ANC or the IFP who are orchestrating the violence because it is in their interest to return to the days of apartheid," said Mandela.

Inkatha supporters feel the king has become increasingly ANC-aligned.

IFP safety and security spokesman Velaphi Ndlou said the King's "imbizo meeting" with Mandela highlighted Zwelithini's ANC allegiances and was not likely to impress traditional leaders in the province.

"What the King did yesterday (on Friday with Mandela) was a political ploy that they agreed upon," Ndlou said. "If (violence) is a Zulu matter then he must deal with the matter by consulting the Zulu people.

"Unless the King calls upon the Amakhosi (chiefs) to explain his plans, I don't think people will heed his call," Ndlou said.

Zwelithini said on Friday that the royal council supported the imbizo, but further meetings were required before a final announcement could be made.

"I don't want to be pushed to call an imbizo where I don't know what I'm going to say," Zwelithini said.

Nevertheless, an imbizo would be a starting point for further peace initiatives.

"I am so concerned about the violence in this province because it has blocked so much development," said the king.

Zwelithini rejected claims that the royal house had become politically aligned.

"I know I am lined out with some political parties but I know my stand as a neutral body. I am the king of everybody in this province," - Sapa
AN INVESTIGATION by the auditor general of KwaZulu Natal this week confirmed a Sunday Times expose that the IFP-led provincial government secretly used millions of rand of taxpayers' money to pay the controversial self-protection units.

Auditor General Chris Forster's inquiry found that R881.347 of public funds was spent illegally on the militias, more than R2.4-million of which has disappeared without trace.

When the Sunday Times reported in September last year that more than R5-million had been used to pay the units, KwaZulu Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose denied that taxpayers' money was spent and said public donations funded the salaries.

Now the auditor general has found that only R208.400 came from the trust account that was established for the donations.

This week the ANC demanded an investigation by Parliament's disciplinary committee into whether Dr Mdlalose made "misleading" statements when confronted on the issue in Parliament last year.

Dr Mdlalose was not available for comment yesterday.

The auditor general's report, expected to be discussed by the provincial government's public accounts committee next week, revealed that the money was spent without proper authority during the 1993/94 and 1994/95 financial years.

Pay sheets in support of only R4.7-million were given to the investigators, and they were found to be unsatisfactory.

In some instances the amount received was not reflected next to the recipient's signature, dates of payment were not shown and it was not explained what happened to unclaimed money.

Outstanding pay sheets to support expenditure of R3.157.000 were not supplied at all, the report said. Between 5,000 and 8,000 recruits were to be paid at least R1,000 each.

The report said: "No evidence could be produced to support the authenticity of the claims of the individuals who received these payments."

More than R209,000 was spent on ammunition, while tents and uniforms cost almost R300,000. About R8.6-million was for salaries.

It was found that the Msoba camp, near Ulundi, which was used for training, had been so abused that the loss as a result of its dismantling would exceed R2-million.

An earlier investigation found that the training at the camp was illegal and included instruction in terrorist activities.

ST 21/11/96
King Goodwill calls for ban on Buthelezi

By CYRIL MADLALA
Parliamentary Correspondent

KING Goodwill Zwelithini has appealed to President Nelson Mandela to impose a constitutional ban on Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other ANC leaders being involved in politics.

In a move expected to further bedevil the Zulu king’s relationship with the Inkatha leader, he asked the government on Friday to force people like Chief Buthelezi to choose between politics and traditional leadership.

The king has been estranged from many chiefs in KwaZulu-Natal since his decision to remain above party politics.

King Goodwill was dealt a serious blow last year when the provincial House of Traditional Leaders chose Chief Buthelezi as its chairman, a move the king is challenging in court.

KwaZulu-Natal’s premier, Frank Mdlalose, and the chiefs have been carrying out tasks normally the role of the Zulu king, such as convening national gatherings ( improbable).

At a meeting with Mr. Mandela at his palace in Nongoma in Eastern KwaZulu Natal on Friday, the king took bold steps to reassert his authority.

Sources said he asked that chiefs be deployed to his office, and appealed for extended security for himself in Nongoma to protect his businesses.

He told Mr. Mandela he was being harassed by chiefs and members of a “party”.

“I would propose that this matter be brought up with the president,” he reportedly said.

A number of leaders are currently under threat of being removed from their positions.

Mr. Mandela has reportedly agreed to make his Royal Council of Traditional Leaders meet to discuss the situation.

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Triumphant Bafana Bafana draw closer to quarterfinals

Sunday Times Reporters

THIRTY thousand rain-soaked fans watched Bafana Bafana close their way closer to the quarterfinals of the Africa Cup with a hard-fought 1-0 win over Angola at FNB stadium yesterday.

Bafana Bafana’s victory leaves them needing only a draw against Egypt in their match on Wednesday to be assured of winning the tough Group A and remaining in Johannesburg for the quarterfinals.

An enthusiastic Mark Williams—who scored for South Africa in the 55th minute after Angola keeper Antonio Orlando dropped a blistering free kick by midfielder Eric Tshikimba—said after the game: “I feel great to have scored the only goal of the match. It paved the way to the next stage.”

Captain Neil Tovey was also confident that his team would make it through to the next round. He cautioned: “At this stage, we are not looking further than our game against Egypt. But I must point out that there are teams like Ghana and Tunisia who are forces with us.”

The Crocodile, undaunted by the 500-mile journey, was only the second time Africa made a draw in the second last qualifications. There were six forwards going to the game: Go for South Africa! Andre Arendt praises from another of the Crocodile, Tosekile Iwundu, for his defence.
Go-ahead given for Natal Imbizo

By Joe Mdhieha
Political Reporter

AN "Imbizo" of the Zulu nation to be preceded by preliminary talks aimed at resolving the violence in KwaZulu-Natal is due to be held on a date still to be decided.

Speaking at his official residence at Mahlambandlopu in Pretoria, President Nelson Mandela told a media briefing that this had been agreed on at a meeting between him, Inkatha Freedom Party leader and Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and African National Congress KwaZulu-Natal leader Mr Jacob Zuma.

Buthelezi was accompanied by his IFP colleague and Minister of Science, Culture and Technology Dr Ben Ngubane.

Mandela said there was unanimity among the leaders that a preliminary meeting to sort out points of differences was crucial to the success of the "imbizo".

The conference was conducted in a spirit of mutual respect, with Buthelezi endorsing Mandela's sentiments that both ANC and IFP followers were to blame for the violence that continues to rage in KwaZulu-Natal.

However, Mandela made it clear that some of the violence was not necessarily perpetrated by the two organisations and could be attributed to a "third force".

"The ANC and IFP cannot settle their differences militarily. Only through negotiations can we all begin to restore peace in KwaZulu-Natal," he said.

Said Buthelezi "I applaud the initiative by Madiba to restore peace in the region".

Buthelezi, like Mandela, rejected suggestions that the impending local government elections in the province had contributed to the escalation in violence.
Party is hit by new corruption scandal

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP has been hit by another corruption scandal, with KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster’s office revealing that the former KwaZulu government spent about R8m on buying household goods and furniture for ministerial residences during its last year of existence.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller yesterday condemned the purchases as “unsustainable”. He had asked private sector accountants and police to investigate them.

Miller is an IFP member, but did not serve in the former KwaZulu government.

He said a report submitted to him by Foster’s office indicated that the former homeland government’s interior department had spent about R8m to buy curtaining, furniture, goods and equipment during the 1993-1994 financial year.

Miller said it appeared that “relatively junior officials collaborated with an outside supplier whose modus operandi was to submit tenders purporting to be from different, well known and reputable firms.”

The outside supplier would at the same time submit a tender of his own “which was, of course, always the lowest”, Miller said. $0.25/11/96

In some instances there was a clear indication that the items paid for had not been delivered in full, and in other cases the amounts paid were grossly in excess of the real value of the items delivered.

Miller’s spokesman Warwick Durrung said Miller had asked accountants and police to investigate as he had inherited the interior department after the new constitution came into effect. Miller said he was confident that police would make arrests soon.

There was no indication that any person in high places, including ministers in the former government, was involved in the irregularities, Miller said.

KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ncube (ANC) exposed a similar scam last year that had resulted in the average monthly cost of servicing and maintaining vehicles being R18m, an average of R1 444 a vehicle.

IFP remains firm on mediation — Felgate

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — IFP national council member Walter Felgate yesterday dampened speculation that the IFP was softening its stance on international mediation, saying it remained a precondition for the IFP’s return to the constitutional assembly.

Felgate said there was “unfounded speculation” that IFP national deputy chairman Jope Mzimela and caucus chairman Lionel Mthabili had struck an agreement with ANC and NP negotiators in Germany, and that this paved the way for the IFP’s return to the assembly.

“Two IFP members cannot conclude anything in Germany outside the mandate of the IFP national council,” Felgate said.

Mzimela and Mthabili were part of a multiparty delegation that visited Germany recently to study the country’s federal system.

Mzimela said last week a report on the trip could form the basis of the IFP’s return to the assembly. Once the parties had studied the report, constitutional experts in Germany could be invited to SA to make further inputs into the constitutional process.

Felgate said all parties in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature had agreed that a provincial constitution be adopted in the second half of next month. The constitution’s adoption would “dramatically undermine” the need for mediation. Only after mediation took place would the IFP return to the assembly.

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte had proposed that the IFP and NP could hold mediation on their own. Felgate said this would be “a futile exercise.” The ANC had to be part of mediation talks.

Felgate said the provincial constitution would have “sunsheen clauses”, listing powers the province wanted for inclusion in the national constitution.
ANC and IFP leaders agreed yesterday to address a joint imbizo—a gathering of the Zulu nation—in KwaZulu-Natal in a display of unity to reinforce peace efforts in the violence-torn province.

President Nelson Mandela, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and KwaZulu-Natal ANC leader Jacob Zuma met in Pretoria and agreed that, in terms of Zulu custom, the decision on whether the event goes ahead should rest with the chiefs in the province.

Mandela told a news conference afterwards: "A meeting of the entire Zulu community can never be called without first discussing the matter with the amakhosan (chiefs) of KwaZulu-Natal."

The next step would be to call a meeting between Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini, Buthelezi, himself and the chiefs. "I am going to get in touch with his majesty tonight to indicate to him it is our opinion this meeting should go ahead as soon as possible."

It was envisaged that Buthelezi, Mandela and Zwelithini would address the gathering. Yesterday's meeting followed one on Friday at which Mandela and Zwelithini discussed the matter.

Buthelezi said "a clearing of the air" was needed at the meeting with the chiefs. It would be foolish to hold the gathering without such talks.

Zuma said the big gathering should be able to help normalise relations and bring about peace. It should attempt to reverse the perception among KwaZulu-Natal residents that there is war among the leaders. Sapa reports that Zwelithini's spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, said the efforts of political leaders to stage an imbizo were being undermined by "cheap politicking". He was referring to comments by provincial IFP leaders who had mutually described the plan for a gathering as a political ploy engineered by the ANC and Zwelithini. 

Picture: Page 3
Some funds possibly misused, admits IFP

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP denied yesterday that about R8.6m of taxpayers’ funds had been unlawfully used to pay self-protection unit members during the 1993/94 and 1994/95 financial years, but admitted that “some money, somewhere, could have been misappropriated”.

IFP KwaZulu-Natal MP John Aulsebrook said provincial auditor-general Chris Foster’s claim that about R8.6m had been spent appeared to be exaggerated. “It (the R8.6m) could be reduced to half and a large portion of it could be justified,” he said.

Aulsebrook said there were 10 “major factual inaccuracies” in Foster’s inquiry report. He urged opposition politicians and the public not to be judgmental until all the facts were established and verified.

He said the provincial legislature’s public accounts committee was scheduled to discuss Foster’s report next Monday.

“We will have to hear evidence supporting his report,” Aulsebrook said.

Foster’s report said that between 5 000 and 8 000 unit members had received training at the Mdaba camp until the April 1994 general election. Efforts to incorporate them into the KwaZulu Police were unsuccessful due to opposition from then police commissioner Lt-Gen Roy Dursing.

Aulsebrook said this was incorrect. “Fully” incorporated into the police force were 1 400 unit members complying with the minimum standards of employment. A further 2 000 have since been accepted by Defence Minister Joe Modise for incorporation into the SANDF.

Observers pointed out that this still left between 1 600 and 4 000 unit members unaccounted for. Aulsebrook said it could be that they were paid with taxpayers’ funds, but this still needed to established.

He said unit members incorporated into the police had been given “short notice” of dismissal and the question of their “compensation” centred on this.

Aulsebrook also challenged Foster’s claim that the camp had been extensively abused, and that losses in this regard amounted to more than R2m.

Aulsebrook said throughout the training, former KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthe- leni’s department liaised closely with the nature conservation department in order to preserve the camp’s “environmental integrity”. The camp was left in “perfect condition” and vandalism took place after its closure in April 1994.
Imbizo likely to inflame KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal's embattled monarch finds himself between a rock and a hard place as negotiations for an imbizo gather momentum, writes Ann Eveleigh

Here are few indications that the multi-party imbizo (mass gathering of the Zulu nation) planned for KwaZulu-Natal will achieve its nominal purpose of promoting peace and reconciliation in the blood-soaked province.

Strategically planned to precede the adoption of the provincial and national constitutions as well as the looming local government election showdown due in the province on May 28, the imbizo appears more likely to rub salt in old wounds than to end the civil war in the province.

A long and notoriously unsuccessful history of peace efforts, and a stock of unsettled scores in the province's traditional hierarchy, suggest the imbizo — if it happens — will involve high stakes for all parties concerned.

King Goodwill Zwelithini: Faces a royal D-Day

Photograph: Henry De Laat

Both the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party will bring their traditional trump cards to the process — the monarch and the chiefs, respectively — with a view to extending their influence in the opposition's court and shoring up their relative positions in constitutional battles and on the ground.

For King Goodwill Zwelithini, the event promises to be a royal D-Day, with ominous consequences. A planned pre-imbizo meeting with chiefs will be Zwelithini's first face-to-face showdown with Mangosuthu Buthelezi since their September 1994 separation.

IPF leaders this week suggested the meeting would involve a confrontation over Zwelithini's perceived alignment with the ANC, including his failure to recognise Buthelezi as his traditional prime minister, his opposition to international mediation and other outstanding issues, which have emerged since the split.

The imbizo would also be an opportunity for IPF supporters to vent their anger at what they see as Zwelithini's desertion.

Faced with sharp criticism from chiefs loyal to Buthelezi and the prospect of a renewed campaign to isolate him, Zwelithini will have two choices capitulate to the IPF or stand his ground. Both choices will have serious consequences, and neither are likely to achieve peace.

Not known for his ability to stand his own ground — after more than 20 years of subservience to Buthelezi under apartheid — the monarch will face enormous pressure to rejoin the IPF fold. If he fails to do so, Buthelezi is likely to attempt to use it as an opportunity to shore up his position among chiefs.

IPF sources say Buthelezi has been uncertain about his support among chiefs, fearing that some had become "miserable" by Zwelithini, and even amenable to the ANC. However, if Zwelithini is seen as shunning a serious attempt at reconciliation, Buthelezi could use the snub to his advantage by blaming the monarch for the rampant divisions wrecking the ranks of Zulu traditionalists.

While earlier speculation of an IPF plan to dethrone Zwelithini never materialised, it could easily resurface under IPF provisions for the provincial constitutional, which empower the House of Traditional Leaders to withdraw his powers with a two-thirds vote.

The IPF's draft provincial constitution identifies Zwelithini as the constitutional monarch of the province, bound to swear allegiance to and uphold the constitution, and to act on the advice of the IPF-dominated House of Traditional Leaders and a new IPF-controlled Royal Council, of which Buthelezi is automatically a member as chairman of the house.

Buthelezi is likely to ask Zwelithini whether he will abide by this new constitutional role — and thus the constitution. If he refuses, the prospect of a constitutional detourment — and a related rise in tension on the ground — could re-emerge.

While a firm stand by the monarch would exacerbate tensions with the IPF leadership, an imbizo in which the monarch promotes his views of political neutrality of traditional leaders would be hugely beneficial to the ANC.

President Nelson Mandela's quest to separate tradition from politics has already gained momentum with Zwelithini's call for a ban on traditional leaders holding political office. That separation alone would be a significant boost for the ANC in the province as the IPF's support base depends heavily on the role of traditional leaders.

"The chiefs have a great sense of respect for the king, and tend to conform to his wishes," an ANC source said. "At the very least, some chiefs would take heed of his call. The upshot of this would be a rise in free political activity and we would be allowed to canvass for votes in certain rural areas.

The imbizo would also provide Mandela with a historic opportunity to address IPF supporters as the "honest-broker" of a peace initiative between the two parties.

With Mandela and Zwelithini joint forces in promoting a strong message of peace, the imbizo — Buthelezi — would kick-start the ANC's election campaign while increasing the confusion among IPF traditionalists.
ANC threatens NP over IFP constitution

David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — The ANC threatened yesterday to terminate political co-operation with the NP in ANC-controlled provinces and the Constitutional Assembly if NP hardliners helped push through an IFP-brokered constitution in KwaZulu-Natal.

KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sbu Ndebele accused hardline IFP and NP negotiators in KwaZulu-Natal of trying to push through a provincial constitution in spite of ANC objections.

He singled out the NP's Danie Schutte and Theo Volker and the IFP's Walter Felgate and Marco Ambrozini as the "culprits", accusing them of acting in "an undemocratic manner" by riding roughshod over the national unity norm.

The IFP can push through a provincial constitution without ANC support if it has the backing of the other parties. Some IFP negotiators believe this is possible.

Most parties accept that if this happened it could seriously affect "consensus negotiations" for a national constitution.

Evidence of the issue's gravity for the ANC was two hastily convened meetings between the ANC, NP and DP in Cape Town yesterday which involved national and provincial negotiators. The ANC side was led by secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and included top negotiators such as Valli Moosa and Pravin Gordhan. The NP team was led by Roelf Meyer and the DP's by Colm Eglin.

ANC MP Carl Niehaus, who was present, said the ANC would not accept any party "ramming constitutions down the throats of others".

Ndebele said the matter was scheduled to come to a head today when parties in KwaZulu-Natal were expected to vote on the publication for comment of a draft constitution "which only reflects IFP and NP views". He said the ANC wanted another draft document which already existed and considered the options of all parties, to be published for comment.

Ndebele threatened that the ANC would adopt a "totally hardline" political approach, similar to the IFP and NP in KwaZulu-Natal, in the seven ANC-controlled provinces and the Constitutional Assembly if the two parties got their way today.

"The ANC will not allow NP collusion with the IFP in KwaZulu-Natal to further destabilise the province," he said. The result would be the political marginalisation of particularly the NP, he predicted.

For example, in the constitution-writing process at national level, the ANC would force a deadlock. That would result in a national referendum: "easy" victory for an ANC-drafted new national constitution.

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Constitution

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Leaders move on pre-imbizo summit plan

BY MOKHELE MAKGANYA

President Nelson Mandela has been shuttling between Pretoria and KwaNongoma for meetings with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelitshana and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in a bid to give impetus to the latest KwaZulu Natal peace initiative.

At the first meeting at Zwelitshana's Khangelana Manketsane palace on Thursday, the king gave his go-ahead for the holding of an initial summit involving senior traditional leaders, the ANC, the IFP and himself.

This will be followed by an imbizo that will be addressed by all the role-players in the KwaZulu Natal political conflict.

Fears that the process was being endangered by a new IFP demand that agreement on international mediation should precede the imbizo were discarded by party leaders.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane was reported as having said that the IFP would take part in the imbizo only if the international mediation dispute was resolved, and the question of the traditional prime ministership of the Zulu monarchy — to which Buthelezi lays claim — was dealt with satisfactorily.

But IFP national council member Velaphi Ndlovu told The Star that international mediation was one of many issues that would be raised at the crucial summit, but that mediation would not be a precondition for the imbizo.
IFP backs imbizo but slams new draft bill

BY PATRICK BULGER
Political Correspondent

Cape Town — The Inkatha Freedom Party at the weekend gave its backing to a proposed imbizo (gathering) of the Zulu nation but new draft legislation on traditional leaders threatened to trigger another ANC-IFP row.

The IFP's national council meeting in Ulundi at the weekend said a proposed House of Traditional Leaders Bill was intended "to undermine and finally smash all structures of traditional and customary law and to reduce the amakhosi (chiefs) to figureheads".

The bill was passed by the Cabinet last week. It is intended to speed up the establishment of the National Council of Traditional Leaders, which has been delayed because the constituent houses of traditional leaders in the provinces have not yet been established for the Northern Province and Eastern Cape.

The IFP's national council said the bill "prohibits anyone from being a member of the House of Traditional Leaders if he is also a member of a provincial legislature or a member of Parliament". This would force IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is chairman of KwaZulu Natal's House of Traditional Leaders, to choose between that post or staying in Parliament. The bill is intended to remove the involvement of traditional leaders in party politics, a source of conflict in KwaZulu Natal.

The national council said, however, it supported Buthelezi's suggestion that "the issue of the imbizo be placed before the amakhosi and royal family for a final decision."

The meeting with the amakhosi is a crucial first hurdle for President Nelson Mandela's attempts to bring the warring factions in KwaZulu Natal together with the blessing of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

(264 3498) Star 29/1/96
IFP rallies behind leader on imbizo

The Inkatha Freedom Party national council has endorsed its president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi's advice to President Nelson Mandela that the issue of an imbizo be placed before the amaKhosi and Zulu royal family, the organisation said yesterday.

In a statement issued after a national council meeting in Ulundi on Saturday, the IFP said the council had been fully informed by Buthelezi of Mandela's imbizo peace initiative and his consultation with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

"This council therefore fully endorses the wisdom of its president, the chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders of KwaZulu-Natal and his advice to the president of South Africa, that the issue of the suggested imbizo must therefore be placed before the amaKhosi and royal family of the nation for a final decision or instructions as to any other matters that may dictate which must first be dealt with," the council resolved.

"We thus await the outcome of these preliminary meetings."

This stipulation could mean that conditions may be placed by the chiefs in their meeting with the King, which could include the IFP's own stock demands such as international mediation, the recognition of Buthelezi as the King's prime minister, and more powers for the provinces.

A gathering of traditional leaders in Johannesburg is reported to have called on Mandela to first apologise and solve the Shell House massacre dispute before the imbizo can be held.

If these conditions are made, they may put brakes on the momentum towards the imbizo, which was initiated by Mandela following large-scale slaughter of innocent people in the IFP-run province.

The IFP said it had also noted that the government of national unity cabinet had approved a Bill which prohibited any chief from being a member of the House of Traditional Leaders at any level if he was also a member of a provincial legislature or a member of parliament. — Sapa and Sowetan Reporter
Peace rally draws dissent

Farouk Chothia (24) of President Nelson Mandela to organise a peace gathering in KwaZulu-Natal seemed to be running into problems at the weekend, with traditional headmen threatening mass action.

The IFP, meanwhile, accused the ANC of being intent on "smashing" traditional structures.

Saps reported at the weekend that at their Germiston meeting, 200 Gauteng headmen said they would embark on mass action if Mandela continued with plans for the meeting.

A spokesman for the group said Mandela had to account for the killing of IFP supporters outside ANC headquarters in Johannesburg four years ago, if he was serious about peace. Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini should have consulted KwaZulu-Natal chiefs before agreeing to the gathering.

Mandela spokesman Joel Netshitenza said that mass action would be naive, as the initiative had backing from most KwaZulu role players.
An imbizo ... at last?

When President Nelson Mandela called for an imbizo of the Zulu people to be convened by King Goodwill Zwelithini, many thought that, like so many other efforts of his over KwaZulu-Natal, it would come to naught.

The Inkatha Freedom Party, it was felt, would — one to form — oppose it and mire the process in its constant battle against any African National Congress initiative.

Mandela’s idea was that Zwelithini, as in days of old when King Shaka summoned his subjects whenever there were problems, should give his subjects a chance to tell him what they think and how they see the resolution of the violence that is eating away at the fabric of the province’s society.

But 1996 is not the early part of the nineteenth century when Shaka was in charge. Today you have political considerations that have to be taken note of, hence the need for consultation with not only the king but also IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

This especially because, in the final analysis, the imbizo will mainly be a meeting of supporters of the ANC and those of the IFP.

Immediately after the announcement, Buthelezi said he would not attend a meeting with Zwelithini and Mandela, and the President had to shuffle between uncle and nephew, between what was until two years ago the king and his traditional prime minister, as Buthelezi likes to call himself.

Sigh of relief

And it all seemed to be coming well off the ground, with Buthelezi simply putting one condition, that an imbizo would have to be called in the traditional way, and that meant a consultation between the king and his chiefs was necessary and would in fact have to be the body that convenes such a gathering.

We then saw Mandela last week flying to Nongoma to see the king over his demand, and when the king agreed, many heaved a sigh of relief. Back to Buthelezi again, and Mandela got the nod from the chief for the preliminary meeting to be convened.

Amidst all this, IFP general secretary Dr Ziba Jinyane said the imbizo could only take place if international mediation in the national constitutional talks was agreed to, and if more powers for the provinces were guaranteed.

But when Buthelezi did not echo these demands, Jinyane dropped them, saying if the chiefs wanted to go ahead without any preconditions, the IFP would not stand in their way. And so it seemed the path was cleared for the imbizo.

Until last weekend, when the IFP national council meeting in Ulundi — while welcoming and endorsing the assertion by Buthelezi that a preliminary meeting of chiefs was necessary — added a rider that could scuttle the entire process.

“This council fully endorses the wisdom of its president, the chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders of KwaZulu-Natal and his advice to the President of South Africa, that the issue of the suggested imbizo must therefore be placed before the amakhosi and the royal family of the nation for a final decision or instructions as to any other matters that (they) may dictate which must first be dealt with. We thus await the outcome of these preliminary meetings,” the IFP national council said.

The council resolution anticipates that the preliminary meeting of chiefs and their king may dictate certain preconditions, and that the satisfactory meeting to those conditions is awaited by the IFP before it can say the imbizo should go ahead.

The conditions that may be put forward have not been described, but suffice it to say that of the 300 or so chiefs who will attend, over 270 are either members or supporters of the IFP.

Previous meetings of the House of Traditional Leaders and its imbizo have had the word called for the same political preconditions as those of the IFP.

A cue may have been given by the meeting on the East Rand at the weekend, where traditional leaders of the Zulu people in Gauteng said after a meeting that the imbizo could only go ahead after Mandela apologises for the Shell House massacre, and solves the outstanding criminal cases arising therefrom.

This is probably going to be one of the conditions set by the chiefs, coupled to others such as the need for the king to apologise for not attending King Shaka celebrations over the past two years, the recognition of Buthelezi as the king’s traditional prime minister, international mediation and more powers for the provinces.

If this were to happen, it would mean that all Buthelezi has done would be to avoid being seen as an obstacle.
IFP flexibility raises hopes of settlement

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The IFP made far-reaching concessions in negotiations over a KwaZulu-Natal constitution yesterday, raising hopes that an all-inclusive settlement could be reached by the end of next month.

Minority Front leader Amchand Rajauma said parties agreed in yesterday’s talks on the need for a provincial legislature’s size to be confined to 100. The IFP initially demanded a 200-member legislature.

Agreement had also been reached that in rural areas, property owners would be guaranteed 30% representation on primary local government councils. The NP had wanted this to be a permanent arrangement, but a compromise agreement stated it would apply only for the first term of councils.

ANC negotiator Ian Cronje said the IFP had shown a willingness to negotiate, and there seemed to have been a change of attitude on its part.

However, it was too early to say whether the ANC could strike a deal with the IFP as “tough negotiations” were scheduled for today.

IFP negotiator Mike Tarry said there was a “new spirit” among all the parties, particularly the ANC “I think everyone now realises that we’ve got to produce results,” Tarry said.

An IFP source said the party was becoming desperate for a constitution. It feared that if there were continuous delays the provincial process would be overtaken by the national process. At this stage, the provincial constitution had to be compatible with only the interim constitution. If the national constitution was finalised first, the provincial constitution would have to be compatible with the national constitution for it to be certified by the Constitutional Court.

Parties had agreed that a draft constitutional Bill would be published by the end of the week, with the aim of adopting a constitution within two-thirds majority in three weeks’ time.

One of the main areas of dispute was the issue of the executive. The front and the ANC wanted the constitution to state that the government of provincial unity would continue until 1999, but the IFP was unwilling to give this commitment. Instead, the IFP believed that any coalition after the adoption of the constitution should be on a voluntary basis. For its part, the NP had proposed that a council of state, comprising three representatives each from the three major parties, replace the unity government. A single-party cabinet would have to refer decisions to the council for ratification.

Rajauma said all parties were moving closer on the issue of the Bill of Rights. The IFP had initially proposed a detailed Bill, but had now indicated a willingness to be flexible.

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Council plays down staff vacuum

Mdundluka Harvey

JOHANNESBURG’s council yesterday dismissed concerns that the 229 senior posts which became vacant last year had not yet been filled, leaving the council poorly administered.

Acting deputy head of metropolitan human resources Kuna Barfoot said the posts, most of which had become vacant through resignations, had all been filled. About 90 officials had been appointed, and the other posts were filled by deputies in an acting capacity.

However, she warned that many more officials could resign unless there was clarity on the level of taxation on the lump sum pension payout. Many officials resigned because they feared their pension payout would be subject to a 40% taxation. Others left for higher-paying jobs.

She said the 150 resignations last year had not caused waves in the council as these posts made up only a fraction of the council’s 36,000 work force.

Barfoot allayed fears that the council was not operating efficiently due to the fact that personnel could not be replaced because of a pre-existing moratorium on appointments. Council CEO Nicky Padayachee had been empowered to override the moratorium and approve the filling of these posts.

Of the 150 resignations, 90 were from Johannesburg, 33 from Sandton, 10 from Randburg, nine from Roodepoort and four from Soweto. Diepmeadow, Alexandra and Dobsonville were unaffected.

Comment: Page 4
KwaZulu paymaster missing — official

MARTIZBURG — KwaZulu-Natal government employee Muzi Lombo, who is at the centre of the scandal over the payment of IPP-aligned self-protection unit members with taxpayers' funds, has disappeared, says provincial director-general City Nxumalo.

Questioned by parliamentarians in the legislature's public accounts committee yesterday, Nxumalo said Lombo had not reported for work for about three months.

Lombo was a driver in former KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's department, and had been a paymaster in the new provincial government. He is a former Umkhonto weSizwe cadre who became disgruntled with the ANC.

Lombo had handled cheques of up to R1.4m, issued by the government, to pay unit members. Nxumalo said some pay sheets that would be proof that Lombo had made payments could not be found. Lombo was missing, and charges had been laid against him for his failure to provide the government with pay sheets. There was no evidence that Lombo had misappropriated funds.

Nxumalo said he was preparing “charges (against Lombo) for unlawful absence from work”.

KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster released a report earlier this month indicating that about R8.8m of taxpayers funds had been illegally spent on unit members during the 1993/94 and 1994/95 financial years. Pay sheets for about R2m had not been submitted to him.

Committee chairman Tino Volker questioned why action had not been taken against Lombo 10 months ago when he was to have produced pay sheets. Nxumalo said the matter had come to his attention only recently.

IFP MPs said they rejected Foster's claim that the trimming was illegal, and asked that the committee remove references from Foster's report that the expenditure was unlawful. ANC MP Mike Suttle accused the IFP of attempting a cover-up.

The committee adjourned to next week.
MP admits KwaZulu finances were 'a mess'

Kevin O'Grady and Farouk Chothia

UNAUTHORISED expenditure in the former KwaZulu homeland government was "quite common" with some departments in "a complete mess", the homeland's former finance minister Dennis Madide said yesterday.

He was responding to KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster's report this week that said the former homeland administration was involved in unauthorised expenditure of R79,543m during 1992/93, its last year of existence.

Madide, now an IFP MP on extended sick leave since he was injured in a car accident, said he could not comment directly on the report, which named his department as being the worst offender, as he had not seen it.

The report identified the finance department as topping the list of irregularities, with 64 theft cases involving cash and motor vehicles totalling R9,845m. In 10 cases, totalling R3,315m, government officials were implicated.

However, Madide said he was aware that irregularities had occurred during 1992/93 — when auditor-general Chris Foster said unauthorised expenditure of R12,136m took place and we then followed the departments concerned to find out why.

Expenditure in the homeland's transport department "went totally out of hand because of wrongful claims" during that period, and an investigation had resulted in a number of prosecutions for fraudulent claims, he said.

He said he was not personally involved in the commission of irregularities and had nothing to fear from criminal proceedings likely to stem from Foster's report.

Reacting to the report yesterday, DP KwaZulu-Natal finance spokesman Wessel Nel said it showed "outrageous indiscipline" in the KwaZulu administration.

Department officials would be called before the provincial legislature's public accounts committee to explain the irregularities.

Nel said the DP would want to know from senior government officials why the "system was unable to timely detect these irregularities".

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose's office said the premier and provincial ministers had not yet discussed the contents of Foster's report. The issue was likely to be raised at today's legislature sitting, the office said.
Opposition to grill IFP over public funds

BY MONQI MAKHANYA

KwaZulu Natal political parties are set to pounce on Inkatha over a damning report by the Auditor-General which accuses the former homeland government of squandering millions of rands in public funds.

The report by Auditor-General Chris Venter has revealed a shambles in administering the KwaZulu finances, with R7.5-million in unauthorised expenditure during the 1993/94 financial year.

The report will now go before the Public Accounts Committee when it meets on February 9.

ANC provincial chief whip Ina Cronje said the report was ‘‘dynamite stuff’’. ‘‘It confirms one’s worst suspicions about corruption that went on in the former KwaZulu homeland’’.

NP spokesman Peter van Pietzen said the party was waiting for the February 9 meeting and would then demand answers from those who ran the homeland’s finances.

‘‘After that we will go nuts’’.

The Public Accounts Committee will call for the province’s Director-General, Prof Otty Nxumalo, to testify before it and give answers on where the money had gone. From there the committee will then either accept the explanations and formalise the payments or recommend criminal investigation.

There is also a proposal that Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and finance MEC John Mkhangwa be hauled before ‘‘a disciplinary committee’’ to explain the government’s funding of IFP self-protection units to the tune of R8-million.
Parties bar Zulu king from political arena

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The IFP and ANC have struck a historic agreement on the future role of the Zulu king, deciding that he should be constitutionally barred from publicly expressing a political view.

The IFP and ANC said in an agreement presented to the KwaZulu-Natal legislature yesterday that they wanted the provincial constitution to state that the monarch "shall not participate in party political activities, or express support or oppose any political issue being debated in the provincial parlia-

ment or in the media."

IFP KwaZulu-Natal MP and negotiator Blessed Gwala said the agreement was largely negotiated at a recent workshop held by KwaZulu-Natal's seven parties in a bid to find common ground on constitutional issues. He said the parties decided that Zulu members should be given a few days to tackle the vexed issue, and this laid the basis for the agreement. "It proves that even if people are divided as members of a political party they can unite as members of the Zulu nation," he said "It takes the monarch, once and for all, out of politics."

Gwala said the agreement had IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's support and would be a relief to Zulus. "There is no one who will be able to point fingers at the king. It will bring lasting unity in the Zulu nation."

Observers pointed out that the agreement marked a major IFP climbdown. It had initially wanted the king to have the power to nominate the political premier and to have veto powers over legislation.

The agreement is part of a broader package which stated that the monarch would be responsible for the formal installation of chiefs (the back-

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King 2/2/96 2/2/96

Continued from Page 1

bone of IFP support); that he would have a royal council appointed after consultation with the premier and the House of Traditional Leaders, and that he may mediate in cultural disputes in consultation with the council.

Two issues remain unresolved and have sparked a row in the legislature. One is ANC insistence that the constitution should state that "succession to the throne will be determined by the royal household in accordance with indigenous and customary law."

The IFP wanted this clause to be replaced by one saying the "crown of the province of KwaZulu-Natal is hereditary for the successor of His Majesty, King Goodwill ka Bhekuzulu."

Both clauses were put to the vote, and a tie emerged. This forced speaker Gideon Mdakala (IFP) to cast the determining vote. He threw his weight behind the ANC.

The NP and DA voted against the agreement. They believe the monarch should be only the Zulu monarch and not constitutional monarch of the entire province. But they were defeated.

The agreement is to be included in the draft constitutional Bill passed yesterday. The Bill will now be open to public scrutiny and amended after negotiations between parties. It is due to be presented to the legislature in mid-

February for final approval.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal chairman Jacob Zuma said the IFP had dropped its hardline attitude and thus could pave the way for an all-inclusive constitutional settlement. One of the main stumbling blocks to be overcome was the IPF insistence that sunrise clauses listing powers the IFP wants the national constitution to grant the province, be included in the main body of the constitution.

Zuma said a compromise could be reached on the inclusion of the sunrise clauses in a schedule attached to the constitution. The IFP should then return to the Constitutional Assembly and negotiate for the powers listed in the schedule to be given to KwaZulu-Natal.

If the IFP and ANC could reach a settlement in KwaZulu-Natal, there was no reason to believe they could not do so in the assembly.
Norwegians eye role as mediators

Trevor Bisseker

OSLO — The five-day visit to SA by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, beginning on Saturday, could have an unexpected outcome — a mediating role for Norway in the KwaZulu Natal constitutional dispute between the ANC and IFP.

There have been no official approaches, Brundtland told a group of SA journalists in Oslo last week, but she said that if Norway were asked to play such a role "we would consider it".

An ANC promise to allow international mediation on KwaZulu Natal's claims to regional powers, which persuaded the IFP to take part in the 1994 elections, has not been honoured, resulting in the IFP's absence from the Constitutional Assembly.

Norway has excellent credentials to be a mediator. Apart from its international record as a peace broker and supporter of human rights, it has ties with KwaZulu Natal going back to its mission days in the last century.

In a separate interview Foreign Minister Bjorn Godal said Norway had achieved some success in mediation — notably in Guatemala and the Middle East.

Brundtland will be accompanied by Godal to SA — the first time she is taking the foreign minister on an official visit overseas.

"This illustrates the political dimension of the visit," she said.
Negotiators urged to entrench constitution

CAPE TOWN — The attorneys' profession is urging the constitutional negotiators to make the final constitution much harder to change once it comes into force.

In submissions to constitutional negotiators on the current working draft of the new constitution, the Association of Law Societies said the constitution was a pillar of a full constitutional order.

Because all other law derived its authority from it, the constitution ought to be entrenched and made much more difficult to amend than ordinary legislation.

The association suggested that changes to the Bill of Rights should require approval of three-quarters of all members of the National Assembly and the combined membership of both houses of Parliament sitting jointly.

Also, the association proposed that no amendment of the constitution should be permitted if it clearly violated the values of an open and democratic society based on freedom and equality.

It also suggested the constitutional principles — the general rules negotiated at the World Trade Centre, to which the new constitution must conform — be carried forward into the constitution and entrenched unalterably.

Association constitutional matters standing committee member Ashwin Trikammie said the situation in Zimbabwe, where the constitution had been gradually undermined by recurrent amendments, showed the danger of a poorly entrenched constitution.

The proposals would ensure the principles that were negotiated at Kempton Park would be retained, and would stay the basis of SA's constitutional dispensation.

The association suggested that the Bill of Rights guarantee "occupational freedom" rather than the more diffuse "economic activity". The freedom to choose one's occupation was a basic human right, while the same could not be said of a broad, potentially open-ended liberty to engage in economic activity.

It proposed that the constitution balance the right to strike against the right to lock out, arguing that to do so would be equitable, and that a lockout was a seldom-used weapon of last resort.

The association cautioned against an unduly lax limitations clause — allowing exceptions and deviations to generally imposed right — saying this could be used to dilute or even subvert fundamental rights. It also proposed strengthening existing equality and freedom of expression clauses.

Norwegians eye role as mediators

OSLO — The five-day visit to SA by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, beginning on Saturday, could have an unexpected outcome — a mediating role for Norway in the KwaZulu-Natal constitutional dispute between the ANC and IFP.

There have been no official approaches, Brundtland told a group of SA journalists in Oslo last week, but she said that if Norway were asked to play such a role "we would consider it".

An ANC promise to allow international mediation on KwaZulu-Natal's claims to regional powers which persuaded the IFP to take part in the 1994 elections, has not been honoured, resulting in the IFP's absence from the Constitutional Assembly.

Norway has excellent credentials to be a mediator. Apart from its international record as a peace broker and supporter of human rights, it has ties with KwaZulu-Natal going back to its missionary days in the last century.

In a separate interview Foreign Minister Bjorn Godal said Norway had achieved some success in mediation — notably in Guatemala and the Middle East.

Brundtland will be accompanied by Godal to SA — the first time she is taking the foreign minister on an official visit overseas.

"This illustrates the political dimension of the visit," she said.
New Telkom a job creator — Jordan

Melanie Sargeant

UNION fears that Telkom's equity restructuring must lead to job losses and a fall in equipment production were misplaced, Posta, Telecommunications and Broadcasting Minister Pallo Jordan said in his address at the National Telecommunications' Forum plenary in Midrand yesterday.

He hit out at "dogmatic statements rooted in new-right political agendas", saying that while there is great merit in the argument that Telkom should remain under public ownership, there is a question over the state's ability to underwrite Telkom's 5-million line rollout by 2000.

Jordan argued that planned expansion of the telecommunications network in SA would necessitate job creation and skills development.

In a bid to allay union fears of job losses, Jordan paid attention to work creation in the industry. He said that "many new skilled employees are needed at the technical, management and professional level if the goals of universal service are to be realised within acceptable time frames".

New jobs would be created in the telecommunications' equipment manufacturing sector and in network construction as the rate of network expansion accelerated.

Jordan said there were opportunities for equipment and skills to be exported into Africa and into other developing countries. The rollout plan translates to 555 000 lines a year, and installation of 2 3-million switches each month.

The difference between privatisation and equity restructuring was that with the restructuring only a minority stake would be put on the market to raise capital. "As the government's guidelines on restructuring declare, state control of all strategic assets will be retained. What is beyond dispute is that we need a massive injection of finances, skills and international experience to attain our objectives."

Jordan said "ownership of the core infrastructure does not preclude liberalisation and competition in market segments where it can be demonstrated that the goal of universal, affordable service will not be undermined. Provided that competition is not sanitised, it can be treated as a policy tool that can be used to achieve these outcomes."

Commissions met yesterday to thrash out key areas of the White Paper and, they reported back today. Their resolutions will be passed on to the technical task team, and the third draft will be presented to Parliament before the Easter recess.

Alfred Electronics Corporation executive chairman Bill Venter said yesterday's task team might be taken to ensure that retention of scarce engineering skills and experienced managers, coupled with general employment within the parastatals, were carefully handled to prevent a brain or skills drain as well as labour unrest.

He said government could have a difficult challenge in implementing its seven-year plan if initial reaction by the trade unions to the proposals was anything to go by. "The seven-year period proposed by government for Telkom to develop a competitive status makes a lot of sense because within this period they themselves can seek other markets and cut lower overhead costs in readiness for the transition."

However, the White Paper should ensure a fair deal for all contestants wishing to compete in the telecommunications arena, which was not the case at present, he said.

Comment: Page 14
KwaZulu-Natal faces budget crisis

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN - There would be a shortfall of about R155m in the operating budgets of KwaZulu-Natal's local authorities during this financial year, provincial local government MEC Peter Miller said in Newcastle last night.

Speaking at a meeting organised to inject new life into the Masakhane campaign, Miller said he would not be disclosing a state secret by pointing out that the campaign had been "something of a disappointment". He believed that the hands-on management of the campaign needed to be devolved to provincial and local authorities.

This would make "a great deal of sense as the essence of the Masakhane message is, after all, to empower local communities to take responsibility for determining their own future. Provincial governments could assist local authorities to implement the campaign but ultimately grassroots issues such as the improvement of urban and rural living environments were third-tier government functions."

Miller said the newly established transitional local councils in KwaZulu-Natal were already facing with "something of a financial crisis". They were struggling to balance their budgets against the backdrop of ever-increasing demands to improve the quality and quantity of services. The pressure on budgets was likely to increase when new councils were elected on May 29.

Miller said local authorities would have to make themselves financially viable and solvent by breaking the "boycott mentality" still gripping their areas. He said the days were "long gone" when local authorities could expect central government to foot bills arising from shortfalls, and when those authorities that had balanced their budgets had been "penalised" by not qualifying for additional intergovernmental grants.

Under the new dispensation, each local authority "would have the responsibility of managing its own affairs in a responsible and businesslike fashion"


Large hole in ANC-IPF agreement on monarchy
New deal for Zwelithini

After 18 months of acrimonious debate and trading insults between political parties over the drafting of a provincial constitution in KwaZulu-Natal, it appears as if progress is now being made.

In what is considered a major move since the constitution-making process began 18 months ago, the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly last Friday voted on the draft constitution.

This prompted the prophets of goodwill to predict that the agreement was a precursor to a better understanding between the main political enemies (particularly the ANC and IFP) and could pave the way for the IFP to return to the Constitutional Assembly.

The voting on Friday was a long process with members of the Assembly scanning the document and voting clause by clause. The draft Bill was published in the Government Gazette on Monday, thereby enabling the public to scrutinise it and submit oral or written submissions within the next 14 days.

Compromise and concessions

While the draft Bill is in itself a product of compromise, there is still a lot of behind-the-scenes bargaining to be done as major areas of contention remain.

What concessions have been made so far and what outstanding issues still have to be sorted out during the next fortnight?

The ANC emerged from the process as the champion of the rights of Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini, severely embarrassing the IFP in the eyes of its rural constituency.

The IFP made a strategic error in marginalising the ANC in the constitutional process and focusing on striking a deal with the NP.

The NP proved to be fiercely anti-monarchist and thus forced the IFP to concede that Zwelithini would be the king of the "kingdom of KwaZulu" only.

The ANC seized on this concession to wrest support from the IFP, accusing it of downgrading Zwelithini to the status of a "kaaffir" king. The IFP then decided to abandon its agreement with the NP to negotiate a new one with the ANC.

This led to the historic agreement between the two parties last week, where they announced that Zwelithini would be the constitutional monarch of the whole of KwaZulu-Natal.

The ANC negotiated from a position of strength and used the opportunity to silence IFP claims that Zwelithini had gone into "spiritual exile" because of the breakdown in relations with chiefs.

As a result, the ANC and IFP agreed that this concession will not go down well with the ANC's rank and file.

Another concession made by the ANC was to agree that KwaZulu-Natal would be regarded as a "self-governing" province - a term previously used to describe the apartheid-created homelands.

The ANC entered the process with an extensive wish list, but instead positioned itself as a guardian of the interim constitution.

The smaller parties appear to have secured significant concessions in their efforts to protect minority groups.

The NP ensured that cultural councils be formed while Amchand Rabhans's Minority Front secured the formation of a Race Relations Board.

Each linguistic or cultural grouping with a population of 30 000 would be able to form a council, funded by the government, to promote "mother tongue education (and) media".

The board, also funded by the Government, would aim "to prevent, deter and redress wrongful discrimination". Rabhans apparently fears that affirmative action was having a negative effect on the Indian community.

Minority rights

He therefore forced the IFP to agree that the provincial government would always be based on "the protection of minority rights and institutions established for the conservation and enhancement of such rights".

The NP also tried to enshrine power-sharing as a permanent feature of KwaZulu-Natal. It proposed that the majority party can on its own constitute the Cabinet, but there would be a council of state above.

The three largest parties would automatically serve on the council, and the Cabinet would have to refer decisions to it for approval. These parties would have equal representation on the council and decisions would have to be reached through consensus.

This proposal was accepted by the IFP but the ANC slammed it as an attempt to have "apartheid rule from the grave". The ANC and other parties warned they would vote against the constitution if this proposal was included.

The IFP set the third week of February as the deadline to adopt a provincial constitution.
Mdlalose in new row over Ulundi

(264) Sowetan 8/2/96

By Sipho Khumalo
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau

EMBATTLED KwaZulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose has been roundly condemned by political parties for presuming to declare Ulundi the capital of the province.

Thousands of people from Greater Mahlabathini shut down Ulundi on Tuesday demanding that the town be immediately declared the provincial capital.

Responding to the demonstrators, Mdlalose said history had decreed that Ulundi shall be the capital because it was "here on these plains that the British finally defeated the Zulu army. It is on these plains that the history must lift the people up and finally set them free from the colonial past as well as from apartheid."

Mdlalose said he was absolutely sure that the majority of ordinary members of the ANC shared Inkatha's view that Ulundi be proclaimed the capital.

Political parties in the province have reacted with anger at Mdlalose's statement, saying that he had breached an agreement that there would be a moratorium on discussions on the issue.

ANC provincial spokesman Mr Dumusani Makhaye said all political parties had lost confidence in Mdlalose as a premier and it was "silly" of him to suggest that ANC members would favour Ulundi as the capital.

"Dr Mdlalose has stooped to the lowest argument in favour of Ulundi. He is whipping up emotions and turning blacks against whites," he said.

The DP's Roger Burrows said Mdlalose's comment was "an appalling speech in extremely tense circumstances."
IPF aims for landslide victory in KZN

By Joe Mathela

SOWETO, Thursday February 8 1996

NEWS NATIONAL

IFP aims for landslide victory in KZN

(24h)
Antelope lobby blocks IFP plans

A one percent party has taught the Inkatha Freedom Party a lesson of biblical proportions, writes Ann Eveleth.

WHEN push finally came to shove, it took a political David to bring Goliah to his knees and turn KwaZulu-Natal's interminable constitutional process on its head.

Holding out for a controversial clause prohibiting abortion, the minuscule (0.7%) African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) quashed the Inkatha Freedom Party's hopes of railroad minority parties into a constitutional settlement which would bypass the African National Congress.

The ACDP says its demand for an anti-abortion clause in the constitution is "bottom line" and the party will not vote for a constitution that excludes it: "Abortion [prohibition] is a cardinal principal of the ACDP. If we give up on this demand, we might as well not exist," declared the party's lone MP, Alex Falade.

The ACDP's stand was the final spoke in the wheel of the IFP's erstwhile strategy to secure minority party support for its constitution. The fragile political balance in the province is such that a single minority party opposition vote would require the IFP to seek ANC support.

Unable to support the ACDP's controversial clause, the IFP realised in the 11th hour that its chances of pleasing the five disparate minority parties were fading fast, and was forced to turn the other cheek to seek agreement with its nemesis, the ANC.

One of many lessons IFP hardliner Walter Felgate learned in his failed bid to entrench the party's original confederal demands in the provincial constitution, the ACDP's unwavering demand has also dramatically shown up the folly of the IFP's Constitutional Assembly boycott. The ACDP's one percent party packed a heavy punch despite its complaints of early "trivialisation" of its issues by the leading parties.

In contrast, the IFP decided early in the national constitutional talks that its 10% party would gain little from participation in the Constitutional Assembly. Sceptical of a potential anti-ANC alliance with the National Party and Democratic Party, the IFP deserted its backbench colleagues for greener pastures. Putting all of its eggs in the provincial basket, the party abandoned the Constitutional Assembly and set its sights on guaranteeing greater provincial powers through the backdoor.

If KwaZulu-Natal could adopt a provincial constitution in advance of the national constitution, the Constitutional Assembly would face enormous political pressure to incorporate IFP demands into the national document — or at the very least, to agree to international mediation on a formal list of "outstanding issues".

Although the interim constitution does not bind the Constitutional Assembly to respond to provincial constitutions, the fact that the ANC understood the political implications of the strategy is borne out by its instruction to the seven ANC-controlled provinces to delay their constitutions until after adoption of the final national constitution.

The ANC's apparent stalling tactics in KwaZulu-Natal — easily sustained with legitimate demands occasioned by IFP buster and steamrolling strategies — also suggests the ANC understood the impact of the IFP strategy. The strategy rested, however, on two pillars, the speedy conclusion of the KwaZulu-Natal process and a two-thirds approval for wide-ranging provincial powers, neither of which was attained.
Asmal expects highest standards from MPs

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — MPs should not have to be dragged into high standards of public life but should willingly open their affairs to public scrutiny, says Water Affairs Minister Kader Asmal. Asmal told an Ialsa civil society workshop yesterday that if the behaviour of the "alley cat" was followed at the level of Parliament, it would set the tone for the whole of society.

"It will have an impact on our country's economic performance, business efficiency, on its race relations, on attitudes generally — and will undoubtedly have the disastrous effect of confirming the Afri-pessimist's view that nothing good can come out of Africa."

Corruption was a sure way of throwing away hard-earned democracy. In the past the SA political landscape was littered with corruption nurtured by a system of race privilege and repression and characterised by hys, cynicism and contempt for the rules.

Asmal, who chairs a parliamentary subcommittee drawing up a code of conduct for MPs, said the conclusion had been reached that MPs should make their financial and other interests that were relevant to the performance of their duties public.

He suggested to the committee that initially the code of conduct and the ethical behaviour demanded could be enforced through parliamentary rules. This could be followed by legislation at a later date.

Asmal said there was a need for clarity on the status of gifts presented to office bearers and leaders of delegations: were they personal or did they belong to Parliament?

It was reasonable for exemplary behaviour to be expected from MPs. He said that position should never be used to extract favours — and especially not sexual ones.

KwaZulu-Natal legislature budget defrauded

Farouk Chotie (2b4) 9/2

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal finance department officials — or outsiders colluding with them — have defrauded the provincial treasury, a spokesman for provincial premier Frank Malalose said yesterday. The theft, of R170 000 in a single month, has sparked concern that large sums of money may have been siphoned off over a longer period.

A parliamentary source said yesterday that further investigation of the theft from the legislature budget indicated that criminals had gained access to the budget of the whole provincial government. The R170 000 stolen by means of 10 unauthorised cheques in January had been withdrawn from the provincial paymaster-general's account, and bore provincial auditor-general Otty Nxumalo's signature. Business Day has copies of the cheques.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Malalose's spokesman Thembekho Memela said police had been asked to investigate, and the government was considering bringing in external auditors to investigate and recommend ways to reduce fraud.

Memela said the finance department handled the budgets of all departments, and claims had to be submitted to it before funds were released.

The source said that officials' PIN codes had been used to access the computer which prints out cheques.
Cosas threatens mass action over capital question

Bulletin Board
TOP Inkatha officials, including a senator and a provincial minister, could be subpoenaed soon by a KwaZulu Natal parliamentary committee to explain why over R6-million in late funds was paid to self-protection unit members.

KwaZulu Natal's parliamentary committee on public accounts is trying to get to the bottom of who authorized payment of taxpayers' money to between 5 000 and 6 000 unit members during 1994 and 1995, but is making little headway because of an apparent cover-up.

The multi-party committee has been quizzing KwaZulu Natal's director-general Otto Nxumalo about the saga, first disclosed by the Sunday Times last year, but he has not always been able to supply satisfactory details.

The ANC's Mike Sutcliffe said a sub-committee would deal with how to finalize the probe and would call up to 10 individuals, including Senator Philip Powell, who was in charge of training the unit members, and Celson Miteva, KwaZulu's minister of justice at the time and currently a provincial cabinet minister.

Others include Stan Armstrong, a top official in Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's former KwaZulu office and some senior bureaucrats. Sources believe Mr Armstrong is ultimately accountable for the payment, but may have been operating under instructions from higher up.

Key to the probe is former unit paymaster Siphewe Mzimba Lombo, a former ANC exile who joined Inkatha. "If someone refuses to come to the committee and we believe their evidence is vital, we do have the right to subpoena them," said Dr Sutcliffe.
New land Bill may increase tensions

CAPE TOWN — Legislation which could significantly increase the tension between central government and KwaZulu-Natal over the administration of land, is to be tabled in Parliament soon.

The Ingonyama Trust Amendment Bill, which will modify a statute of the KwaZulu-Natal government, had been approved by the Cabinet, Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom said. He had instructed it to be introduced to Parliament as soon as possible.

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Trust Act which placed all the territory of the former homeland under the control of the Zulu monarch. Last month the Ingonyama Trust was re-enacted in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature and immediately the ANC, the NP and the DP in the province petitioned to have the Constitutional Court adjudicate whether it was constitutional.

The Constitutional Court will begin its deliberations on the Ingonyama Trust today with discussions on the guidelines to follow in adjudicating the case. The court’s decision will be of crucial importance in the conflict over provinces’ powers and functions.

Land matters are not on the schedule of provincial competencies in the interim constitution and Hanekom is satisfied that it is within his competence as national minister responsible to amend the Ingonyama Trust Act.

It will be the first time in the new order that Parliament has changed a provincial statute.

The amendments to the Ingonyama Act will not attempt to dissolve the trust or wrest control away from Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. They seek, however, to make central government responsible for the administration of laws in the land of the Ingonyama Trust. This in practice will mean the new land reform measures, and those in the pipeline, involving tenure and protection of land rights, will become applicable. At present they are not.

Sources in the land affairs department said people living on Ingonyama Trust land were at present unable to take advantage of tenure reforms which would give them access to state housing assistance.
Buthlezi warns on imbizo

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POLITICAL STAFF

DURBAN: Pouring cold water on the planned imbizo taking place, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthlezi warned yesterday that the government was misreading human nature if it believed it could use "strong-arm" tactics in dealing with the violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

He was reacting to a weekend statement by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki that the government viewed the situation there as a problem for law and order, to deal with, rather than "a political question."

Asked if plans for the imbizo — the great peace gathering of the Zulu people — was on track, Buthlezi said he didn't know if it would "ever take place."

President Nelson Mandela said at the weekend he was receiving the full co-operation of Buthlezi in arranging the gathering.

Buthlezi said the imbizo, which was "still a very far-away thing", depended on his meeting with members of the royal family and the chiefs on Friday. That would be a preliminary meeting before a second meeting of these participants with King Goodwill in the presence of Mr Mandela later.
Amended Act will restrict Zulu king

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Controversial government amendments to the Ingonyama Trust Act will forbid the Zulu monarch from infringing on any land rights of interests within the territory of the old KwaZulu.

Thus emerged yesterday when Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom tabled the Ingonyama Trust Amendment Bill.

It was the first time a national minister had amended a statute of one of the provinces.

The original Act, approved by the KwaZulu government in early 1994 and re-enacted by the KwaZulu-Natal legislature last month, is currently before the Constitutional Court after a dispute between minority parties and the Inkatha Freedom Party over whether it is constitutional.

The amendment Bill, which KwaZulu-Natal insiders predicted would be interpreted as the theft of Zulu land, also provided for a mechanism that transferred the functions that were performed by the old KwaZulu department to the department succeeding it in terms of the constitution.

Because land matters are not on the schedule of provincial powers, this means the national land affairs department will take over those functions.

The Bill would also enable national land programmes to apply to the land governed by the Ingonyama Trust after consultation with the Zulu king.

The king, in terms of the Bill, may within the constraints of the law, deal with the land according to tribal law.

The explanatory memorandum attached to the Bill says that the land covered by the original Act includes urban townships, government buildings, commercial and industrial sites, roads, dams and parks.

Financial institutions are refusing to grant loans and bonds to people in these areas because the land is registered to the trust.

“The result is that housing and industrial and commercial development are being stifled in the area of the former KwaZulu,” Hanekom said.

No SA input on Swaziland govt

Tim Cohen

CAPE TOWN — SA would not “dictate” what form of government should exist in Swaziland because it was the sovereign right of the kingdom’s people to decide what they wanted, Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo said yesterday.

He indicated SA would not press the country’s administration to concede to the demands of the trade union-led democracy movement, which recently saw industry brought to a standstill in a five-day national strike.

Asked if SA was intending to support protesters in favour of change to the absolute monarchy in the country, Nzo said the issue had been discussed by President Nelson Mandela when Swaziland’s King Mswati paid a state visit to SA last year.

The king had given the assurance that the issue was being discussed by the people of Swaziland.

The situation was not comparable to Lesotho, because SA had objected to the manner in which the democratically elected government was removed by the then monarch of Lesotho, he said.

Nzo also denied that SA was supporting the pro-democracy forces in Nigeria.
Budget ‘on target’
for KwaZulu-Natal

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal’s R15bn provincial budget was on target for the current financial year in spite of the welfare, transport and education and culture departments being likely to overspend their allocations, the finance portfolio committee heard yesterday.

With two months to go before year-end, 73% of budgetary allocations had been made. Treasury acting chief director Supho Shabalala said requests from the three departments for additional funds had been turned down.

Education and culture had rolled over expenditure from the 1994/95 financial year, but government had dismissed its claims for additional funding.

The department had spent 84% of its revised R5.4bn budget, but indications were the R868m balance would be insufficient.

Transport had spent 80% of its R539m budget.

Shabalala estimated the remaining R106.8m would not save the department from moving into the red.

Shabalala said although social welfare was vital, KwaZulu-Natal had not received funding beyond its R2.8bn allocation. The province had spent R1.8bn.

The province had several departments which could produce a saving for the current year, which would be considered when allocations were made for the 1996/97 year.

The finance department had spent 45% of its R174m allocation, but a R25m installment to the Development Bank of Southern Africa and R17m in additional expenditure for transport would raise the percentage within the next month.

Minority Front MP Amichand Raphansi said it was illegal for departments to overspend budgets without permission. The committee had to consider penalising in the budget, the departments unable to spend their allocations.
NP puts out feelers for KwaZulu-Natal alliances

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The NP signalled yesterday that it planned to form electoral pacts with like-minded parties in KwaZulu-Natal in a bid to defeat the ANC in local government elections on May 29.

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte said that in line with Deputy President FW de Klerk’s call for a realignment of parties in SA, the NP was prepared to “co-operate” with parties for the purposes of the election. The first result of such co-operation could be “vigorous opposition” to the ANC.

“The understandings envisaged will relate to joint approaches on principle, values and actions in the pre-election and post-election period,” Schutte said. The NP was prepared to co-operate with other parties in the process of nominating candidates.

Observers said this implied that the NP wanted to avoid a situation where an ANC candidate would gain victory simply because the votes of other candidates had been split.

Schutte said the NP firmly believed that KwaZulu-Natal could not afford “the luxury of historic and artificial political divisions” of parties that shared the same values and interests. Co-operation among parties had to be based on principle, “not simply for the sake of opposing the ANC.”

IFP election campaign deputy manager Anthony Grinker said that while the IFP was prepared to consider having “arrangements” with independents and parties, a decision on the NP’s proposal would have to be taken at a senior level.

At this stage, the IFP was fully committed to putting candidates to contest every ward and council. DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said the DP intended contesting the election independently. The NP’s proposal would nevertheless be tabled at the DP’s national federal council.

Any decision on entering an electoral pact with the NP would have been taken by the DP’s national leadership, Burrows said.

Freedom Front KwaZulu-Natal leader Duncan du Bois said that the NP had not tabled its proposal to the front.

The front would consider the proposal when it received it. However, it could not be expected to “jump up and down” each time the NP felt there needed to be a political shift in SA.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal election campaign manager Sipho Gcabahe said the NP’s initiative was doomed to fail.

The NP needed to remember that an anti-ANC alliance failed to destroy the ANC in the past, and it would fail again. Past experience had shown that when parties “ganged up” against it, the ANC became stronger, he said.

The ANC planned to launch its election campaign on March 21 and where it did not have “mass support,” it would consider backing independents, Gcabahe said.
Hanekom is firm on Bill

Cape Town — Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom has flatly rejected claims by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi that planned legislation for KwaZulu-Natal would tamper with private land.

Hanekom tabled the Ingonyama Trust Amendment Bill this week. It seeks to change a statute of the old homeland government which placed all former KwaZulu land under the Zulu monarch’s control.

Hanekom said the land was ceded to the king just before the 1994 poll. “We cannot allow a law passed in great haste to stop people accessing legal title to the land,” he said.

He emphatically rejected any suggestion that it was up to the provinces to administer land. Land affairs did not appear on the schedule of provincial functions in the constitution and they remained a national function.

Central government had a duty to intervene to allow land reform measures to be applied nationwide.

Hanekom also said that a Cabinet decision on mining at St Lucia could be expected at the next scheduled meeting in three weeks’ time.

He reiterated that ANC policy on St Lucia was not to allow mining. It should be declared a world heritage site.
Farouk Chotthia

MARTIZBURG — KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller unveiled a local government model yesterday which provides for about 30% of rural representation on regional councils to come from chiefs.

The remaining 70% would be shared by elected leaders and nominated levy payers and women.

Miller said the total election budget was R87m. His department would employ 5,000 people at a cost of R40m to help run what would be a "bitterly contested" election.

A R10m tender for voter education and communication had been awarded to Bates advertising agency.

The ANC slammed the model as "undermining". It called on Miller to hold back on finalising the model so that negotiations could take place around it.

Miller said there would be seven regional councils in KwaZulu-Natal. Each chief falling under a council would have automatic representation on the council, and full voting powers. They would make up a third of the rural component serving on the council. The other two thirds of the council would be drawn from elected political party representatives and nominated levy payers and women.

Twenty percent of this two thirds would be shared equally by the levy payer and women representatives, while the remaining 80% would go to the elected leaders.

Miller cited an example of a council in the Midlands. There would be 27 chiefs on the council, five levy-payee representatives, five women representatives and 44 elected representatives.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutcliffe said his calculations showed that in each council, there would be only about 57% elected representatives from rural areas serving on the council.

Miller, however, said the elected representation on councils was higher when one took into account the fact that representatives from elected transitional local councils would serve also on regional councils. In the case of the Midlands council, there would be 24 representatives from transitional local councils falling under its jurisdiction. This meant that the regional council would ultimately be made up of 105 members, 68 of them elected.

The size of each regional council would be dictated by the number of chiefs that fell under it. As there were areas that had many chiefs, there would be councils with up to 188 and 276 members.

Miller said the high representation for chiefs on the councils was unavoidable. The interim constitution stated that all chiefs should be given ex-officio representation on councils. He understood ex officio to mean that chiefs would have the same powers as elected leaders on the council.

Sutcliffe said a different view had been taken in national legislation on a local government model for SA. It guaranteed that 80% of councils would be drawn from elected representatives.

The ANC wanted to avoid a legal dispute, and would prefer to negotiate with Miller. If all chiefs were to be granted representation, the sizes of councils should increase to accommodate more elected leaders.

The ANC was concerned also that labour organisations representing farm workers had been overlooked for automatic council representation.

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Farouk Chotthia

DURBAN — THE IFP called on the ANC yesterday to stop "running down" KwaZulu-Natal, as it was ahead of other provinces in getting development under way and had a lower crime rate.

IFP senator Narend Singh said KwaZulu-Natal had attracted 41% of foreign investment to SA in the 12 months ending last August and was responsible for 14.5% of SA's GDP.

Also, 60 new companies were expected to open in the province in the next year, while R18.7bn was exported annually from the Richards Bay-Empangeni area by companies such as Alusaf, Bell Equipment, Mondi, and Richards Bay Minerals.

Singh was responding to President Nelson Mandela's claim last month that KwaZulu-Natal was turning into a "ghost province" because of political violence, and Health Minister Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma claimed in Parliament earlier this week that the province was "marching backwards".

The IFP said KwaZulu-Natal had the highest crime rate. Police statistics showed that in almost all categories of major crime — including murder and car hijacking — comparable figures for Gauteng and Western Cape were higher.
Land Trust Act 'obstacle in KwaZulu'

The 1994 KwaZulu Ingonyama Trust Act is an obstacle to progress in KwaZulu-Natal, Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom said yesterday.

A bill that aims to correct technical defects in the controversial act, which ceded control of three million hectares of land in the former Zululand to the trust, was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday.

The measure will make the land, now administered by Zulu King Goodwill, subject to the government's land reform laws. These laws, expected to be passed by Parliament later this year, do not undermine the position of the amakhosi (chiefs) in KwaZulu-Natal, Hanekom said. — Sapa
Buthelezi 'turn-about' on peace move

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN: Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in an apparent turn-about yesterday he would lend as "much help as possible" to President Nelson Mandela's KwaZulu-Natal peace initiative.

This is in contrast to sentiments he expressed about the President's initiative earlier this week.

Buthelezi "meets Inkatha-sigiled chiefs and royalty today".

"In an interview yesterday he expressed confidence that the meeting would lead to a peace imbizo (meeting of traditional leaders)."

The imbazo, to encourage reconciliation between ANC and Inkatha supporters, will draw King Goodwill Buthelezi, Mandela and the amakhosi (traditional leaders) together for the first time to call on the Zulu people to set aside their differences and pursue true peace.

Buthelezi said his meeting today was being held as "we want to help as much as possible with the initiative Mr Mandela made."

Following today's meeting, they would then seek a date with Mandela for "a confidential meeting" at which the King would also be present.

Asked to react to indications from Mandela's office this week that there may be "carrots" on offer to inkatha if today's meeting went well, Buthelezi said: "I'm not a bornone."
THE prospects of holding a Zulu imbizo (gathering) soon to try to bring peace to KwaZulu Natal appeared bleak after Inkatha-aligned chiefs this week outlined their preconditions to the event taking place.

About 300 chiefs, umuhlos and former members of the KwaZulu homeland legislature deliberated for several hours in Ulundi about the planned mass meeting — which President Nelson Mandela has played a vital role in facilitating — and laid out some of the hurdles which will have to be overcome before it takes place.

The chiefs issued a terse statement agreeing to a "preliminary" meeting with King Goodwill Zwelithini and President Mandela at which "the advisability or otherwise of having this imbizo will be discussed".

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, when asked whether the chiefs had given their blessing to the imbizo, said "No, we will discuss with his majesty the advisability of holding an imbizo.

Chief Buthelezi repeated that the meeting with the king would be a "clearing of breasts", referring to the bad blood between himself and the monarch and between IFP-aligned chiefs and the ANC.

A source at the meeting said some chiefs were unhappy at President Mandela's high-profile role in arranging the imbizo.

"They felt the President had instructed the king to call an imbizo that lowers the dignity of the Zulu monarchy. The President is not even a Zulu," he said, adding that this would be raised at the chiefs' meeting with President Mandela.

Chiefs would also demand an explanation from President Mandela on the Shell House killings in 1994 and his orders to shoot to defend ANC headquarters.

They would want to know why the king recently distanced himself from the March on the day of the Shell House shootings.

They would also want the monarch to explain why he rejected Chief Buthelezi's claim to the title of his traditional prime minister and why he had "exiled" himself from his traditional leaders.

The thorny issue of King Goodwill's spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, and his royal council would have to be addressed.

"Members of the royal family said they didn't know who Sifiso was," the source said, and would want an explanation.

King Goodwill appointed Prince Sifiso as his spokesman and set up a royal council after drifting apart from Chief Buthelezi.

He said chiefs were not even planning for an imbizo yet and would only do so if their meeting with the king and the President was successful.

Chief Zobuse Mlaba, KwaZulu Natal's head of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, and the ANC's deputy chairman in the province claimed Inkatha was planning to use the imbizo to hold the king in order to thwart the initiative.

"They feel that because President Mandela is involved, he will receive the credit if it's a success. They want it to fail so the President's initiative is seen as a failure. But we'll make sure it goes ahead."

By CRAIG DOONAN
Buthelezi seeks meeting before Zuma
Date set for election

BY JOE MUSOMA
Political Reporter

THE LAST LEG of the country's democratic process, in which KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape will exercise their political will at local government level, is scheduled for May 29.

Outstanding political differences involving the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party over the demarcation of KwaZulu-Natal have been resolved.

This allows the local government elections to take place in the trouble-torn region in the knowledge that all the parties agree on a model to be used to demarcate the province.

Three weeks ago, President Nelson Mandela and the IFP leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, met to work out mechanisms to call an umbizo.

The umbizo is an important meeting in which the king of the Zulus, King Goodwill Zwelithini, meets his subjects to address them on a variety of issues.

During the past two years, the king has not been able to call umbizos as his loyalty has been torn between the IFP and the ANC.

With the agreement reached between Mandela and Buthelezi over the umbizo, holding the local government elections is now a distinct possibility.

Also, the meeting between Mandela and Buthelezi may be aimed at ending the schism between the king and his subjects. In just over a decade, hostilities in the province have accounted for no less than 10 000 deaths.

A general agreement was struck that the tribal leadership be involved in planning the umbrella.

However, it would be naive to discount the possibility that the Mandela-Buthelezi meeting also sought to address itself to the political tensions raging in the region.

It is a well-documented fact that the IFP-aligned chiefs in the province are worried about what they perceive to be the "modernisation of indigenous and customary laws" by the Government of National Unity.

It may well be that the chiefs see the local government elections as calculated to undermine their authority.

However, that should not necessarily be the case. Already, a rural model to counteract this fear is in place.

KwaZulu-Natal government spokesman Dr Warwiek Dorming said: "The regional or rural councils are expected to be proclaimed within the next ten days, giving way to the publication of the election regulations."

Clearly, it has been a painstaking process to get elections in the province under way. Avowed political rivals, the ANC and IFP, have been at each other's throats for political hegemony.

Sources close to the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal hardly want to accept that the IFP is capable of changing its spots.

"Like a tiger, the IFP is incapable of changing its spots. The membership is hell-bent on using spoiling tactics as the countdown to the elections begins," a source said.

The ANC commentator suggested that the IFP would not accept defeat in KwaZulu-Natal. "The truth is that the IFP has been living under the illusion that it is the dominant force in KwaZulu-Natal."

"Of course, everybody who understands the politics of this region very well expect the IFP to lose because the party has nothing to offer to the people of this province."

The ANC's national chairman and economic affairs and tourism MEC in the province, Jacob Zuma, was doubtless whether elections would be fair and open.

No-go areas

His doubts stem from the knowledge that the IFP continues to create "no-go areas", which make it difficult for the ANC to engage in free political activities.

Citing the December incidents in which 18 people were killed at Shobashobane on the South Coast, Zuma said: "This incident illustrates the point I am making. The IFP is irritated by the fact that it cannot support claims that it is the dominant party in this part of the world."

Despite these difficulties, Zuma is hopeful that the ANC and IFP will settle down and begin the process of nation building.

In a normal political climate, he said he would expect the ANC to win the elections.

"If there were to be normal political activity in the province, the national pattern in which the ANC emerged winners would also emerge in KwaZulu-Natal."

However, the IFP replied by suggesting that the ANC was engaged in a propaganda war to discredit the organisation.

Said IFP MP Nkosazana Nkosi: "The ANC thrives on propaganda. Instead of suggesting constructive methods to resolve the violence in the province, they ascribe all the blame to the IFP. Obviously, they are as blameworthy for the violence as anybody else."

IFP spokesman Themba Khoza is on record as saying his party is preparing for a landslide victory in the province.

"We will do everything in our power to ensure that we win the forthcoming elections," said Khoza.

Even Buthelezi expressed himself on the elections, saying the party's future was at stake if it lost the elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

He was speaking after the IFP's poor showing during the local government elections in other provinces in November.
Mandela lines up other black leaders for KwaZulu Natal imbizo

By Mosabili Mankhanya
Political Reporter

President Nelson Mandela is likely to invite leaders of all predominantly black political parties to the summit with KwaZulu Natal political leaders and chiefs next month.

The meeting, which will be officially called by Zulu King Zwelithini within days, and has been tentatively pencilled in for March 15, will be the final step towards the holding of a peace imbizo (national gathering) in the province.

The meeting was meant to involve Mandela, Zwelithini, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu Natal and national ANC chairman Jacob Zuma, as well as the province's 300 traditional leaders.

But when PAC leader Clarence Makwetu requested that his party be included in the peace initiative, Mandela decided to extend the invitation to other black political leaders.

Attempts will now be made to involve Azanian People's Organisaton president Mosibudi Mangena and African Christian Democratic Party leader the Rev Kenneth Meshoe.

The summit was given a cautious nod by IFP-aligned chiefs at a meeting in Umdoni last Friday.

The chiefs said the meeting was necessary to "clear the air" between the ANC and the IFP, as well as to heal the rift between the king and the chiefs. They also said it would decide whether an imbizo should take place.

Although Zwelithini was meant to announce the imbizo in terms of the protocol which the political parties have been following so far, Mandela is believed to have told ANC members of Parliament about it. Some of the MPs then passed the news on to the media.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlan confirmed yesterday that Mandela would "in all likelihood" invite Makwetu and other black leaders.

He added that Mandela "was seriously considering" this move.
IFP man admits killing nine people in 1994 KwaZulu attack

Durban – An Inkatha Freedom Party member yesterday admitted killing nine people, one of whom was a five-month-old baby, during an attack on the KwaZulu Natal South Coast, police said.

"A 21-year-old man, Mbusweni Innocent Zakusa, has been charged with the 1994 massacre in which nine members of the Mzelela family were shot, stabbed and hacked to death," spokesman Reg Crewe told Reuters.

Zakusa pleaded guilty to the charges when he appeared in the Port Shepstone Magistrate's Court today," Crewe said.

He added that the guilty plea had been sent to the province's attorney-general to decide what the next step would be.

Two women and seven children, one of whom was five months old, were killed in the April 1994 attack in the Nsimbini rural area near Port Shepstone.

Zakusa was arrested by the SAPS special investigation team which is probing at least 15 massacres on the South Coast.

Crewe said Zakusa was also facing another murder charge in connection with the February 1994 killing of an ANC leader, George Mbele.

Zakusa was currently in custody awaiting a third trial in connection with the murder of a policeman during an attack on the Flagstaff police station in the former Transkei homeland two years ago, said Crewe.

KwaZulu Natal's political parties were yesterday locked in a war of allegations and counter-allegations as they accused each other of involvement in hit-squad activities, reports Political Reporter Mondli Makhanya.

The IFP's provincial caucus yesterday accused the ANC of running hit squads which were systematically killing IFP leaders. It also said this was being overlooked by police investigations into hit squads.

Describing the IFP claim as "irresponsible", the ANC responded by claiming that Inkatha was merely trying to divert attention away from the series of trials faced by the party's leaders in connection with massacres and murders of ANC supporters.

The ANC also alleged that the IFP was covering up its plans to kill its own leaders and members, and cited the arrest of IFP members in connection with the massacre of the party's own members two years ago.

"The IFP leadership is panicking because of the amount of embarrassing information that may be exposed by the arrested Inkatha members and leaders."
NP seeks multiparty council

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The NP's KwaZulu-Natal region, sticking to its demand for constitutionally enshrined power-sharing in KwaZulu-Natal, is proposing a multiparty "premier's council" with powers to block decisions made by the provincial cabinet.

The council, the NP has proposed, would consist of the majority party and two of the largest opposition parties in the province.

The NP proposal for a premier's council came after the ANC, DP, PAC, Minority Front and African Christian Democratic Party rejected an earlier power-sharing plan that would have resulted in the formation of a council of state.

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Dane Schutte confirmed that the idea of a premier's council, enshrined in the provincial constitution, had been mooted in talks between the IFP and ANC during the past week. He did not believe the IFP would have a "major problem" with the proposal, but conceded it might be more difficult to win the ANC's support.

An informed source said the premier's council would have two representatives each from the three major parties, and would be chaired by the premier.

Schutte said the cabinet would refer decisions on a "limited number" of issues, including those related to safety and security and the budget, to the premier's council for consideration.

Any deadlock would be broken in a vote of a joint sitting of the cabinet and the council.

A simple majority would be needed to carry the decision.

Schutte said there were differences between the premier's council and a council of state.

A council of state would not have been chaired by the premier, and a two-thirds majority — rather than a simple majority — would have been needed to implement cabinet decisions.

Schutte said the NP was not "hard and fast" on its proposal for a premier's council, and that the proposal could be "developed" in negotiations. The party had dropped its demand for power-sharing at national level, but Schutte said the NP believed the major parties had to be involved "on a supervisory basis" in the executive decision-making process in KwaZulu-Natal.

This was because of the volatile political situation in the province.
Proposed for KwaZulu-Natal
Free Political activity treaty

Reform Section

Bryan Chima

was not quashed
Saranda's meeting

President's Mansion, Chiefe
ANC snubs code of conduct plan

The May 29 elections, IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tilleit said.
The ANC yesterday declined the invitation, claiming the house of traditional leaders was IFP-aligned.
ANC provincial spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye said freedom of association was enshrined in the interim constitution and was therefore not negotiable.

"That freedom can't be conditional in rural areas," Makhaye said.
The ANC has refused to recognise the house of traditional leaders as a legitimate organisation representing traditional leaders.

Tilleit, however, said the political climate in rural areas required the formulation of a separate code of political conduct distinct from those in urban areas.

Free political activity in urban areas had already been agreed upon in principle by all political parties in the province, Tilleit said.

"The situation in areas which fall under the jurisdiction of amakhosi (chiefs) is far more complex because of the required observance of traditional protocols and should therefore be distinguished from urban areas." - Sapa
KwaZulu Natal ANC puts forward code of conduct

By Mondli Makanya

The ANC in KwaZulu Natal yesterday proposed a strong code of conduct banning dangerous weapons from meetings and a guarantee of freedom of association and speech ahead of the May 29 local government elections in that province.

Such a code of conduct should be signed by all parties contesting the elections and should also be enforceable, the party said.

Expressing concern about the deteriorating security situation in the province, the party said no free and fair election could take place while the present conditions prevailed.

Among the main tenets of the enforceable code of conduct proposed by the ANC were unconditional recognition and acceptance of freedom of speech, the banning of dangerous weapons from political gatherings, to inform a chief about a public meeting in his area should be a courtesy and not a prerequisite; the joint monitoring of meetings by all parties; the prohibition of the busing of people from far-off areas; and that people should not have to obey a public official who acts in violation of their right to freedoms of speech, association and assembly.

The ANC intervention comes in the wake of an upsurge in the disruption of meetings by both its own supporters and the IFP’s supporters in recent weeks. In the latest incident, four people were injured in clashes in Umlazi near Durban on Sunday when ANC supporters tried to block an IFP rally from taking place.

The ANC also rejected suggestions by the IFP that a separate code of conduct for rural areas be negotiated with the provincial House of Traditional Leaders.

“ Freedoms of association, assembly and speech cannot be conditional or subject to approval of chiefs or anybody else,” it said.
Mdlalose ‘will not decide on capital’

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose had accepted legal opinion that he could not declare Umhlanga the provincial capital, and that a referendum might have to be called to determine the capital, Mdlalose’s spokesman, Thembanoko Memela, said yesterday.

Mdlalose had sought legal opinion from two independent sources on whether he could “bow to pressure” from IFP supporters to declare Umhlanga the capital. Attorneys Brokeneka, Meyer & Partners and advocate FG Richrings had both indicated he could not do so as schedule six of the interim constitution did not give provinces the power to declare capitals.

However, Richrings said Mdlalose could “establish a de facto seat of government for the province by merely directing that the legislature and executive are henceforth to meet at one particular place only”.

Memela said Mdlalose would await the finalisation of a provincial constitution next month before tackling the issue of a capital. The ANC, NP and DP favour Pietermaritzburg as the capital while the IFP and PAC favour Umhlanga.
King must have a say — royal council

DURBAN — The Zulu royal council has come out against the historic agreement struck between the IFP and ANC last month to bar King Goodwill Zwelithini constitutionally from publicly expressing a political view, saying he should be entitled to do so when he believed the constitution was violated.

In a written submission to the KwaZulu-Natal constitutional committee, the council said it agreed with the IFP and ANC that the monarch shall not participate in party political activities, or express alignment with any given party, nor shall (he) support or oppose any political issue being debated in the provincial parliament or in the media.

Minority Front leader Amichand Rablana said the council proposed a "dangerous" exception. It would keep Zwelithini in the party political arena. IFP KwaZulu-Natal MP Blessed Gwala said Zwelithini was representative of all the people of KwaZulu-Natal and should be entitled to defend the constitution. However, the IFP's support for the proposal hinged on the council agreeing that Zwelithini could adopt a public stance only with the support of chiefs.

The ANC declined to comment.
Rural poll 'in jeopardy'

DURBAN — Local government elections in rural KwaZulu-Natal were thrown into jeopardy yesterday when local government MEC Peter Miller and the ANC failed to break the deadlock over a rural local government model, forcing a referral of the matter to the Special Electoral Court.

Miller's spokesman Warwick Dorning said the ANC vetoed Miller's model in the multiparty provincial local government committee. Miller was legally required to obtain the ANC's concurrence in the committee for the model.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutchiffs said the deadlock came after Miller stuck to his guns that all chiefs be given automatic representation in the seven region councils proposed for rural parts of the province.

"In KwaZulu-Natal, chiefs are IFP leaders. The proposal is a way to give IFP domination of the councils," he said.

Indicating a hardening of attitude, Sutchiffs said the ANC did not believe that any chief should be given automatic representation.

This was in contrast to the position the ANC had adopted at national level when it provided for a limited number of chiefs to serve on elected councils.

Dorning said the dispute would be immediately referred to the electoral court, although Sutchiffs said it could also be referred to the Constitutional Court.
KwaZulu-Natal finds 'holes' in constitution

Farouk Chothia

MARTITZBURG — A report by KwaZulu-Natal constitutional committee advisers has found that "large portions" of the province's draft constitutional Bill are unconstitutional.

The ANC called yesterday for a halt to plans to list any provincial powers in the KwaZulu-Natal constitution because its constitution could not be used as a vehicle to interpret the interim constitution.

The ANC submitted a document to the constitutional committee in which it said the provincial constitution should be adopted in mid-March as planned. However, the constitution should be made up of only three "essential" sections — those on the legislature, executive and monarch.

The ANC's proposals were strongly condemned by all other parties. Committee advisors and Natal University academics Prof George Devenish and Prof Kathie Govender, who were asked to comment on the Bill adopted last month in the legislature, said "large portions of the draft provincial constitution will not be certified as compatible with the interim constitution by the Constitutional Court".

They cast doubts on the constitutional validity of clauses in chapters on fundamental principles, territory, provincial constitutional court, executive, traditional authorities, cultural councils, security and police, finance, local government, electoral commission, land commission, race relations board, public protector and sunrise clauses (which would list the powers the IFP want the national constitution to allocate to KwaZulu-Natal).

The ANC said that considering the experts' views, it would be advisable to include contentious sections in the constitution at a later date. This would give time for "further deliberations, consultations and due consideration of the full implications, both legal and political, of the remaining sections."

The ANC said any amendments regarding the allocation of powers to KwaZulu-Natal had to be done at a national level.

IFP chief negotiator Walter Falgate urged the ANC to "allow us to adopt a full provincial constitution next month. If we do not adopt one (before the national constitution), this province will not have a constitution and will be left only with what central government decides it can have," he said.
Royal advice may rule IFP

By Siphe Khumalo
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau

KING Goodwill Zwelithini's Royal Council has recommended that traditional leaders (chiefs and headmen) should stay out of politics and should have no alignment with any political formation.

The recommendation is contained in the Council's submission to the constitutional committee which is currently holding hearings on the draft constitutional bill.

The Council is composed of princes, academics and Zulu 'wise men' and it advises Zwelithini on a wide range of subjects. If this submission on the chiefs is accepted, it will impact negatively on the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) whose strength in the rural areas is derived from its alliance with the chiefs.

This will, in fact, mean the IFP president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, will have to choose between relinquishing his post as chief of the Buthelezi clan to retain his 'leadership' of the party, or 'Buthelezi is also the chairman of the KwaZulu-Natal House of Traditional Leaders.'

The council has suggested that the House of Traditional Leaders be headed by the king or his representative according to protocol and tradition.

"Traditional leaders shall not participate in party political activities or express alignment with any party, nor shall they support or oppose any political issue being debated in the provincial parliament," said the Council.

It also rejected the idea of the establishment of cultural councils contained in the draft bill. "This implies to us the retention of cultural discrimination and separate development. It negates the spirit of building a rainbow nation and the promotion of cross-cultural awareness," says the council.

With regard to the controversial issue of the calling and holding of traditional and customary events, like umhlatuzi, the council submitted that this shall be the "sole prerogative" of the monarch.

Zwelithini has recently been at loggerheads with the IFP regarding the calling of umhlatuzi and the observance of such events as Shaka Day. "The calling and holding of Royal Cultural Activities (Shaka Day, Reed Dance, First Fruits Ceremony) should be protected from party political influences and should be open to all races and cultural and political groupings," the council recommended.
KwaZulu-Natal poll guidelines now out

By Joe Mdlalela
Political Reporter

Election regulations governing the KwaZulu-Natal local government elections have been promulgated, spokesman for the provincial ministry of local government and housing, Dr Warwick Dornig said yesterday.

The announcement, said Dornig, will now enable all political parties to use the regulations as a point of reference. He also said the province has started training its presiding officers in preparation for the provincial elections scheduled for May 29.

In addition, election time frames have been released.

The returning officer is due to give a list of registered parties on April 19.

However, finality has not been reached on the models to be used in the rural or regional councils.

"There is no agreement on what model is to be used in the rural councils. If this issue is not resolved, I am afraid the matter will have to be referred to the electoral court for a decision," Dornig said.

The bone of contention revolves around the election of traditional leadership and democratically elected candidates in the rural areas.

Enough goodwill

Asked if the widespread violence in parts of KwaZulu would not derail the elections, Dornig said: "There is enough goodwill among all the major parties for them not to want to derail the election. Differences between political parties will always be there, but this should not suggest that elections will not take place.

He said a contingency plan was in place to deploy security forces to deal with any emergency that threatens to disrupt the electoral process.

"All political parties are committed to free and fair elections." National chairman of the African National Congress and the provincial MEC for Economic Affairs and Tourism, Mr Jacob Zuma, last week expressed fears that the elections might not be free and fair because certain areas had been declared "no-go areas" for the ANC.

"Had it not been for this element, I would predict a landslide victory for the ANC," Zuma said.

Zuma said it was in the interest of the well-being of people in the province that the elections succeed.

Inkatha Freedom Party MP Mr Thembeka Khoza said his organisation was determined to win the elections in KwaZulu-Natal to prove the province traditionally belonged to them.

Meanwhile, the returning officer is due to publish full names and addresses of registered political parties and candidates on April 23.
No party for the Cinderella province when she gets to the ball.
Territorial disputes delay local govt election plans

DURBAN — Efforts to hold local government elections in remaining parts of the country continue to be bedevilled by territorial disputes, and the role of traditional leaders at third-tier level.

Northern Province government spokesman Jack Mokobi said no elections had been scheduled for Groblersdal and Marble Hall as a result of a dispute over whether they should be part of Northern Province or Mpumalanga. Mokobi said the Groblersdal Town Council had instituted legal action to oppose an agreement with the Mpumalanga government that it would be part of Northern Province.

The council was opposed to incorporation into Northern Province as Groblersdal would then have to merge with surrounding black villages which were part of Northern Province.

He said another reason for not setting an election date for the two towns was that an amendment to the interim constitution had to be made on the new boundaries of Northern Province.

The provincial governments had agreed last year that Groblersdal and Marble Hall would fall under Northern Province, while another disputed area, Bushbuckridge, would fall under Mpumalanga. Mokobi said the Northern Province legislature had passed a resolution endorsing the agreement, but central government would not make the amendment until Mpumalanga passed a similar resolution, which acting premier Jacques Modipane said would be passed at month-end.

In KwaZulu-Natal, the ANC had decided to challenge in the Constitutional Court plans to give all traditional leaders automatic representation on eight regional councils. Local government spokesman Warwick Dornig said the provincial government had planned to refer the dispute to the special electoral court.

Dornig said it was still unclear whether litigation would delay the election for councils. One view was that the election should continue as scheduled on May 29. Chiefs could take their seats on the councils at a later date, depending on the court ruling.

Local government election task group co-ordinator Kehla Shobane said that apart from this dispute, KwaZulu-Natal was doing "extremely well" with its election preparations.
CANDIDATES for the forthcoming local elections should be warned to work on transitional councils could take up far more time than you anticipate. While some councillors on the Cape Town City Council have been coming in for criticism for failure to attend meetings, conscientious councillors make the point that if you take your job seriously, you could still find yourself running off your feet.

"If you need a 48-hour day," says Daphne King, an SA Communist Party member, "you need to attend meetings rather than show up when the council is in session."

On the Cape Town City Council, the bottom line commitment from all councillors is that they should attend the monthly meeting, as well as their standing committee meetings.

While most standing committees meet once a month, there are those which have to meet more often, notably the urban planning committee which meets about three times a month.

Members of the executive committee are drawn from the chairpersons of each of the standing committees. Not only do they have to attend these standing committee meetings, but they are also required to attend about three executive committee meetings a month.

However, in a period of transition, many members have also found themselves seconded to sub-committees dealing with important issues arising out of local government restructuring.

They also have to serve on the boards of several organisations on which the city council has representation.

In addition, some councillors are required to represent the council on one of the joint executive committees which have been set up to aid political amalgamation of local authorities.

Councillors also have to serve on a metropolitan labour forum which has been set up to deal with how to unbundle and recombine the various local authorities in the six new municipalities.

There are also council representa- tives on the Metropolitan Requensing and Forum which is looking at where pow- ers and functions of the Cape Metropolitan Council versus its substruc- tures should lie.

Then there are those who couple up serving on a subcommittee and the Cape Metropolitan Council which has its own committee system and a monthly meeting.

The Cape Town City Council recently voted to alter its committee system in an attempt to deal with the extraordinary demands the transitional phase is placing on local politicians. They agreed to split their executive committee in two, with half dealing with transitional matters and representing the council elsewhere, and the other half handling the day-to-day affairs of the city.

The general purposes committee is likely to meet twice a month, while the transition management committee will meet up to four times a month.

For what is in effect a full-time job, executive committee members earn $26,000 a month while ordinary councillors get only $200 a month.

The question which needs asking, she says, is "If you want people of calibre who pay you for their time?"

Brian Watkins, a Democratic Party councillor and co-chair of the Central joint executive committee, serves on more sub-committees than he cares to remember.

Aside from the JEC meetings, he chairs the Pinelands executive committee which serves on the Cape Metropolitan Council works committee which in turn has three committees.

He believes one of the reasons for the lack of attendance problems has been that some people are being spread too thinly while others who are not intending to stand for re-election, have just stopped.

"Others probably genuinely did not realise how much it was going to eat into their time," he comments.

Another problem the interim councillors have had is a lack of clarity about how long they will have to serve, making it difficult to make long-term job deci- sions. What should have been a job of only a few months, has dragged on for more than a year.

Aside from attending committee meetings, Mr. Watkins also makes himself available to the community, fielding up to 50 calls a week if, for instance, the "poo" from the Athlone sewage plant happens to be drifting over Pinelands.

Why does do it?

"I don't know. I enjoy it," he says. "I don't have a magic want to weep over the sewage works, but I least someone people can speak to.

Several councillors have indicated that they are planning to lose leave, or at least to alter their employment circum- stances to accommodate their political ambitions.

Councillors who are elected on May 29, should have a better idea of what they're in for than those who have come before them.

FULL HOUSE: Cape Town city councillors soon learn the monthly meetings are the least of their problems.
Mandela-Buthelezi rift threatens summit

BY JOYIVA RANTAO
Political Reporter

Unless a dramatic solution is found soon, President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party leader and Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi appear headed for a head-on collision on the eve of the crucial summit aimed at convening an umkhonto, a gathering seen as the product of a vehicle to stopping the violence in KwaZulu Natal.

Mandela is said to have been concerned about some statements Buthelezi made when wearing his IFP hat. During a state visit to Tanzania last year he raised the same concerns.

Yesterday he drew a distinction between Buthelezi as a GNU minister and as the IFP president.

"The one thing that concerns me is that in the GNU up to now Buthelezi has co-operated very well. On Wednesday I discussed two very important matters with him and he co-operated very well. On any request I've made to him, not once has he been negative - that is what concerns me," Mandela said.

The IFP leader said he was disillusioned with Mandela because he had not honoured an agreement made two years ago to allow international mediation on constitutional issues.

He said the "situation between us now is worse than ever before. Because my trust as far as he is concerned is at its lowest ebb.

The president's second concern is over statements by Buthelezi and other political leaders such as the Freedom Front's Gen Constand Viljoen and National Party leader F W de Klerk - on the trial of former defense minister Magnus Malan, other former army officers and IFP members.

They have said the trial would lead to violence, revenge attacks and not peace and reconciliation.

"If the attorney-general has decided to prosecute, they can argue until they are blue in the face but I will not intervene," Mandela said.

ANC, IFP constitutional talks collapse in KwaZulu

Farouk Chiothia

MARTIZBURG— Constitutional talks between the ANC and IFP collapsed in KwaZulu-Natal yesterday, dealing a blow to hopes that a provincial constitution would be unanimously adopted in the legislature on Thursday.

ANC negotiator John Jeffery said the parties deadlocked on an ANC proposal that would have resulted in the constitution being split into two. One part would have incorporated a chapter on areas of agreement and a second would have had two schedules attached to deal with disagreement.

Sources said that in a dramatic twist the NP abandoned the IFP to throw its weight behind the ANC proposal, which was rejected by the IFP. IFP chief negotiator Walter Felgate showed flexibility but was vetoed by IFP constitutional adviser Mario Ambrosini, who took a hard line, they said.

In the second part, the one schedule would have listed remaining disputes like the role of traditional leaders at local government level— which would have been resolved through further negotiation on a newly constituted provincial constitutional commission.

The second schedule would have listed all powers the IFP wanted for KwaZulu-Natal, but was not entitled to until the Constitutional Assembly agreed.

Senior ANC negotiator Pravin Gordhan said the proposal was "eminently reasonable," paving the way for the adoption of a constitution on Thursday and allowing for remaining differences to be resolved on a structured basis. Jeffery said last night that the ANC's proposal remained "the only way forward at this stage talks with the IFP have collapsed."

An IFP source said the ANC proposal would have "disembowelled" the constitution "We might as well not have one," the source said.

Felgate said NP KwaZulu-Natal

Continued on Page 2

KwaZulu-Natal

Continued from Page 1

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said the parties were "not a million miles apart" but a major sticking point was IFP insistence that traditional leaders be in charge of primary local government in their areas.

A source said the PAC appeared to be the biggest obstacle to IFP efforts to pass the constitution without the ANC. PAC MP Joe Mkhwanazi said the PAC found unacceptable IFP plans to enshrine a property rights clause in the Bill of Rights and to give KwaZulu-Natal land, privatisation and electoral commissions. The PAC also found unacceptable proposals that the house of traditional leaders be empowered to dethrone the Zulu king.
Zwelithini security stepped up monitoring Zwelithini's movements with the aim of assassinating him in order to plunge KwaZulu-Natal into a full-scale civil war. A senior police source confirmed more SAPS VIP protection unit members had been deployed to Nongoma.

The report said the unknown right-wing group had planned to assassinate the king, with the ANC getting blamed. Zula said the royal family suspected some of the threats were linked to plans to organise an imbizo between the king, President Nelson Mandela and IPP head Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Zwelithini met about 500 royal princes in Nongoma to discuss arrangements for the imbizo.
IFP fails in bid for two-thirds majority

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The IFP failed yesterday to obtain a two-thirds majority for a provincial constitution after the DP joined the ANC in voting against this and the PAC and Minority Front abstained.

The NP and African Christian Democratic Party voted with the IFP in favour of the constitution for it to have been passed, all parties' votes, except the ANC, were needed.

An abstention is counted as a vote against the constitution.

The vote took place in the constitutional committee and would have preceded the legislature formally approving the constitution today.

The vote showed the IFP was four short of two thirds. The DP has two and the PAC and Minority Front one each. IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said negotiations would continue today.

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said the DP voted against the constitution because elected local government structures in traditional areas had to be guaranteed. The DP also opposed the House of Traditional Leaders becoming a second legislature.

NP negotiator Rudi Redinger said it was not guaranteed the NP would vote with the IFP in the legislature vote. The NP wanted a guarantee that cabinet posts would be allocated in proportion to support in the general election.
Province's constitution seen as basis for SA unity

HAVING gone through its final round of negotiations, a compromise document has been prepared for adoption as the KwaZulu-Natal provincial constitution. This constitution must be passed by March 15 in order that the Constitutional Court may certify it before the final national constitution is adopted.

The KwaZulu-Natal constitution bears the imprint of every party in the province and includes significant proposals from civil society.

To the last minute, amendments were agreed to by the IFP in an attempt to bring the ANC on board. It is now clear to all concerned that the ANC will not support a provincial constitution unless it negates every major feature supported by the other parties. It is equally clear the ANC is trying to stall the provincial constitution's passage, and rush through a national constitution negating most of what has been negotiated at provincial level.

There are striking features of the provincial constitution, which differ from the national one. The fundamental rights catered to in the constitution would form the basis of the SA Foundation's "Growth for All" strategy for economic empowerment of all our people.

The constitution empowers government to limit rights if it is reasonable and justifiable in an open and democratic society based on freedom and equality and if it is necessary for compelling reasons of public interest.

Property rights are entrenched, and balanced by a land commission to resolve land disputes within a limited period. The labour clause balances the right to strike with a right to lock out and other fair labour practices aimed at improving labour conditions.

The right to economic initiative and enterprise is recognised; monopolies in restraint of trade and freemarket competition are prohibited; no enterprises shall be conducted by the province or a local government and no service provided to the public unless justified by public need and the inadequacy of the private sector to satisfy such a need.

The province shall try to guarantee fair wages and equal pay for work of equal value and equal career opportunities on the basis of merit, competence and seniority.

WALTER FELGATE and RUTH RABINOWITZ

A provincial auditor-general is proposed, as are three-person commissions for regulatory relief, consumer affairs, privatization, land and the provincial civil service.

A balanced budget for every financial year shall be laid before Parliament, reflecting the estimates of revenue, expenditure and the capital and current expenditure for provincial government in that year.

With regard to socioeconomic rights, they are honestly framed and qualified. The province will adopt measures to ensure primary health; grant every person the right to an environment that is not detrimental to health; protect the family as the basic unit of society; endeavour to guarantee the right to shelter and to promote equal access to housing opportunities, adequate sanitation and electricity, and to guarantee freedom of scientific research and artistic expression and the right to basic, free and compulsory education.

Rights will apply between government and the people of individuals, social, cultural, religious, traditional and political formations (in other words all non-governmental organisations) is protected throughout the new constitution.

Local government will be granted autonomous legislative powers and functions. It will exercise them to the extent it has the administrative capacity to adequately do so.

Members of traditional communities will be enabled to establish local government councils in which 60% of the members are elected and 40% ex-officio. Thus the role of the chiefs will be decided by traditional communities themselves.

While the provincial constitution will initially incorporate the division of powers established by the interim constitution, it contains a "sunset" clause which encapsulates the federal "wish list" of the IFP. This will become constitutional reality if and when the national constitution provides for it.

The province would thereby have exclusive legislative and executive competence over present schedule six (provincial) powers, to which would be added forestry, land affairs, public service, public works, provincial taxation and water affairs and interprovincial commerce.

Central government would retain exclusive legislative and executive authority over 30 functions including national defence, transport, citizenship, banking, finance, telecommunications, media, parks, postal services and taxation.

National framework legislation, laying down minimum standards and guiding principles for provincial legislation, would operate for matters needing national co-ordination.

Adopted, this constitution could become the basis for negotiations at the central level, which could cater to an asymmetric but united SA. It lays the foundation for a social state rather than a capitalist state, a caring rather than a caretaker society. By it, the people are sovereign and empowered, productive and supported.

There is no single act in the history of the new SA that could have such an effect on our future as the adoption or scrapping of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution.

Feligate is an IFP national council member. Rabinowitz is a senator.
ANC walks out of Natal talks

DURBAN: The provincial constitutional process received a further setback last night when the ANC walked out and vowed to oppose any constitution that entrenched apartheid. (CT 14/3/96)

Barely a day after the constitution failed to get the required two-thirds majority in the constitutional committee, the full KwaZulu-Natal legislature met yesterday to try to end the impasse but the proceedings dissolved into chaos.

CT 14/3/96
IFP in last-minute bid for agreement

Farouk Chothia

MARTIZBURG — The IFP made last-minute concessions to opposition parties in KwaZulu-Natal yesterday in an attempt to have the constitution adopted by a two-thirds majority in the legislature today.

Hopes of a settlement between the ANC and IFP appeared to be fading last night when the ANC failed to attend a constitutional committee meeting after complaining that premier Frank Mdlalose had snubbed them by refusing to consider fresh proposals to break the constitutional impasse.

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said it would be difficult for the DP to continue participating in the committee in the ANC's absence. He suggested negotiations continue through bilateral meetings.

A source claimed President Nelson Mandela had intervened by telephoning Deputy President FW de Klerk and DP leader Tony Leon to discuss the impasse. An ANC source said the party wanted provincial leaders of all seven parties to hold a summit to map the way forward. However, Mdlalose rejected the proposal.

Sources said Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa and NP secretary-general Roelf Meyer were also in contact with provincial leaders in order to advise them.

Sources claimed that Meyer had been putting pressure on NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte to ensure that the provincial constitution had the ANC's support. Meyer feared that if a constitution was passed in KwaZulu-Natal without the ANC, the ANC would adopt a hard-line stance in negotiations over a national constitution.

IFP chief negotiator Walter Felgate said the IFP had proposed that constitutional provisions on local government come into effect only through legislation passed with a two-thirds majority.

A multi-party constitutional commission would be established to advise the legislature on whether there was a need to amend the provision.

The provision states that there would be primary local government elections in areas under the jurisdiction of traditional leaders only if communities requested such elections.

This provision led to the DP joining the ANC in voting against the constitution earlier this week on the grounds that the provision was undemocratic.

Opposition negotiators said the IFP's latest proposal meant that this provision would be frozen pending a resolution of the dispute through further negotiations.

IFP MPs toyed inside the legislature and IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane caused a furore when he claimed that the ANC had threatened to kill African Christian Democratic Party MP Alex Fakude if he voted in favour of a constitution. He said the only opposition MP who supported the IFP's vote, after the IFP gave him an undertaking that a referendum on abortion would be held in KwaZulu-Natal.

ANC MPs denied Jiyane's charge and forced speaker Gideon Mdlalose to institute an inquiry into the claim.

Felgate said the IFP had shifted its position on the issue of the House of Traditional Leaders being given the power to dethrone the Zulu king. The IFP proposed yesterday that the king's powers could be withdrawn only with the support of two-thirds of the legislature. They later dropped this clause.

Felgate said the NP had proposed that a three-party council of state be established as part of a power-sharing formula. The DP and other smaller parties had threatened to vote against the constitution if this proposal was included in the constitution.

Felgate said the NP now agreed that while a clause on the council would be retained in the constitution, the clause would come into effect only through legislation adopted with a two-thirds majority. However, the IFP had not agreed to NP-ANC demands that seats in a new 15-member cabinet be issued in proportion to voters' support.

The IFP has guaranteed the ANC a minimum of three seats and the NP one seat until the next election.

Johannesbourg residents woke to hot coals to good advantage on the afternoon.

Attack 'ta

Stephane Bothma

DURBAN — Military Intelligence's R7.6m covert Operation Marjon had only one product when children under the age of 10 massacred while the pre-sold target went unharmed.

The four-year-long Operation Marjon had the potential to be about a turning point in the outlawry onslaught by the United Democratic Front (UDF) against SA, MI agents lied, and involved training members in offensive, defensive and contra-mobilisation tactics. MI agent JP Opperman, re-
Party political negotiators in KwaZulu-Natal this week looked set to lose their battle against time to agree on a provincial constitution ahead of a national one. To do so, they needed to resolve differences on key issues ahead of a special sitting of the provincial legislature in Pietermaritzburg on Wednesday and Thursday.

At the time of going to press, the three groupings in the negotiating process — Inkatha, the ANC and the minority parties (NP, DP, PAC, Minority Front and the Christian Democrats) — were still locked in negotiations in an 11th hour attempt to break the deadlock.

There would be no legal ramifications to the province not adopting a constitution. Provincial constitutions are optional. But failure would result in heightened political tensions in KwaZulu-Natal and could lead to Inkatha making good its threat to call an early provincial election.

The remaining areas of difference, after more than a year of talks, include the role of traditional leaders in local government, the monarchy, the make-up of the council of state, areas on the Bill of Rights and where the capital should be.

DP negotiator Roger Burrows was unsure of the chances of a settlement: "We're into the last possible day of negotiations and don't have an agreed-on text or process to put to parliament. Two groups are looking at these issues and will meet later."

The text and process referred to involve presenting a constitution to the legisla-
Challenge to the king

Since first calling for an imbizo to end violence in KwaZulu-Natal, the IFP has cooled to the idea for a number of reasons, writes Simon Zwane

Amakhosi wanted an imbizo

And what is puzzling about this is that the same amakhosi were the ones who first raised the idea of an imbizo when they met Mandela in Pretoria in December 1994.

At that meeting they asked Mandela to arrange a meeting between them and the King to discuss the restoration of the Zulu kingdom. They also wanted the King to call an imbizo.

In fact they had earlier issued an ultimatum which suggested that if the King failed to call an imbizo, they would call themselves and offer him other options.

At that time there was bad blood between the King and the IFP because the King had freed himself from the shackles of the party and sought to play a non-partisan role. This did not go down well with the IFP, which was then pursuing a secessionist strategy.

In terms of this strategy, the monarch was to be used to seek more powers for an independent kingdom with its own flag and army. The issue was again raised a year later when the amakhosi met Mandela in Durban.

An end to violence

At this meeting the conclusion was that there would be no end to violence if an imbizo was not called to discuss the grievances of the Zulu people against the central government.

It is therefore mind-boggling that the people who had gone to such extraordinary lengths to seek an imbizo with their monarch now want to discuss the advisability of such an idea.

Surely they must have convinced themselves of its advisability when they first clamoured for it. It is also noteworthy that last month's meeting was not attended by Buthelezi and the amakhosi alone as was supposed to have happened. Two lesser-organisations of former KwaZulu bantustan ministers, was also in attendance. The only explanation for the presence of this dubious grouping was that Buthelezi was trying to strengthen his hand.

It was important for him to do so in order to be seen to be speaking not only for his IFP.

The ANC's Mr. Jacob Zuma will lead the ANC delegation at tomorrow's meeting. Mandela will be there in his capacity as the country's head of government.

Indications that the IFP is no longer interested in the imbizo first emerged when its general secretary, Mr Ziba Jiyane, set preconditions immediately after Mandela announced his intention to facilitate staging the occasion.

It then appeared as if Buthelezi had rejoiced in his party behind the idea of holding the imbizo. However, other IFP officials began making public statements rejecting the idea of threatening to scuttle the imbizo.

Buthelezi himself had on a few occasions, sounded less than enthusiastic about the imbizo. The reason for this was not found in the IFP's view. But the party has been upstaged by the way in which the affair was handled. It was brought about at Mandela's instigation to bring peace to KwaZulu-Natal.

And should it succeed, credit will go to the ANC as Mandela is its president. Understandably, the IFP would not like to see that happen.

The idea of holding an imbizo has also come at a critical time when the provinces are preparing for local government elections. This means the idea is seen as yet another "clever ANC election play."

Terms of protocol

Another snag is that non-aligned Zulus will not be represented. In terms of protocol, amakhosi were supposed to hold meetings with their people to get a mandate before going to tomorrow's preparatory meeting.

There is no evidence that this has happened. Even if it did, most of the amakhosi are IFP members and it is unlikely that non-aligned Zulus would have attended their meetings.

And if they did, it is unlikely that they would have been allowed to speak at those meetings. These issues will therefore present difficult challenges for all involved in tomorrow's meeting.
Police, soldiers deployed for KwaZulu gathering

ULUNDI — A gathering of Zulus intended to find a way to end rampant violence in KwaZulu-Natal could instead lead to more bloodshed, the human rights commission said yesterday.

Police had information there might be a bid to disrupt a meeting today of national leaders at Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini’s palace in Nongoma, commissioner George Fivaz said.

Fivaz and a high profile police delegation met at Ulundi, northern KwaZulu-Natal, yesterday to assess the security situation and to ensure that adequate security measures were in place.

“There are elements not interested in a successful meeting,” Fivaz said.

Zwelithini, President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi will meet traditional leaders at the palace this morning. They are expected to discuss the holding of a national gathering of the Zulus (imbizo) in an attempt to bring peace to KwaZulu-Natal, where 14 000 people have been killed in the past decade.

An additional 1 000 policemen and soldiers would be deployed in the vicinity of Nongoma and Ulundi today, Fivaz said. There would be roadblocks and the king’s palace would be sealed off. No vehicles would be allowed into the palace grounds due to fears that bombs or other dangerous devices would be brought on to the premises.

Everyone entering the grounds would be searched and no firearms or dangerous weapons would be allowed.

Six hundred policemen would be deployed at the palace alone, to ensure safety and security. — Sapa, Reuters.
IFP, ANC in bid to reach agreement

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The IFP and ANC were locked in talks late last night after the IFP failed to secure a two-thirds majority for a KwaZulu-Natal constitution.

Sources said the PAC and Minority Front were reluctant to vote in favour of the constitution in the absence of a deal between the two major parties. Both indicated they would abstain — denying the IFP a two-thirds majority.

FP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane warned that failure to adopt the constitution would “poison” the atmosphere at today’s summit between Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to discuss arrangements for a gathering.

Sources said an agreement between the ANC and IFP was within reach with Jiyane showing a willingness to compromise. However, he was overruled by IFP hardliners.

NP KwaZulu-Natal caucus chairman Timo Volker said Mandela and Deputy President PW de Klerk had been “in touch” to discuss the process.

Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa and NP secretary-general Roelf Meyer were also believed to have had discussions.

Sources said NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte was under pressure from the NP national leadership to hold back NP support for the constitution if ANC support was not obtained, while the NP provincial caucus wanted to support the IFP.
Inkatha 'may rejoin process'

Deal in KwaZulu-Natal bodes well for national talks, says Ramaphosa

A breakthrough agreement could signal the return of the IFP to the constitution making process.

"There was an element of being not totally happy with everything, but also quite happy with what each party had achieved," he said. "It is a local solution for a local problem which has national proportions.

"It's a very good recipe for peace, and I think we should use it as a building block to consolidating the effort of solving problems in that province."

"I hope the players in the province, where fighting between ANC and IFP followers has claimed nearly 15,000 lives in 10 years, can now "sit back and be a bit more sober in resolving the problems."

"KwaZulu-Natal NP leader Danie Schutte said "a new chapter of autonomy and asymmetry" between the country's nine provinces had opened up."

"The unanimity of the vote, he said, "must be hailed as truly remarkable.""
This is a clear indication of what can be achieved for KwaZulu-Natal if people decide to work together in the interests of the electorate," Mr. Schutte said.

He said there was a message in the deal for those writing the national constitution, because it "opens up the possibility of an inclusive constitution writing process at national level."

"The inclusive and unanimous nature of this constitution is an example not only to other provinces but also to the central negotiating process," he said.

Roelf Meyer, who earlier this year resigned his post as minister of constitutional affairs to become secretary general of the National Party, congratulated KwaZulu-Natal negotiators for the "reasonable and constructive way in which consensus has been reached."

"It is again evidence of the old adage that where there is a political will, solutions will be found," he said.

The Pan African Congress (PAC) said it greeted the news with "a sense of relief and elation."

"Nothing would please the PAC more than to see peace, security and stable development return to this troubled part of our country," parliamentary whip Richard Suzam said — Sapa-AFP

**TENSE MOMENTS:** President Nelson Mandela looks pensive during a meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other traditional leaders at King Goodwill's palace in Nongoma. Flanking Mr. Mandela are from the left Vally Moosa, deputy minister of Provincial and Constitutional Affairs, Frank Mdloise, premier of KwaZulu-Natal and King Zwelithini.

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**Buthelezi warns: Allow us our customs or the imbizo could be failure**

NONGOMA — Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was pessimistic about the proposed imbizo to secure peace in KwaZulu-Natal when he arrived here yesterday to discuss the matter with traditional leaders.

King Goodwill Zwelithini, President Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi met KwaZulu-Natal traditional leaders at the king's palace here yesterday to discuss the holding of the proposed imbizo (meeting of the Zulu nation).

"Mr. Buthelezi, who earlier insisted that traditional leaders be consulted on the imbizo after Mr. Mandela and the king proposed the meeting, warned that if the government proceeded with its intention to ban cultural weapons in public places, the imbizo would be a non-starter."

He said the Zulu people would never attend an imbizo without their cultural weapons.

This issue was to be discussed at the meeting, he said, adding that the imbizo's future depended on the outcome of the talks.

If Mr. Mandela wanted attempts to bring about peace in the region to succeed, he would have to be sensitive to the customs and heritage of the Zulu people, said Mr. Buthelezi.

He said it was imperative that a relationship of trust be established between all role players and that peace be restored in KwaZulu-Natal, but warned that relations between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party in the province were not improving.

Politically, relations between himself and Mr. Mandela also were strained, even though they were friends on a personal level, said Chief Buthelezi. "Politically speaking, relations between us are not good."

Mr. Mandela and King Goodwill will propose the imbizo after a number of massacres rocked KwaZulu-Natal during last year's festive season — Sapa
Mandela jeered at rally for Zulu chiefs

NONGOMA — President Nelson Mandela told jeering crowds at a meeting to discuss a planned Zulu national gathering they could shout until they were blue in the face.

"I must tell you that I am going to read the riot act for everybody ... if they think they are entitled to kill innocent people," he said yesterday.

He was addressing about 300 chiefs, after Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini had spoken to them, in a marquee in the grounds of the king's Nongoma palace.

Mr Mandela told the apparently hostile crowd that although he had the highest respect for Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chiefs would be making "a serious mistake" if they raised Chief Buthelezi above the king.

This remark was met with more loud jeers.

Mr Mandela said Chief Buthelezi would never succeed in uniting the people of KwaZulu-Natal without the king and that both the ANC and the IFP were guilty of violence in the province — Sapa (84) ARG 16/3/98

Full reports on page 6.
**Imbizo acrimony**

The imbizo has the backing of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethu, who hosted Mandela, Buthelezi and the chiefs at one of his palaces yesterday.

Mandela, protected by hundreds of police, drew jeers from the mostly Inkatha-aligned chiefs when he warned them against making a mistake by elevating Buthelezi above the king.

Mandela said both the ANC and Inkatha were to blame for the pattern of violence, but should no longer permit it.

"I am not afraid to speak the truth, no matter where I am," Mandela told his audience in a marquee at one of the king's five palaces.

"You can shout until you are blue in the face, I am going to lay down ... the riot act for everybody in this country if you are killing innocent people."

"It is people who think through their blood, not their brains, who are creating these problems for us. It's because we are dealing with people who are behaving like animals outside of this tent and inside this tent," the president said. "That is something I have to put an end to."

"Those who want to continue to behave like animals, let us get rid of them from society," Mandela said.

"Let us get rid of whoever doesn't want peace and prosperity in this society."

The Inkatha-ANC dispute centres on Buthelezi's demands for more provincial autonomy for KwaZulu Natal.

To approval from the chiefs, Buthelezi accused the Government of using the trial of former defence minister Magnus Malan to extract revenge against the Zulu nation. -- Saps-AP-AFP-Reuters
NP hurts chances of grabbing Indian vote in KwaZulu

By MORGAN NAIDU

Durban – Chatsworth has produced two politicians of some note – the famous Bengal Tiger, Amiechand Raphael, and the one-time golden boy of the National Party, Sathe Naaidoo.

Both men have harnessed Indian support and votes in a way the ANC and other parties would love to emulate. For the ANC, however, failure by members of the “old stalwart brigade” to accept former House of Delegates politicians into its fold contributed to the isolation of the Indian vote in the April 1994 election.

Now, with the local government election in KwaZulu Natal looming, the not inconsiderable Indian vote may yet prove to be the prize catch. It’s a catch that could prove elusive to the NP whose strength in the province’s Indian community has waned recently following its decision to kick out high-profile Senator Naaidoo. He was expelled from the party last weekend following several months of wrangling over alleged maladministration on his part.

At first glance, it might have appeared to be just another case of a politician erring in the line of duty. However, Naaidoo’s rapid fall in Nats status has lent credence to the perception that the so-called new NP is still concerned only about preserving its whites-only hold on the party’s top power structures.

Naaidoo’s constant cry since the beginning of internal disciplinary proceedings against him was that the NP’s legal committee was being led astray by chairman Jaco Maree. He accused Maree of being biased during the initial hearings and of interrogating witnesses rather than adjudicating objectively.

According to a confidential legal document released by the senator’s legal representatives, Naaidoo had at one stage called for the recusal of Maree as chairman of the committee.

In the document, Naaidoo is quoted as saying: “He (Maree) did not act as an unbiased chairman who would merely solicit information for the purpose of clarity.”

Where will this latest fray in an already embattled political party lead to? With the local elections looming, the Nats will need to bolster their support, especially among the Indian and black communities.

They are unlikely to succeed, however, if they appoint able men like Naaidoo and the prominent Dan Makhanya to positions where they are expected simply to toe the line and not create waves.
Talks fiasco dims hopes for peace imbazo

(264) ST 17/3/96

THE top-level meeting between President Nelson Mandela, King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Nongoma on Friday — a bid to clear the air in preparation for a peace imbazo in trouble-torn KwaZulu Natal — was nothing short of a fiasco.

No solutions were found to end violence, nor were the prospects for holding an imbazo enhanced.

For King Goodwill, the meeting should have marked a triumphant reassertion of his position as leader of the Zulu nation. But it was not quite as simple as that. For a start, he had to back down from his earlier insistence that only chiefs could be present at the meeting, when the chiefs insisted that their headmen and councillors should also be allowed to attend.

However, the king's speaking was a heartfelt plea for peace and development — was well received by the chiefs. And he scored a point over Chief Buthelezi in insisting that the media be present throughout the proceedings — something the Inkatha leader did not want.

For Mr Mandela, the meeting was equivalent to a gladiatorial challenge — and he did not spare the hewers and heellers in the audience, whom he described as "criminals" who "think with their blood, not their brains".

"I am not afraid to speak the truth, no matter where I am," he said, stamping his authority on the proceedings.

And, it was quite clear that although the chiefs, the headmen and councillors did not want the President to interfere in politics, there was nothing they or anybody else could do to stop him.

Mr Mandela said the proposed imbazo would enable the chiefs to air their grievances against him and the central government, and Friday's meeting was to prepare for that. No other issues would be entertained, he said.

Chief Buthelezi later appealed to the President to allow the meeting to proceed after his departure because some "family" matters had to be discussed between the king and his subjects.

The President did not yield, but that did not prevent Chief Buthelezi's attendants from handing out files of newspaper clippings detailing his relationship with the king and the IFP leader's role as the "informal prime minister of the Zulu nation."

As anticipated, the grievances tabled by the chiefs included a call for international mediation to take place, for the President to account for the shootings outside the ANC's Shell House headquarters in Johannesburg in 1994, and the role of ANC leaders in KwaZulu Natal, which was not considered constructive.

A surprising dimension was Chief Buthelezi's attempt to link the holding of the imbazo to the trial of General Magnus Malan and 19 others in the Durban Supreme Court.

"Should we... not let the law first take its course before we talk about our people attending an imbazo together?"

Chief Buthelezi said he was not saying the imbazo should not go ahead. "But I see many difficulties which need to be sorted out before we attend the imbazo."

And what's the next step forward? "The poorly-behaved elements in the audience had cleared the way for King Zwelithini and President Mandela to insists that the imbazo should be restricted to the chiefs."

This means that the imbazo and Chief Buthelezi will have to wait for another opportunity to settle their scores with the King, who has recently been labelled by some of the chiefs as a traitor to his people, and an ANC selfstyle — in the absence of the President.

For Mr Mandela, determined to bring an end to violence in the province, the next step is a follow-up meeting as soon as possible. He is in charge, and he will ensure that the game is played by his rules.
Deal brings Inkatha and ANC together

By CRAIG DOONAN

THE ANC and Inkatha in KwaZulu Natal finally found each other this week when — after more than a year of acrimonious negotiations — they produced the country’s first provincial constitution.

Both parties agreed that the document paved the way for peace in the embattled province.

Political observers went further and said the agreement indicated that South Africa’s two biggest political parties were able to resolve what appeared at times to be insurmountable obstacles through a process of negotiation.

Some analysts said the breakthrough would almost certainly lead to Inkatha’s return to the national constitution-making process and encourage investment in KwaZulu Natal.

The settlement came after 13 months of wrangling, primarily between the ANC and Inkatha, over the IFP’s proposals for strong provincial powers, in line with its federalist ideals.

But it was only reached after direct intervention by President Nelson Mandela, who telephoned Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and National Party head F W de Klerk during the week to press for a settlement.

What was finally agreed to was a compromise document which lays out areas of agreement and “suspends” unresolved issues which will be put to a multi-party provincial constitution commission for further debate.

One of the outstanding issues — and one of the most painful between the ANC and IFP — is the powers of chiefs.

Inkatha’s “wish list” of national powers, which it wants afforded to the province, has been included in the constitution — but this is balanced by a clause which stipulates that the provincial constitution has to be consistent with the national one.

The agreement was described as a “recipe for peace” by Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa, who said he expected Inkatha to return to the national constitution-writing process.

The National Party’s provincial leader Dane Schutte said the settlement paved the way for an inclusive national dispensation.

The Democratic Party’s Roger Burrows said the province would have faced “disastrous” consequences if the ANC had been left out of the constitution.
Mandela lashes out at jeering amakhosi

By Sipho Khumalo

PROSPECTS for the holding of a peace imbizo in KwaZulu-Natal became increasingly elusive when a top level pro-imbizo meeting turned into an acrimonious exchange of tough words in Nongoma on Friday.

At the end of the long-awaited gathering, no date for the imbizo had been set and the Inkatha Freedom Party emerged as increasingly questioning the advisability of holding an imbizo at present.

IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the organisation's provincial minister, Prince Gideon Zulu, instead raised a number of issues that are stumbling blocks to an imbizo.

In his address to the meeting, Buthelezi protested the fact that the national Government was on the verge of taking away "the ancestral land of the Zulu nation" and that King Goodwill Zwelithini would no longer be the trustee of land on behalf of chiefs.

Another of his complaints was that Zwelithini was no longer leading the Zulus in their struggle to attain a Zulu kingdom.

"How can we go into an imbizo to promote peace and unity when echoes of accusations and counter-accusations of murder and general mayhem reverberate every day against some of our people in the Mlan case?"

"We see our people in the ANC and IFP attending this trial daily where on occasions they had to be cordoned off from each other," he said. Buthelezi wondered whether it would not be advisable to let the law first take its course before ANC and IFP supporters could attend an imbizo together.

President Nelson Mandela, who had earlier taken a conciliatory stance, lashed out at the chiefs, who in turn greeted him during his speech. He later took a hard line, telling the amakhosi that they would be making a serious mistake if they "cast aside Buthelezi above the king."

"I am going to read this not just to everyone in this country who thinks they can kill innocent people," he said.
IFP council lauds new constitution

By Sipho Khumalo

The Inkatha Freedom Party's national council has lauded the adoption of the provincial constitution by the KwaZulu-Natal parliament but regretted that it had to make concessions that ended with a constitution different from what it had originally wanted.

The constitution was adopted on Friday after a 22-hour marathon meeting during which political parties put final touches to the constitution.

The constitution was supposed to have been put to the vote on Thursday but following deadlocks the politicians had to work the whole night on the document.

While many political commentators believe the IFP has suffered a setback in that the final document is far less federal than it wanted it to be, its national council at the weekend congratulated its negotiating team "for hard work".

"The IFP believes that the concessions that had to be made to bring about a provincial constitutional settlement have detracted from the value of what the IFP originally had to offer. It is therefore to be regretted that there was insufficient trust and insufficient democratic insight to enable the IFP to do the best it could have done for the province," the organisation said from its Umlazi headquarters.

At the moment the constitution is in a skeleton form with none of the 14 chapters not ready to be implemented. These are the contentious chapters that deal with the Bill of Rights, provisions on powers and functions, the Constitutional Court, the monarchy, traditional authorities, local government, transitional arrangements, security and police.

Outstanding issues will be resolved through a constitutional commission which begins its work within three months.

The IFP's national council said whatever different political parties might think about the constitution, it was convinced that the current document provides a framework and a rationale for their interaction.

"Movements towards the achievement of peace and reconciliation and the normalisation of political relations have been enhanced," the IFP said.

The passing of the constitution would be seen by postenya as a watershed event in the constitutional history of South Africa.
ANC supports *imbizo* initiative

By Sipho Khumalo

The KwaZulu-Natal African National Congress executive committee has backed the initiative to call for an *imbizo* and believes that such a gathering will be a boost to the peace process in the troubled province.

ANC provincial spokesman Mr Dumisa Makhaye said the organisation believed that last Friday's tense-filled pre-*imbizo* gathering at Nongoma was a "great success" on which the cause for peace could still be advanced.

"We call on the people of KwaZulu-Natal never to allow themselves to be provoked by those whose political survival depends on continued political strife and violence," Makhaye said.

He said one of the moves to try and thwart the carrying out of an *imbizo* was to link it with the current trial of General Magnus Malan and 19 others.

"It is not the ANC that is prosecuting Malan and others but the attorney-general of KwaZulu-Natal who cannot be suspected of being an ANC sympathiser, let alone an ANC member," said Makhaye.

He said the killing of innocent children and women at KwaMakhatha would have been a criminal offence even in the apartheid era. Makhaye said the ANC had nothing to do with the arrest of Malan and the timing of their trial. The trial should not be used as an excuse to derail the *imbizo*.

Buthelezi's suggestion

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had suggested at the pre-*imbizo* meeting that the Malan trial should be allowed to take its full course before ANC and IFP supporters could attend an *imbizo* together.

Buthelezi said this was because supporters of both organisations were being condoned off daily from each other at the trial in Durban to avoid confrontation.

"The people of KwaZulu-Natal are thirsty for peace and no obstacles must be allowed in their search for lasting peace," said Makhaye.

Buthelezi and President Nelson Mandela have both since expressed their willingness to continue exploring means of clearing the way for the calling of the peace *imbizo*.

Prospects for the holding of a peace *imbizo* were received a setback at Nongoma last Friday when the top-level pre-*imbizo* meeting, attended by Mandela, Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, turned into an acrimonious exchange of words. At the end of the gathering no date was set and the IFP is increasingly questioning the advisability of holding an *imbizo* at present.
Zulu King, humiliated in public
ANC wants poll delay - Buthelezi

By Musa Zondi and Sapa

INKATHA Freedom Party leader
Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the weekend accused the African National Congress of threatening to delay the May 29 local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal

In a speech prepared for delivery at an election rally at Manenga, in Ladysmith, on Saturday, Buthelezi said, the ANC in the province was questioning the constitutional right of Zulu chiefs to sit on regional councils.

"The ANC in KwaZulu-Natal is threatening to delay the elections in this province because it wants to reduce the presence of amakhosi (chiefs) in regional councils so that they have no significant role in local government in KwaZulu-Natal,"

Buthelezi said each headman was entitled by the interim constitution to sit in a regional council by virtue of his office.

"However, the ANC wants to increase the number of members of regional councils to such a point that amakhosi will become totally irrelevant within the work of such councils," the IFP leader said.

It was time the IFP, as the ruling party in the province, was granted the power to effectively deal with violence and intimidation.

Effective measures

"Until our province can take effective legislative and administrative measures to redress this problem which the central government has thus far been unable to adequately address, we must ensure that our people make a special commitment in rejecting the vicious circle of violence," Buthelezi said.

He called on people to persuade friends, acquaintances and even strangers to vote for the IFP.

"We even need to go the extra step to solicit the support of those who are strangers to us and even for those who, for misguided reasons, would be inclined to vote for the ANC, or other parties, or indeed not vote at all."

The elections should be regarded as "a great referendum" between ANC autocracy and the IFP's call for freedom, self-determination and autonomy," Buthelezi added.

On Saturday night Buthelezi told delegates at an IFP fund-raising dinner that South Africans were unwrting participants in several forms of self-censorship.

"South African intellectuals immersed in the "miraculous dream of the so-called South African miracle" no longer criticised an increasingly autocratic ANC."

"This situation has prevented many of our intellectuals from recognising and exposing things which are going wrong in our country," he said.

Buthelezi said his prediction that the ANC's mode of government would become increasingly autocratic and centralist had been proven.

A member of the Inkatha Freedom Party leads his group in song and dance on the arrival of party leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, at Melinga in KwaZulu-Natal during the IFP's election campaign on Saturday.

PIC MBOZENI ZULU
Oppeermaan to testify again

FORMER military intelligence office, Johan Opperman will again enter the witness stand in the Durban Supreme Court today when the Malan murder trial enters its fourth week.

A key state witness in the case against former defence minister General Magnus Malan and 19 others, Opperman was called to testify on the third day of the trial and has been under cross-examination by defence attorneys since then.

The trial began on March 4 but was postponed for a week following a legal wrangle. The submission of an alternative charge against the accused of conspiracy to murder.

The alternative charge arose from an allegation that Malan and his co-accused sanctioned a murderous operation, dubbed "Operation Marton," against the African National Congress and its allies during the 1980s.

The accused also face charges of murder and attempted murder arising from the 1987 massacre at KwaMakhutha, south of Durban, allegedly carried out by trained Inkatha Freedom Party members as part of "Operation Christine." Thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed in the attack.

Court proceedings got off to a dramatic start both inside and outside the courtroom with testimony from two massage survivors and angry IFP supporters staging protests outside the court.

Additional security force personnel had to be called in to guard the entrances and, at one stage, police used a water cannon to disperse the crowd.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has criticised the trial, claiming it forms part of an ANC ploy to discredit the IFP prior to local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

He says charges against the accused, who include current IFP deputy-governor and "MZ" Khumalo, were designed to blame the IFP for ongoing violence in the province.

The court has already heard detailed evidence about alleged South African military training given to the IFP and various former outlawed African resistance movements, including Renamo and Utare, at secret bases in the Caprivi Strip.
Zulu monarch to fight on for peace imbizo

DURBAN – Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini looks set to spring back and fight for the much vaunted peace imbizo – despite suffering humiliation and insult at the hands of Inkatha Freedom Party supporters.

Royal spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu said the monarch would present a programme for the planned Zulu national gathering to President Mandela, African National Congress and IFP leaders no later than tomorrow.

The announcement follows incidents at the official opening of the legislature in Ulundi last week, where King Goodwill was grilled by Premier Frank Mdlalose for holding talks with central government.

When the angry monarch left directly afterwards, IFP supporters outside jeered him with “hamba, hamba”, or “go, go”.

Today, the ANC will make a motion in parliament to censure the premier for what Prince Sifiso described as “humiliation” and another attempt to side-track the much publicised imbizo for peace.

Prince Sifiso alleged that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the monarch’s estranged uncle, was trying to raise every possible excuse, such as the carrying of traditional weapons, the Magnus Malan hit squad trial, and now the king’s consultation with central government to stop the imbizo.

“People should not lose hope. The king will take the process forward now and the final preparations are being made. No later than Tuesday (tomorrow) he will present a programme to principals to chart the way forward,” the prince said.

Prince Sifiso said the principals were President Mandela, representing South Africa; Jacob Zuma for the ANC, Chief Buthelezi for the IFP; and the king for his people.
IFP launches KwaZulu campaign

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP launched its election campaign in KwaZulu-Natal on Saturday, claiming that communists were behind central government’s “mad drive to totalitarianism” and the enus lay on the IFP to “save freedom and democracy” in SA.

Under the slogan “Give power back to the people,” IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a rally of about 1 000 people on Durban’s beachfront that communists were the “vurtual engine” of the tripartite alliance made up of the ANC, Cosatu and the SACP. “This is why one sees the mad drive to totalitarianism,” he said.

Mumekung SABC1’s theme song “Simunye — we are one,” Buthelezi described the notion of an SA miracle and rainbow nation as an “infatuated dream.” South Africans should not be blinded by it as “day after day, policy after policy, law after law, the ANC has pursued a plan to establish in our country an autocracy to reward the ambitions of a political and trade unionist aristocracy,” he said.

Buthelezi’s rhetoric suggested that constitutional, rather than bread-and-butter issues, would dominate the IFP’s campaign for the May 23 municipal poll.

Buthelezi said at an earlier press briefing that even if the “oppressive majority” passed a national constitution without meeting the IFP’s demands, the IFP would comply with the constitution as it was a law-abiding party. But the IFP would continue struggling to have it changed, he said.

Addressing about 500 people at a Maritzburg rally, IFP secretary general Ziba Jiyane said the electorate had to make a clear choice — autocracy versus freedom, a phrase intended to counter the ANC’s “democracy versus feudalism” slogan. “He said voting for the NP or DP would be a “waste (as) one never knows whether they are running with the hares or hunting with the hounds.”

Jiyane said the IFP was “serious” about implementing the RDP by ensuring it resulted in the “meaningful empowerment” of people through job creation. The IFP believed a referendum should be held on the death penalty.

Zulu council denies plan for rival govt

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Zulu royal council yesterday denied that King Goodwill Zwelithini planned to form a rival provincial government in KwaZulu-Natal, but admitted that it wanted to establish eight departments to serve the monarchy’s needs.

Council spokesman Prince Sfiso Zulu said the institution of traditional leadership is constitutionally recognised, and it should therefore be seen as being “part and parcel of government.”

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlinsoe claimed at the opening of a legislature session on Friday that he had obtained documentation showing that the council wanted to establish a rival provincial government by having its own departments.

Mdlinsoe made disclosure in his “vote of thanks” to Zwelithini for attending the session, severely embarrassing the monarch. An angry Zwelithini then boycotted a lunch hosted by Mdlinsoe, and was booted by IFP supporters as he left.

Buthelezi said at a news conference on Saturday that he was “very upset” that Zwelithini had been booted. “It undermined the need for a resolution of differences among Zulus so that Zwelithini’s dignity could be restored.”

Zulu and Zwelithini was scheduled to speak to President Nelson Mandela over the weekend to discuss possible ways of “protecting him” from such abuse in future.

Zulu said the king’s plan to create eight departments, which he wanted the government to finance, was intended to help remove chiefs from the political arena. He said if chiefs were expected to relinquish the privileges that go with being politicians, an alternative role had to be found for them.

The council believed that the monarchy, including chiefs, should play a constructive role in promoting peace and development on a non-partisan basis in areas under its jurisdiction.

The departments were the “instruments” to achieve this objective.

AB TO ARCTIC
BACK DATING
CUMBATS
ARMING:
OIL.
KwaZulu asks for R1,2bn extra funds

Nicola Jenvey

ULUNDI —KwaZulu-Natal needed an additional R1,2bn, 8.6% of its original R14,1bn budgetary allocation, to meet requirements for 1995/96, finance MEC Senzile Mhlanga said yesterday.

Presenting his budget adjustment estimates before Parliament, Mhlanga said five of the province’s 13 departments had overspent their allocations, while another six had alleviated a portion of their overspending with national funding.

The province had funded the overruns with R819,3m from national government and R385,7m from savings in the previous financial year.

Mhlanga said agriculture had needed an extra R61m and transport a further R54,2m. Economic affairs and tourism needed another R29,2m, traditional and environmental affairs R14,8m and the provincial parliament R12,7m, which Mhlanga blamed on higher administrative costs.

Departments alleviating some of the overspending included education and culture (R110,1m), health (R27,1m), local government and housing (R260m), provincial service commission (R467m), social welfare (R3,4m) and works (R171m).

The R728m local government and housing vote reflected a R250m increase boosted by R131m from the national constitutional development and provincial affairs department. Funds from the national government ministry (R8,8m) and the department of public works (R51m) had also boosted the vote.

Drought relief funding of R41m and a R20m increased rollover had helped raise the R399m agricultural vote by R61m.

Economic affairs and tourism had overspent its R84m budget as R16m had been allocated to KwaZulu Transport, R8m to establishing a departmental RDP control unit, R5m each to the KwaZulu-Natal Marketing Initiative and the KwaZulu-Natal International Airport Initiative and R1,1m to the Regional Economic Forum. Additional payments to tribal authorities (R2,3m), new vehicles (R2,1m) and funding for the KwaZulu Conservation (R4m) has also led to the overspent.

Transport had overspent its R502m vote by R54,2m. A R17m shortfall in the original allocation would be financed by savings in the finance and auxiliary services vote, while another R30m had been spent on additional motor vehicles for the province.

Increases for education were funded predominantly from outside the official budget and included R97m transferred from the national department of education and training.
Postpone local election if violence continues—Zuma

Farouk Chothia

ULUNDI — ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma warned yesterday that local government elections in parts of KwaZulu-Natal might have to be postponed if the level of violence failed to drop.

Zuma said measures announced by SAPS national commissioner George Fivaz on Sunday, including the formation of more special investigation units to investigate all political incidents, claiming more than three lives, were inadequate.

More soldiers should be deployed to KwaZulu-Natal with orders to seize all weapons. House-to-house searches should be conducted if necessary, he said.

In another incident of violence, IFP defence spokesman Philip Powell said IFP's Impende candidate Damasius Khumalo had been abducted and shot dead in the Midlands on Friday.

He said a campaign to assassinate the region's IFP candidates appeared to be underway. This follows the fatal shooting of ANC Umzini candidate Dan Damsa last week shortly after meeting with IFP leaders in Umlazi.

Zuma said the ANC had information that assassination attempts would be made on its leaders at Easter. "We should not bluff ourselves and say this election will be free and fair," Zuma said.

ANC leaders in Donnybrook, site of the Human Rights Day massacre of 11 people, said they doubted elections could be held as residents were afraid to vote.

Zuma said the ANC was committed to the March 29 election date, but it might be necessary to postpone the poll in fiercely-contested areas affected by an upsurge in violence.

KwaZulu-Natal local government ministry spokesman Warwick Dorrington said the ministry had published a legally-binding code of conduct on all parties and candidates, barring them from carrying arms or weapons "of any kind at all political rallies, marches and demonstrations relating to the elections.

It was a question of legal interpretation whether the ban extended to cultural weapons, he said.

Local government election task group co-chairman Zyl Slabbert said the security forces had identified 82 flashpoints in the province.

The SAPS, SANDF and intelligence services were working to put security measures in place.

A senior provincial police source said three to six policemen would be needed to secure each of the about 3 000 polling stations. If three were deployed at each station, half of KwaZulu-Natal's police force would be used, while if six were deployed, the entire force of 18 000 would be needed.

Police would guard polling stations for 12 hours before and after voting, and then transport ballot boxes to counting stations.

The source said police area commissioners had to report by Thursday to the provincial security committee on how many policemen each region could sacrifice for the election. A request would then be made to Fivaz to allocate additional policemen.

Legally, the IFP could not guard polling stations, but could protect people going to vote.

Sources said that information available showed a small group of leaders were suspected of orchestrating violence. Premier and safety and security MEC Frank Mullick denied to comment.

Foreign doctor not to blame for three deaths

Own Correspondent

NOBODY was to blame for the deaths of three patients treated by Romanian immigrant doctor Dimitri Mihalassecu at Port Elizabeth's provincial hospital, an inquest magistrate found yesterday.

Magistrate Thomas Bekker found the doctor was not negligent and not to blame for the deaths of Helen van Vuuren, Vuyokazi Dube and Arthur Rhodes, and acted reasonably under the circumstances.

The doctor told the court he did not apply for the head of surgery post and was surprised by his appointment.

Senior medical superintendent at the hospital Dr Charles Woldeyaneck told the court that had it not been for Mihalassecu, the most important department at the hospital would have been closed.

The Eastern Cape health and welfare department apologised yesterday to the province's foreign doctors for the "generalised" impression of incompetence that had been created.

Port Elizabeth regional medical superintendent Dr Freddy Rank said Woldeyaneck's criticism of foreign doctors "is not the view of the administration".

Rank's comments followed the angry reaction on Sunday by the newly formed foreign doctors' association that they were ready to quit.

Port Elizabeth western region health and welfare director Dr Thabo Sibeko said he would be approaching foreign doctor representatives soon to discuss their grievances.

Sibeko said yesterday that while local doctors were moving into private practice or emigrating, foreign doctors were running SA hospitals. "Services could collapse if they quit," he said.
Buthelezi attacked as ‘mean spirited’

Farouk Chothia
ULUNDI — DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows yesterday — like Sports Minister Steve Tshwete at the weekend — launched a scathing attack on IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, accusing him of being a “mean-spirited, gutter-mouthed politician”.

Buthelezi attacked Burrows some weeks ago, accusing him of being a “political parasite” after he insisted that the IFP negotiate a provincial constitution with the ANC. This forced the IFP to make concessions which weakened its hand in its demand for autonomy. The IFP could have passed a constitution without the ANC if the DP had supported it.

Burrows said during debate in the legislature yesterday that Buthelezi should “stew in the fact” that the constitution’s adoption was delayed because of the “killing” of IFP provincial negotiator Arthur Konkombra last year, and his replacement with hardliner Walter Faglane. He questioned whether the IFP would continue to exist “after Buthelezi”.

“The IFP is not a federal party. It is dominated by a personality cult similar to that of Mao Tse Tung and Joseph Stalin,” Tshwete said at the funeral of 11 people in Donnybrook on Saturday that Buthelezi’s “frustrated ambition” was the cause of violence in KwaZulu-Natal. The IFP was a “bandit organisation”.

Premier Frank Mdhlalose accused ANC MPs of being like Goebbels “Lies are coming up over and over again,” he said.

This came after ANC transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele charged that Mdhlalose had insulted Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini on Friday, and that the IFP had used schoolchildren to stage a demonstration against the king and to hurl “unspeakable abuse” at him.

Mdhlalose said the demonstration was a “big, bad mistake”, but denied he had insulted Zwelithini.

Mdhlalose had recounted minutes of discussions between Zwelithini and central government ministers. The king called on central government to finance him, saying he was short of funds.

Mdhlalose yesterday made more disclosures to expose the “big lie” that the provincial government was not looking after Zwelithini. He said about R349 000 would be spent on school fees for the monarch’s children this year.

SAPS reserve force abolished

Stephen Lauer
THE police reserve force has been abolished following the end of conscription and in the face of an inability by the SAPS to impose legal sanctions on draft dodgers.

The group, with a theoretical strength of 37 000 members, was made up of ex-conscripts who had previously chosen to do their national service in the police rather than in the defence force.

The abolition of the reserve force does not affect the similarly named but entirely voluntary corps of police reservists, who continue to offer their part-time unpaid services in support of full-time SAPS members.

As with the military, national servicemen who chose the old SAP for their national service were required to do active reserve duty, including camps and weekend call-ups, after two years of full-time in the blue uniform. But with the end of conscription, call-ups were showing little result.

A recent SANDF study showed only 10% of those mobilised for short-term service responded. A SAPS source said experience with the police reserve was similar.

Announcing the reserve force’s abolition, an SAPS spokesman called on its members to put their policing experience to good use by becoming part-time reservists.
KwaZulu spent R1.2-billion too much

(SAT 3/4/96)

Durban - The KwaZulu Natal government has overspent on its 1995-96 budget to the tune of R1.2-billion, but the money to fund the spending has been found in savings and overruns from national government.

Finance MEC Senzo Mhun-gu, in presenting his budget adjustments estimates to the provincial legislature, said five departments had overspent, while six others had managed to alleviate the spending.

He said the province had funded the overspending with R819-million from national government and R385.7-million from savings in the previous financial year. - Own Correspondent
KwaZulu-Natal could expand public service

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier
Frank Mdlalose yesterday raised the
prospect of the size of the provincial ad-
ministration increasing, saying more
public servants might be needed to ser-
tice rural areas.

Mdlalose said at a news briefing in
Mantshini that there were 174 600
civil servants in KwaZulu-Natal, and
none of them had been identified for
retrenchment. "In view of the lack of
services in rural areas, there may well
be a need to increase the number of civ-
il servants," he said.

Mdlalose's comments came despite
the fact that central government re-
cently called on provinces to prune "un-
wieldy" administrations, and KwaZu-
lu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster
identified incompetence in the ranks of
the public service as a major contrib-
utor to costs.

The KwaZulu-Natal legislature's
public accounts committee recently in-
structed Foster to carry out an audit of
all employees in the province, to see
how many were needed and to inves-
tigate the skills levels of those em-
ployed Mdlalose's spokesman Them-
banks Memela said KwaZulu-Natal
director-general Prof Otty Nxumalo
had allocated an "efficiency officer" in
each department to determine the
number of employees needed.

The efficiency officers would com-
plete their work some time this year,
and a clearer picture would emerge on
whether more or less civil servants
were needed.

Mdlalose said the provincial gov-
ernment, in conjunction with various
stakeholders including business and
labour, had developed a "vision" to be
achieved by 2020.

A document outlining the vision
stated that the province would strive
towards bringing about "full employ-
ment", and growth and development
would take place within an integrated
spatial framework.

The vision would be refined at an
economic summit, to be attended by
about 400 delegates, on April 11-12,
Mdlalose said.
It's time to change the conversation. The pandemic is over. It's time to move forward, not backward. Let's focus on what unites us, not what divides us. Let's work together to build a better future for everyone. The time for division is over. The time for unity is now.
reshuffle — which some have said consolidates Mbeki’s position as heir-apparent to the presidency — contained an element of anathema towards Jordan. Mandela had some tough choices to make — particularly when it is considered that if Cyril Ramaphosa brings in an acceptable new constitution on time, he will, surely, become available for a senior ministerial posting.

It would be at that point — which depends on whether the Constitutional Court certifies the document quickly or refers it back for reconsideration — that the performance of slack Ministers would come under sharper scrutiny than last week.

Zuma has the full support of the ANC. To have axed Jay Nando in the same breath as closing the RDP office would have been a major blunder regarding populist expectations fuelled by RDP propaganda Nzo — though regarded as an extremely odd choice for Foreign Affairs — has a long history of service to the liberation movement, but to have dropped him at this stage would have left a vacuum in a portfolio that, conceivably, might be filled by Ramaphosa at the appropriate time.

Will Jordan become a focus of ANC dissent against the expanding powers of Mbeki? This is possible, given his history of independent thinking. There is also the fact that once the new constitution is fully operational, MPs will be allowed to switch parties. But even if he wished to do so, where could Jordan go?

The Government of National Unity has fossilized party allegiances. Once this changes, new parties and alliances are likely to emerge. It would be surprising to find Jordan and Mbeki in the same grouping once fluidity re-enters our political life.

ROYAL MISCALCULATION

Em 5/4/96

The strained relationship between Zulu monarch Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha has reached a nadir. The King had to endure abuse — he was jeered and told to "hamba" — by Inkatha loyalists outside the provincial parliamentary building in Ulundi on the anniversary of the Shell House massacre.

There is another dimension to the discord allegations by Inkatha orators in Johannesburg that he had deserted his people by not being with them on the march commemorating the eight Zulus who were shot dead outside the ANC’s shell house headquarters.

Zwelithini’s humiliation raises important questions about his personal future and its impact on the rivalry between Inkatha and the ANC.

One is whether the king will turn out to be a prodigal son who, having left the Inkatha camp and spurned his uncle, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, decides to return. That seems unlikely. Zwelithini and his advisers insist that the monarchy should be politically unaligned and a unifying symbol.

A second question is whether the ANC miscalculated when President Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu-Natal leader Jacob Zuma wooed Zwelithini with the objective of encouraging him to assert his independence from Inkatha.

The ANC’s strategy appears to have been based on the assumption the king’s support was a central factor in Inkatha’s political strength, manifest by its victory in the 1994 provincial election.

Developments have so far proved that assumption wrong. Inkatha has survived without the imprimatur of the king’s support. The main loser seems to be the king.

With few exceptions, the chiefs or amakhosi have rallied around Buthelezi, a descendant of Zulu kings Cetshwayo and Dinizulu. They have elected him chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders in rural KwaZulu-Natal. In particular, north of the Tugela River, Buthelezi’s status seems to have enhanced, while that of his nephew has diminished.

Events at Ulundi on March 28 illustrate the point. Buthelezi was warmly cheered on arrival and departure, Zwelithini arrived to a frosty reception and left with derisive jeers ringing in his ears.

ANC hopes that Zwelithini would serve as a rod with which to beat Inkatha and has not been realised. But the ANC finds itself holding what looks like a broken reed.

Zwelithini insists that he aspires to a position of political neutrality, a point that he repeated in his address to the provincial parliament on March 28. His actions suggest the contrary.

While rebuffing his uncle, he has warm relations with Mandela, who, in the minds of many traditional Zulus, is the Xhosa leader of the ANC before he was the president of SA. He has diverged from Inkatha’s insistence that the ANC should fulfil its pledge to submit contentious constitutional disputes, particularly the question of provincial government powers, to international mediation.

Finally, as KwaZulu-Natal premier and Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose showed in his address to the provincial parliament on March 28, Zwelithini — several of whose close advisers are pro-ANC — has endorsed the ANC’s policy that the central government rather than the provincial government act as paymaster to traditional leaders, including himself.

Zwelithini’s support for central government policy is contained in an official record — read aloud to the provincial parliament by Mdlalose — of a meeting between the monarch and Mandela’s former Minister of Constitutional Development, Roelf Meyer.

An annexure to the report contains details of Zwelithini’s plans to establish six departments under the aegis of his Royal Council. The departments include one for “foreign affairs,” another for security and a third for cultural affairs.

Mdlalose has since characterised these plans as “a plot” to establish a rival administration in KwaZulu-Natal to the Inkatha-controlled provincial government. In an attempt to leave the door open for Zwelithini’s return to the fold he puts primary responsibility for the “plot” on central government.

Meanwhile, the king’s perceived flirtation with the ANC-dominated central government revives memories of his susceptibility to manipulation by agents of the former white minority nationalist government in its attempts to oust Buthelezi and replace him with a more pliant leader.

Discussion on the monarchy is far from over. One of the unresolved issues in the constitutional debate is whether the Inkatha-controlled House of Traditional Leaders should have the power to depose the monarchy — in defined circumstances — and a say in the choice of a successor in the event of his death or abdication.
ANC in bid to postpone
KwaZulu Natal polls

But, IFP, NP, DP and other minority parties say delays will
highten tensions in the violence-torn province

**BY JOVIAL RANTAO**
Political Reporter

President Mandela and the Cabinet are to be asked to consider postponing the May 29 local government elections in KwaZulu Natal because free political activity is still difficult and because of the escalating violence in the province.

The ANC and the PAC cited these reasons for the delay in separate meetings with Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fischer, his deputy Mohammed Vali Moosa and the co-chairman of the Local Elections Task Group Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert.

The ANC assessment is that conditions for free and fair elections in KwaZulu Natal did not exist and it is concerned about the volatile security situation.

But the IFP, DP, NP, Minority Front and African Christian Democratic Party, have called for the elections to go ahead as scheduled. The IFP said that while it was affected by most of the problems raised by the other parties, it was against a postponement as this would heighten tensions in the province.

Moosa said he and Fischer would brief Mandela as soon as possible about the representations made by the political parties and local government authorities and leave it up to the president and the Cabinet to take a decision on the matter.

Fischer, Moosa and Slabbert met the provincial leadership of political parties, representatives from transitional local authorities, returning officers and officials from the Durban Metropolitan Council to hear their observations on the state of preparedness for the poll.

"All the political parties made similar complaints. One of the common problems was that the voters roll was defective. We spoke to (KwaZulu Natal MEC for local government and housing) Peter Miller and he agreed that the voters roll will be scrutinised in order to assess what the problems are. We invited political parties to bring whatever problems they have to the attention of the officials. An undertaking has been given that everything possible will be done to rectify the errors," Moosa said.

Other complaints included gripes that the registration for some candidates had been rejected because of minor and technical reasons. Moosa said his delegation would look into the problem to ensure that candidates who had been rejected on these grounds were accepted.

The other major problem raised was the security situation. "All parties conceded that there were no-go areas in the province. The parties complained that organisations other than the one in control of the no-go areas are unable to put up candidates as a result of fear and intimidation. There was also concern about violence escalating in the run-up to the elections," Moosa said.

He said administrative preparations were on course.
Election dilemma

Violence may delay the KwaZulu-Natal polls

By Pamela Dube and Sipho Khumalo

President Nelson Mandela met Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Cape Town today to discuss a possible further postponement of local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

After being briefed by Constitutional Affairs Minister Mr Chris Fismer and his deputy, Mr Vally Moosa, in Pretoria yesterday on the situation in KwaZulu-Natal, Mandela said that before the Government could decide whether the May 29 elections should go ahead there would have to be consultations with all the main players.

Local government elections were postponed from November 1 to next month in KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape because of disputes over demarcation.

Fismer and Moosa briefed Mandela on the feelings of political leaders in the province after this week’s consultations.

Mandela said there were three options: the elections could go ahead on May 29, be postponed or be staggered.

Fismer said he and Moosa had advised the President that with the high level of political violence in KwaZulu-Natal elections would not be possible “and the President agreed with us”.

Mandela said political violence in KwaZulu-Natal, which claimed more than 50 lives only last weekend, was “just too much”.

The predicitions are that more lives are going to be lost during the campaigns with political leaders making inflammatory statements.

He added that with some of the areas in the province still labelled no-go-areas “free and fair elections would not be guaranteed. What will be the point of holding elections when some parties cannot campaign freely”?

Containing the violence

Mandela said he was convinced that if the elections were postponed, the security forces would be able to contain political violence in the province.

On KwaZulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose’s statement that the elections would proceed, Mandela said: “Mdlalose is exercising his democratic right and he is entitled to his views. But we will not be bound by his utterances”.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu-Natal IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillet has slammed the call by the African National Congress for the elections to be postponed as “hypocrisy and double standards”.

ANC national chairman Mr Jacob Zuma was quoted on Wednesday after meeting Fismer and Moosa as saying he did not see May 29 as a “realistic target” that could be met.

Tillet said the ANC’s call played directly into the hands of those hoping to sabotage the elections.

IFP general secretary Dr Ziba Jiyane said his party’s intelligence network indicated that ANC structures were badly organised and morale was low among candidates.

Simple message

“So they have come up with the only strategy known to them: to try and hoodwink the authorities into postponing these elections. I have a simple message for Zuma. You can run but you cannot hide,” Jiyane said.

Azanian People’s Organisation KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Mr Patrick Mkhize said yesterday that Azapo would once again boycott the elections and predicted that they would not be free and fair.

“As both the ANC and IFP have warmongers, the elections in this province are going to be a disaster,” Mkhize said.
BETWEEN POLLS AND VIOLENCE

Violence is already casting its ghastly shadow over KwaZulu-Natal’s May 29 local government elections, though the candidates have barely completed registration and party campaigns are just leaving the starting blocks.

Many fear that the recent Donnybrook massacre and subsequent deaths from political violence are an omen of things to come.

The combination of the banning of traditional weapons and the Shell House massacre memorial march on March 28, though incident-free, have already seen tensions build up. A few unguarded statements from politicians could spark fresh waves of killing.

The thankless task of preventing this happening has fallen on the security forces. According to KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller, 3,000 defence force troops will be deployed to ensure peaceful polling.

Police Commissioner George Fwaz has launched an ambitious drive to step up protection and detection of violence politically motivated massacres where three or more people are killed will be declared “crimes of national priority.”

In spite of rewards of up to R1m for information linked to the recovery of weapons (particularly AK47s and R4s), the despatch of additional experienced investigative task units to the province, and speedier establishment of community police forums, the perpetrators of violence have an edge because of their apparent willingness to strike at random in often inaccessible areas.

The task will be doubly difficult if, as is claimed by political parties, the attacks are perpetrated by clandestine “third force” groups (motivated by politics or crime) who have vested interest in destabilisation and perpetuating violence.

Meanwhile, the other peace thrust, an umuntu enabling Zulus of all political persuasions to gather and formulate a recipe for peace, hangs in the balance, following successive humiliations of President Nelson Mandela and Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini by Inkatha indunas. Mandela, who has not given up on the idea, received a proposed umuntu programme from Zwelithini on April 3.

However, the balance of probability is that the proposals will be given the same short shrift that the pre-umuntu summit received three weeks ago.

It is from beneath this shadow that the political parties will be conducting their election campaigns.

Four electoral tribunals will be set up to ensure parties observe a code of conduct. But while politicians all pay lip service to free political activity, few believe this will be observed during the election.

Thus, the DP, though it intended contesting all regions, has withdrawn candidates from northern Zululand and the area around Umhlanga because of alleged intimidation. “We are not in the business of asking people to risk their lives for us,” says a spokesman.

Some of the parties have unveiled their campaign tickets. Inkatha, the ruling party at provincial level, believes its theme of fighting centralisation and government interference in provincial and local affairs will be sufficient to repeat its electoral success of 1994. Its slogan is “Give power back to the people.”

The ANC’s election manager Sipho Gcabahe says his party is basing its campaign primarily on the establishment of peace and security in the province, and the need to complete the democratisation process throughout the province—a reference to tribal areas. It is also putting the need for job creation and prosperity.

The DP’s campaign is based on three themes: a more effective fight against crime (including more effective policing, appropriate sentencing of convicted criminals and equal justice for victims), greater value for rates and the advantages of supporting the DP rather than independents in view of the politicisation of local government. It favours Maritzburg as the provincial capital.

While the various campaigns may be based on bread-and-butter issues on which people should be able to vote freely, the most likely victor at this stage looks to be violence and the most probable victim democracy—unless Commissioner Fwaz and the army can work miracles where others have failed.
ANC and IFP clash over postponement of KwaZulu-Natal

Election

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The provincial government announced that the national government has decided to postpone the provincial elections due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The IFP and ANC have expressed their concerns over this decision, with the IFP calling for a recount of the votes and the ANC urging for the election to proceed as planned. The situation remains tense in the province.
JUDGE CONFIDENT OF MEETING DEADLINE

Urgent meeting called to keep polls on track

(Natal elections may be postponed)

FRIDAY
APRIL 12, 1996

NEWS

IN A BID TO keep the Cape rural elections on track, Judge J W Smalberger has called an urgent meeting to mediate the dispute over election models.

CHRIS BATEMAN reports.

Two judges of the Special Electoral Court are due to meet non-statutory members of the deadlocked provincial committee this afternoon in a bid to mediate the dispute over the Western Cape rural election model.

Committee chairman Mr Hilda Ndude said court chairman Judge J W Smalberger yesterday invited her and two non-statutory colleagues, Mr John Needs and Mr Kam Chetty, to a meeting with him and fellow judge Mr Justice Edwin King.

"I hope we can find a solution which will enable the elections to go ahead," Ndude said yesterday.

Local Government MEC Peter Marais, who yesterday called for Ndude's resignation for "incompetence and being unrepresentative of non-statutory role players" said a senior counsel and attorney would attend on behalf of the statutory committee members.

Ndude said she objected to the "selective consultation" by Marais of rural communities and his insistence that farm people get equal representation with townspeople in managing district councils.

The ANC claims this is undemocratic because it ignores population distribution.

Judge Smalberger said yesterday his court would "do its utmost" to see that rural elections in the Western Cape were not delayed.

He was reacting to a Cape Times report that the court was unlikely to reach a decision in time for rural elections set for May 29.

Judge Smalberger said he and his four fellow judges were "very conscious of the need for elections to proceed as planned."

The court will sit in the city on Monday if informal mediation attempts today fail.

Monday is the latest day by which an election model can be decided upon and still allow preparations to meet the May 29 polling deadline.

The Special Electoral Court was handed written argument by statutory members (Leon Markovitz, Cecil Hendriksen and Wynand Malan) of the provincial committee earlier this week.

Marais said it was clear Ndude had "no conception" about the role she and her non-statutory colleagues were supposed to have played in the process.

The ANC position flows in the face of their own policy of wealth redistribution, Marais added.

The disputed model has 80% proportional representation, 10% farmer nominees and 10% farm labour nominees.
Court asked to rule on chiefs’ power

Ann Evelooh

The African National Congress in KwaZulu-Natal is bringing a Constitutional Court action aimed at settling the question at the heart of the region’s political conflict: how much power should traditional leaders hold?

The ANC is challenging the Inkatha Freedom Party-led provincial government’s interpretation of a constitutional clause guaranteeing traditional leaders ex-officio representation in rural local government. The court’s decision will have significant repercussions, not only for KwaZulu-Natal, but for the position of traditional leaders throughout the country. The ANC says it is fighting for the “triumph of democracy over feudalism”, while the IFP says it is contesting the case to prevent Western democratic values from usurping the “God-given” powers of traditional leaders.

ANC officials also said this week that the outcome of the case could lead to conflict in rural areas in the run-up to local government elections in the province next month. The issue represents one of the most fundamental contradictions between the two parties. Left ambiguous by the drafters of the Interim Constitution, the issue has continued to plague relations between traditionalists and modernists, and has provided perpetual fodder for KwaZulu-Natal’s political stalemate.

With less than two months to go before the May 29 local government elections, the Constitutional Court will be called on to make one of the trickiest decisions, in political terms, of its two-year lifespan. ANC local government spokesman Mike Suttcliffe said the court’s decision would signal whether “feudalism, pure democracy, or a system of democratic representation which allows access to feudal structures will triumph in the new South Africa”.

Clause 182 of the Interim Constitution provides that “the traditional leader of a community observing a system of indigenous law and residing on land within the area of jurisdiction of an elected local government...shall ex officio be entitled to be a member of that local government, and shall be eligible to be elected to any office of such local government”.

IFP local government MEC Peter Miller has been given the mandate to interpret this clause in determining how many traditional leaders are represented on the province’s eight regional councils. Miller says the clause means all of the province’s estimated 300 umulomo (chiefs) will be automatic members of second-tier local government.

“I am obligated by the Constitution to accommodate traditional leaders,” he said. According to the current multiparty agreement, he added, the balance of elected officials will ensure that traditional leaders comprise only 20% of regional councils — effectively providing for some regional councils with as many as 250 members.

The IFP, whose traditional support base includes most of the province’s chiefs and submans, stands to shore up its position in most regional councils if traditional leaders comprise 20% of officials. Mostly conservative landowners make up a further 10% and IFP elected officials an additional percentage.

The ANC would have to win — or control via alliances — more than 70% of elected seats on a regional council dominated by pro-IFP chiefs and landowners in order to hold the balance of power in the council.

Suttcliffe argues that such a ratio would see this constitutional clause negating the democratic ethos of the Constitution: “What is important here is not simply the wording of the clause, but the intent of the drafters. Surely democratic local government means the vast majority of politicians must be elected?”
ANC attempts to delay KZN local election

Despite equivocation by its provincial leaders, it is clear the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal is trying to delay the local government elections, reports Ann Eveleth.

The African National Congress’s effective call this week to delay KwaZulu-Natal’s local government elections raised serious concerns about the outcome of the poll under current conditions.

Motivating for a postponement in a 10-page memorandum to Provincial and Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Finnis and his deputy, Mohammad Vuli Moko, this week, the provincial branch of the ANC, led by Jacob Zuma, pointed to “very serious problems” with voter and candidate registration, as well as a lack of free political activity, and political violence.

While party leaders remained divided around the question of whether they had in fact called for a postponement, the conclusion was clear. “The ANC currently does not see May 23 1999 as a realistic target which could be met.”

Most other provincial parties agreed there were problems, but rejected the postponement call. In Fakelana, supported by Falkense Group co-chair Vusi Nhlaba, who agreed the province had “serious political problems”, but argued that the poll should nevertheless go ahead as preparations were still far advanced and delays would not necessarily improve the situation.

Vuli Moko’s representative Mpho Mkhize suggested central government was also disturbed about the poll. “The deputy minister feels that although the concerns are genuine, there is no real need for a postponement as other processes could be set in motion to deal with the problems.” He said the ministry had asked for a meeting with President Nelson Mandela this week, after which the matter could be tabled before Cabinet.

Only the Pan Africanist Congress supported the ANC’s call. Having failed to register any candidates for the Durban Metropolitan Council after its election officer missed the registration deadline by a matter of minutes, the party has clear motivation to delay the poll.

Observers say the ANC call reflects a fear in the party that defeat is looming, ANC provincial local government spokesperson Mike Suttle added the party was in trouble, arguing that it is “at its strongest point in the province in four or five years.”

The incidents cited by the party’s memorandum, however, suggest that conditions for an ANC victory have not improved — and may even have worsened in some areas — since the 1994 general elections.

The memorandum detailed ‘political problems’ in rural areas which are controlled by Inkatha chiefs and in the Durban Metropolitan Council, where it faces a stiff challenge from the opposition despite its 1994 victory in the area.

The ANC’s distress centres on irregularities in some of its electoral strongholds in Dzogaza and Umbuzo — two ANC bastions on the outskirts of Durban, the party declared “over 85 percent of voters” had been excluded from the roll in rural areas, the ANC’s concern is that traditional leaders and “the masquerade Joint Service Boards (JSBs)” — the equivalent of former regional service councils in other provinces — have controlled all aspects of electoral preparations.

The ANC said chiefs in KwaZulu-Natal had called motions that extra police and soldiers would only be deployed in the province between May 14 and June 4 has added fuel to longstanding complaints by the ANC’s provincial members. Arguing that political violence had continued unabated in most rural areas of the province, they said it was “not sufficient for the SADF and SAPS to simply give an assurance that they are able to secure polling stations on the day of elections” as this would not ensure free political activity in advance of the poll.

The ANC’s gambit could pay off if it forces strong measures from central government to crack down on violence and ensure the poll’s roll, however, it risks sparking confusion among its own grassroots activists and supporters about its intention to fight the poll.
Violence must not delay local poll, says Natal premier

DURBAN - Political parties in KwaZulu-Natal should come forward with suggestions to solve perceived problems surrounding local government elections set for May 23, rather than call for their postponement, Premier Frank Mdlalose said today.

"The fact of the matter is that there will be no perfectly suitable moment for the elections," he said in a statement.

The 1994 general elections had taken place when the level of violence was high in KwaZulu-Natal, and had led to a fall in violence.

The African National Congress last week suggested the elections be postponed because of alleged irregularities in voter registration and increased political tension in the province.

Dr Mdlalose said the postponement was likely to cause anxiety and tension among many voters.

"Indeed, we can no longer delay the completion of the democratization process which began with the 1994 national and provincial elections."

Political tension would probably rise if parties began campaigning in earnest, Dr Mdlalose warned communities to "trust not others from the midst and deliver them to law enforcement agents."

The provincial legislature welcomed the deployment of national teams of security personnel to help control violence in the run-up to the elections.

Dr Mdlalose said he had instructed provincial police commissioner Chris Serfontein to negotiate for the deployment of more security personnel by the national government, as the province's own resources were "hopelessly inadequate."

He added that all security forces had to take place through the provincial security authorities.

"This is of absolute importance for well co-ordinated and effective operations," Dr Mdlalose urged all security force members to act impartially and transparently. "They must under no circumstances create the impression that they are serving the interests of a particular political party or grouping."

If security forces acted impartially, there was no reason why communities should not trust them, Dr Mdlalose said. - Sapa.
Inkatha returns to forum to negotiate provincial powers

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP is to return to the intergovernmental forum to negotiate provincial powers for KwaZulu-Natal — after withdrawing from it last year in protest against the ANC’s refusal to agree to international mediation.

The IFP national council said in a resolution adopted on Friday that it would not return to the Constitutional Assembly, even to vote, if international mediation did not take place.

However, the KwaZulu-Natal government would resume its participation in the forum as soon as the provincial constitution was ratified.

Premier Frank Mdlalose and IFP MECs had been asked to “promote the protection and implementation” of the provincial constitution in the forum.

The forum is chaired by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Faulmer and all provincial governments are represented on it. It deals with the allocation of powers granted to provinces in terms of the constitution.

The IFP’s decision indicates that it will demand that KwaZulu-Natal be granted powers in terms of the provincial constitution, rather than the national constitution.

IFP national council member Walter Felgate said the KwaZulu-Natal government would begin drafting Bills on powers granted to it by the provincial constitution, and would pass the Bills as soon as the constitution was certified by the Constitutional Court.

One IFP source said that as the forum was likely to turn into a major constitutional battleground, a reshuffle between provincial and national MPs could take place. Some top IFP leaders, including Felgate, could switch from national Parliament to take posts in the provincial cabinet. However, the council did not raise the possibility of a reshuffle. It said the provincial government should act in close co-operation with all party structures and leaders, including MPs and senators.
ANC calls for election halt in KZN
Natal poll abuse claim to be probed

(Apr 16 1996)

A MULTIPARTY committee is to investigate alleged local government election campaign abuses in KwaZulu-Natal to see whether there is any basis for postponing the polls.

The committee will report to President Mandela.

This was announced today at a press conference at Genadendal, Mr Mandela's Cape Town residence, after a meeting between the president and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The African National Congress and IFP in the province have been at loggerheads following calls by the ANC for the May 29 local government elections to be postponed.

The ANC has claimed that violence and intimidation will make it impossible for the polls to proceed. The IFP has rejected the plea, saying that the ANC is worried about its poor election prospects.
ANC claims irregularities in Ulundi registration roll

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC unveiled evidence yesterday indicating massive irregularities in the Ulundi voters' roll, including multiple registration by senior government officials and registration of voters at vacant sites.

ANC national chairmain Jacob Zuma warned at a news briefing that the ANC would boycott the May 29 elections if the roles were not cleared of "orchestrated political fraud".

KwaZulu-Natal secretary Senzo Mchunu said if the IFP pulled out of government as a result of a postponement, the ANC would allow it to leave.

Zuma said it might be necessary to reopen voter registration, but a decision on this could be taken only after roles had been inspected. The election task group, provincial government and political party representatives should jointly conduct the inspection, he said.

The Ulundi roll showed that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was registered at an address he no longer occupied, the ANC said. IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said the ANC was "outpacing" by siphoning out Buthelezi.

The roll also showed that premier Frank Mdlalose's media spokesman Thembaosi Memela had registered twice. He first gave the number in the "pass" book. On the second occasion he gave the number of his new ID book.

Memela said yesterday he was unaware of the double registration and had not intended to commit fraud. He had registered once, and had later gone to check whether his name was on the roll. As officials had not been present, he had filled in a second registration form, leaving instructions for destruction of the second form if his name already appeared on the rolls.

Memela said he had used his reference book on the first occasion because his date of birth was wrong on his ID book. He had used his ID book on the second occasion because he did not have his reference book with him.

The roll also showed several people with the surname Dlamini were registered at Memela's home. Memela said he disassociated himself from this as only two eligible voters lived there.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutcliffe estimated that between 30% and 60% of names on roles throughout the province were fraudulent. The ANC had "tons of evidence" of "bigger" plans the IFP had put into place for areas where the ANC was dominant. Sutcliffe said Memela's case was not isolated; other people such as legislature secretary Robert Mzimela had also registered twice, while fictitious voters were also registered at their homes.

The Ulundi roll showed three other types of fraud had occurred. One method saw a "stack of voters" from outside areas registered at houses sequentially along roads. For example, those with the surname Buthelezi had been registered in sequence at houses with residential addresses B south 774 through to B south 797, while those named Khowa had been registered in houses B north 224 through to B north 231.

Another method was to simply "pack houses with as many names as possible." As a result, a four-bedroom house with the address A551 had 11 unrelated individuals registered, as did house A555.

Voters had also registered at vacant sites. At total of 1 100 people had registered in Ulundi's Unit K, which had not been developed and people with the surname Langa, Buthelezi and Zuma had registered at site 935.

Tim Cohen reports from Cape Town that President Nelson Mandela is to meet IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi today to discuss the ANC's call for the postponement of the local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

A spokesman said the meeting had been called before Buthelezi's threat to pull out of the unity government if elections were postponed. Consequently the meeting would not deal with the threat, which the president regarded as "political rhetoric".

See Page 10
Delay local elections behind the call to Cheating war, lies.
Committee to probe poll irregularities

BY PATRICK BULGER
Political Correspondent

A multiparty committee will investigate allegations of voters' roll irregularities in KwaZulu Natal. President Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi decided at an emergency breakfast meeting in Cape Town today.

Buthelezi, accompanied by KwaZulu Natal MEC for local government and housing Peter Miller, 'met Mandela at his Gonendelal residence after a call by the KwaZulu Natal ANC leadership for the May 29 poll to be postponed.

Mandela has backed the call, triggering an angry response from Buthelezi who today repeated his threat to withdraw from the Government of National Unity unless the 'poll went ahead. Buthelezi said, however, that the meeting had helped bring down the political temperature in the province.

Mandela said a committee consisting of members of all parties, would probe allegations, among which 75 people had been registered at a single address for the purposes of voting.

Miller explained that voters had been attached to addresses as a matter of convenience and he was confident that the committee would find the voter registration process had been above board.
Parties welcome decision to investigate voter fraud

CAPE TOWN — Political parties have welcomed the decision to establish a committee to investigate allegations of massive voter registration fraud in KwaZulu-Natal.

The decision to establish the multiparty committee postpones a decision on whether to delay the province's local government elections for a week, by which time the committee is due to report back to President Nelson Mandela.

The committee took place yesterday at a meeting between Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said the committee would have the full backing of his party and would reduce temperatures in the province. Buthelezi, who was a member of the ANC, warned that the establishment of the committee should not become a reason for delaying the poll.

The committee found that there was a large number of people living in Ulundi's Unit K, in which the ANC claimed was vacant land. The committee found that the ANC was being "party" by accusing Buthelezi of falsely registering at a state-owned home in Ulundi. The home was registered in Buthelezi's name in his capacity as House of Traditional Leaders chairman.

The ANC said it was taking legal advice on Buthelezi's "illegitimate" registration. It expected "quick action" from the committee to identify the IFP individuals behind the irregularities.

Sasa reports that Ulundi election returning officer Chris Radebe rejected the ANC's claim that 1,156 voters were registered in Unit K, which it said was "uninhabited. He said the demarcation board tasked with defining boundaries for local government elections had incorporated the Zondola area into the Ulundi electoral boundaries as Unit K.

Muduzi ka Harvey reports that the Gauteng IFP leadership has called on Mandela to rise above party political interests and allow the local elections to proceed on May 29. IFP provincial secretary Musa Myem said a postponement would expose the bias of government towards the ANC and expose Mandela for being partisan.

An NP spokesman said the ANC was behind the fraudulent registration of about 500 people in Maritzburg's white and Indian areas, and the committee would be asked to investigate the matter.

Natal school-cleaning contract terminated

DURBAN — About 9,000 workers face retrenchment in KwaZulu-Natal after provincial education minister Vincent Zulu decided to terminate the services of a cleaning contractor at former Indian and coloured schools, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union said.

A Durban newspaper quoted Zulu as saying he had terminated the services of Snellers as pupils should clean their own schools. "Just like black pupils were doing all along," Zulu said.

KwaZulu-Natal union chairman Edwin Pillay said the state should consider employing the cleaners directly, and Zulu's comments were "callous and racist."
KwaZulu Natal polls probe team welcomed

BY JOWAL RAJTAO AND
MOL辐I MVUMA
Political Reporters

Most political parties have welcomed the formation of the task team appointed by President Nelson Mandela yesterday to probe irregularities in KwaZulu Natal's votes.

The high-level multiparty committee was agreed upon by Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday amid calls by the ANC for the postponement of the elections because of widespread fraud.

The ANC called on political parties to give their full support to the committee in order to ensure it acts in the "best interests of the people of the province".

"Allegations of electoral fraud, the existence of no-go areas and the continued senseless bloodletting in the province all but completely undermine the holding of free and fair elections - and hamper the successful implementation of RDP programmes. Clearly, firm and decisive action, both politically and security-wise, will have to be undertaken to create a climate conducive for all the people of the province to cast their votes without fear," it said.

Democratic Party leader Tony Leon said the committee was a "worthwhile vehicle for obtaining an objective (and) balanced view" of the situation. He said while the DP was against a blanket postponement of the poll, it understood the necessity to stagger polls in specific areas if violence jeopardised elections there.

IFP local government co-ordinator Anthony Granier welcomed the committee's appointment but said the IFP remains opposed to any tampering with the election date.

"In another development, Local Government Elections Task Group co-chairman Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert yesterday reached angrily to an ANC statement accusing him of political bias and challenged the party to prove that his handling of last year's nationwide poll was biased.

The ANC had questioned his impartiality for standing firmly by the May 29 election date.

"I have no interest in promoting the cause of any political party and I challenge the ANC in KwaZulu Natal to say that I was biased in co-ordinating the elections for 1 November 1998," he said.

Myeni said the IFP's assessment was that the security forces, political parties and other stakeholders have managed to reduce the levels of violence and to restore peace in the province.

The organisation endorsed the promulgated date for the elections and would oppose any delay.

"The province of KwaZulu Natal is crying out for democracy in order to legitimate local government institutions. No one should postpone democracy," he said.

Myeni pointed out that the October local government elections in other provinces have been held successfully and declared free and fair despite many difficulties, dissatisfaction and irregularities.
KwaZulu’s ANC softens poll stance

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC KwaZulu-Natal region yesterday softened its opposition to the May 29 municipal poll in KwaZulu-Natal, urging central government’s task team to speedily resolve problems so that elections could go ahead.

ANC provincial local government head Mike Sutcliffe said that while ANC chairman Jacob Zuma had previously stated that mass fraud did not make it possible to hold the election, the ANC has always been committed to the May 29 date.

Sutcliffe said the focus was on “putting our heads together and solving the problems. If we can’t, there might have to be a delay.”

President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi agreed earlier this week to creation of a multiparty team to investigate claims of irregularities on voters’ rolls, including bogus registrations. Constitutional Development Minister Chris Finner, deputy Valli Moosa and election task force co-chairmen Van Zyl Slabbert and Kehia Shobane are on the team. It first meets tomorrow, and hopes to report back to Mandela in a week’s time.

The KwaZulu-Natal legislature’s multiparty local government portfolio committee, chaired by Sutcliffe, said that it wanted the team to use “where possible, the existing provisions in the election regulations and in the security planning by the SAPS to deal with problems, allowing elections to go ahead.”

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said the DP believed that revision courts should sit right up to May 23, so as to strike off names of irregular voters appearing on rolls.

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said the NP was going “full steam ahead” with election preparations. NP leader FW de Klerk would launch the party’s north coast campaign today with visits to Indian townships of Phoenix, Verculam and Stanger.

Van Pletzen said it was “natural” for De Klerk to target the Indian community, as it gave the NP the bulk of its support in KwaZulu-Natal.

“More Indians voted for the NP than whites in the general election, so why should be (De Klerk) go to white areas?” Van Pletzen asked.

President Nelson Mandela is also to set off on the election trail this weekend, holding people’s forum meetings and visiting old-age homes in the province.
FLYING THEFlag: ANC supporters on the embattled South Coast

An election panic behind ANCs real reasons

An election panic behind ANCs real reasons
Security forces present plan to protect KwaZulu-Natal local elections

Delivered letter

DURBAN — The security forces have

SA Police Services provincial commissioner

The IPF wanted elections to go

GROUPS SUCCESSFUL IN APPEALING THE ELECTIONS

An overview of the ANCYL's day to day activities

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KwaZulu irregularities worse — govt

Drew Forrest

GOVERNMENT has defended its contrasting approach to local election irregularities in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng last year, saying the scale of the problems in KwaZulu-Natal was far greater.

Presidential spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe was responding to complaints by the IFP that central government had intervened in KwaZulu-Natal at the behest of the ANC, while refusing to do so in Gauteng last October after the IFP complained of irregularities.

In an open letter to President Nelson Mandela, IFP parliamentary caucus leader Lodel Mtahali said that when his party had urged government to redress "many irregularities" in Gauteng, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer had replied that the issue of voter fraud was a local matter to be dealt with locally. Meyer also said in a letter to the IFP, "I am not at liberty to intervene in such matters."

Referring to government's intervention in the KwaZulu-Natal elections, Mtahali asked Mandela to explain "such an enormously different treatment between situations which appear to be substantially identical."

Responding, Netshitenzhe said that political violence in KwaZulu-Natal was a national issue, which had forced government to send troops to the province.

"Even the IFP has conceded that there are problems of intolerance and no-go areas."

Government had not intervened in KwaZulu-Natal as a result of the complaints of one party, Netshitenzhe said. The situation there had been investigated by the relevant minister, who had reported to Mandela.

"If the situation in Gauteng had been as serious, the same procedure would have been followed."

3. Application for listing
KwaZulu-Natal voters disillusioned

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — An independent survey has found that most KwaZulu-Natal voters believe that the IFP-led provincial government, the ANC-led central government, parliamentarians and traditional leaders have served them poorly.

The survey found that 75% of voters in all race groups rated the provincial government’s performance as “just fair” or poor. A total of 70% of voters held a similar view of central government’s performance in KwaZulu-Natal.

The survey said that all residents of KwaZulu-Natal had become more pessimistic and anxious in the past eight months. When they thought about SA as a whole, they showed a willingness to be patient but when it came to their own province, the frustration turns into a “somewhat sharper anger and impatience.”

Among blacks, the dominant feelings were negative, though they were more hopeful (35%) than whites (24%) or Indians (12%). Blacks described their mood as “sad” and “scared,” while the other groups said they were “frustrated” and “disappointed.”

About 70% of those interviewed said KwaZulu-Natal was moving in the wrong direction.

The survey was conducted by Johannesburg-based Decision Surveys International for the US-based National Democratic Institute. The institute is linked to President Bill Clinton’s Democratic Party, and funds projects on a non-party basis in SA. The survey was completed in February.

A total of 350 blacks, 150 Indians and 100 whites were interviewed. Whites and Indians were oversampled but weighted down to accurately reflect the population in KwaZulu-Natal. Half of those interviewed came from rural areas while the other half came from the Durban metropolis and other urban areas. The overall margin of error was 4%.

A total 90% of Indians said they had no contact with any parliamentarian in the past year, against 88% whites and 68% blacks. The survey casts doubt on the credibility of traditional leaders, the backbone of IFP support.

Of blacks interviewed, 58% said they viewed the “job performance” of chiefs in a negative light, while only 22% held a positive view. The remaining 20% did not express an opinion.

For blacks, economic pressures were of paramount concern. A total of 89% said jobs were their priority, while 37% cited quality-of-life concerns, like housing...
Kokstad and Matatiele 'should be part of Cape'

Farouk Chothia  25/4/96

DURBAN — A central government-appointed commission had proposed the disputed towns of Kokstad and Matatiele, along with Umzimkulu, form part of the Eastern Cape rather than KwaZulu-Natal, a government source said yesterday.

The source said the commission, chaired by Adv Wim Trengove SC, had submitted its recommendations to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on April 4. Central government was to have submitted the commission's report to the interprovincial committee, on which KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape government representatives serve, for deliberation. However, it has still not done so.

The source said central government preferred holding back the report until after local government elections as it was a "very sensitive" issue, and that the commission was divided over its recommendations. Mbeki's spokesman Ricky Naidoo could not be reached for comment.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said last year the Eastern Cape government had "invaded" KwaZulu-Natal by setting up offices in Kokstad, Kokstad and Matatiele presently fall under KwaZulu-Natal while Umzimkulu falls under the Eastern Cape. Both have laid claim to the areas, prompting central government to appoint the commission of inquiry.
Truth body’s notice
‘too little, too late’

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — There was a prima facie case that the rights of two retired security policemen had been infringed by the truth commission, Judge Edward King said in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday.

During legal argument, the judge said the commission had failed to give the two men adequate notice that incriminating evidence would be led against them. The notice given was “too little, too late.”

He said it was common cause between the parties to the dispute that insufficient notice had been given, and emphasised the need for the commission to draw up rules of procedure. The court was told this was being done.

Counsel for the commission, Mohamed Albertus, said the commission was not a court. If it granted alleged perpetrators the right to cross-examine and present evidence it would not finish its work in the time stipulated.

King was hearing an urgent application for an interdict brought by former brigadier Jan du Preez and former general Nicolaas Janse van Rensburg, alleged to have been involved in the poisoning and/or disappearance of Phil Mntukulu in 1981/82.

Du Preez and Van Rensburg asked the court to order the commission not to hear incriminating evidence before they had been given proper notice and access to the relevant documents so they could respond.

The policemen were informed by the committee that evidence would be heard between April 15-18 in East London. Thus, counsel Louis Visser argued, was insufficient time.

Du Preez said it was unfair that untested and “probably unsubstantiated” allegations against him would be made public while he would have only 30 days to make written representations about them. Commissioner Wendy Orr, in an opposing affidavit, said many victims feared intimidation if they testified against their alleged persecutors.

The commission considered it prudent to withhold the identity of witnesses and their statements from people whom they were likely to implicate until they had testified.

The policemen could have attended the hearing and made written representations within 30 days, she said.

Another urgent application was brought yesterday by Azapo deputy president Pandelani Nefolovihowe said Biko, Mxenge and Ribeiro intended to bring civil suits against the alleged murderers of Steve Biko, Fabian Ribeiro and Griffiths Mxenge, and amnesty granted would prejudice their constitutional rights.

The matter was postponed until today.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports “Deep” de Bruyn — counsel appearing in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court for five men accused of murdering three policemen and an informer at Motherwell in the Eastern Cape by booby-trapping their car — accused the commission of selective treatment of alleged perpetrators of human rights abuses. He said one of the accused, Gideon Mdeuwoud, had never been informed he would be implicated in the commission

ANC drops demand on poll

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC has dropped its demand for a blanket postponement of KwaZulu-Natal local government elections, proposing that elections for the Durban metropolitan council and 58 of the 61 transnational local councils go ahead on May 29 once voters’ roll irregularities have been addressed.

The ANC said there had not been a “continuation of widespread” political violence in the Durban metropolis. Violence was confined to “isolated areas.”

The only local council elections which should be postponed were in Estcourt, Mandu and Vryheid. The 58 other councils were free of serious violence.

The ANC presented a written submission to the presidential committee looking into KwaZulu-Natal’s election preparedness.

The committee, made up of representatives of all parties, is meeting be-
Boundary dispute coming to a head

DURBAN — Central government said yesterday that the Trengove commission report, which was believed to have proposed that Kokstad, Matala and Umzimkhulu should form part of Eastern Cape, would be tabled for representatives of the two governments on Tuesday.

Government's announcement came after KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller lashed out at it for allowing "this important matter to hang in the air."

News reports quoted government sources yesterday as saying the commission had submitted a report to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on April 4. They said the commission had proposed that the disputed areas should fall under Eastern Cape.

Miller said he was concerned about the reported recommendation, and government should release the commission's findings immediately in the interest of transparency. Government had shown gross insensitivity by failing to do so. The economy of the region and the investments of thousands of people were at stake, Miller said.

Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Valli Moosa's spokesman, Mpho Mostane, said the commission's findings would be made public only after the interprovincial committee on which both provinces served had considered it on Tuesday. He refused to say whether the commission had found in favour of Eastern Cape.

Miller said he would be convening a meeting of the KwaZulu-Natal task force dealing with the border dispute to formulate an official response on government's handling of the report.

Observers said the commission's recommendations could not take effect unless both provincial legislatures approved the new boundaries.

KwaZulu-Natal was expected to oppose the recommendations, setting the scene for a clash with Pretoria and Piaba.
Delay or staggering of poll will fuel violence, warns IFP

BY MKhéni Makhanya
Political Reporter

The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday rejected the postponement of local government elections in KwaZulu Natal.

IFP co-ordinator Senzo Mfeyela also slammed the leak to the press of the ANC's submission to the task group investigating the viability of holding elections on May 29. The leaked ANC submission contains a detailed dossier of alleged intimidation by IFP supporters and alleged massive irregularities on voters rolls.

The IFP sent a letter to Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fismers protesting against the leak and saying the ANC had violated the instructions of the task force.

"If the ANC has seen it fit to violate this directive of the presidential task group, what guarantees do we have that they will respect the final decision of the committee?" Mfeyela said.

He said the problems raised by the ANC could be dealt with through channels created by the Electoral Regulators and did not necessitate a postponement.

"The IFP believes that staggering would worsen the violence situation in the province as it would allow idle hands to make mischief in other people's backyards as they would not be busy in their own yards," said Mfeyela.

The dossier given to the task group includes claims of assassination of candidates, threats against candidates as well as the refusal of chiefs to give the ANC permission to organise in their areas. It alleges that a hit-list of ANC activists has been drawn up in certain areas.

"The ANC has noted with concern that most voters' rolls have been provided to amakhos, or are made available in places which are considered unsafe for the ANC.

"Given that all amakhos are in our province have aligned themselves with one of the political parties, this concerns us, and a mechanism is required to help all people in rural areas to have access to the voters roll process," said the ANC.

Task group leaders said the IFP had warned in its submissions that the poll could be delayed by 10 years if the province waited until the situation had totally normalised. The IFP claims it has also been a victim of voter registration fraud. It says the ANC's ill-preparedness is the real reason for the poll delay call.
Cabinet to rule on KwaZulu poll

Johannesburg. - President Mandela has ordered a special cabinet meeting to end a deadlock over the holding of local elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

He suggested that the all-party task force he commissioned 10 days ago to decide whether a free and fair ballot could be held had been unable to agree.

Local elections are due on May 23 in KwaZulu-Natal.

"Although I have got a legal right to make a decision on the report, the matter is of some importance and I would like to involve as many role-players in the decision-making as possible," Mr. Mandela said.

"I am therefore calling a meeting of the cabinet, together with deputy ministers, as well as two representatives of each political organisation which was involved in this presidential task group, to discuss the report and give me their advice."

Mr. Mandela said seven political candidates had been killed in the province, and others had been intimidated into withdrawing. Contesting parties were barred from "no-go" areas by fears of violence.

He quoted the task force as saying the ANC wanted a postponement of the election "for a reasonable time", while the NP recommended it proceed. - Reuters.
ANC agrees to IFP’s call for more powers

By Pamela Dube and Sapa

THE African National Congress yesterday accorded to the Inkatha Freedom Party demands for provincial government to be granted exclusive powers under South Africa’s final constitution.

ANC negotiator in the Constitutional Assembly, Pravin Gordhan, said in Cape Town yesterday that the decision was taken by the ANC national working committee last week.

The decision, which was expected to be put to other parties in the CA last night, would empower provinces by assigning them both exclusive and concurrent legislative powers in accordance with the interim Constitution’s constitutional principles, Gordhan said.

The package also created new certainty and effective powers for local government, he said “This innovative package expresses our intention to promote cooperative governance among all three spheres of government and at the same time establishes effective and empowered national, provincial and local government structures.”

Gordhan said the question now had to be asked whether there was any reason for the IFP not to come back to the CA and vote for the new constitution next Wednesday.

The IFP walked out of the CA last year when their call for international mediation over constitutional provisions on provincial powers was rejected by the ANC and President Nelson Mandela.

Last weekend IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi reiterated his party’s stance at a rally in KwaZulu-Natal and stated that his party would only consider returning to the CA when the ANC accedes to their demands.

The IFP could not be reached for comment over the latest developments yesterday. Several messages left for both Buthelezi and secretary general Dr Ziba Jiyane had not been responded to at the time of going to press.

Gordhan added that the ANC decision had been the result of a long process in the party.

His colleague, Johnny de Lange, said the party had taken the decision on exclusive provincial powers before last weekend’s bilateral talks with the National Party.

Still on constitutional matters, Democratic Party negotiator, Colin Eglin, yesterday said his party was "gravely concerned" that the constitutional text already agreed to by the ANC and NP would not be certified by the Constitutional Court.
n on E Griqualand

Trengove inquiry recommends incorporation into Eastern Cape

THE Trengove commission of inquiry into the future of the disputed East Griqualand area has recommended by a small majority that it should be incorporated into the Eastern Cape.

The announcement has been greeted with shock by political leaders and businessmen in KwaZulu-Natal.

The commission’s report, handed to Deputy President Thabò Mbeki some weeks ago, was kept under wraps until the steering committee was given copies at Tshukudu last night.

East Griqualand abuts the south-western border of KwaZulu-Natal and the north-east of the Eastern Cape.

The deputy president’s office confirmed that KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose and acting Eastern Cape premier Shephard Mayathula were at last night’s meeting.

No press conference was held or statement released.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fismer said Judge Trengove and two commissioners, both from the Eastern Cape, had voted in favour of incorporating the region, which at present is part of KwaZulu-Natal, into the Eastern Cape.

The other two commission representatives, both from KwaZulu-Natal, had voted in favour of the status quo.

Mr Fismer said the Trengove recommendations were not the final decision and the matter would be discussed further by the steering committee — including the two premiers.

He said the steering committee had itself referred the contentious issue of the region’s future to the commission.

If the steering committee failed to reach agreement, a decision would have to be taken by the legislatures of the two provinces.

If these decisions conflicted, parliament would make a final ruling on the matter.

Dr Mdlalose could not be reached for comment last night.

His spokesman, Thembinkosi Memela, was reluctant to comment on the decision without consulting Dr Mdlalose, who was on a flight.

But Mr Memela said he did not think the premier would be too pleased.

Kokstad mayor Bevan Gartrell, who is deputy chairman of the Democratic Party in KwaZulu-Natal, expressed “shock and disbelief”.

“I have always said it would spell disaster for this region if we go over to the Eastern Cape,” he said.

“Some people see East Griqualand as the economic powerhouse which will supposedly uplift the northern Pondoland area. Unfortunately they are living in cloud cuckoo-land.”

Mr Gartrell said he had not been officially informed but if the announcement was correct, he would be sad to see that “ethnically and politically we triumphed over reason”.

He also suggested that it might well make political sense for the African National Congress to favour East Griqualand remaining part of KwaZulu-Natal, “if indeed there is an ANC majority in this region.” — Sapa
Unique Challenges in SA and

Judgment could strain

friendships later and hinder progress.
KwaZulu-Natal ANC calls for a State of Emergency on eye of pol
Business calls for elections to proceed

By Stuart Rutherford

Durban — KwaZulu Natal members of the South African Chamber of Business have called for the local government elections to go ahead as planned and for Friday's stayaway to be cancelled.

Delegates attending the annual provincial congress in Durban at the weekend felt that more damage would be caused from postponing the elections than from proceeding.

On the question of the planned stayaway, the chief executive of the McCarthy group, Terry Rosenberg, said that while the group was outraged at the attack on the royal family, the strike was targeting the wrong parties.

The 100 delegates attending the congress also decided to support calls for a referendum to resolve the border dispute involving East Griqualand.

Many of the speakers voiced their concern at the high levels of crime and labour instability in the province.

Rob Barbour, the managing director of Alusaf, said his company was particularly sensitive to any labour unrest.

Jaco Zuma, KwaZulu Natal's economic affairs and tourism minister, also emphasised the importance of improved co-operation between labour and business, and the importance of training.

Mbeki's call for black enterprise

Durban — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Friday that in addition to acquiring businesses already in operation, black businessmen needed to establish new enterprises.

Mbeki was speaking at the business summit organised by the KwaZulu Natal Inyanda Chamber of Business, on the role of black business in building the South African economy.

He said that in the past two years the government had created an environment in which black people would enter the economy not just as workers, and that small, medium and micro enterprises would have an important role in achieving growth objectives — Stuart Rutherford.
Fears for local poll in Natal

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS NOT POSSIBLE

EN
Decision unanimous, says Buthelezi

KwaZulu poll delayed for a month

Wyndham Hartley and Farok Chothia

The local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal have been postponed for a month as a result of violence and registration difficulties and will now take place on or before June 26.

A marathon special Cabinet meeting last night resulted in a compromise between ANC calls for a lengthy postponement or staggered elections in the province and the IFP's position that they should proceed as scheduled.

After the meeting IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who had strenuously opposed any delay in the May 29 poll, said he put his position to the meeting. He stressed, however, that consensus had been reached and that the decision was unanimous.

He said the decision to stall elections would not affect his position in the government of national unity. He said in response to a question that he could not predict what would happen in KwaZulu-Natal as a result. All the Cabinet members hoped the delay would have a "calming effect" on violence, but he hoped they had not unleashed other forces.

However, an IFP member of the KwaZulu-Natal legislature's local government committee John Aulsebrook criticized the decision. It would merely heighten tensions over another month.

The issue of no-go areas could not be resolved by end-June, Aulsebrook said, only the ANC would benefit from the decision as it had been in "disarray", and now had a chance to put its election machinery in place. Reopening voter registration would create logistical problems, further jeopardizing plans to hold elections.

The Cabinet's decision seemed to have been influenced by the attack on Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's KwaMashu home and Saturday's march through Durban ending in a shoot-out.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Finnie said a solution had been found so that the "legitimacy of the election in the province could be enhanced."

He explained that the recommendations of the task group appointed to test the feasibility of holding polls on May 29 were accepted at the end of the meeting. Deputy-ministers and representatives of all political parties in the province were present at the meeting.

Buthelezi said if the ANC wanted to see the postponement as a victory then that was "up to them."

"No one wins or loses," he said.

He believed Inkatha would do even better in the local government poll as a result of the delay.

There has been speculation that...
Bid to protect KwaZulu poll

KEY security ministries in the government are to start talks about a security plan for KwaZulu-Natal after the postponement of the local elections there from May 29 for a month.

The postponement was announced last night after a special cabinet meeting which lasted more than five hours, during which Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was convinced to agree to the delay.

The decision, based on recommendations of a task team set up by President Mandela last month to probe allegations of voters' roll fraud and no-go areas in the province - will allow time for limited registration, a further look at fraud allegations and for the security situation to be assessed.

Government sources said the delay would allow time to plan and put in place effective security measures to ensure the polls were not marred by violence and intimidation.

The cabinet is likely to discuss these measures when it meets for its regular meeting tomorrow before a possible meeting of the Safety and Security, Defence and Intelligence ministries.

However, presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana has said that security measures would not include a state of emergency, which the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal has demanded.

Yesterday, Chief Buthelezi, who had earlier opposed a delay, said the postponement had been a unanimous decision by the cabinet.

"We are hoping that this will have a calming effect," he said.
KwaZulu election delayed

A UNANIMOUS decision to delay local elections in KwaZulu-Natal until a date “not later than at the end of June” was taken at a special extended cabinet meeting yesterday.

The decision was taken after the cabinet considered a report by a multi-party task team appointed by President Nelson Mandela.

Most of its members supported forging ahead with the poll, but the cabinet swung in favour of the recommendations by a minority of its members who favoured a postponement on the grounds of high levels of violence, the prevalence of no-go areas and registration problems.

Speaking immediately after the announcement was made by Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Finster, Inkatha Freedom Party leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said his party had expressed reservations about the postponement, but had accepted a decision reached by consensus.

Buthelezi also played down an earlier threat that a postponement could lead to the withdrawal of his party from the government, arguing that postponing for “a few weeks” would not make much difference to the prospects of the political parties.

Government sources said the poll was likely to be held towards the end of June. ANC Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Valli Moosa confirmed that there would be an opportunity for a “limited” period of registration of voters.

Buthelezi played down his earlier criticism of the motives of the KwaZulu-Natal ANC branch in calling for a postponement of the poll.

“If it was a victory for them good for them but it will benefit us too,” he said many of his supporters had not been able to register.

Asked if the postponement would have any effect on the volatile situation in the province, Buthelezi said he hoped it would have a “calming effect” and not unleash “forces which we can’t control”.

But IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tilet said late last night that the postponement would only prolong political and economic instability in KwaZulu-Natal — Political Staff, Sapa.
Elections off

By Rafiq Rohan
Political Correspondent

The elections in KwaZulu-Natal are off. The dramatic announcement was made at Parliament last night following the special meeting of Cabinet Ministers, deputy Ministers and leaders of all political parties, lasting more than five hours.

However, the election must still take place before the end of June.

Immediately after the meeting, which ended at 9pm, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was philosophical about the decision and said he would abide by it.

"The majority wanted this way and consensus was reached," he said.

Measures will now be implemented to curb violence and calm the region. The measures were, however, not spelled out.

The decision could be interpreted as a victory for the African National Congress which, in recent weeks, had said conditions in KwaZulu-Natal would not allow for free and fair elections. It has been canvassing for the postponement of the elections.

Making the announcement, Provincial Affairs Minister Chris F simmer said the decision was based on the recommendations of the Presidential Task Group into the feasibility of holding the elections in the province.

"It was unanimously agreed that the election date be postponed to a date not later than the end of June so as to enable the implementation of the proposal of the Presidential Task Group," F simmer said.

While not spelling out what the proposals were, he said the Ministry would liaise with the IEC for local government in the region, Mr Peter Miller to finalise the "practical implementation of this step".

"The decision, in the view of the meeting, will contribute towards enhancing the legitimacy of the electoral process and improving the atmosphere for greater political tolerance," F simmer read from a statement agreed to by the meeting.

Although President Nelson Mandela had other commitments elsewhere, he was present throughout the meeting.

F simmer and Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Mohamed -Vallie-Mosse were at the head of a task team consisting of representatives of the different political parties to make recommendations to Mandela on whether the elections in KwaZulu-Natal should proceed or not.

In the past two weeks violence in the province had reached overwhelming proportions.

Recent violence included the murder of Zulu Prince Nonsukhla, an attack on King Goodwill Zwelithini's palace and the attack and taking over of a police station at KwaMashu in Durban.

On Saturday a number of people were shot and beaten up in the centre of Durban in IEP-related attacks. Yesterday alone eight people were killed in election-related violence.

Asked whether he accepted the decision, Buthelezi snapped back, "I thought the word unanimous meant that." He was referring to the unanimous decision of the meeting.

On whether the decision would help lower the levels of violence in the province, he said: "Your guess is as good as mine. I hope it will have a quieting effect and that it won't unleash forces we can't control."

"On whether the postponement could be regarded as a victory for the African National Congress in the IFP-ruled province, Buthelezi said: "If the ANC thinks it's a victory, good for them. There is no question of anyone having lost from my point of view."

Referring to steps that will be taken in the province, F simmer said the proposals of the task group would be published "as soon as possible."

The ANC in KwaZulu-Natal last night welcomed the decision.

Spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhyane told SapA that several conditions should be met before the elections could go ahead.
Decision to postpone KwaZulu poll accepted, but with some reservations

POLITICAL STAFF

Last night's decision by the Government to postpone the KwaZulu-Natal elections by at least seven weeks has been generally accepted by all political parties, but some have expressed their reservations.

The unanimous decision reached after an almost six-hour special Cabinet meeting called by President Mandela.

The ANC, which has for the past weeks pushed for a postponement because of the high levels of violence and alleged voter registration fraud, has predictably welcomed the announcement.

The organisation called on all parties in the province, and the national and provincial government, to work together to ensure the speedy removal of all obstacles to free, fair and peaceful elections.

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi supported the decision by his Cabinet colleagues, which he said was in the interest of peace.

"The majority wanted it this way and consensus was reached," Buthelezi told a media briefing in Cape Town, backing down from earlier statements that the IFP would not accept a postponement.

However, some senior IFP officials have expressed doubt on whether the postponement will make any difference in the province.

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Hyane has described the delay as "symbolic." He added that the postponement for any great length of time would exacerbate the violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

The Democratic Party warned that postponing any election, even on the basis of violence, would create a precedent.

The National Party's KwaZulu Natal leader Danie Schutte described the decision as a "good compromise" but said that it was clear that KwaZulu-Natal was not treated by the same standard as other provinces.

An announcement on the new date would be made as soon as possible after his ministry had liaised with KwaZulu Natal Local Government MEC Peter Miller.

The decision to postpone the elections was based on the need to enhance the "legitimacy of the electoral process and improve the atmosphere for greater political tolerance," Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Chris Asnes said.

Calls from the ANC for a postponement of the polls because voters roll irregularities and continuing violence would make free and fair elections impossible led to the appointment of the task team.

Its report was handed to Mandela on April 30, but the president said he wanted to consult further and called yesterday's Cabinet meeting.

Although the task group favoured elections going ahead on May 29, recent violence, including an attack on King Goodwill Zwelithini's household in KwaMashu and a not in central Durban on Saturday that left one dead and 12 injured were among the factors contributing to the postponement.
Logistical problems loom as elections are postponed

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Cabinet decision to postpone local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal would create enormous financial and logistical problems, the province's local government MEC Peter Miller (IFP) said yesterday.

Miller's spokesman, Warwick Dorming, said more funds would "almost certainly" be requested from central government. About R150m had been budgeted initially and an extra R10m-R20m might be needed now. He said many election staff were employed on a contract basis and these contracts would have to be renegotiated.

The Cabinet decided unanimously on Monday on a one-month postponement of the poll. No date had been set but the period June 24-28 had been mentioned. Constitutional Development Minister Chris Finster will set a date after consulting Miller this week.

Dorming said voter education campaigns and election regulations would be affected by the postponement.

Four one-member election tribunals were to have been formed to deal with complaints of irregularities. Parties had now agreed that the tribunals had to be strengthened with additional members. Dorming said bookings for the 3 300 polling venues would also have to be changed. One election source said most of the venues were schools, which could during June be busy with mid-year examinations.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal secretary Senzo Mchunu said the ANC believed the logistical problems were minor. Miller had a "huge" department to deal with the situation. The ANC believed a five-day registration period was needed. As registration figures were low, in the Durban metropolitan council's outer-north substructure, there was a registration figure of only 46%. The figure for the midlands regional council, which covered rural areas, was 41%.

The government source said reopening voter registration entirely could jeopardise a June election. Voters' rolls would have to be recomplied and advertised, and it could even affect ward demarcations.

Miller said the one-month postponement was of "little intrinsic value" as the province's main problem, the lack of political tolerance, could not be re-

Continued on Page 2
KZN violence disrupts free canvassing

By Suzanne Daley

IN the remote village of Mpendle recently, about 200 residents gathered in a grubby field for a campaign rally. It was not a fancy affair - a kitchen table with a pink cloth on it was set up to serve as a podium and two chairs were ready for the guest speakers.

But to protect the rally, the South African National Defence Force had parked five armoured vehicles on the edge of the field. The police had another four.

When the guest speaker, Philip Powell, a prominent Inkatha Freedom Party Member of Parliament, arrived in his battle tank, he slid his automatic weapon behind the driver's seat before greeting the supporters.

For weeks that has been political campaigning in the rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal, where 60 to 80 people turn out each month in the struggle between President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's IFP.

On Monday the Government pulled the plug on the elections, saying that even those measures had not been enough to prevent intimidation and huge numbers of "mistakes" in the registration of voters.

The officials said they would reopen registration and try to hold the elections for local government in about a month.

Fair elections not possible

ANC officials have been complaining that four elections were not possible in the province which is dominated by the IFP. Their complaints unfurled Buthelezi, who at one point threatened to storm out of the country's coalition Government unless voting went ahead.

But after a five-and-a-half-hour Cabinet meeting, the decision to postpone the elections was announced as unanimous. On leaving the meeting, Buthelezi said the delay would actually help his party to do even better.

On whether it would help calm the violence in the province, Buthelezi said: "Your guess is as good as mine. I hope it will have a quieting effect and that it won't unleash forces we can't control."

Mandela appointed a task force last month to consider whether to postpone the elections or not. Most members of the task group said last week that the elections should go ahead.

Brutal attack

But since then there was a brutal attack on members of the Zulu royal family, which has been trying to stay politically neutral. Last weekend, a march in downtown Durban ended in a gun battle, with one woman dead and 12 other people wounded. In a third incident, 22 members of the IFP's youth organisation were gunned down near Mairstburg.

KwaZulu-Natal is the only province in South Africa where the ANC faces a real challenge. The IFP won 30.7% of the vote in the 1994 general elections.

But in a village after village, what many residents of KwaZulu-Natal call the "civil war" goes on. Independent groups that monitor the violence say the IFP tends to attack more randomly, mowing down whole families who have ANC affiliations, while the ANC has become adept at killing IFP leaders.

In Mpendle, for instance, about half a dozen local IFP leaders have died in the last 18 months, in some cases ambushed when they were far from home.

The village is nothing more than a tiny cluster of huts west of Mairstburg, where the roads are not paved, and villages consist of a store or two. But the police chief says no-one would dare hold a rally here without asking for his protection "That would be suicide," said Capt. Johan van Wyk, who has been overseeing the area for three years.

He says he got the job by answering an advertisement that promised "a rural post at the foothills of the Drakensberg mountains." That was three years ago.

Peace talks for about three months, he said. Since then the violence has been constant.

In March Van Wyk appealed to the courts when he heard that the ANC wanted to open a branch in the village, which is still predominantly IFP. "The courts agreed that it was too dangerous without detailed advance warning," he said.

"We had assurances about a lot of firearms being brought in," said Van Wyk. "These people were ready to go to war. We are mostly equipped with tangles and rubber bullets and these guns had AK-47s," he added.

In the rural field recently, Powell tried to rally support for the IFP by saying it was the party that would make sure the rural areas would get a "piece of the cake," putting the ANC as a party that favoured the entitled urban dwellers.

Better life to rural areas

ANC campaigns also talk of bringing a better life to rural areas, with water, health and housing projects. The real distinctions between the two parties has more to do with the way they see the role of the provincial government and traditional chiefs.

Buthelezi wants the traditional chiefs to retain many powers and he wants KwaZulu-Natal to operate virtually independently of the central government. The ANC wants a stronger central government and authority in the hands of elected leaders.

Van Wyk expects that the ANC will eventually come back to Mpendle. "The people have the right to open a branch," he said. "But what could we do? They still don't understand the concept of democracy around here."

New York Times
Local election postponement cost at least R30-m

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
Political Reporter.

He said figures were still coming in from the various areas. The departments would tabulate the cost of ballot papers which have to be destroyed and logistical arrangements which have to be redrawn. These figures would be tabled at a meeting tomorrow between Miller, Provincial Affairs and Constitution development Affairs Minister Chris Fister, and the chairmen of the Local Government Elections Task Group Khela Shubane and Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert.

The meeting will work out a timetable for the re-opening of registration and decide on a date for holding the elections. Administrators are concerned that the elections will fall in the same month as school examinations and during the month of the Comrades Marathon. June 25 is being considered as the new date for the elections. (264) Star 9/5/96
Varying tax rates for the provinces proposed

CAPE TOWN — Individuals could be taxed at different rates in different provinces, if the government accepts proposals released yesterday by the financial and fiscal commission.

Provinces should be allowed to impose a surcharge on individual income tax, the commission recommended in a report on the allocation of financial resources to national and provincial governments for the 1997/98 tax year.

Income tax surcharges did not have to result in an increase in the overall tax burden, although this "was technically possible," head of the commission’s secretariat Punday Pillay said.

A new provincial grants formula was proposed under which provinces would receive allocations to address inequality in their tax bases (a T-grant) and an institutional grant to fund provincial legislatures.

The formula also includes three other grants previously recommended by the commission:

- $A grant for school education and primary health care;
- A conditional grant for medical training in academic hospitals in certain provinces, and
- A basic grant to enable provinces to establish and maintain the institutions and functions required of them in terms of the constitution.

The institutional grant would see each province receiving R5.176m to meet recurrent expenditure. The grant was based on the minimum amount required by the smallest province, Pillay said.

Allowing provinces to place a surcharge on personal income tax would enable provinces to substantially increase the revenue they collect, the commission said.

It recommended the national tax rates on individuals be lowered in accordance with provincial tax. In this way a certain percentage of income which formerly accrued to government would accrue to the provinces.

The commission recommended this reallocation be phased in at one percent of personal income tax a year for seven years.

It was unlikely legislation for implementing a provincial surcharge on national tax could be passed in the first year the formula would be applied. So it was proposed provinces be assigned a transitional amount equal to what the reallocated tax would be.

Over and above the redistributed tax, it was recommended provinces be given the option of introducing an additional tax surcharge of up to five percent of personal income tax, but their decision would have to take into account the national revenue strategy.

The recommendations are to be referred to Parliament. — Sapa

Zulu chiefs slam new constitution

DURBAN — Zulu chiefs yesterday vowed to resist the national constitution as it was an "illegitimate, autocratic and totalitarian" document which did not recognise the sovereign kingdom of KwaZulu-Natal.

The chiefs said in a resolution adopted at a meeting in Ulundi that a new constitutional process should begin in SA so that an all-inclusive settlement could be achieved IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was present.

The chiefs called on Zulus to peacefully rise and resist the constitution, and to do so with the "same strength and imperiousness which characterised our struggle before the 1994 elections."

The chiefs said the constitution was aimed at crushing KwaZulu-Natal and did not make sufficient provision for traditional leaders and communities.

The constitution, unlike the interim one, does not provide for chiefs to be ex-officio members of local government. The constitution also provided for municipalities to replace traditional structures.

The constitution turned KwaZulu-Natal into a "puppet in the hands of Pretoria and Cape Town" and was crafted to destroy the provincial constitution adopted in March.

This was the first meeting of chiefs since the attack on the Zulu royal family, and they described the incident as "abhorrent, vile and unprecedented."

The chiefs said they were calling for unity among Zulus, and atonement
High Costs and Chaos Come

Kwazulu-Natal is an anomaly. Violence and unrest have caused the delay of the elections.

(264) mta 10-16/6/96
Durban - KwaZulu Natal is "back on track" and local government elections in the province will definitely go ahead in the last week of June.

This was announced jointly yesterday by provincial MEC for Local Government Peter Miller and Minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Chris Fisman.

The two were part of a national task team appointed to look into the issues hampering free and fair local government elections in the province.

Their recommendations, which will be put before President Nelson Mandela and his Cabinet on Tuesday for final approval, also include the re-opening of the voter registration process from May 24 to 27.

Miller appealed to voters who have already registered not to reregister, saying this would pose a major logistical problem for the election team. Fisman said an announcement on the exact date for the elections was likely to be made shortly after Tuesday's meeting.

Traditionally, elections were held on a Wednesday, leading to speculation that the date chosen will be June 29.

The province, however, could not afford postponed elections, said Miller.

"There is no provision in my budget for postponed elections, but we must realise that an election is a national event," he said, suggesting that the additional finance could come from the national treasury.
New squabble over KwaZulu-Natal's local election date

Farouk Chothia
B6 13/5/96 (264)

DURBAN — A squabble has broken out over the date for local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, with provincial local government minister Peter Miller and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fismer failing to see eye to eye.

The Cabinet averted a crisis a fortnight ago by agreeing that the election be held by June-end. Fismer and Miller were left to decide the exact date.

Miller said that while he and Fismer agreed at a meeting on Friday that the election be held in the last week of June, there were differences on the most suitable date. A source said Fismer preferred to see the election being held on Wednesday June 20, while Miller preferred it be held two days later on Friday.

Miller was understood to have argued that three-quarters of the 3300 polling stations were schools, and examinations were being written until Wednesday. Fismer was concerned that an election closer to the weekend posed a greater security risk as there would be a greater movement of people.

Miller said the multiparty presidential task group, which was overseeing election preparations, would meet tomorrow. It was hoped that agreement would be reached on the date.

Another issue Miller and Fismer failed to resolve was whether candidate nominations should reopen.

The ANC was pushing strongly for this. Miller warned it would be impossible to hold elections in June if nominations were reopened. He said uncontested candidates in transitional local councils such as the ANC stronghold of Richmond and ward candidates in areas such as the Durban transitional metropolitan council had already been declared winners. Their victory would have to be nullified if rival candidates now emerged, and legal action could be instituted by previously declared winners.

Miller and Fismer, however, agreed to reopen voter registration for four days from May 24 to May 27.

Miller said he had informed Fismer the postponement would cost "not one cent less than R40m". A budget had been submitted and the province would not "spend one cent" from its budget to carry costs incurred by the postponement.
‘Historic chance’ for ANC, IFP to seek reconciliation

Farouk Chothia and Stephen Laufer

THE ANC believed the NP's decision to pull out of the government of national unity created a "historic opportunity" for the ANC to improve relations with the IFP, an ANC source said yesterday.

Speaking after an ANC NEC meeting in Cape Town, the source said it was significant that the ANC and IFP would have a "one to one relationship" in the Cabinet and would effectively be governing the country together.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki would indicate to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi at a meeting this week that the ANC would like to see the IFP remain in government until 1999.

The source said the ANC/IFP cabinet "objectively provides the basis for improved relations". But the IFP would have to display political will to put SA above party political interests.

The IFP qualified for an extra Cabinet seat, but President Nelson Mandela had not indicated what that portfolio would be.

An IFP source agreed yesterday that the move could pave the way for reconciliation between the parties, but only if IFP recommendations were taken seriously.

There are also indications that the number of ministers and deputy ministers could now be reduced. Mbeki said at the weekend that Mandela would look at reducing the Cabinet size, but no decision had been taken.

Sources close to Mandela said that a number of ANC deputy ministers, put into ministries headed by NP politicians to ensure balance, could be affected as this balancing function was no longer required.

A politically complicated formula requires Mandela to balance the Cabinet according to regional, ethnic, and class considerations while considering the ANC's alliance partners, Cosatu and the SACP.

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ANC

Continued from Page 1

Public enterprises, for example, could be broken up, with state companies like Eskom and Transnet falling under the mineral and energy affairs and transport departments. But Minister Stella Sigcau is a Xhosa princess, and her departure would send the wrong signal to Transkei traditional leaders, with whom the ANC is already having difficulties.

Other ministries which could be combined are public works and housing, land affairs and agriculture, and justice, correctional services, and home affairs.

Mbeki said Mandela would appoint the new cabinet members quickly, to give them time to work with the NP incumbents before June 30.

Meanwhile Sapa reports that the NEC decided that outgoing Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa, who is to quit Parliament for the private sector, will also end his term as ANC secretary-general once the new constitution is certified by the Constitutional Court.
KwaZulu-Natal poll date set for June 26

DURBAN — Local government elections would be held in KwaZulu-Natal on Wednesday June 26, which Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be asked to declare a public holiday, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Finnis said yesterday.

The decision was taken at a meeting of the multiparty presidential task group after earlier differences of opinion on an election date.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller was believed to have supported holding elections on Friday June 28 as schools were scheduled to write examinations on June 26.

Constitutional ministry spokesman Mac Maharaj said this concern had been addressed by declaring June 26 a public holiday. Many polling venues were schools.

Security forces were believed to have argued against a Friday election, saying there was greater potential for violence closer to the weekend.

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KwaZulu-Natal
Continued from Page 2

DPF spokesman Thembisile Zuma welcomed the setting of a date, saying uncertainty around the election had been put to rest.

NP representative on the task group, Gordon Haygarth, said voter registration would re-open from May 24-27. It had been decided against re-opening nominations for ward candidates. Legal opinion was still awaited to see whether there could be "adjustments" on party lists for proportional representation candidates. It was hoped the matter would be resolved by next week, Haygarth said.

The ANC was believed to have argued for the reopening of candidate nominations, while Miller was strongly opposed to this.

The DP said it was seeking legal advice on taking central government to court for postponing the election by a month. The legal action would try to force central government to pay the DP costs incurred as a result of the postponement. The postponement remained an "unjustified charade" and had been "provoked by the political manoeuvring of the ANC.

The DP said some costs included those for the reprinting of posters which had May 29 as the election date.

Sapa reports KwaZulu-Natal church leaders yesterday announced several peace initiatives in the province in the coming weeks to ensure the elections went ahead peacefully.

The peace plan, Project Uluthula (Peace), was decided upon after a recent meeting between President Nelson Mandela and church leaders in KwaZulu-Natal, a statement on behalf of ecumenical leaders said.
KwaZulu to vote on June 26

OWN CORRESPONDENT


The date was agreed on by the multi-party Presidential Task Group into Local Government Elections at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

The task group, chaired by outgoing Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisk, also agreed that voter registration should be re-opened for a number of days.

The exact length of the re-opening will be decided on by KwaZulu-Natal Local Government and Housing MEC Peter Miller in consultation with the provincial committee responsible for local government elections.

President Mandela is expected to proclaim the new date within days.

According to ministry spokesman Mr Mpho Mosimane, all parties present at the meeting were “happy”.

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane said his party was happy with any date so long as it fell before the end of June.

The NP also welcomed the date, saying it was a better option than June 28, which was favoured by Miller.

“June 28 is the start of the school holidays and would just not have been right,” said NP spokesman Mr Pieter van Pletzen.

The security force presence in KwaZulu-
KwaZulu Natal poll survey called off after threats

Interviewers canvassing black areas fear for their lives and refuse to continue

BY JUSTICE MALALA
Provincial Correspondent

A n ambitious local government elections survey in KwaZulu Natal has been abandoned after interviewers canvassing predominantly black rural areas refused to continue work for fear of their lives.

Interviewers abandoned the project during its first five days after at least one was threatened with a gun and others had to flee areas where questions about parities that residents intended voting for, or had voted for in 1994, incensed respondents and others.

The poll, conducted by the Media and Marketing Research (MMR) group, was trying to predict the outcome of the local elections in the province on June 26.

A similar project is being conducted in the Western Cape and the same poll was undertaken in the seven other provinces last year. All went off smoothly.

MMR spokesman Helen Tyson said yesterday the intimidation and fear that existed in KwaZulu Natal put into question the prospects of free and fair elections in the province next month.

"The problem seems to exist solely in the black rural areas of KwaZulu Natal. Many of the white and Indian interviewees in the area were completed without any incidents, and no problems have been experienced in the Western Cape, where a very similar questionnaire is being used," Tyson said.

At first the interviewers identified areas to conduct a proper representative sampling without excluding the trouble spots. But later they had to concentrate on their home areas alone due to the intimidation. They soon had to stop their work there as well.

The researchers took precautions on the question of who respondents would vote for so that people would not have to disclose their parties of choice, but this led to raised tensions, added Tyson.
IFP asks gov't to bear costs of election delay

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP had asked government to carry financial costs incurred by the party as a result of the one-month postponement of local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said yesterday.

Jiyane said the IFP expected the delay to cost the party at least an extra R3m, and he had written to Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fismer to find out whether government was willing to meet additional IFP costs.

Jiyane said the IFP had raised the issue of "compensation" with President Nelson Mandela at the extended cabinet meeting where the postponement decision was taken.

"He smiled. He did not say no," Jiyane said.

There had been a spirit of consensus at the meeting, and the IFP believed that Mandela was not averse to the idea of compensation. This was a "significant factor" the IFP took into account when agreeing to a postponement.

Jiyane said while the IFP was asking for taxpayers' funds, it should be noted that Mandela wanted the postponement. There would have been no such request from the IFP if elections had been held on May 29, rather than June 26.

Constitutional development ministry spokesman Mpho Mosumane said the IFP's request was under consideration. The DP provincial executive decided at the weekend to seek legal advice on whether it could force central government to meet its additional costs. KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said he had asked Fismer for an additional R4m to prepare for elections. Mosumane said this request was also being considered.

Cosatu will not let officials enter poll as independents

Mduzazi ka Harvey

COSATU has said it will not allow its officials to stand as independent candidates in the June 26 KwaZulu-Natal local government elections.

During last year's local government elections, Cosatu secretary-general Sam Shilowa said members who stood as independents had been removed from union structures.

Cosatu spokesman Nowethu Nkati said during the liberation struggle union members had stood together for the goals of a united people. That individuals now wanted to stand as independents raised questions about why they wanted to "go it alone" when they belonged to an umbrella body or a political party. Their motive could only be one of self-interest.

Nkati said the federation's members came from various political parties. They would be allowed to stand for the party of their choice. Most Cosatu members supported ANC policies, and the union would encourage its membership to vote for the party.

Nicola Jenvey reports that Shilowa told a media briefing in Durban yesterday that business wanted to entrench black inequalities by calling for Budget deficit cuts which limited the delivery of basic services. He said cutting government spending on health, education and social pensions maintained the status quo. This denied blacks access to infrastructure, a recipe for disaster.

He also criticised business for wanting the security forces beefed up to quell problems caused by inadequate infrastructure in the townships.
Court must decide on legislation

Constitutional Court sits on legislation transferring land to the Zulu king

By Mzimasi Ngudle

The KwaZulu-Natal government, which is led by the Inkatha Freedom Party, will walk a thin line when it fights for the constitutionality of its own legislation next week. In papers before the Constitutional Court, the provincial government concedes that the interim Constitution did not grant the provincial legislature express power to legislate on the payment of chiefs and the transfer of land to the Zulu king.

However, the provincial legislature is seeking to justify four pieces of legislation on constitutional provisions for it to exercise legislative competence to make laws which are reasonably necessary to the effective exercise of functions listed in Schedule 9 of the interim Constitution.

The first provincial Bill, titled the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Re-

Enactment Bill 45 of 1995, is challenged by Land and Agriculture Minister Derek Hanekom. The content and the timing of the Bill are challenged.

The provincial legislature passed the Bill on April 22 1994, four days before the first nonracial elections. Two days before the elections then Deputy President FW de Klerk approved the Bill.

**Sole trustee**

The Bill transferred approximately 2,9 million hectares, 93 percent of the total land area of former KwaZulu and a third of the total area of KwaZulu-Natal, to the ownership of a trust, with the king (Ingonyama) as the sole trustee.

Hanekom said the Bill transferred not only tribal land but all urban townships, government buildings, nature reserves, forestry projects, roads, commercial and industrial sites.
Racist attack on Mandela by Nats

Rehana Rossouw

President Nelson Mandela is a "kaffir" who protects his people when they rape coloured women and rob their homes, National Party members said this week.

The ANC has accused the NP of a deliberate strategy to "fan racist flames" in the run-up to the May 29 Western Cape local government election. It challenged the NP to take action against members who use racial slurs to score political points.

Last week a crowd of NP supporters verbally abused Mandela in Mitchells Plain, calling him a "kaffir" and shouting "go home black". The ANC has video footage of the incident and intends asking senior NP members to view it and identify party members.

At an NP election meeting in the Cape Flats township of Hanover Park on Tuesday night, the Mail & Guardian accused 11 party members in the audience whether they thought it was justified to jeer Mandela and discovered most held alarmingly racist viewpoints.

Faizal Arendse said he believed Mandela was "only concerned about his people and would take jobs and houses away from coloureds to give it to them. He said he had been job hunting for months and had been turned away at several factories which later employed blacks. "I saw it with my own eyes. One minute they told me there's nothing, the next minute they take on two darkies."

He said Mandela had instructed the police not to take action against blacks who broke the law. "When they rape our women or kill them, they walk away and the police can do nothing. But when a coloured man steals bread to feed his children, he'll sit in jail for years," Arendse said.

"The people in Mitchells Plain were right to chase that kaffir away. He mustn't try and come to Hanover Park again, we'll chase him away like the dog that he is. We've kept quiet for long enough. It's time we said exactly how we feel. This nonsense must end now; we need a real president, someone from the NP, who is the only protection for coloured people."

Mary Caswell said there was no future for coloured children as long as Mandela remained president. Coloured children with matric could not find jobs while unskilled blacks were in great demand. "The old way was best, coloureds lived in one place and blacks in the other. Mandela is taking revenge on coloured people and if this continues, there's going to be war in Cape Town. I'm warning Mandela, there's no place for the ANC in the Western Cape."

"Mandela does not believe in God, he never goes to church. De Klerk believes God protects this land and therefore is a much better leader than Mandela," said Isabelle Varney.

"Because Mandela is not afraid of God, he is a man of his word. In fact, he is a liar. He promised us houses, but they still haven't come. De Klerk would never lie."

Varney said she had not been taught by her party leadership, these were her own views. The NP, she said, was not like the ANC, its members could think what they liked and the leadership listened to them.

In sharp contrast, the main speaker at the rally, NP secretary general Roelf Meyer's speech was filled with references to nation building and reconciliation. He said he was proud of the new Constitution, which belonged to the NP as much as to the ANC. The most important feature of the Constitution is that it finally brought us all together. "Not since Jan van Riebeeck set foot here have we been as united as we are today. There are no longer first, second and third class citizens, we are all together as one."

ANC Western Cape leader Chris Nissen said he hoped the NP would take steps against its members who used racial insults. "I offered President Mandela an apology on behalf of the people of the Western Cape for the racist remarks which were made."

The chairman of the Hanover Park meeting, NP public affairs director Cobus Dowry, said he would raise the issue of racism at their next federal executive committee meeting, but could not predict what action would be taken. He would tell the meeting the party should take steps to combat racism in their ranks. "If those views are held by members of my party I can only say I am ashamed. The NP condemns such racism in the strongest terms," Dowry said.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlanla said it was "embarrassing" that two years after the birth of the new South Africa, such racist sentiments were still being espoused. "I can only appeal to all political parties to encourage a non-racial outlook as contained in the Constitution, and to promote harmony and love between all," Mankahlanla said.
Nineteen KwaZulu election candidates put forward as presiding officers

DURBAN — Nineteen people identified as possible election presiding officers on the KwaZulu-Natal lower south coast turned out to be election officials, says Joint Services Board Returning Officer Duncan Colloctt.

He said 17 were IFP candidates and two were ANC candidates, and last week the case of the 17 IFP members, and brought this to the attention of board officials.

Colloctt said board officials initially claimed that they were unaware that candidates were prohibited to act as presiding officers.

This raised questions as to whether there was any 'convenience' between them and the IFP in order to reduce ANC's chances of winning the election.

Colloctt said he was unaware of ANC candidates being found out to be presiding officers.

Colloctt said they were not asked about their political affiliation but were expected to be 'apolitical and very far' when managing the elections.

Colloctt denied the ANC's claims of partiality and said he was doing a check on all presiding officers before confirming their appointments. The IFP had now been 'removed' as presiding officers.

About 370 people had been trained or were being trained as presiding and deputy presiding officers.

Colloctt and election staff were not prepared to serve as election officials.

Mthuli addressed some IFP candidates had registered as presiding officers, but denied the figure was as high as 17.

He said they had registered before they were chosen as candidates.

The board had arrived at the time of recruiting election staff by failing to inform people that they could not be presiding officers as well as candidates, he said.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu-Natal was affected by a new round of pre-election violence with scores of ANC supporters stations were needed in about 161 locations in KwaZulu-Natal.

It was no use having a strategy to prevent violence when the province did not have enough operationally trained police officers, he said.

Police and central government had taken measures which amounted to a 'virtual state of emergency' in KwaZulu-Natal.

A total of 18 000 homes had been searched in the province without search warrants. The rights of citizens were being arrogated and the consequences would be 'very grave'.

Continued from Page 1.

Officers (264)

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KwaZulu-Natal government to repeal Ingonyama Trust Bill

Deborah Fine 80 24/5/96

State President FW de Klerk in April 1994 — sought to transfer the ownership of 93% of the total land area of the former KwaZulu homeland and one-third of the present KwaZulu-Natal province to a statutory trust in order to preserve customary tribal lands. ANC and DP members of the province’s legislature and the Durban Regional Chamber of Business objected to the Bill because the transfer of land would have included not only tribal land but also the province’s urban townships, government buildings, nature reserves, forestry projects, roads, public spaces and commercial and industrial sites.

Hanekom said yesterday the national Parliament would process the national Bill which would remedy the problems created by the original Act.

The national Bill — the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Amendment Bill — seeks to create a means whereby tribal interests are preserved, yet remove obstacles to the development of housing, commercial and industrial development in the former homeland.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz
The power to the government of the National Assembly is derived from the people. The National Assembly is the supreme governing body of the state. It is the highest legislative authority and is responsible for making laws. The National Assembly is elected by the people through free and fair elections. The government is accountable to the National Assembly, and the Assembly has the power to oversee the work of the government. The president of the National Assembly is the speaker, and the Assembly elects the speaker from among its members. The speaker presides over the meetings of the Assembly and ensures that its business is conducted in an orderly manner.

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KwaZulu National, defeated in tribal land battle

Source: Times of South Africa

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KwaZulu National, defeated in tribal land battle

Source: Times of South Africa
It's a one-man town in Ulundi

There's no doubting who the most popular man in Ulundi is, writes Ann Eveleth.

Residents of the dotdashbrown valleys and hillside surrounding Ulundi's multi-million rand legislative complex say they are eager to cast their votes in KwaZulu-Natal's long-awaited local government elections. Few seem to realize, however, that they are unlikely to be called to the polls.

Thirteen Inkatha Freedom Party candidates are contesting the town's eight wards and 15 proportional representation seats. All other candidates make use of any newly registered opportunity provided by the decision to postpone the elections until next month, the IFP candidates will be duly elected — without a single vote being cast.

The lack of opposition to the IFP is an open secret in Ulundi. In its Ulundi headquarters is a room that is not surprising. The African National Congress, in fact, says it has not registered candidates as it is in a "ma-go" area for the party. An attack on the ICFP candidate in the run-up to the 1994 election had a bit of support from ANC sympathizers which circled in the town the same year would not seem to support the claim.

The loyalty of Ulundi residents to the ICFP, however, appears to go much deeper with many exhibiting an almost religious reverence for ICFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whose name is revered by the airport, a main road, and the conference room at the Holiday Inn hotel. Other roads are named after his mother, father, and countless loyal members of the erstwhile homeland government.

One young woman walked along the main road King Cetshwayo's 19th birthday and a major tourist attraction on the outskirts of the town — "it's his way." "Shenge has given us all of this," spreading her arm in an expansive gesture across the rock-studded horizon. "Why don't you come and live in Ulundi?" she asked as if there were no better place on earth.

Seemingly unaffected by the town's history of white shortages and the black telephone lines and an almost complete absence of social amenities, the town's estimated 20,000 inhabitants live and breathe the remnants of the KwaZulu homeland. Aside from a few jobs in the limited commercial sector, most employed Ulundians either work for the KwaZulu homeland government or on Johannesburg's mines.

The local tourism industry provides low jobs, but they are secure. Ephekeni Modilehi has worked as carpark attendant King Mswati's reconstructed kraal and greyhound for more than 15 years. Living in an adjacent rondavel, Modilehi is a recent graduate of Buthelezi's version of Zulu history, bowing respectfully in front of the grave — in which the ICFP leader's "royal ince" is echoed — and warning that the gates of heaven will be closed to you if you stand in front of him, pointing to a portrait of King Shaka's nephew Mntuzi.

Asked what he would like to see in Ulundi and the he said: "We should have the town's cultural sites, Mswati's kraal, and the renovated and equipped stadium with a museum, amphitheater, and social accommodation — at least for groups of foreign visitors who want to see the town's single Holiday Inn hotel. The Court has six telephone lines and room service, and dinner buffet. Ask a resident what the locals do in Ulundi, and they point to the Chisungu lotion at the town's single commercial plan, monthly concerts at the Durban Polo Club and a handful of bars in the townships. Occasional music performances at the town's garage area of Umlali and picnics for entertainment for those walking outside the town. There are three hotels. The Holiday Inn and Zulu Pub in a restaurant and a few, limited to foreign visitors, in which the town's nightlife goes on.

Change is coming to Ulundi, however, with the town's opening up to the outside world to become the province's permanent legislative capital. The site has been opened to the new town by a group of foreign visitors who have been a little slow, only "because people here are used to driving long distances for entertainment." A new liquor store which is open from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. is ready to serve the town's public and private funds. The new shopping centre under construction is spread across the hotel and in a private 235-million investment. The TLC recently approved a 500 million private shopping centre contract and an "American group" is building a 100-million hotel.

Strolling behind a desk adorned with a miniature South African flag to a similar Zulu flag, Badenhorst crosses the political boundaries of his office. Perched on the edge of town. Badenhorst and the rest of the town, which is still a road from the former homeland administration departments.

One of a handful of white bureaucrats to actually move to Ulundi and stay put, Badenhorst says Ulundi is "well-prepared to be a capital because of its unique situation historically in KwaZulu-Natal. Besides from its tourist attractions, zulu parks, stands the option for a hotel.

For black Ulundians, that history is everything. Asked about the recent attacks on King Goodwill Zwelithini's family, a group of young women in the town were once again menaced by the 50-year-old "king is funny," they said, in an unmistakable reference to the way the monarchy's recent actions have alienated the history that they always knew.
IFP takes up the case of an ANC suspect

\(\text{MT 24-30/5/96}\)

The Natal North head of the Investigation Task Unit is caught up in yet another strange twist of KwaZulu-Natal police Ann Evelle reports

The Inkhata Freedom Party this week called for the dismissal of the head of the National Investigation Task Unit, Captain Montsiwane Vilakazi, to be charged with defrauding the ends of justice, in connection with allegations that he "trumped up" an African National Congress suspect from police cells and tampered with a murder weapon against him.

The IFP said Vilakazi, together with two other ANC members, had been present when Vilakazi's unit "assisted" and arrested ANC member Mjempile Mphanga, who later died in custody. Vilakazi said Khumwayo was in the Western Cape at the time of Mphanga's arrest. Mphanga's arrest and death in detention 11 days later led to a public outcry this week, following a report by independent pathologist Dr Reggie Petersen which concluded that Mphanga had died of wounds consistent with "assault or torture." Conflicting police statements on the cause of Mphanga's death, the similarity of police claims that the suspect "slipped and fell," with the notoriety of reports of apartheid police to the death in detention of anti-apartheid activists, and the suggestions of brutality in Petersen's assessment led Evelle to probe torture allegations.

Vilakazi's unit was in charge of the investigation. He welcomed the probe. Denying the allegations that his unit was involved in Mphanga's death, Vilakazi said his unit arrested Mphanga on April 17 but was unsuccessful in his attempts to get him to court on April 18, that was the last day he saw him, so it's due to the police's failure to protect him that he died.

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Khumwayo, who had been imprisoned at Exhewe prison, was the last day he saw him, so it's due to the police's failure to protect him that he died.
Ingonyama land is relinquished

Mungo Soggot

The KwaZulu-Natal government has relinquished control of the third of the province handed to it by former president FW de Klerk in the controversial Ingonyama Trust Act just before he was voted out of office in 1994.

In an out-of-court settlement accepted by the Constitutional Court, the province recognised that the central government was responsible for revamping the Act. Its capitalisation came in a week during which African National Congress members of the provincial government tried to have the court shoot down several other IPP Bills.

De Klerk's Ingonyama Trust Act, which put the land in a trust for King Goodwill Zwelithini in an apparent bid to undermine the ANC's influence in KwaZulu-Natal, has caused havoc with land ownership and housing subsidies.

The province had wanted to re-enact the Act in its original form through its provincial legislature, whereas the government is pushing through a revamp which tackles the problems the Act spawned.

Accepting the settlement, Constitutional Court president Arthur Chaskalson said it was better that political equities over legislation be resolved out of court.

On Tuesday, the ANC and the provincial government crossed swords over who is to be paymaster of KwaZulu-Natal’s chiefs as the court examined a Bill forbidding the amakhosi and the Zulu king from being paid by the central government.

Several of the judges said the legislation, which allows the chiefs to be paid only by the KwaZulu-Natal government, was about political control. Judge Johan Kriegler probed the reluctance of the province’s advocate, Gordon Richins, SC, to explain clearly why his client should want to keep the amakhosi from being paid by anyone else. “The whole debate is clearly about who pays the piper. Why this pussyfooting? You said it was a question of avoiding divided loyalties and then you retreat,” Kriegler said.

The court heard the Bill had been pushed through just as the national government was passing an Act which said it could pay traditional chiefs.

Lawyers acting for the ANC said it was clear the province had the national law in its sights when it drafted its Bill. “They tried to beat the national legislature to the punch,” said Professor Dennis Davis.

Björn Davis and Gilbert Marcus, SC, who was also acting for the ANC, said the Bill violated the constitutional right to acquire property, as traditional rulers were entitled to be paid by the central government. They also said this was not the sort of legislation the Constitution drafters had in mind when they listed what laws provinces could make.

KwaZulu-Natal’s case appeared to suffer a fatal blow when Richins failed to argue the amendment did not violate the property clause. Judge Ismael Mohammed said towards the end of the hearing, “Richins virtually conceded it’s an invasion of section 28(1).”

During Richins’s argument, the court learnt the traditional chiefs and the king could dodge the effects of the law simply by arranging to be paid in a bank account outside KwaZulu-Natal. Judge Dudcott said this meant the Bill was “absolutely futile.” A number of things have not occurred to its draftsmen.
Dismissal prejudices 
Vilakazi, says ANC

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC yesterday criticised the dismissal of Capt Mandlenkosile Vilakazi as head of the northern KwaZulu-Natal special investigation team, describing the decision as grossly unfair and having racial connotations.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisa Makhaya said police management had replaced Vilakazi with Supt. Dipuleni Phumlani that before he was found guilty of the allegations levelled against him by the IFP.

This was grossly unfair, and created the impression that police had responded to the "vilification campaign" waged against Vilakazi.

Makhaya said Vilakazi had been doing "excellent work", and he feared the demotion would demoralise other unit members.

The IFP last week claimed that Vilakazi's unit had tortured and assaulted IFP members, and prisoner Ngumengwa Maphosa had died in suspicious circumstances after being arrested last month.

National crime investigation service KwaZulu-Natal head Frik Truter said police management had taken cognisance of the allegations, but replaced Vilakazi because a superintendent was to head each of the four units. Vilakazi would remain in the unit.

The south coast unit was being headed by Supt. Doug Hannaway, the midlands unit by Supt. Philip Scholtz and the Durban unit by Supt. Daan Malan.
KwaZulu-Natal’s delayed elections prove to be costly

DURBAN — The Durban city council had been forced to incinerate about 800 000 ballot papers because of the decision to postpone local government elections to June 26, city administration director Darrell Lansdell said yesterday.

Landsdell said the ballot papers had been incinerated as election regulations required that the proper election date be printed on ballot papers. The papers had May 29 as the date.

He said the ballot papers had been printed at a cost of about R69 000 before the decision to postpone elections was taken.

Fortunately, the full run of about 3.6-million had not been printed.

Early indications are that the decision to reopen voter registration for four days had been of minimal value. Provisional figures showed while candidates had taken 300 000 registration forms in Durban, 6 000 additional voters had registered there. Of the 30 000 forms taken in Maritzburg, 2 000 had been returned.

The ANC, PAC and Minority Front had pushed for registration to be reopened, claiming many of their supporters had been excluded from rolls.
Asmal demands 16 cases of pollution be prosecuted

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Water Affairs Minister Kader Asmal has taken aim at industrialists polluting SA’s water supply with an announcement that he has asked attorneys general to prosecute 16 cases of pollution.

Delivering his budget speech in the National Assembly yesterday, Asmal said the co-operative approach of the past, often mistaken for weakness, was at an end and he expected organisations to observe their constitutional responsibilities to the environment.

Promising “more bite and less talk” in protecting water resources, he said if organisations were prepared to accept their responsibilities with regard to the environment they could expect cooperation and support from government — “but I am not prepared to stand back and watch the willful abuse of the environment and indeed the water resources on which our future depends.”

“I have already asked the attorneys general to prosecute in 16 cases where I believe the law has been contravened and I will follow up these cases vigorously,” Asmal also announced that he is to bring a Constitutional Court action against the KwaZulu-Natal government to force the handover of forestry functions to the central government as well as to clarify control of water in the province.

He said while the new constitution vested control of indigenous forests in the provinces, these functions had to first be transferred to central government.

Asmal also warned unless there was regional co-operation among southern African countries on issues to do with water it would become the focus of conflict rather than a medium for collaboration and common benefit.

He reported to Parliament that he had held numerous meetings with his counterparts in the Southern African Development Community and thus had led to the signature of the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems.

It was also announced that the Japanese government had agreed to provide R1.75bn for the provision of water in KwaNdebele and they were also looking at the funding of the Mmam River augmentation scheme.

He said the enormous task of handing over water schemes under the control of his department to local authorities would begin this year.

This was, Asmal said, a huge task involving 6,100 boreholes and 4,355km of pipeline linking 77 waterworks, all serving more than 10 million people.

He suggested that the privatisation of these functions could be considered because many of the schemes would collapse in the hands of new district councils which had few funds.

Before this could be done clear regulation and legislation to protect both consumer and provider would have to be formulated.

KwaZulu finance group takes swipe at government

Farouk Chothia

MARTITZBURG — The KwaZulu-Natal legislature’s finance committee lashed out yesterday at government departments for failing to involve the committee in drafting budgets, and to supply them with monthly expenditure and revenue statements.

Committee chairman Dumsane Mak hygiene (ANC) said in a unanimous report tabled in the legislature that a resolution had been taken during the past financial year that committees would play a vital role in drafting budgets for the new financial year. Yet all departments failed to heed this resolution. This was of concern as committees could not be expected to be rubber stamp bodies for departments, Mak hygiene said.

Mak hygiene said the finance committee had been unable to scrutinise the education and culture budget as department officials failed to answer crucial questions adequately. The committee was to meet education and culture MEC Vincent Zulu (IFP) on Friday to discuss concerns.

Mak hygiene said the committee was disturbed to learn also that the provincial government still did not have an asset register. However, the committee had been informed that a register would be available in the next four months.

Mak hygiene said the committee felt the RDP provincial directorate had played an “apparently ineffective” role in facilitating delivery. The committee wanted the directorate to table in the provincial cabinet, within a month, proposals to improve its capabilities.

Mak hygiene said the committee believed that the developmental role of the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation, which was given R72m seed capital, did not seem to be well “articulated” either. Economic affairs and tourism MEC Jacob Zuma (ANC) should give a report to the legislature within two months on steps taken to restructure the corporation. Observers said the committee’s stance was likely to renew tension between the legislature and the corporation. Corporation chairman Murrow Spies said last week that a transformation programme was under way and “outside interference” was not needed.

Malan trial has cost R1.2m

CAPE TOWN — So far the SANDF had spent R1.2m defending former defence minister, Joe Modise, who is also accused on trial in KwaZulu-Natal, Defence Minister Joe Modise said yesterday.

This was the last portion of the R1,68m that had been spent on defending 207 defence force members in court, mainly on negligent driving charges, since 1989, he said in a written reply to Douglas Gibson (DP).

Other large amounts had been R215,370 spent defending K Gwemz who had been found guilty of murder in 1993; R253,501 spent defending 42 cases between 1994 and 1995; R257,183 spent defending 103 cases — including the Malan trial.

"When a member of the SANDF is criminally charged the result of his/her action in the course and scope of his/her duty, said member is entitled to legal representation at State expense as prescribed by Treasury Instruction W5," he said. — Sapa
Anxious Zulus look for leadership from their King
ANC and IFP emerge as 'war-weary' at recent talks

MARITZBURG — ANC and IFP leaders had held a series of talks in KwaZulu-Natal in recent weeks in a bid to resolve deep differences between the parties at provincial and national level, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose disclosed yesterday.

The talks proceed church leaders' organisation of a peace summit on June 13. The meeting — to which President Nelson Mandela, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini will be invited — is intended to give fresh impetus to peace moves after plans for a traditional gathering founded.

Mdlalose said provincial party leaders had had three "heart-to-heart" talks in recent weeks, at which both sides admitted members had made "fatal mistakes." The IFP's Nyanga Ngubane and Celau Mtewa had reported to Buthelezi yesterday on progress in the talks, while ANC provincial leaders Jacob Zuma and Sibusiso Ndebele reported to Mandela. National leaders' skills were needed to make the initiative succeed, Mdlalose said.

An ANC source said the talks had been "qualitatively different" from previous ones. Both sides appeared war-weary. The ANC was cautiously optimistic the initiative would succeed and could lead to settling differences on the constitution and other matters.

Anglican church leader Bishop Matthew Makwane said the summit meeting would strive to co-ordinate peace initiatives that would continue beyond the elections. Business, community and non-governmental organisations would also be invited.

Mdlalose said both parties agreed that the code of conduct governing local elections should apply after the poll, ensuring emotions were not inflamed by words or deeds. "Serious thought was being given to a permanent structure to monitor and investigate wrongdoing by members of both parties.

Both parties felt some killings had been triggered by a "third hand," involved in "mischief manipulation." ANC sources reiterated that the NP's withdrawal from the unity government gave the ANC and IFP an opportunity to work together. Both had as their constituencies the poorest of the poor; it was necessary to join forces to deliver on bread and butter issues.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal treasurer-general Zweli Mkhize said the province could be governed only through cooperation between both parties.
Every new voter in KwaZulu, cost R1 000.
Villagers queue to cast votes

By Khathu Mamila and Sapa

Thousands of enthusiastic voters in Greater Louis Trichardt started queuing in the early hours of yesterday to cast votes that will usher in a new era in this conservative town.

The elections were postponed last year because the statutory members of council were opposed to the inclusion of Kutama and Sinthumule in the town.

Voters at Tshooorvi village in the Sinthumule area started queuing as early as 3am yesterday. The situation was basically the same in most rural areas that have been incorporated into the greater Louis Trichardt.

Voting in the predominantly white areas was slow and there were very few people.

Electoral officer Mr Gerrit Roos said about 5 200 (20 percent) of the registered 26 000 voters in Greater Louis Trichardt had cast their votes by noon yesterday.

Both the African National Congress and National Party said they had encountered alleged irregularities at some polling stations.

ANC spokesman Mr Ian Madikoto said his party's voting agents were refused entry into polling stations in the five wards where they did not have candidates.

"Although we have no candidates there, many of our supporters will participate in the proportionate voting, and we are entitled to have voting agents there to monitor procedures," NP provincial secretary Mr Gert Oelkers said.

ANC officials had completed ballot papers, but six voters at some polling stations had been lodged with the electoral officer.

Echoing sentiments of other voters in the Sinthumule and Kutama areas, Mr Joe Kudzingana said residents needed water, electricity and roads.

He said he hoped the elections would deliver services to the people.

Commenting about the local government elections, Chief Eric Sinthumule said, "I do not have a problem with the fact that my land will be part of Louis Trichardt and that it will be governed by an elected body.

"We have held many meetings and chiefs were assured that they can still play a role in the administration of their areas. What is important is the development of the area and the cooperation between traditional leaders and the councillors," the chief said.

Results are expected today.
ANC, IFP warlords seal electioneering pact

MARTINZBURG — Peace initiatives in KwaZulu-Natal were given a boost yesterday when ANC and IFP "warlords" announced they would visit each other's strongholds together to canvass for local government election votes.

ANC MP Sifiso Nkabinde said he would escort IFP MP David Ntombela through the ANC strongholds of Richmond and Edendale to put up IFP election posters while Ntombela would lead him through the IFP strongholds of Elandskop and Taylor's Halt to do likewise. Ntombela said, "If anyone shoots at me then Nkabinde and I will fight back together."

This follows peace talks between IFP and ANC leaders. Party delegations also met IFP president Mantoanthe Buthelezi and ANC president Nelson Mandela in Cape Town yesterday. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's office said the initiative was welcomed by both parties, which urged all provincial leaders to work on a peace programme for the province.

The two parties were apparently starting to redress the NP as they sought rapprochement. An NP source said outgoing NP MEC George Bartlett, a cabinet peace committee member, was asked by Zuma not to attend a meeting on Monday so the IFP and ANC could discuss issues alone.

Nkabinde and Ntombela, who rank among the main protagonists in the midlands conflict, were talking and laughing together yesterday. Nkabinde said the poster initiative was a start to achieving political tolerance at grassroots level and would culminate in joint rallies. He identified six warlords in the legislature. Those in ANC ranks were himself, Bheki Cele and Dumsane Makhaye, and the IFP had Thomas Shabalala, Calalakubo Kwa- wula and Nzameni Mthiyane. Nkabinde said "Let us go to Mount Everest and tell the world the war is over."
All political parties reject Kokstad-Matatiele finding

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — All parties in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, including the ANC, yesterday rejected a central government-appointed commission of inquiry’s recommendations that Kokstad and Matatiele be included in the Eastern Cape, setting the scene for continued conflict between the two provinces.

This was the first time the ANC and IFP had joined forces to oppose a central government recommendation, suggesting they were willing to put provincial interests above national interest.

Central government appointed advocate Wim Trengrove SC to chair a commission to break the tussle between KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape for control of the two towns, as well as the Umzimkulu area.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP Mike Sutcliffe said the decision to appoint the commission was a mistake A political problem existed between the two provincial governments and it had to be resolved through negotiations.

About 1-million people were affected.

At present Kokstad and Matatiele fall under KwaZulu-Natal. Umzimkulu, currently under the Eastern Cape, should be incorporated into KwaZulu-Natal, the commission recommended.

Local Government MEC Peter Miller (IFP) said the commission’s report was fatally flawed and a politically motivated decision seemed to have been reached.

Miller said KwaZulu-Natal would continue with negotiations, but he believed the affected communities should be left to decide on the issues in a referendum.
JOHANNESBURG: The new KwaZulu-Natal peace initiative has received the backing of President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

A joint statement issued by the ANC and the IFP yesterday said the two leaders had been briefed on the peace process and had given it a thumbs-up.

Both presidents warmly supported this and urged the provincial leadership of both organisations to work on a detailed programme for peace in the province," the statement said.

It also said that a group of church leaders, "KwaZulu Natal's expected to announce its progress on June 13 - one week before the provincial local government elections. A figure behind the initiative is Anglican Bishop Matthew Makola, the IFP's leading church leader and Bishop Lwazi Mdlalose, the head of the Methodist Church and the head of the National Enterprise. The Re. Michael Gwana of the Presbyterian Church is also involved."
King of the good life

By CRAIG DOOKAN, ANDRE JURGENS and GEORGE MAHABER

THE cost of keeping Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini in royal splendour has risen to a staggering R17-million a year — a cost to taxpayers of more than R1,4-million a month.

And he is now setting himself up a seventh palace — one more than the Queen of England has.

A staff of more than 150 look after his seven palaces, two houses and three farms.

But the king, who has five wives and 35 children, has his heart set on a R1,8-million mansion in the exclusive Durban suburb of La Lucia, down the road from Harry Oppenheimer’s holiday home.

The extent of the king’s spending, which includes a travel budget of R72 000 a month, was revealed for the first time this month when it was debated in the Kwa-

zulu Natal legislature.

The R17-million budget, funded by three government departments, is billed as the largest such expense in the country.

Political parties are now calling for tighter control on the royal purse strings.

The king's ransom pays for:

- The upkeep of his palaces and home
- One 18-million palace in Umhlanga is empty for two years because the king does not live in it
- The cost of running three farms, including wages for 48 labourers totaling R300 000 a year or R8 a day each. Income from the farms goes directly into the king’s coffers.
- Round-the-clock police guards, whose mem-

bers have doubled since the attack on the king’s home in KwaMashu last month.
- Forty-eight private bodyguards.
- A holiday in some of his 35 children, several of whom attend private schools. This will cost R239 000 this year.
- Overseas travel and local transport. The king spent R642 000 on one trip to Britain last year. The budget for air travel this year at R38 000 or R3 000 a month, while R470 000 has been allowed for road transport.

Zulus’ Goodwill Zwelithini has more palaces than the Queen of England

Keeping him in the lap of luxury costs the SA taxpayer R1,4-million a month

BIG SPENDER... King Goodwill Zwelithini’s skins may be cheaper than Armani suits, but his lifestyle makes up for it

Picture: RICHARD SHOREY
IFP to make case against accepting the constitution

David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — The IFP and IFP-run KwaZulu-Natal government will argue before the Constitutional Court that the new constitution not be certified because it substantially reduces the powers of provinces, in contravention of a constitutional principle.

The two will further argue that the constitution does not guarantee the institutional integrity of provinces, the attorney representing them, Patrick Falconer, said yesterday.

Thirdly, they will argue that the proposed national council of provinces, to replace the Senate, "reduced the role of traditional leaders in the legislative process at national level."

The KwaZulu-Natal objection, in the name of premier Frank Mdlalose, was filed with the Constitutional Court on Friday, the last day for submissions by individuals and institutions other than political parties in the Constitutional Assembly.

Because written objections were limited to 1,000 words, Mdlalose asked to submit a more detailed written argument and to present oral argument.

The IFP objection is scheduled to be filed tomorrow, the deadline for submissions by political parties.

The Constitutional Court is expected to examine the new constitution next month. It must certify that it complies with the 34 constitutional principles contained in the interim constitution. If not, the text will be returned to the Constitutional Assembly for amendment.

The IFP and KwaZulu-Natal government join the NP and DP in objecting to sections of the constitution — notably provincial powers and the Bill of Rights.

Mdlalose, in his submission, argued that the constitution provided "for less and inferior provincial powers" than under the interim constitution. He said chapter 3 characterized the province not as a government in its own right, but as "a sphere of government and an organ of state." He also reduced the exercise of provincial powers through the institutionalization of intergovernmental relations.

Mdlalose also said the draft restrained provinces from using the courts to redress disputes with other organs; and gave exclusive powers to Parliament, acting without the council of provinces' consent, to define and regulate intergovernmental relations. The freedom to do this was entrenched in the constitution.

Mdlalose lists 23 areas in which his lawyers argue, the powers and functions of KwaZulu-Natal "have been diminished." These include the power of national legislation to override provincial legislation, local government, the armed services, traditional authorities, the provincial house of traditional leaders, financial autonomy, financial allocations to local government, user charges, gambling taxes, lotteries, non-university and non-technical tertiary education, the province's name, referral of provincial bills to the Constitutional Court, a provincial public protector, the provincial public service commission and official languages.

Continued on Page 2
IFP will have little control over KwaZulu-Natal urban councils

MARITZBURG: The IFP won the most votes in last week's local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, but will have little administrative control over the province's major urban councils.

According to official election results released yesterday, the IFP polled 11% more proportional votes and secured nearly 150 more council seats than the ANC.

The IFP won 44.5% of the proportional vote compared to the ANC's 33.2%. The NP polled 12.7%, the DP 3.3% and the Minority Front 2.3%.

IFP support was based largely in the province's seven regional council areas, which have much smaller budgets than urban council areas.

Announcing the figures at a briefing here, Local Government MEC Mr Peter Miller said the sharp divide between urban and rural voters should not detract from a largely "free and fair" election.

He said the result should not be compared to the 1994 general election result in the province, when the IFP won over 50% of the proportional vote and the ANC 32%.

"Given the fact that this was by far the most fiercely contested election of any province and given the potential for violence, I think this election can be described as remarkably successful.

He said the overall proportional vote translated into a landslide IFP victory in rural areas, where they won 74% of regional council seats compared to the ANC's 21%.

However, the ANC received the lion's share of urban votes, polling 32.5% of local council seats compared to the IFP's 16.6%.

Independent candidates and ratepayer associations secured 16.4% and 11.1% of local council seats respectively, reflecting a shift away from political representation in urban areas.

Only 44.8% of registered voters took part in the poll. — Sapa
DP in call to cut king’s funding

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The DP yesterday called on the KwaZulu-Natal government to stop funding Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini if he failed to improve relations with the provincial government.

The call came after premier Frank Mdlalose claimed that his recent attempts to contact Zwelithini were unsuccessful and the monarch had communicated with him through regal representative S’dumo Marthe.

DP MP Wessel Nel said R17m of taxpayers’ funds were spent on Zwelithini each year and a stand-off between him and the provincial government could not be tolerated.

Nel said much of the money allocated to Zwelithini was wasted. There were reports that his palaces were not painted, gardens were unkempt and palace roads had potholes.

Mdlalose told the legislature he would support a DP proposal for a multiparty committee to try to improve communications with the monarch.

Mdlalose said he had made frequent attempts recently to speak to Zwelithini on financial matters and the attack on royal family members in April.

In desperation, he even spoke to the king’s driver and security staff but was informed that he was unavailable.

ANC denies IFP poll fraud claim

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The IFP claimed yesterday that the ANC had fraudulently registered 86 000 rural voters in Durban in a bid to bolster its chances of winning the metropolitan council in the June 28 local government elections.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said the ANC had realised that the IFP would have a walkover in regional council elections, and it was registering thousands of rural voters in Durban, Maritzburg and other local councils.

He said while 93 000 new voters had registered in Durban in last month’s four-day registration period, only 42 746 had registered during November last year.

Those who had now registered in urban areas had a “series of spurious addresses”. The IFP would bring the irregularities to the election authorities’ attention, he said.

He said the ANC had engaged in large-scale “gerry-mandering” to subvert democracy, and it was now clear it had pushed for a one-month election postponement simply to buy time to engage in irregularities.

Denying the IFP’s claims, ANC local government head Mike Sutcliffe said the IFP should stop “spreading lies”, and the party was now “running scared”.

Sutcliffe said the ANC estimated more than 150 000 voters had registered last month, with a third of new registrations in Durban.

He claimed most of the new voters were ANC supporters, and that the party was poised to give the IFP a “drubbing” in the elections.
Claims of bogus ANC voters grow

(2bl) BD 5/6/96
Farouk Chothia

MARTITZBURG — Claims that the ANC had fraudulently registered about 4 000 bogus voters had appeared on the Maritzburg transitional local council voters rolls.

The IFP claimed earlier in the week that 93 000 new voters had been irregularly registered in the Durban metropolitan council.

NP KwaZulu-Natal caucus chairman Tino Volker said the 3 400 figure might seem small, but it could have an effect on the outcome of ward elections.

He said 13 500 voters had been registered between May 24-27, but election officials had accepted only 8 300 of the registrations.

A total of 4 700 registrations had been rejected because of irregularities such as duplicate registrations. About 16 000 voters had registered in Maritzburg.

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burtawa said out in the legislature he had claimed were excerpts from an ANC internal document which stated that the ANC had a "great capacity" to interfere with the voters rolls and the names of IFP voters should be replaced with ANC voters.

ANC MPs denied such a document emanated from the ANC. Volker said the ANC had registered the Maritzburg voters at squatter camps falling under four Indian wards which the NP saw as its strongholds.

ANC MP Yusuf Bhamee said hard work by the ANC had resulted in the additional registrations and the party did not engage in any irregularities.

The additional registrations had strengthened its chances of winning the four Indian wards, which could be crucial to ANC efforts to control the new council through a two-thirds majority.

ANC Khayelitsha seat is threatened

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — The ANC may have to forfeit a seat on the Tygerberg metropolitan council — giving the NP a majority — because of the discovery by auditors Price Waterhouse that there was a duplication of 4 073 proportional ANC votes in a Khayelitsha ward.

The ANC and NP now have 35 seats each and the DP one.

Tygerberg returning officer Dave Wilken said last night that the discovery of the duplication could result in a change in the representation of the parties.

He declined to say how the duplication had occurred until the auditors had released their full report today.

The audit was restricted to investigating the information received from fax polling stations by the presiding officers and the way it was captured and calculated on computer. Wilken said the other discrepancies brought to light appeared insignificant.

He did not think it would be necessary to get Supreme Court approval for opening the sealed ballot boxes to undertake a comprehensive audit and reconciliation of the votes cast.

Wilken attributed the error to the fact that election officials were overburdened and overtired on Friday night when the returns were captured.

ANC Information head Cameron Dugmore expressed disappointment that Wilken had seen fit to release incomplete and as yet unsubstantiated information, and also that no record had been kept by his presiding officers of the numbers of people who could not exercise their metropolitan vote because their names were only on the ward lists.

At an earlier media conference Dugmore noted that the ANC could be entitled to an additional metropolitan seat if account was taken of the thousands of these voters who could not vote.

An audit of the Tygerberg results conducted by the ANC revealed a number of arithmetical irregularities and also that no reconciliation of votes was undertaken in the Khayelitsha wards. The ANC provincial executive committee has decided to reserve its position on whether the elections were free and fair.

An ANC delegation led by provincial leader Chris Nissen would meet Western Cape local government MEC Peter Marais today in a bid to resolve the problem and would once again ask him to supply them with the numbers of people who could not exercise their metro vote, and the numbers transferred to other wards because their names were registered in the wrong ward.

If he refused, Nissen said, the ANC would apply urgently to the Supreme Court to obtain the data. Once in possession of this information the ANC would be in a position to decide whether to apply to the Supreme Court for a complete reconciliation and counting of the ballots.

While the ANC would also ask Marais to delay the inaugural meetings of the new substructures until a solution was found, Marais had indicated that he was not empowered to do this. The inaugural meeting of the southern substructure, at which the mayor and deputy mayor will be elected, is to take place today.
Names of 22 000 voters rejected after IFP objects

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Durban local government election officials have rejected 22 000 of 93 000 voters' names added to the city's voting rolls during the recent four-day registration period.

The followed IFP claims that the ANC had demanded the reopening of registration because it wanted to rig the ballot.

Durban returning officer Darrell Lansdell confirmed that the registrations had been invalidated because the voters were already registered.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said the ANC had threatened the "very heart of our democratic process" and was seeking to "usurp the will of the people" through widespread irregularities. Jiyane said that because the ANC had engaged in "deleterious" fraud, parties should be given extra time to inspect voters' rolls.

Observers believe the latest IFP attacks on the ANC suggest that the peninsula is swinging towards an ANC victory in the Durban metropolitan elections scheduled for June 26.

The ANC pushed for a one-month postponement amid strong suspicions that its election machinery was in disarray and it wanted more time to prepare for the poll. The postponement cost R21m.

Only after the Cabinet postponed elections did the ANC start a massive campaign to put up posters in the Durban metropolitan area.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesperson Dumsani Makhanya said the ANC was "greatly shocked" that the IFP had joined the NF and DP in complaining about additional registrations. "Does the IFP want Durban to continue being ruled by white parties?" he asked.

The IFP wanted to "cut down" the number of black voters because it knew most supported the ANC.

Lansdell said the Durban roll would be available for public inspection until next Tuesday.
Zuma’s priority is for ANC to win poll

By Joe Michela
Political Reporter

Chairman says party is winning over many people despite problems

When the ANC tries to break this IPF myth by telling the masses they will not be shedding their Zulu-ness by belonging to the ANC, our organisers are making considerable progress.

The ANC is also hamstrung by the fact that the IPF is creating an impression that bringing Zulu is synonymous with being a member of the IPF.

"When the ANC tries to break this IPF myth by telling the masses they will not be shedding their Zulu-ness by belonging to the ANC, our organisers are often attacked.

"Despite all these problems, the ANC is making considerable progress in winning over large numbers of rural people to its side, and this frustrates the IPF," says Zuma.

Zuma blames the IPF for a lot of violence in the province but also believes that the possibility of a third force cannot be discounted.

"We are prepared to engage in peace consultations for the sake of ensuring there is stability in the province," he says.

He further argues that stability in KwaZulu-Natal has the potential to have a positive effect on the entire country. And only the ANC, he argues, can provide this stability.

"If we want to have peace in the entire country, people will have to vote the ANC into municipal power because only the ANC can establish a climate conducive to wealth-creation and nation building," he says.

"We are chapters in our history, especially in our region, that have not been written and are therefore unknown. Through the TRC, our people in the province can help us rewrite history."

Zuma passionately believes in the ANC. Born in 1942 in the backwoods of Nkandla, Zululand, he received no formal education but pulled himself up by his bootstraps to become a key ANC leader.

The son of a polokwane, Zuma spent his childhood moving between Zululand and the suburbs of Durban, where his mother worked. At 15 he was already doing odd-jobs to supplement her mother’s meagre income.

The likable Zuma became involved in politics early in life, strongly influenced by a cousin who was a trade unionist. He joined the ANC in 1959 and three years later joined Umkhonto we Sizwe.

In 1963 the 21-year-old Zuma was arrested in Zambesi with a group of 45 MK recruits. He was subsequently convicted of conspiring to overthrow the government and was jailed for 10 years on Robben Island.

Internal resistance

On his release, he helped to mobilise internal resistance and to re-establish the ANC’s underground structure in Natal. In 1975 he left South Africa and was based in Swaziland, Mozambique and Zambia for the next 12 years.

He rapidly rose through the ANC’s ranks and by 1977 was already a member of its national executive committee. He also served as the ANC’s chief representative in Mozambique until 1984.

After the Nkomati Accord was signed, Mozambique came under considerable pressure from FW de Klerk’s regime and Zuma left Mozambique for the ANC’s headquarters in Lusaka to head its underground structures.

Today Zuma’s commitment to the ANC is still as strong as it was when he started off in 1959.

About his immediate priority, he says: "We have the character and track record to eclipse the IPF in the elections."
Secret talks raise new peace hopes

A fresh peace effort in KwaZulu-Natal was kick-started by secret ANC-IFP talks this week, reports Ann Eveleth

THE secret peace talks of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party this week have opened the door for a new beginning between South Africa's fiercest political opponents.

The talks, announced by KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose, spell defeat for IFP hardliners, American constitutional lawyer Mario Ambrosio and fellow strategist Walter Felgate.

Mdlalose referred to a "third hand" in the ongoing violence, and said a mutual acknowledgement of "fatal mistakes" by the ANC and IFP and a professed move toward "consensus-seeking" governance paved the way for a fresh peace effort. A multi-party peace summit had been scheduled for June 13.

The summit would precede the exit of the National Party's single MEC from the provincial Cabinet by one week — an indication that the two parties soon to be exclusive partners in both the national and provincial governments are trying to set aside their differences.

University of Natal political scientist Alexander Johnston said the IFP's weak position as a result of its previous strategies "paved the way for the ANC to negotiate with the IFP in good faith".

IFP KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller this week welcomed an out-of-court settlement in which his party agreed to repeal the controversial Ingonyama Trust Act, which he said had impeded housing delivery in the province.

But the move was a major back-down for IFP hardliners bent on wresting greater powers for the province via "institutional conflict".

The Ingonyama Trust Act placed three million hectares of "tribal" land under King Goodwill Zwelithini and it was a key plank in the IFPs programme to force central government concessions on provincial powers.

The out-of-court settlement was forged minutes before the Act was due to be debated in the Constitutional Court. It included acceptance by the IFP that moves to amend the Act in order to remove obstacles to development fell within the central government's ambit.

The party also agreed that electoral legislation passed by the province fell outside its jurisdiction.

Two contentious Bills aimed at provoking the central government from taking over the payment of provincial traditional leaders were the brunt of disparaging comments from several Constitutional Court judges.

While the court still has to rule on these two Bills, the developments bode ill for the IFP's chances of forcing constitutional amendments through legislation.

Commenting on the latest developments, Johnston said: "Things are certainly not going the IFP's way".

The latest blows followed a series of failures for party strategists.

- In March 1995, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi led his party in a walk-out from the Constitutional Assembly in a bid to force the ANC to honour its 1994 agreement to international mediation. Earlier this month, the Constitutional Assembly adopted the final national Constitution in the IFP's absence, without mediation having taken place.

- Efforts to wring national concessions out of the ANC by passing a highly federal provincial Constitution for KwaZulu-Natal ran into trouble in February, when opposition parties forced major concessions out of hardline constitutional negotiator Felgate.

- In N.Y. 1995, a secret IFP strategy document disclosed the party's intention to use "institutional conflict" to force the central government to accede to its demands. Shortly afterwards, the party's provincial MECS declared a boycott of the intergovernmental forums through which provincial MECS wrested federal powers.

The MECs have now quietly returned to the forums, realising nobody would protect their interests in their absence.

Felgate played down the IFP's capitulation in the Constitutional Court, arguing that the party had merely "exercised its democratic right to use the court to decide which interpretation of the Constitution is correct".

He said he saw no reason for the party to change course. The IFP will continue to try to put forward challenges to maximise its "spillage of power".

Pointed comments by the judges of the Constitutional Court included that certain things "had not occurred" to the drafters of the provincial legislation. It was suggested that the problem could lie with the party's constitutional adviser, Ambrosio.

A provincial government lawyer this week said Ambrosi allowed his "political agenda to cloud his legal judgement", resulting in problematic legislation Ambrosi declined to comment.

Johnston said the IFP's hardline strategy had "revealed splits in the party". While IFP support rested primarily on identity-based and constitutional issues, Miller's comments were in a frustration over impediments to delivery in an IFP portfolio — "seemed to indicate that at least part of the IFP might prefer to focus on delivery issues".

Johnston said the failure of the IFP's constitutional and legislative strategy, the effects of these on delivery and the relative success of the central government's security initiatives had forced the party on to the defensive.

"The question remaining is whether the ANC will see this as sufficient reason to negotiate with the IFP," he added.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki recently suggested some form of negotiation could be sought after the Constitutional Court decided on the fate of the provincial Constitution.

Mdlalose's announcement that IFP provincial leaders were in Cape Town discussing the breakdown with Buthelezi, and that the ANC was similarly engaged with President Nelson Mandela, underscored the importance of this week's peace talks.
Registration inspection extended after 22 000 voters roll duplications uncovered.
More troops for KwaZulu to ensure peace during election

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
Defence Correspondent

Thousands of troops are being deployed in KwaZulu Natal to help police ensure peaceful local elections on June 26.

Hundreds of members attached to commandos and citizen force regiments – the part-time forces – have been called up and told to report to camps on June 17 for deployment in many hotspots and for what the army calls "hearth and home" duties in rural areas.

It forms part of a new mandate given by President Nelson Mandela to the SANDF on Wednesday to continue helping the SAPS in maintaining law and order.

The mandate, known as "go into service" and which is usually operational for 12 months, will last until June next year and, according to defence sources, is more than likely to remain in force until criminal activities have been brought under control to the satisfaction of the Government.

It is given in terms of the constitution, which specifically states that the military could be utilised in internal action if the situation warranted their participation.

The number of troops to be deployed in KwaZulu Natal totals about 3,960. They are made up of 25 companies (comprising about 120 soldiers each) drawn from numerous regiments, some of which are based in the province. Most come from full-time forces.

Strategic planning aimed at ensuring a peaceful KwaZulu Natal election and involving the army and the police, as well as other government departments, began last year when the elections were originally to have taken place.

Nearly 600 commandos are being called up by Natal Command with effect from June 17 to assist 22 companies of full-time soldiers already on the ground and three citizen force companies which are also being activated.

Platoons (numbering about 35 men each) from 17 commandos in the Midlands, the coastal area, south of Stanger, and the Tugela and North Coast areas will do area-bound duty, which includes establishing roadblocks, communication, cordon and search, and farm visits.
Names of 84,000 voters purged from KwaZulu rolls

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Local government election officials continued purging voters' rolls of irregularities yesterday, removing 84,403 of 162,600 names — or 52% — from the rolls in KwaZulu-Natal, local government MEC Peter Miller said.

The large number of duplicate registrations identified had forced him to extend the deadline for the inspection of rolls to June 11 — fifteen days before the election, he said.

The rolls would then be submitted to election courts for certification. This would be done by June 16 — ten days before the election.

IFP MP John Aulsebrook said it was becoming clear that the decision to postpone elections by a month was an "absolute disaster" and the province faced a "close call" in its bid to hold elections on June 26.

Miller said the extension for roll inspections would not jeopardise the election date. A team of computer experts had been appointed to spearhead checks for irregularities. After officials vetted rolls to see whether voters from a particular council had registered twice, they would check whether voters from rural areas had been registered in urban councils.

Aulsebrook said the IFP believed the ANC had realised it would face massive defeat in rural councils, and had urged its rural supporters to register in urban areas during the four-day registration period last month.

ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye denied the ANC was responsible for the irregularities, and said that Miller's views should not be taken as "gospel".

A document drafted by Durban election officials showed the final number of duplicate registrations in the city was 25,587 out of the 92,684 people registered over the four days. This was "impossible" that the ANC had registered tens of thousands of genuine voters during the same period.

The document showed that in Durban's north and south substructures, where the IFP believed it stood a good chance of winning, new registrations had been highest.

The IFP alleges that the ANC registered voters from nearby rural areas in the two substructures in a bid to bolster its chances of winning.

New registrations for these two substructures stood at 15% and 12% respectively, while the figures for the remaining substructures, which the ANC had always been expected to win, varied from 3%-6%.
Yengeni calls for action over bandits

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — A new phenomenon of armed bandits ambushing defence force and police patrols in KwaZulu-Natal had emerged which had to be "firmly and viciously" stamped out by the security services, defence portfolio committee chairman Tony Yengeni said yesterday.

Responding to Defence Minister Joe Modise's budget vote speech, Yengeni said SA citizens had to be protected against these "murderous hoodlums and thugs."

The escalation of lawlessness and violent murders, which had become a daily occurrence in the province, was of such concern to the committee that it had decided to visit KwaZulu-Natal as soon as possible to establish the facts. Recommendations would then be made to Parliament.

"While we welcome and support the recently announced crime prevention strategy and the commitment to peace efforts by all parties involved in KwaZulu-Natal, we further insist that no stone should be left unturned in uprooting and destroying violent criminals," Yengeni said.

He also expressed concern about the "sudden mushrooming of private security companies."

"The state cannot afford to put the safety and security of its citizens in the hands of private security firms," Yengeni said. "Parliament should receive regular reports about the activities of private security firms," he said.

Yengeni said Modise should take steps to "fast-track the careers of some of the former non-statutory officers recently integrated into the SANDF."

The rationalisation process had to be tackled with sensitivity to build a united and representative SANDF. All members had to be treated fairly and equally so that all South Africans could feel at home in it, he said.

Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils insisted on the need to incorporate defence as part of SA's new economic vision.

He said a capable and responsible defence force was essential to create foreign investor confidence and could bring business and jobs to SA. It could create a positive climate for economic development and social progress.

"The rand we invest in credible defence are also an investment in our economic growth and social upliftment, which is of benefit to all," Kasrils said.

The SANDF would spend R1.3bn to establish an organisation to promote equal opportunities within its ranks, SANDF chief Georg Meiring said yesterday.

He said the chief directorate equal opportunities would emphasise the education, training and development of black officers, women and other previously disadvantaged personnel.
ANC and the IFP leaders have vowed to turn their enmity into more political opposition, but their efforts may be too late to put an end to tit-for-tat violence. Ann Eveleth reports

"We're not going to be pushed around," said an IFP leader. "We are not going to be intimidated." But the ANC leader was not so sure. "I don't know how long we can hold out," he said. "But we will not back down.

The violence that has engulfed the province has been escalating for months. In recent weeks, at least 10 people have been killed in clashes between the two parties. The ANC has accused the IFP of carrying out grenade attacks, while the IFP has denied these allegations.

A mutual agreement has been reached between the two parties to hold joint peace talks. This is the first time the two parties have agreed to meet since the violence began.

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IFP warrior training intensifies

BY CRAIG DOONAN

INKATHA warriors are receiving arms and weapons training at least 18 clandestine paramilitary training camps in KwaZulu-Natal, according to national intelligence reports and violence monitors.

The latest disclosure of a resurgence in paramilitary activity in the violence-torn province comes just two weeks before local government elections.

Most trainers are believed to be Inkatha supporters although there are reports that ANC self-defence unit training is also taking place.

Political violence in the province has already claimed at least 360 lives this year.

The Sunday Times can reveal today that:

- Intelligence agencies have been instructed at high level to investigate the training sites;
- Sophisticated video and other equipment mounted on a radio-controlled aircraft has been used throughout the province to locate the bases and to establish what type of training is taking place and whether it is illegal;
- The defence force has sent specialized trackers to the lower South Coast where at least four farms are being monitored following reports of weapons and other training there; and
- Military intelligence operatives are also staking out some of the suspected sites.

The Network of Independent Monitors told the Sunday Times it had information that as many as 18 training sites were operating in the province, some on farms, others in remote rural areas.

Sources in the intelligence agencies confirmed the reports.

Deputy National Intelligence co-ordinator Moe Shalk confirmed there was an increase in paramilitary training and said this was under scrutiny.

"We have a problem with legal technicalities in that some of the training is being done under the auspices of private security companies and the training may not necessarily violate the law."

"But we are in the process of reviewing legislation to ensure that this kind of activity does not contribute to the escalation of the conflict in this region."

A defence force spokesman, Kim van Niekerk, confirmed there were reports of rightwing training units in KwaZulu-Natal.

But he said the authorities could act only if it could be confirmed that illegal weapons were being used or if the training led to illegal activities.

The chairman of Parliament’s joint standing committee on defence, the ANC’s Tony Yengeni, said recent attacks on police and army patrols were proof of ongoing paramilitary training.

"The attackers are using sub-machine guns and are able to shoot and disappear."

"The security forces must act very firmly and viciously because when armed bandits start ambushing defence force and police patrols, it is no longer a matter of a struggle between the ANC and IFP."

Inkatha senator Philip Powell, who has been closely involved in training self-protection units, denied there was a resurgence of IFP training.

"I’m very cynical about these intelligence reports,” he said.
Ingonyama Act is said to slow road development

Farouk Chothia

MARTIZBURG — Rural road development had been severely hampered by the Ingonyama Trust Act which made it difficult to expropriate land, KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele (ANC) said last week.

He said land expropriation under the terms of the trust could not take place without ongoing battles and the transport department was "running from pillar to post" in order to overcome the difficulties the legislation created.

He said one project which had suffered was a plan to link Gingindlovu on the north coast to the N2 freeway. Compensation had to be paid to the registered owner, who, was King Goodwill Zwelithini.

However, no mechanism existed for payment as "this travesty of a trust exists only on paper".

Ndebele said efforts to involve the private sector in business partnerships with the department were also hampered by the legislation and this had limited their involvement in development nodes outside tribal areas.

He said the department would spend more than R800m over 10 years to provide roads to rural communities. This would create 10,000 jobs and inject about R500m into rural communities through means such as wages.

A total of R37m would be spent in the present financial year on community access roads. This would help to eradicate apartheid disparities, he said.

He referred to the case of a black community of 3,000 to 4,000 in northern KwaZulu-Natal which was served by a "terrible road", while two nearby commercial farmers were served by a "good quality all-weather district road".

Ndebele said that out of the R350m recently allocated for the upliftment of the Durban airport, R40m would be used to eliminate bottlenecks on the freeway leading to the airport. The construction of two outlets was expected to start by the end of July.

Ndebele said the department had tackled the issue of corruption over repair and service costs to government vehicles and had managed to decrease the expected budget deficit on transport from R129m to zero.

Ndebele alleged last year that government officials, garage owners and employees of First Auto, which acts as a government agent, were involved in a scam which saw repair and service costs inflated.

Legislature transport committee chairman Moosa Motala (IFP) said there had only been a crackdown on government officials and garage owners, but not First Auto.
Alleged IFP training will not deter ANC

DURBAN — Renewed claims that military training of IFP supporters was continuing would not deter the ANC from keeping up peace talks with the party, ANC provincial safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele said yesterday.

He was reacting to a Sunday Times report yesterday, which claimed the IFP had 18 paramilitary training sites in KwaZulu-Natal which were being investigated by government intelligence agencies.

Cele said this was not the first time reports of training in post-apartheid SA had emerged, and the military activity should be seen in the context of a 15-year conflict in KwaZulu-Natal. He said the ANC would go ahead with peace talks precisely because “you make peace where there is war”.

The Sunday Times said there were also reports of ANC self-defence unit training taking place. Cele said he was unaware of such training, but he would not deny it was taking place. The violence had bred warlords on both the ANC and IFP side. Training would not end “today, tomorrow, or next year. It will keep cropping up,” Cele said.

However, the ANC and IFP leadership would have to take firm control of their party members, and take action against those conducting training.

Cele said ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma and IFP national council member Celani Mthethwa were expected to spearhead the formation of a joint committee to deal with “sensitive issues” such as military training, the existence of arms caches and the possession of illegal “arms of war”. Such weapons would have to be surrendered, but could be replaced with “normal” firearms such as pistols.

KwaZulu-Natal premier and IFP national chairman Frank Milliesse said he knew nothing of IFP training sites, adding that the peace initiative was “very much on line”.

Cash incentives for promoting Masakhane

Mduduzi ka Harvey

THE provincial affairs and constitutional development ministry planned to offer cash incentives to local authorities to promote the Masakhane campaign and raise payment levels for municipal services, campaign co-ordinator Tumelo Moloko said yesterday.

The size of the "Masakhane awards" to successful metropolitan and rural councils was to be discussed yesterday at Mmec, the monthly meeting of Provincial Affairs Minister Valli Moosa and his provincial counterparts.

It would also be debated at a national meeting of mayors and chairmen of district councils organised by the ministry later this month.

Moloko said the monetary reward would be used as an incentive to encourage maximum participation in the campaign by local authorities.

Criteria in determining which councils were promoting the campaign would include community participation in local authority processes such as budgeting. It would also determine the roles of different sectors in its implementation.

Order to remove voter names

Farouk Gwana

MARITZBURG — The Supreme Court ordered the removal yesterday of the names of 266 people who had registered at the Maritzburg municipal offices, after an application by local government officials.

Officials launched the action after NP lawyers said it would challenge the validity of the June 26 elections for Maritzburg's transitional local council if the 266 people were allowed to vote.

Deputy returning officer Anne Dominy said the presence of the 266 unidentified people represented 4.6% of voters in ward 14, and their ballots would have an "overwhelming" influence on the result. It could be further argued that the 266 voters might also affect the proportional allocation of seats in the new council, Dominy said.

The ward was being contested by the ANC's Yvagndrie Maharaj, the NP's Sophia Schutte, the IFP's Abraham Lubenberg and independent candidate Elidiah Mahomed.

The ward covered a large part of the former white city, but included an informal settlement which was believed to be an ANC stronghold.

The court ruled that any party opposed to the removal of the 266 names should file affidavits by June 19.

ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said the NP had been racist in demanding the removal of the names. "Informal settlers did not have registered addresses, and it was difficult to trace them in settlements. This should not result in them being denied the vote."

Instead, questionable names should be placed on a separate roll. If they arrived to vote, election officials should first check whether they had not voted previously, and whether anyone could vouch for them.

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said the ANC wanted to rig the results, and the decision to take the matter to court was correct. The NP had evidence of the ANC buying in about 80 voters in another ward, and it planned to refer this to court.
DURBAN — Several thousand SA Municipal Workers' Union members disrupted municipal services and trashed the city's main streets yesterday during a one-day protest to demand across-the-board wage increases.

The municipal bus service was completely disrupted and commuters were forced to use minibus taxis, trains and privately owned buses.

Durban Chamber of Commerce corporate enterprises director John Bryce condemned the action "Thousands of people were inconvenienced... particularly those who relied on public transport," he said. The strike had been unnecessary as the dispute was to be mediated today by the Independent Mediation Services of SA, he said.

Union spokesman Monty Naudoo said the Cosatu union was demanding a R380-across-the-board increase for municipal workers, and the metropolitan council was offering R160. City police and marchers brawled, dashed sticks and threatened onlookers and police. About 3,000 had taken part.
IFP and ANC moving closer to peace for KwaZulu-Natal

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The peace initiative between the ANC and IFP in KwaZulu-Natal took another step forward yesterday with the announcement that a series of committees had been formed to deal with vexed issues such as winning the support of traditional leaders and grassroots followers, and drafting a code of conduct to govern the behaviour of party members.

Premier Frank Mdlalose said a seven-member steering committee would hold discussions on the peace initiative with local leaders, and to “prepare grassroots people for peace”.

The committee was made up of ANC and IFP hardliners, including the IFP’s Thomas Shabalala and David Nkombela, and the ANC’s Dumisani Mahlaba and Sifiso Nhlabe. The committee would be led by provincial public works MEC Celani Mtwawa. Mdlalose said ANC KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sihle Zikalala and finance MEC Senzele Mchunu (IFP) had been asked to draft a code of conduct to govern the behaviour of members of the two parties. Nkolute said the code should guarantee that parties would suspend or expel members who engaged in violence. The ANC and IFP tended to react to “silly things”, thus exacerbating tensions. The parties should consider stipulating in the code that problems would be “quarantined” and resolved, Nkolute said.

Meanwhile, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Defence Minister Joe Modise and deputy intelligence minister Joe Nhlanhla visited the strife-torn areas of Donnybrook, Wemben and Eshowe yesterday.

Modise said there was a decline in violence in the area and central government welcomed the peace initiative as the security forces alone could not end violence.

Mufamadi said he would meet security chiefs in Pretoria today, before announcing new security measures to sustain the successes made thus far.

Meanwhile, Sapza reports that police had followed up on claims that ANC and IFP paramilitary training camps were operating in KwaZulu-Natal, but had found nothing.

ANC ‘backs SABC stand’

Wynand Harlev

CAPE TOWN — The editorial independence of the SABC would be respected in any plan for a government slot on national television, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday.

He told reporters the ANC supported the SABC’s statement that it would have to retain independent control over presentation. It would not simply be a propaganda slot.

He said there were no details on how the broader dissemination of government information through the national broadcaster would work. It was possible legislation might be needed.

The decision would be taken on the basis of Deputy President Thabo Mbeki’s task team probing government communications.

Niehaus’s remarks come in the wake of Mbeki’s rectified call on Monday for government to intervene on SABC.

Mbeki said the SABC had failed to play its democratic role to disseminate government information to government and neither the regulator nor the capacity were up to the task.

Niehaus said the lack of media diversity was a lack in South Africa and the role of the national broadcaster was even more important in effective government communication with the public.

DP rejects M-Net offer to parliamentarians

EMPANGENI — The DP yesterday rejected pay-television channel M-Net’s scheme to make satellite dishes and decoders available without charge.

“A potential conflict of interest could arise when Parliament is required to consider broadcasting regulatory matters while M-Net is in receipt of considerable comment,” has been referred to parliamentary party caucuses.

“Members of Parliament need to set an example of propriety and take careful heed of public concern over corruption and the potential misuse of public offices for personal advantage. I believe that MPs need to be sen...”
Richard’s Bay pins its hopes on peaceful poll

By Chris Jenkins

Richard’s Bay is banking on a peaceful local government election to create the right environment for local and international investment.

Mike Patterson, president of the Zululand Chamber of Business, said yesterday that the electorate should choose a council that will be able to attract investors and create jobs.

"The only reason people aren’t rushing (in) right now is the uncertainty over the political settlement. But the sure-to-be peaceful election is going to get local and offshore investors here," he said.

"There is nowhere in South Africa that offers more potential than this region," he said.

Patterson said Richard’s Bay had the potential to become a key node in the country’s export-oriented growth. With a population of over 125,000 in the past 10 years and business doubling in the past eight years.

"We have grown because of investor confidence, an ideal location for both internal and export business, a well-developed port infrastructure, an excellent service industry, a deep-water harbour, plentiful labour, ample space for future growth and 1,008ha of industrial land available," Patterson said.

He said that 474 million tons of cargo was handled by port a year, 33 percent of South Africa’s total port tonnage. "There is, of course, ample room for expansion at the harbour, which is only 35 percent developed."

Patterson said the Alunat Hillsdale project had been completed ahead of schedule and more than R1 billion under budget, employing mostly South African contractors and local labour.

"It is beyond doubt one of the best-built and most modern and efficient smelters in the world. The eyes of the world are indeed focused on this area. We are the gateway to Africa."

"There are others—Richard’s Bay Minerals, a world leader, Richard’s Bay Coal Terminal, the world’s largest exporting coal terminal, Bell Equipment, Mendi Kraft, the Felton sugar mill, the largest in the southern hemisphere," Patterson said.

"There are 18 local companies contributing more than R5 billion in export turnover a year, R400 million in direct taxation, R31.1 billion in labour costs, R200 million in employee taxes and R40 million in social investment," he said.
Slabbert changes view on poll postponement

Farouk Chothia (264) 60 14 16 96

DURBAN — Local government election task group co-chairman Van Zyl Slabbert admitted yesterday that he was wrong to oppose a postponement of local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, saying the decision had helped considerably to improve the province's political climate.

Slabbert said that while the "real test" of the ANC and IFP's new commitment to peace would be on June 26 — election day — there now seemed to be a willingness on the part of the two parties to "observe the rules of the game".

Slabbert said one sign of this was a decision by the ANC-IFP leadership to jointly visit rural areas to promote the peace initiative among the province's traditional leaders.

"There is a shift taking place among the political parties. I have started to get the feeling that the problem of violence is being seriously addressed," Slabbert said.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele said the ANC-IFP leadership had, during previous initiatives, reported separately to their grassroots. The result was that each of the parties claimed they were forging peace because "we defeated the other side". This situation would now be avoided.

Ndebele said the ANC-IFP leadership in KwaZulu-Natal had to show the same commitment to peace as Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale and IFP Gauteng legislature leader Musa Myeni had shown. The two jointly visited flashpoints.

Where Sexwale and Myeni found resistance to peace, they "let the law loose". This was painful but necessary, Ndebele said.
IFP business plan to boost economy

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that newly-controlled IFP local authorities would draft business plans aimed at boosting economic activity in their localities.

Buthelezi said at an election rally in Tongaat that the IFP would promote the interests of small and medium businesses, which were the "real engines" for local growth and employment.

Sites would be secured for emerging small businesses at low or deferred charges to give them the kick up required to flourish.

IFP election campaign deputy manager Anthony Grinker said the business plans, which would be drafted by councillors along with businessmen and other stakeholders, would identify the area's economic potential.

A campaign would be initiated to woo domestic and foreign investors with the aim of creating jobs, he said.

Buthelezi said the IFP was "deeply wedded to the idea that government exists to help and encourage business, not tie it up in red tape". Bureaucrats had to break out of their "old-fashioned" attitudes and realise their wages were paid from business taxes.

Buthelezi said if government sold its six public enterprises worth R35bn, there would be enormous benefits. Government would have to borrow less to finance its debt. This would result in a reduction in real interest rates, and bond holders would have more disposable income to spend on goods, which meant more jobs.

Buthelezi said Britain had benefited from privatisation. It led to "huge reductions" in the price of gas, electricity, air travel, cars, telephone calls, freight and steel.

Britain's nationalised industries had cost the government more than R300m each week, but after privatisation they contributed more than R400m a week in tax revenue. This enabled the British government to cut income tax.

Buthelezi said SA required leadership to follow the route of Britain. His experience in the cabinet had shown him President Nelson Mandela and other ministers were all for privatisation.

The problem was that Cosatu secretary-general Sam Shilowa, and not Mandela, "called the shots". Cosatu was a mob with "many heads, but no brain". Instead of forging a give-and-take relationship with business, it was interested in toy-to-ying. Such selfish people should not be allowed to ruin SA's prospects of job creation, Buthelezi said.

He said a key step was federalism. Instead of being "ordered around" by central government, the KwaZulu-Natal government should be given power to control development. "We are ideally placed here to attract industry," he said. We have good infrastructure and first class sea ports to transport export goods. We also have the workforce to do the job," he said.
Province that’s one big no-go area

What are the chances for free and fair elections in KwaZulu-Natal’s ever-shifting patchwork of party-political violence? Ann Eveleth reports

NOBODY remembers exactly when the last election was, or why it was called. But today, the streets of Pretoria are alive with anticipation. After a period of relative peace, elections are finally on the horizon. And yet, there is a sense of foreboding in the air.

In KwaZulu-Natal, one of the province’s most unstable war-zones, three of the township’s six sectors are now known as no-go areas. “It’s a state of siege,” people say, “and it’s not just the ANC.”

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) has identified 18 areas where one of the parties in the election is unable to move and campaign freely. The first is Durban, where the ANC is facing fierce opposition from the action group “Soweto.”

DURBAN. Soweto is a township that has suffered through years of political violence. Its residents are now demanding that the election be postponed until the situation improves.

The second area is Pietermaritzburg, where the IFP and the DA have been excluded from campaigning. The HRC has called for an immediate end to the violence.

The third area is the Natal Midlands, where the rural poor have been forced to abandon their homes in fear of violence.

What are the chances for free and fair elections in KwaZulu-Natal’s ever-shifting patchwork of party-political violence? Ann Eveleth reports.

Nowhere to go. The Human Rights Committee identifies these as the major no-go areas for each party.

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What are the chances for free and fair elections in KwaZulu-Natal’s ever-shifting patchwork of party-political violence? Ann Eveleth reports.
Kwazulu Natal deemed conducive to poll
to war – and decide to try peace again.

Parties look back at what made them go
Parties making final effort in runup to poll

BY JOYNAI RANTAO
Political Correspondent

Political parties in KwaZulu Natal are expected to intensify their campaigns ahead of next week's crucial local government election.

The ANC, IFP and National Party sent their leaders to various parts of the province at the weekend and are set to sustain the deployment until the June 26 poll.

The ANC in KwaZulu Natal has protested against the interference by amaKhosa (traditional leaders) in the elections process. The party's head of local government, Dr Michael Suttcliffe, charged some amaKhosa with bringing the election process into disrepute.

Suttcliffe said some of the discrepancies included the admission by Chief Fana Dlamini in Highflats in the Midlands that he withheld 500 election registration forms filled by ANC sympathizers and supporters. Action was being taken against Dlamini.

And at Inkandla, Chief P Boyela had tried to interfere with the training and assigning of presiding officers. "His actions should be condemned and we trust he will be severely punished for his autocratic and illegal actions," he said.

"In Vulinile, amaKhosa tried to stop independent presiding officers from being allocated to polling stations and they had to be dealt with by provincial authorities."

Suttcliffe added: "The ANC welcomes the fact that all presiding officers will now be told not to respond to such irresponsible and illegal commands."

The IFP has declared itself ready to win next week's election. IFP central committee member Walter Pelgat told The Star the party was happy with its preparations. With the exception of 80,000 registration duplications being uncovered, the party had not identified any major problems.

The party had summoned all its MPs and senators from Cape Town to KwaZulu Natal to be deployed during the "peak week" in various parts of the province. "We aren't leaving anything to chance."

(26) Star 19/6/96
ANC in full swing to muster support in KwaZulu-Natal

DURBAN — The ANC's local government election campaign moved into full swing at the weekend as the party held a series of rallies and roadshows throughout the province in a bid to muster support before next Wednesday's elections.

The ANC staged a roadshow in its stronghold of Lomontville, part of the Durban metropole, where ANC stalwart Florence Mkhize is facing an unexpected challenge from former ANC branch chairman Sibu Bassa, standing as an independent.

The IFP has also surprised the ANC by putting up Solo Masondo as a candidate, although he has held no public meetings in the township. A priest from the Assemblies of God, Pastor Josiah Masondo, is the fourth candidate in the race. Masondo is standing as an independent, but some local ANC activists suspect he is aligned to the NP, which is appealing to Christian values.

ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said the party was confident of winning the Durban metropolitan council. "We are aiming for an absolute majority. It is important that the ANC shows its strength because nobody will discuss peace with a weak ANC."

He said the ANC would concentrate during the remaining 10 days on voter education, identifying irregularities on voters' rolls, familiarising voters with polling venues and arranging transport for elderly people.

Only about 50 people turned up at a public meeting at St Wendolins addressed by Sports Minister Steve Tshwete. Tshwete said the low turnout was the result of confusion over his itinerary.

The ANC held roadshows in other parts of the province, including Maritzburg, where Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwane addressed ANC supporters in Imbal. The NP has been galvanising support in its stronghold of Chatsworth in the run-up to a visit by NP leader FW de Klerk on Friday. The party's candidates have blitzed the Huggins Highway leading to Chatsworth with posters reading "Hang the killers! Hang the rapists!"

ANC activists said the slogan had struck a chord among conservative Indian voters. The ANC was countering it by pointing out that the NP had allowed the constitution to outlaw the death penalty.

NP candidates were also collecting signatures for petitions demanding the removal of informal settlements from Chatsworth.

This was despite the fact that the Durban council had placed a moratorium on the eviction of any people who had moved into the area before 1994.
ANC to target KwaZulu-Natal's urban centres

**LETTERS**

Testing and comments on the Durban by-election in one of the richest boroughs of the province.

South Africa's political map has been hit by a political storm, with the DA making significant gains in a by-election in Durban. The political landscape in the country has been altered, and the ANC's dominance has been challenged. The DA's victory in Durban has raised questions about the future of the party and its ability to compete in national elections. The by-election has also highlighted the deep-seated corruption and mismanagement within the ANC, which has lost support among the electorate. The DA's success has paved the way for further gains in future elections, and the ANC must address these issues to remain relevant. Overall, the by-election has brought about a shift in the political power dynamics, and the ANC must act swiftly to regain its position in Durban and nationally.
Rivals united in opposing draft law

Farouk Chothia
and Linda Ensor

THE ANC's Durban metropolitan council caucus joined the IFP yesterday in opposing draft local government legislation which would result in metropolitan councils taking over important powers of substructures.

ANC councillor Peter Corbett said the ANC agreed with all other parties at a council meeting that the draft legislation would be rejected "insofar as it overrides agreements reached previously among parties in Durban.

Corbett said this included a clause that metropolitan councils "may" formulate uniform rates, levies, fees and tariffs applying to all substructures.

Corbett said he doubted the clause complied with the new constitution.

Substructures were "independent local authorities", and the clause intended to deny them their "fundamental autonomy".

IFP councillor Anthony Grinker said he was "quite surprised" that ANC councillors had taken a position similar to other parties, including the NP and DP. It indicated there were divisions within the ANC.

He understood that the legislation had been drafted by a technical team from the constitutional development department, and it did not have any political sanction before being tabled at a meeting of ministers and MECs last week.

An outraged Western Cape local government MEC Peter Marais yesterday slammed the draft Bill, saying he had called an urgent meeting of the six metropolitan substructures in the province to discuss "the very serious inroads into their functions and powers" which had been proposed.

Marais said the legislation's effect would be to reduce the metropolitan substructures to mere administrative extensions of a powerful metropolitan council.

Marais agreed with KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller that the proposed law stripped the substructures of their "most powerful tool" of setting their own budgets.

He said that the Cape metropolitan forum agreement specifically proposed a model where there was a weak metropolitan council with strong substructures. This had been recommended by the demarcation board which had delineated substructure boundaries with this objective in mind.

"Had we known that the ANC would legislate for a strong metropolitan council and weak substructures, there would have been no need to demarcate such large substructures. "The only conclusion I could arrive at is that the Western Cape has been grossly misled, " Marais said.

Mziwakazi Ka Harvey reports that Provincial Affairs Deputy Minister Valli Moosa strongly denied yesterday that the draft Bill was the product of central government. The drafting had involved central, provincial and local government input.

Moosa said the legislation had been presented at the last meeting of ministers and MECs but had not been discussed in detail by the ministry.

A new draft would be rewritten taking into consideration the objections of the stakeholders which would be tabled at a meeting on July 16. The draft would be published for comment. 
KwaZulu-Natal citizens desire peace, says survey

Kevin O'Grady

DURBAN — Threats to peace and a stable democracy in KwaZulu-Natal are not a result of the attitudes and opinions of the province's citizens, according to the results of an Institute for Democracy in SA survey.

The survey found there was "no wellspring of support in this province for violent protest, for traditional leadership or for a special provincial dispensation".

"The attitudes of the people of KwaZulu-Natal do not present any greater obstacles to the development of democracy than is true of South Africans in general."

Drawn from a survey of 600 people conducted at the time of last year's local elections in other provinces, the results show the majority of people want the province's powers to be kept at least as strong as they were under the interim constitution.

Only 33% of respondents wanted to have provincial powers increased, 43% favoured keeping the balance retained in the interim constitution while 9% wanted the existing level of provincial power to be decreased.

However, there was little support for the idea of asymmetrical provincial powers or a special dispensation for the province with just 16% of respondents agreeing with the idea of provinces having differing powers and 17% wanting special powers for their own provincial government.

On the issue of traditional leaders, 41% of respondents felt there was a conflict between traditional leadership and 69% said the leaders had a role to play in the new SA. However, 59% said they believed traditional leaders should have to stand for office and win votes in order to be represented in local government.

There was massive support — 75% — for the idea that traditional leaders should not be aligned to any political party and 57% of respondents said traditional leaders should not take public stances on political issues.

The survey also revealed that although rates of reported voting intention and actual voter turnout had been high, KwaZulu-Natal residents were not actively interested in politics.

Less than one fifth of respondents said they spoke about politics frequently, 17% said they had high interest levels while only 18% showed high levels of interest in last year's election campaign.

Less than 15% reported ever having taken part in any one of a series of protest activities.

There was no significant statistical difference between the attitudes of KwaZulu-Natal citizens and people elsewhere in the country on most issues on which respondents were questioned.

These included respondents' interest in political matters, voting participation, opinions of MPs' performance, perceived ability to influence different levels of government, trust in government, political tolerance and commitment to democracy.

The only major difference recorded was in the importance attached to certain procedural elements of democracy — 80% said freedom of speech was important for a country to be called a democracy compared to 62% in the rest of the country, and 43% of respondents disagreed with multipartyism compared to 59% elsewhere.
More troops for KwaZulu-Natal in run-up to poll

PRETORIA - The defence force complement in KwaZulu-Natal has been increased to 3,600 troops for the duration of the run-up to the province's local government elections next Wednesday.

SANDF chief spokesman Gert Opperman said today that the 15 companies normally deployed in the province had been increased to 25 companies, comprising about 3,200 troops and 17 part-time platoons totalling about 400 troops.

President Mandela had decided to redeploy the defence force in conjunction with the police from yesterday to uphold law and order, General Opperman said.

Permanent and part-time SANDF members would work with police for the duration of the National Crime Prevention Strategy, he said.

The Constitution and the Defence Act require that the president order the defence force into service before it is used internally to work with the police.

Since January more than 7,500 permanent force members and 475 part-time members had been deployed daily nationwide, General Opperman said.

Police and the defence force had arrested 2,250 people who had illegally crossed borders.

The forces had also seized 646 illegal weapons.

The air force had clocked up 1,171 operational flying hours in crime prevention duty and 730 hours monitoring the country's borders, General Opperman said. - Sapa
Troops to stay in KwaZulu

40 000 will remain stationed for coming year, says Mandela

BY PATRICK BULGER
Cape Town

Forty-thousand SA National Defence Force troops will continue to be stationed in KwaZulu, Natal for the coming year, President Nelson Mandela told Parliament yesterday.

He was talking in the National Assembly on the occasion of the president’s budget vote.

Mandela said the situation in KwaZulu “is still a cause for great concern. However, there has been marked progress, particularly as a result of improved capacity for intelligence and the use of focused task groups.”

“But we dare not forget that the achievement of true peace in the province also depends on the political parties, and I would take this opportunity to urge them once again to do their utmost to ensure next week’s elections are conducted in a peaceful, free and fair manner.

“The advances we have made would not have been possible without the dedication of the South African Police Service and the support they have received from the SANDF. It is for this reason that the Government, on review, decided that the employment of some 40,000 members of the SANDF in support of the SAPS is still needed.”

The reasons for the deployment had been conveyed to National Assembly Speaker Frenie Gumwala and Senate president Kobie Coetsee, in line with the constitution, he said.
Huge force to ensure peaceful polls in KZN

3,000 more police arriving today to reinforce 22,000 already deployed: Buthelezi and Mandela both plead for tolerance

By Justice Malala
Durban

Rival politicians including President Mandela are today conducting a final push for victory in Wednesday's local government elections in KwaZulu Natal, where more than 22,000 police and troops have been deployed to ensure that the recent drop in political violence is maintained.

The provincial police spokesman Rala Naidoo said yesterday: "All indications are that we are heading for a peaceful election. Things are looking good - we hope they stay that way."

He said an extra 3,000 policemen would arrive today and the security forces would also be assisted by 1,200 members of the public order policing unit, with about 4,000 troops on standby.

Every one of the 3,000 polling booths would be manned by policemen and no weapons of any future would be allowed in polling areas on election day, Naidoo said.

While both the ANC and IFP have sought to reduce violence in the run-up to the poll, there was no holding back from political rhetoric over the final weekend of canvassing.

Closing the Inkatha Freedom Party's election campaign yesterday, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi launched a stinging attack on the ANC, accusing the party of taking the path of "betrayal, violence, terrorism and communism."

Addressing about 13,000 IFP supporters at a rally in Umlazi, near Durban, Buthelezi said the path the ANC had taken led to a one-party state and the chaos of a third world economy, and reaffirmed his party's commitment to a free market, federalism and traditional values.

But the IFP leader stuck a hopeful note for peace initiatives in the province and said the time was past for assigning guilt for the political violence of the decade.

"This is a time for tolerance and reconciliation. It is a time for us to hope that at long last we are leaving this vale of misery.

"The foul shadow of the Angel of Death which has darkened our land for so long is fading.

"The future is now in your hands," he told the crowd.

President Mandela and more than 40 of the ANC's most senior leaders in the Cabinet and the provinces addressed rallies, staged walkabouts and took part in various events to drum up support for their party.

In a walkabout in Umlazi on Saturday, Mandela called for peace in the community.

"I will do anything the provincial leaders want me to do in order to bring about peace. Whites, coloureds, Indians, are not slaughtering one another as we Africans are doing in this province.

"We are being laughed at by others and that is why we are going backward. But "and killing each other instead of sitting down to talk about our problems," he said.

In Chatsworth, a predominantly Indian area, Mandela said..."
Huge force to ensure peaceful polls in KZN

From Page 1

the NP's recently announced shadow cabinet was 80% white and did not have a single Indian representative.

That was an indication that the NP did not care about the Indian community and merely used them when they needed votes, he said.

Addressing journalists after his rally, Buthelezi said there had been no constitutional settlement despite the passing of the final constitution and that international mediation was more necessary than ever before.

Today marks the last day for parties to campaign. According to electoral law, no party should campaign on the day before the election.

Buthelezi said he expected the election to be free and fair, and that although he was opposed to its postponement in May, he was unhappy that there had been thousands of fraudulent registrations uncovered in the past month.

The Star's Durban correspondent reports that the city could prove crucial to the outcome.

The ANC is seen as being virtually assured of victory in Pietermaritzburg, and the IFP is expected to poll strongly in rural areas and smaller towns. In the 1994 national poll, Durban was won by the ANC but the IFP, NP, and DP claimed to be gaining ground.
Buthelezi urges end to violence as voting looms

DURBAN: Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi fuelled hopes of a peaceful local government election in KwaZulu-Natal when he paid a final campaign visit to Umlazi, near here, yesterday.

"This is a time for tolerance and reconciliation," he told thousands of IFP supporters at a rally at the King Zwelithini stadium.

"This is not a time for blame or recrimination.

Political violence between the IFP and the African National Congress had to come to an end, Buthelezi said.

"The foul shadow of the 'Angel of Death' which has darkened our land for so long is fading.

"This is a time for us to hope that at long last we are leaving this vale of misery.

Buthelezi's comments were in keeping with recent peace initiatives by ANC and IFP political leaders, prompted partly by fears of bloodshed on voting day on Wednesday.

The IFP rally bore testimony to the success of the peace initiatives. The sight of IFP balloons set loose into the sky generated more excitement than the sight of youths armed with traditional weapons marching into the stadium.

Chatting to journalists before the rally, Buthelezi said he was confident that the peaceful atmosphere would continue indefinitely, at least until election day.

He said he would accept the election result, but hoped administrators were able to avert the type of electoral fraud experienced in the 1994 general elections.

Addressing the crowd, Buthelezi said voters should view the poll as a choice between the policies of the ANC and IFP. Although the two were "still brothers", the ANC had chosen the path of "betrayal, violence, terrorism and communism" that led to a tyrannical one-party state.

The IFP, on the other hand, stood for federalism, family values, minority rights and sensible economic policies such as privatisation, Buthelezi said.

He urged voters to be wary of the ANC alliance with the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Cosatu secretary-general Mr. Sam Shikwana was "a man so disliked that these days you have to wait in line to insult him".

The ANC was largely responsible for the crime wave as well as a dependency culture "where people sit about listlessly waiting for welfare handouts like beggars on the street", Buthelezi said. — Sapa

Hang FW stickers greet NP leaders

DURBAN: Senior NP leaders, including NP leader Deputy President FW de Klerk, arrived at a mun local government election rally in Newlands East near here at the weekend to find dozens of "Hang FW" stickers around the venue.

Many of the stickers had been plastered over NP election posters which called for the reposition of the death penalty. Oppenheimer had been stuck to cars in an adjoining parking lot.

Addressing about 100 people later, a stern-faced De Klerk said he refused to be intimidated by "violent messages". — Sapa

SABC ignoring DP campaign — Leon

JOHANNESBURG: DP leader Mr. Tony Leon lambasted SABC television yesterday for ignoring the DP's election campaign in KwaZulu-Natal while giving lavish attention to President Nelson Mandela's short election visit to the province.

Leon said at an election meeting in Mthatha the SABC TV was not providing objective and independent electoral coverage.

"I am frankly appalled by the SABC TV failure to provide the barest minimum of coverage for the DP KwaZulu-Natal election campaigns. — Sapa
Villagers in the remotest areas of KwaZulu-Natal, such as these people who live near Mafunze, are expected to stream to the polls in local government elections today.
ANC faces determined NP bid to win KwaZulu Indians’ vote

Farouk Chothia

AS THE NP’s rally in Chatsworth came to an end on Friday evening, fireworks were set off to show that the party means “light and hope” to the Indian community.

The fireworks extravaganza was the only way to make them known because they were lost in the power. Now the party is using fireworks to win the hearts and minds of SA’s estimated 1 million Indians.

The 1,500-2,000 people who looked up into the Chatsworth sky were made up of a few thousand people. The leader of the NP, DE Klerk, was the new messiah of Western Cape government. He and his people gave the people a show of strength.

The feeling among NP-supporting Indians, like their coloured counterparts, is that the NP has finally given them the recognition they long sought.

The Indians were made to believe that during the apartheid era, blacks were inferior to them, but whites superior. They now feel the NP has elevated them to a status equal to that of whites.

Playing on such feelings, DE Klerk said: “Take my hand tonight,” and again later: “Come — take hands with the NP and building a winning nation.”

The NP-supporting Indians feel that DE Klerk will bring them to their plan. They are more interested in the election than the NP. If they need further proof, it is found in DE Klerk’s comments that the NP repealed “the most discriminatory legislation” and the NP had the guts and courage to say that the previous dispensation led to injustice.

To this group of Indians, it does not matter that there is only one Indian NP member in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, or that the deputy speaker Bhuda Ranchor hinted at racism in the party when he quoted Nelson Mandela’s election campaign offer.

Nor does it matter to them that DE Klerk, unlike Mandela, failed to visit Indian townships since the 1994 election campaign.

They accept DE Klerk’s assurances that in the interim he has not forgotten them. DE Klerk, during an earlier visit to Phoenix, said “You can’t see me on television anymore, but I am working hard. It’s just that the new SABC doesn’t like me.”

Indians suffered under apartheid — they had to abandon their businesses, homes and places of worship — but the NP ensured that they enjoyed greater privileges and security than blacks.

Marais played on such sentiments when he said, “All the schools and universities were built by the NP. How can one things the ANC has built? It was better under DE Klerk.”

Support for the NP is reinforced by what is alleged to be the negative effects of ANC-advantaged affirmative action policies: Indians find that they have to compete against blacks — not whites — for university enrolment, jobs and council homes.

On the other side of the coin, however, the Indians are holding the highest post in the civil service, including local government structures. There are also a significant number of Indians in Parliament and the Cabinet.

NP-supporting Indians, like their coloured and white counterparts, feel the ANC’s racial prejudice, developed for decades, drives them further into the NP fold.

It is significant that elderly people, who feel most insecure at times of change, were the majority at the Chatsworth rally.

Disillusioned

The NP exploits the fears of people at election time, as shown by its campaign slogan of “Hang the killers!” — although the NP allowed the constitution to outlaw the death penalty, and has someone convicted of manslaughter on its Durban election list.

The NP’s strategy is unlikely to be as successful as it was during the 1994 election. The NP might still obtain majority Indian support tomorrow, but it is likely to fall short of the 60% vote it obtained from the community in the previous election.

Some are disillusioned with the NP, while others no longer fear majority rule. The contest for votes has been more fierce in Indian areas no township has had more election posters hung on light poles than Chatsworth.

The Indian vote is significant, it makes up about 15% of the total Durban metropolitan council vote. Another 10% to 15% of the voters are white Indians. The white and coloured areas have the same number of wards as allocated to black areas — 187.

In the areas of the former three race groups, 57% are Indian wards while the remainder are white and a handful coloured.

This means even if the ANC wins in its black strongholds, its majority could be substantially reduced if it does not make gains in Indian or white areas. The ANCP obtained 20% to 25% of Indian support in 1994. The IFP is worse off; it obtained 5%.

The wild card in tomorrow’s election is Minority Front leader Amichand Rajabhai, who is capitalising on his two-year stint in the provincial legislature where he made the advancement of Indians his sole priority.

The ANC seems to believe that its chances of winning support among Durban whites, regarded as being among the most anti-ANC in SA, is slim. It is therefore concentrating on wooing Indians.

It put some of its strategies in place long before the election campaign started. It appointed black MP Mpho Scott as Chatsworth constituency representative in a bid to break down racial barriers.

Scott, a National Assembly safety and security portfolio committee member, has played a key role in creating community policing forums in the township and in the bid to address the crime problem.

The ANC is also targeting black informal settler Qondusa Mabena as a Chatsworth candidate. He has sent out informal settlers to train as police reservists in a bid to crack down on crime.

The ANC has also attempted to reassure Indians’ fears by highlighting the fact that the ANC, to which many SA Indians still have an attachment, played a pivotal role in helping the ANC wage its liberation struggle against NP rule.

India was the first country to impose sanctions on SA.

The ANC has reframed from holding mass rallies — which merely fuel the perception of an all-powerful ANC — to concentrate on door-to-door visits and street meetings.

It has emerged at such meetings that Indians are not preoccupied solely with crime and affirmative action-related issues; most Indians are working-class, and living conditions in some sections of Chatsworth and Phoenix are worse than in black townships.

At one Phoenix street meeting convened by ANC candidate Stan Munamanyi, a resident rose to his feet to say: “There are old people here, with no husbands to look after them, who receive monthly grants of R50. Most of it goes on rent (for city council-owned flats), and then they must go begging for rice and curry. What are you going to do for them?”

This is a question the party which seeks to be voted into office tomorrow will have to grapple with. The answer it provides will decide its fate in the 1999 elections.
Police seize arms in pre-election raids on hostels

By Justice Malala
Provincial Correspondent

More than a thousand police and SANDF members conducted 40 raids and arrested one resident of an ANC-dominated hostel in Umbuzo, north of Durban today.

The midnight raid on the Goblelands Hostel came ahead of KwaZulu-Natal's crucial local government elections tomorrow in which 3.5 million people are expected to vote.

The raid, the second of its kind in four days, unearthed an assortment of home-made weapons, a large quantity of daggers and an SANDF uniform.

SAPS director Bahl Nkodo said the operation's code name "Operation Sleuth", was aimed at stabilising the province ahead of the elections.

"It is also part of Police Commissioner George Kruza's recently announced plan to track down the 10 000 most wanted criminals in the land and reduce crime," he said.

The police on Friday arrested five people at the IFP-dominated KwaMasuku Hostel in a similar raid and recovered more than 20 firearms.

Today's raid came hours after political parties ended their election campaign in accordance with electoral laws that voters be given a chance to reflect.

Despite the existence of no-go areas and widespread reports of intimidation in the province, political leaders have expressed hopes that the polls will be mounted peacefully.

Incoming provincial affairs minister Mohammed Yali Moosa today said that all parties have worked hard to ensure that the elections will be free and fair.

Moosa said he expected the elections to go off without any hitch.

The alliance between the ANC, the SA Communist Party and the Congress of SA Trade Unions would not be terminated, President Mandela said at one of his last rallies before tomorrow's elections.

He was speaking as political
30 000 troops for KwaZulu elections

DURBAN: Political parties wrapped up their election campaigns yesterday, as thousands of police and troops moved in to protect KwaZulu-Natal voters in tomorrow's election.

KwaZulu-Natal's 3.5 million voters go to the polls tomorrow in the first non-racial municipal election in the province's history.

Parties across the spectrum are optimistic that the poll will be free and fair, with a ring of steel protecting voters across the province. Police spokesman Supt Bala Naidoo said yesterday there were 30 000 security personnel — including traffic police and SANDF troops — in the field. They would protect every one of the 4 500 polling stations.

The poll would provide a test of strength for ANC leader President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who put the finishing touches to high-profile campaigns yesterday.

An upbeat Buthelezi said he was "absolutely thrilled" at the spirit of tolerance which had prevailed during the campaign — in contrast to the run-up to the 1994 elections in the province.

He said before the recent announcement of the joint peace initiative by the ANC and IFP, there had been "very frank exchanges" between leaders at cabinet level in KwaZulu-Natal and the two regional parliamentary caucuses. He believed peace would prevail.

He also lashed out at the National Party — which yesterday claimed it was gaining ground on both the ANC and IFP in black areas — for blaming the violence on Mandela and himself.

Outgoing NP Deputy President FW de Klerk "was at the helm" as president when 300 Inkatha leaders had died. He had never responded to IFP chief negotiator (and now Premier) Mr Frank Mdlalose's documentation on the murders.

"Thousands of people were killed when he was president and for him to now turn around and blame the IFP and ANC is a disgrace," he said.

He dismissed the possibility of forming a broad new political force with the NP on the grounds that the NP had "not lifted a finger" for federalism.

Mandela told Indian voters in Phoenix — who strongly supported the NP in the 1994 election — that the NP was disappearing from the political scene.

Pointing out that the NP had not a single Indian in its shadow cabinet, he said some organisations wanted to use their support as voting fodder, while pretending to care about the people.

Democratic Party leader Mr Tony Leon also pitched his campaign against the NP, pointing out that it had surrendered "on every core value save and except the right to continue with Afrikaans single language schools" in the constitutional negotiations — Own Correspondents.
Keeping the peace... members of the defence force patrol the foothills around Mangweni in KwaZulu Natal on the eve of the province's local government elections. Voters will be casting their ballots under the watchful eye of a huge force of about 52 000 police and military personnel.

Town and country split likely for ANC and IFP in local poll

BY JUSTICE MALALA

Durban — The ANC is set to win the most votes in the Durban and Pretoria/Tshwane areas in today's watershed local government elections, but in rural areas, the IFP will win comfortably, analysts said yesterday.

As the province's 3.5 million voters cast their ballots in the three-week-long, first non-sexual local elections in the province — under the tight security of 32 000 SAPS and SANDF members — analysts said both parties would not win a clear majority (60% or more) in most areas.

This would open the way for smaller parties like the National Party and Democratic Party to form alliances and play an important role in local government.

In the light of the relatively peaceful run-up to the election and peace efforts by the IFP and ANC Institute for a Democratic SA (Idasa) and Institute for Multi-Party Democracy (IMFD) analysts said the election would be relatively free and fair.

Local government and housing MEC Peter Miller's spokesman, Dr Warren, said all preparations for the elections were in place and the department was "ready to go." He also said the police would be at their peacekeeping best if an incident was reported, which would be immediately dealt with.

ANC poised to win cities

ANC will win the rural areas. Many of the cities are IFP strongholds. In the rural areas, the IFP's vote will be higher, while in the cities, the ANC's vote will be higher. In the intermediate areas, the vote will be higher.
ANC disputes procedures in many areas and threatens court action: first results today, final tally by 1pm tomorrow

BY JUSTICE MALALA AND
Reuters
Durban

Democracy took another step along the road to stability yesterday with the largely peaceful local government elections in KwaZulu Natal, marred by only scattered incidents instead of the violence many had feared.

The authorities had deployed a peacekeeping force of some 50,000 armed police and soldiers, but party activists believe a truce brokered by the province’s main political rivals had also helped defuse tensions.

Balloting was postponed three times in the past eight months because of political feuding and President Mandela recently said the province was in a state of “undeclared civil war”. The peaceful polling will come as a huge relief to Mandela, whether or not the ANC won and takes over the province from its bitter rivals.

Residents braved dally weather and turned out in their thousands yesterday morning and as they trickled away late last night, officials and party leaders said they were surprised and happy with the peaceful manner in which the vote had taken place.

There were reports of attacks on voting stations, but hundreds of names not appearing on rolls, the conduct of party agents and candidates, ignorance of procedures and political intolerance.

In parts of Durban, voters stormed polling stations demanding to cast their votes after being frustrated by not finding their names on the rolls, but most of the tense situations were defused.

In Shakaveli, near Stanger, voters broke out when Inkatha and ANC supporters clashed, but police said “only a slap or two were exchanged”. Voting resumed at the station after the matter had been sorted out.

Counting began in rural areas last night, while for towns and the crucial economic heartland of Pietermaritzburg and Durban it will begin today.

Results from the rural areas were expected to trickle in this morning and counting for the entire province is scheduled to end at 1pm tomorrow.

The ANC in the province said it had identified areas where there was widespread intimidation of voters and party agents, as well as other problems.

“Where such events occurred, the ANC has requested that voting stop until the problems are sorted out,” a party spokesman said. He added that the party may approach the courts to have voting in certain areas declared not to have been free and fair.

ANC Newcastle regional secretary Mbuso Kuhlela said up to 70% of results in rural parts of northern KwaZulu Natal would not be acceptable because of the possibility of widespread rigging.

In the Adama Maseken and Thukela areas on the periphery of Durban, about 6,000 people who wanted to vote in a substructure they were not registered in tried to force their way into the polling station.

Local government MEC Peter Miller said a procedure had been devised whereby the people could cast their votes, which would then be kept sealed and in secret places until a solution could be found.

In Ntuzuma, north of Durban, hundreds of voters crowded into the polling station after finding that their names were nowhere to be found on the roll.

“The police had to step in and restore order, and as far as we know, the situation is now under control,” a spokesman for the election task group said.

Four busesloads of refugees from Manzimnyaka near Pietermaritzburg, who had fled the area after violence erupted there in early 1992, were prevented from entering their area to cast their votes.

Miller said a polling station was set up in the city to accommodate them and the votes would be counted with those of their area.

Manzimnyaka is an IFP stronghold.

UK soccer fans run amok

London – English soccer fans, angry after their team’s Euro 96 semi-final defeat at the hands of Germany, took out their frustrations on police and motorists in central London and other parts of the UK last night.

Several hundred supporters gathered in Trafalgar Square stoked up on beer and champagne before charging at police.

Confrontation ... a riot policeman with shield held high challenges England’s red-and-white Cross of St George flag.

They sprayed each other with champagne bought in anticipation of a victory that turned into disappointment as Germany won on a penalty shootout.

Police vehicles, baton-wielding officers with shields and...
KwaZulu's constitution opposed by govt, ANC

Susan Russell  PO 26/97

THE ANC and the government of national unity have opposed certification of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution on the basis that many of its provisions are inconsistent with the interim constitution, most notably the creation of additional powers and functions.

The Constitutional Court started a three-day sitting yesterday to consider an application brought by the KwaZulu-Natal government to have the province's constitution approved.

The KwaZulu-Natal king's council has also lodged objections to some of the provisions contained in the provincial constitution which it argues impinge on the power of the Zulu monarch and traditional leaders.

The constitution was passed in March this year with the approval of all seven parties in the provincial legislature — including the ANC, NP and DP. In terms of section 160(1) of the interim constitution, a province has the power to pass a constitution of its own with the approval of a two-thirds majority of all its members.

The ANC and the national government accept that the section empowers KwaZulu-Natal to pass a constitution in addition to the legislative powers conferred on the province.

However, it is argued that the scope offered by the section is subject to clear limits and that the province's constitution-making power does not extend.

Among the more specific complaints submitted by the ANC and government are that it purports to:

- Confer residual legislative and executive competence on the province in conflict with the interim constitution;
- Confer exclusive legislative and executive authority on the province over a range of matters inconsistent with the interim constitution;
- Confer fiscal powers on the province way beyond those conferred by the interim constitution;
- Confer on the province judicial powers it does not have under the interim constitution, and
- The ANC also objects to provisions which purportedly empower the provincial premier to proclaim a state of emergency — a power he does not have and which is limited to government in the interim constitution.
Security forces stand by as KwaZulu-Natal poll starts

Farouk Chothia
and Kevin O'Grady

DURBAN — As many as 3.5-million KwaZulu-Natal voters will cast their votes today after frantic last-minute arrangements by officials to ensure the twice-postponed local government elections go off smoothly.

The province's first all-race local polls take place amid continuing allegations of irregularities and fears of violence in hotly contested rural areas.

More than 30,000 policemen and soldiers will be on duty in the province in an attempt to ensure peaceful polls for 61 transitional local councils, seven regional councils and a Durban metropolitan council.

In Mandeni on the north coast, fears of confrontation were high after the IFP's Dendethu chairman, Dababa Mhlongo, was shot dead on Sunday night and an ANC member's house burnt down.

In the fiercely contested midlands area of Donnybrook, the ANC planned to burn in about 300 voters who had fled because of violence, ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP Sifiso Nkabinde said.

ANC MP Roy Amase said the party would also be busing refugees who had fled Stanger into the town to vote.

Amase said the names of 8,000 voters, allegedly fraudulently registered by the IFP, had been removed by the Supreme Court from voters' rolls in Durban North substructure. This could not be confirmed last night.

Visiting the scene of the Mandeni shooting yesterday, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose appealed for peaceful elections. "Peace can be established here. Our whole aim is to make sure similar things don't happen elsewhere," he said.

Local government MEC Peter Miller's spokesman, Warwick Dorrang, said government was "confident the election will go off smoothly. We are better prepared than any other province, having learnt from their mistakes. In an election of this magnitude, there are bound to be a few hiccups."

The NP took the ANC to an emergency election tribunal yesterday in protest against pamphlets issued by ANC Phoenix candidate George Nauker, which it said incited racial hatred. Nauker was ordered to stop distributing the pamphlets.

The ANC's Mike Sutcliffe claimed IFP MP chief Khayelihle Mathaba had summarily fired election officials at a polling station in the Mandeni area.

However, they would report for duty today, he said.

Durban election official Steve Collins said ballot papers had been delivered, but about half the city's polling stations, mainly in black areas, would receive them only from 4am today. Presiding officers had been reluctant to keep them overnight.

Midlands regional council spokesman Alet Botha said auditors had been present when voting materials were handed to presiding officers to ensure that everything was in order. Police would be present when officers opened the materials today.

About 1.5-million voters are expected to cast their ballots for the Durban metropolitan council and its six sub-structures.

There will be no polling in Ulundi and Nongoma, where the IFP is unopposed. As a result, IFP leader Mogoatsa Buthelezi will not vote. There will also be no polling in KwaMncw, where the ANP is unchallenged.
KwaZulu Natal keeps up fight for constitution

By HELEN GRANGE
Constitutional Court Correspondent

The KwaZulu Natal constitution is not inconsistent with principles outlined in the interim constitution and should, insofar as permissible, be certified by the Constitutional Court, the KwaZulu Natal legislature argued in the court yesterday.

Peter Hodes, SC, representing the legislature, suggested that the contentious parts of the provincial constitution could be suspended pending the ratification of the final national constitution, set down for hearing from next week.

The ANC has submitted in written argument that a number of provisions in the province's constitution are inconsistent with the interim constitution's principles, which define the powers of national and provincial governments. Consequently, the constitution was outside the law and could not be ratified.

Constitutional Court president Arthur Chaskelisen, referring to the similar approach of the provincial constitution to that of the two national constitutions, commented during the hearing yesterday that it "seems to have been drawn up as though KwaZulu Natal was a sovereign state — the language of it is inappropriate".

The most contentious of the provisions centres on the monarchy and the role of the king, which is one of the main reasons KwaZulu Natal was the only province that opted to draft its own constitution.

Equally serious questions concern provincial powers, local government structures, the bill of rights and a section on fundamental principles and commissions.

The constitution also proposes that the province have its own constitutional court.

The KwaZulu Natal constitution was the first in South Africa's history to be adopted with 100% support in the legislature.

Objections by the ANC, the Government of National Unity and the King's Council of KwaZulu will be heard today and tomorrow.
ANC and IFP Reacht for the hearts and minds of Kwazulu's candidate
People pin their peace hopes on local elections

By CRAIG DOONAN

RESIDENTS of Wembezi, one of KwaZulu Natal's most volatile townships, are hoping this week's local government elections will bring peace and much-needed development to their war-ravaged community.

The Midlands township has a turbulent history of political fighting between Inkatha, ANC and IFP members, interspersed with short-lived peace pacts.

Security chiefs identified it this week as one of four areas which police and the army will watch over closely before and after Wednesday, when the province's 3.5 million registered voters go to the polls.

Both the ANC and Inkatha in Wembezi are running their hopes on the elections, which they feel may help cement peace efforts which have taken root there over the past two years.

They are also hoping that they represent the start of reconsctruction and development projects needed to Redress the ravages of township war.

Local police worker Angela Andreu said the nearby Escoctat peace committee had recently brought rival groups of youths together in successful peace talks at two of the township's two police stations.

"There's been a cry for peace there. We hope this initiative will result in a peaceful situation and spread to other areas."

"We have found that since the talks, some areas have quietened down, which augurs well for the elections. Others have been asking for similar talks," she said.

However, there were still strict no-go zones for the ANC and IFP, as well as reports of ongoing intimidation, she said.

Human Rights Committee researcher Makubete Machanya said there were random shootouts daily in both the township and nearby Escoctat, with little visible police action.

"Violence was blamed on criminal el-
ments who had taken refuge behind po-
titical banniers. They were difficult to police leaders to control and there was a sense that peace initiatives failed," he said.

"What's changed now is that the youths who were involved in shooting are getting some help.

"The violence has been brought into the pro-
cess, which is a positive beginning."

He said the peace talks could result in less intimidation and greater acceptance of the election results as free and fair.

Local ANC official David Moseeneng said the community was still heartened by the latest efforts to end violence.

The latest peace effort and the elections could help break the cycle of ag-
ga areas and political intolerance.

Stepped up security was already helping to stem violence and intimidation, he said.

Residents were seen hoping that the elections would finalise the transition to democracy and help restore normality.

Local Inkatha leader Petrus "Spitfire" Dlamini was also cautiously optimistic about a truce, but blamed youths from out-
side the township for much of the conflict which has plagued Wembezi since 1992.

More initiatives would be needed to en-
sure stability after the elections, he said.

"We need workshops to ensure the youth understand the meaning of democracy."

We need peace to be sustainable and this cannot be achieved by simply talking to one youth, many of whom have dropped out of school and have no jobs," he said.

"Although there is a semblance of stability in parts of Wembezi, intimidation and violence are still rife."

The ANC claims one of its election candi-
dates narrowly escaped an attack by gun-
men a few days ago.

And an Inkatha candidate in Emanhadi-
u, one of the areas where the violence has started, has sought police and army protection after several threatening phone calls warning him to stand down or face an attack on his home.

The ANC is not expected to cap-
ture much of the rural vote although Dr Sutcliffe said his party's chances were at least two of the seven regional councils were good.

He said the ANC was confident it would win at least six of the 114 local council wards, a regional council, the Durban metropolitan council and most of its six substructures.

It is estimated that up to a third of the province's one million people live in the metro region.

"Ultimately it's going to be a two-
horse race in every substructure but I feel we've got our nose out in front at this stage," Mr Auliebroek said.

But the ANC's local government head, Dr Mike Suttle, said there was no way the IFP would win the ma-

Most of Inkatha's substructures and the metro it expected to take up to 18 key local council wards and that the ANC could capture most of the total operating budgets of local governments in KwaZulu Natal.

The IFP is confident of increasing its overall support in the province from the 51 percent achieved in April two years ago.

IFP election campaign committee member John Auliebroek predicted Inkatha would win at least two of the seven regional councils were good.

He said the ANC's confidence was based on its previous showings in the 1994 general election but pointed out that local elections had different dynamics.

"These elections are more of an index than a barometer of support," Dr Sutcliffe said.

This view was also taken by many members of the Western Cape Party, which has also been campaigning for executive power and backing the ANC and IFP and the resultant violence.

There is also a groundswell in our favour," said Mr Iqbal, adding that the ANC was also optimistic about the party's chances in the local government elections.

The ANC's only provincial MP, Joe Mkwazana, said his party hoped to exploit the strong support of just over one of the vote because of a "cloud" of uncertainty over the ANC and IFP together.

The ACDP, which also achieved 40 percent two years ago and, like the PAC, is fielding less than 30 candidates, is hoping to gain support through the proportional representation vote.

Amahlungaphambayo predicted his Minority Front would get the majority of Indian votes at the NPA's expense.

A political analyst at the University of Durban Westville, Eku Naidoo, said the national trend of independent candidates capturing significant sup-
port was likely to continue in KwaZulu Natal.

Political analyst Professor Lawrence Schlemmer said although surveys indicated an expected high level of support for the various parties since 1994, there was a lower intention to vote almost as much fear about voting as there was in the general election.

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ANC to challenge KwaZulu results in wake of "administrative mistakes."
Trengove says KZN constitution inconsistent

By HELEN CHAPMAN

The Constitutional Court yesterday agreed that the KwaZulu-Natal constitution could not be suspended because the national constitution required that the whole text of the provincial constitution be certified, the ANC argued in bringing the case.

ANC counsel Wim Trengove SC was presenting the party's objections to the certification of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution which was adopted unaniously by the provincial legislature.

When the constitution was adopted in March it contained clauses which dealt with the powers of the provincial legislature. It was argued that these were inconsistent with the national constitution. The ANC's opposition to the document's ratification is based essentially on the argument that the provincial constitution, being a part of the national constitution, cannot suspend the latter.

ANC counsel said any inconsistency with the national constitution could not be availed of by the provincial constitution.

Political sources say it is likely that several provisions in the document will have to be retracted. One of the most problematic is a clause concerning the powers of the chiefs.
Polling in four areas may be declared void

MARBURG - KwaZulu-Natal Local Government Minister Peter Miller has announced that he will be applying for a court order declaring the elections null and void in four voting areas.

Mr Miller said at a media conference in Maritzburg he had decided to have the elections annulled in areas where there had been serious irregularities.

He said fresh elections would be held in about two weeks. About 24,000 voters would be affected.

The first area is in regional council number two, polling district number 16, which is on the boundary between Vryheid and Dundee.

He said the wrong ballot papers had been used but there was no explanation for this so far. The papers would not be counted but would be sealed and set aside.

The second area was regional council number seven, polling district number five, which is in the Umnbhe district on the South Coast, where five polling stations did not open for most of the day.

He said there were no voters lists available but the staff had not reported the matter in spite of long queues of people waiting outside.

The only way in which this could be explained was the "total incompetence of the people responsible." It appeared the returning officer had been so ashamed of what took place that he did not bother to report it.

The third area is regional council five, polling district number nine, the Maquingo in the Table Mountain area, which on Wednesday saw a confrontation between local IFP supporters and former ANC refugees from the area.

Mr Miller said it was clear that people had been prevented from voting in an area where they were registered and therefore the election in that area could not be described as fair and free.

"We have pre-empted any possible legal action by deciding to take the matter to court."

The fourth region is ward 10 in the Stanger area where the well publicised Shakaville incident took place yesterday.

Mr Miller said it was not clear who was to blame for the incident which resulted in people not being able to vote but said he would "apply for an order declaring it null and void so that nobody can dispute the results." - Sapa.
Voting in Natal goes off smoothly

KwaZulu-Natal local elections go off without serious hitches

Voting was generally peaceful throughout the KwaZulu-Natal province and prospects were good for a peaceful election, local government MEC Peter Miller said yesterday.

Addressing a briefing in Pietermaritzburg, Miller said: "There had been a very good start to the election and a steady stream of voters was moving through the polling stations."

I am pleased to report that I have no earth-shattering information to give you. There have been no incidents of a serious nature," he said.

However, there were "small hiccups" in the Newcastle area where polling stations opened late. There were also reports of polling stations opening before the security officers arrived.

Miller said the problems were soon resolved. He said the long hours of waiting had not caused any problems. He also said that the police had not been consulted.

He had received reports of a man in his car in the polling district. Miller said that he had been consulted, but that he still had no official confirmation.

"It seems the cool weather has also cooled people's emotions and we appear to be heading for a peaceful election," Miller said.

Meanwhile, the number of people moving into the KwaZulu-Natal capital has increased substantially since the quiet start to the voting when polling stations opened at 7am.

The majority of rural polling stations in northern KwaZulu-Natal had opened on time, although logistical problems were being experienced in the Eshowe and Ladysmith districts, election officials said.

In at least two polling stations in rural Ladysmith, polling officers had failed to arrive, while polling stations in Interwes and Escom were not opened until 7am.

A vote in the Umzimkulu district has been held up because of a dispute over election material.

Officials from the Department of Municipal Services Board, who are ensuring the election, said their main problem was ensuring that polling stations were opened on time.

"There had been no reports of serious incidents, and whether any problems were being experienced," they said.

Slow voting

Voting stations in south-western KwaZulu-Natal were operating on time yesterday morning, but voting was slow.

At Newcastle in the Eastern Cape, about 100 voters queued to cast their votes. Some said they had been there since 6.30am. In Stanger about 15 voters had gathered by 7am. Voting in other rural areas appeared to be slow, but were tracking..."
Police find wanted man in poll queue

JOHANNESBURG: Yesterday’s local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal had amusing and even bizarre moments for polling officials and voters during the 15 hours of polling — like the wanted criminal who pitched up to vote, trainee sangomas who almost brought voting to a halt and anarchists who urged people to “vote for nobody”.

Police had an unexpected spin-off when a wanted criminal was arrested on arrival at the Coghlan polling booth in the Midlands.

A spokesman said the man was wanted for the murder of Kokstad dairy farmer James Baxter in November 1993 and other serious crimes.

Two trainee sangomas, dressed up and painted in Xhosa tradition, caused a stir at a busy polling station outside Durban. Mrs Elizabeth Gweka, 34, and Mrs Linda Magwagwa, 31, dropped to their hands and knees on armring at the end of a long queue of voters and shuffled on their hands and knees across a sports field adjoining the polling station.

“They don’t like to mix,” election official Mr Jabulani Manqele explained. “While undergoing their sangoma training, they try to keep away from people as much as possible. They’re not allowed to stand upright in the company of others.”

Election officials called Gweca and Magwawana to the head of the queue to cast their votes. Both sangomas a stooped posture as they moved through the polling station, but straightened up once made the polling booth.

Also in Durban, a small group of anarchists teamed up with about 50 homeless people outside the City Hall polling station to protest against the election.

Members of the Durban Anarchist Federation, sporting multi-coloured Mohican haircuts and nose rings, handed out “vote for nobody” pamphlets calling for the principle of “no government”.

Their campaign was interrupted by about 50 policemen who tried to confiscate pamphlets and escorted the group away from the polling station, to cries of “police state” and “get a life.”

They were then unexpectedly joined by a protesting group of about 30 homeless people, brandishing banners calling for the right to vote.

In Newcastle, local government candidates might have differed over politics, but appeared to agree on the way to endear themselves to the public — in the town’s predominantly white wards food was as much a part of the proceedings as voting.

The Conservative Party appeared to lead the cuisine stakes, offering supporters steak and boerewors after they had voted.

The Inkatha Freedom Party, on the other hand, was seen dishing out crisps to everyone who bothered to vote.

In the central business district, the local ANC candidate offered biscuits and cocktail sausage rolls, while an independent went one up with meat pies.

There were no reports of food poisoning or allegations of bribery.

ANC chairman and KwaZulu-Natal leader Mr Jacob Zuma made himself unpopular with his fellow voters by jumping the queue at a polling station in central Durban.

KwaZulu-Natal premier and IFP provincial leader Dr Frank Mdlalose, however, waited patiently for an hour and 40 minutes to vote after a faulty stamp and a delay in the sealing of ballot boxes delayed the opening of a polling station outside Newcastle. — Sapa
KwaZulu elections pass off peacefully

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN: KwaZulu-Natal residents braved chilly weather and turned out in droves for the province's watershed non-racial local government election yesterday as a veil of peace spread over the process, marred by only a few serious incidents.

As voting petered out last night, officials and political party leaders said they were surprised and happy with the peaceful manner in which the poll was carried out.

The poll was marred by problems about names not appearing on voters' rolls, a few minor outbreaks of violence, the conduct of party agents and candidates, lack of knowledge about procedures, and political intolerance in some parts.

In the volatile Umzinyathi area, police were fired on by unidentified gunmen, but no one was injured. Two guns were later recovered.

In a more serious incident, five polling stations in the Midlands did not open. Officials said people hired to run the stations had not informed the Local Government Ministry why they did not open.

And late yesterday voters frustrated by not finding their names on voters' rolls in and around parts of Durban stormed voting stations demanding to cast their vote. Most of these situations were defused.

In Shaka Valley, near Stanger, violence broke out when IFP and ANC supporters clashed, but police said "only a slap or two were exchanged." Voting resumed at the station after the matter was sorted out.

In some parts, where voters had braved fog to arrive at polling stations as early as 4am, stations opened late through lack of materials or the tardiness of officials.

Parties were holding thumbs as counting began last night in the remote rural areas. Counting for the towns and the crucial economic heartland of Manzini and Durban will begin today.

Results from the rural areas began trickling in this morning and counting for the whole province is scheduled to end at 1pm tomorrow.

"In the context of this country and this continent, the election has been remarkably trouble-free," said Local Government and Housing MEC Mr Peter Miller. "I am very pleased that it went so well. The apocalypse was in the minds of the media."

He said less than two percent of the electorate (50,000 people) were affected by the problems that arose. Given that more than 3.5 million people had registered, the election was a success.

• SAPA reports that a policeman was shot dead at the Ethelene polling station at Umbutulilo south of Durban.

His body was found behind the school hall where the polling station was. It was believed he was shot with his own firearm. The weapon was found by his side.

• See Page 8
**IFP on the run in poll as ANC grabs the lead**

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP has suffered significant setbacks in KwaZulu-Natal's local government elections, while the ANC has reinforced its status as the leading party in urban centres.

The results of 34 transitional local councils released by early evening also showed ratepayer bodies and independent candidates made gains at the expense of political parties, particularly in smaller towns, and controlled 17 councils.

IFP national chairman and KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose conceded last night that he was disappointed with the IFP's poor showing in some councils, including Ladysmith and Newcastle.

Results in 27 local councils, most of Durban and all regional councils were outstanding. The percentage polling local councils was between 60% and 70%.

The ANC had won eight councils, followed by the IFP with six and the NP with one. Neither the DP nor the PAC won a single authority.

By 8pm independents and ratepayer groups had obtained 170 seats. The ANC had taken 122 seats, the IFP 85, the NP 58, followed by the DP with 11.

IFP MP John Aulsebrook said results coming in from the Durban outer-west substructure showed that the IFP had achieved "nowhere near what we had hoped for."

"The whites are retreating into the laager. They do not like what they see in the new SA, and are baling out."

The ANC scored a landslide victory in Maritzburg, winning a two-thirds majority. The ANC won 80 seats, while the IFP failed to win one. The NP was the second-largest party with 12 seats, followed by the DP with six. The IFP also faced a humiliating defeat in Ladysmith, winning a single seat against the ANC's 22.

Ndebele said the available results showed the ANC would "rule the economic backbone" of KwaZulu-Natal.

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said the IFP had been "wiped out in urban centres" and would have to reassess its role. Whites who had voted for the IFP in the 1994 elections had switched their votes back to the NP.

The ANC outpolled the IFP in Richards Bay — although it did not achieve an overall majority — and won Kokstad, where the IFP failed to win a seat. In Empangeni, however, the ANC suffered defeat at the hands of the NP.

Sapa reports that the DP said it had performed "remarkably" in East Griqualand, the Midlands and the Durban outer-west substructure, where it won two wards in Hilk Pretorius and Kloof. The party was also the largest opposition to the ANC in Greytown.

Kevin O'Grady reports that KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller lodged papers in the Natal Supreme Court this morning, asking for four local government elections involving 95,000 voters — about 2% of total — to be declared null and void.

"Two of the elections, in Maritzburg's Table Mountain area and ward 10 in KwaDukuza/Inanda local council on the north coast, were the subject of ANC threats of legal action."

Miller said he had decided to ask for those elections to be annulled to preempt the ANC's challenge.

The other two elections — in polling districts in regional councils near Vryheid, northern Natal, and Umzumbe on the south coast — were "materially deficient and cannot be considered free and fair," Miller said.

New elections in all four areas would be held as soon as possible, preferably in the next two weeks.
Political parties get short shrift as small towns go independent

By Kevin O'Grady

MARITZBURG — A major shift away from party political representation on small KwaZulu-Natal town councils became evident as early results of local government elections were made known last night.

Of 40 transitional local council results officially available by 4pm, 17 were controlled outright by independent candidates or ratepayers' organisations, who held the balance of power in 21 others.

Many of the councils were previously conservative strongholds of either the NP or CP.

KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said the results indicated that "in certain sections of society, the intrusion of party politics into local government is not welcome."

In Impendle, a Midlands council hotly contested by both the ANC and IFP, and where political violence had claimed lives as recently as February, all seven seats were won by ratepayers' organisations and independents.

Miller said this indicated that "nobody wanted to show their true political colours..."

Even in larger towns, such as Richards Bay and Port Shepstone, non-party candidates made a strong showing, winning eight of 16 seats in the latter and none of 30 in the former.

Ratepayers' organisations won all seats on at least two councils, staying off political parties and denying them any representation.

In Himeville, near Underberg, ratepayers won all seven seats, while ratepayer candidates in New Hanover in the Midlands had already been elected in April because none of the wards were contested by parties.

Another example of this shift was in Creighton in the Midlands, where ratepayers scooped all four candidate wards and two proportional representation (PR) seats, leaving the IFP second with just one PR seat on the council.

The trend continued in Weenen (three ratepayers or independents out of seven seats), Cathkin Park (six of seven), Warberg (all seven), Utretch (four of seven), Underberg (all seven), Hilton (four of 10), Hattinghspur (four of seven), Mbazabula (nine of 13), Southroom (six of seven), St Lucia (five of seven), Harding (six of seven), Camperdown (all seven) and Wrightton (six of seven).

Miller said due to size of communities, residents had "learned that "political co-existence is easier if they keep political parties out of their affairs."

In some towns, residents from former black and white, Indian and coloured wards had met before the election to agree not to back any political parties.

ANC local government spokesman Mike Sutcliffe disagreed with Miller that ratepayers' and independents' showing in the small councils indicated a new trend.

"It's how they perform in the larger towns that will be interesting," he said.

With the smallest 13 towns having less than 1 000 inhabitants and consuming only 2% of the budgets of all councils in the Durban metropolitan area, they were not contested very strongly by parties, he said.

"These are tiny areas where the ability of political parties to sustain themselves is limited. In a more ideal community these would not even have been local councils, but village councils."

Hattinghspur, for example, had 84 inhabitants and a budget of R85 000 and had nevertheless been declared a local council while Nqutu, near Dundee, had a "massive thriving population" but was "part of a regional council," he said.
KwaZulu ‘may not subvert principles’

Susan Russell

ALTHOUGH KwaZulu-Natal had the power to pass its own constitution, it could not use that to subvert the constitutional principles embodied in the interim constitution, the national government’s counsel told the Constitutional Court yesterday.

Jeremy Gauntlett SC submitted on behalf of government that the constitution of KwaZulu-Natal was now seeking to have approved by the courts as an attempt to evade the constitutional principles agreed on at the multi-party negotiations.

KwaZulu-Natal has applied for court approval of its own constitution which was passed in March with the unanimous approval of all political parties in the provincial legislature.

A province can pass its own constitution if it has support of two-thirds of its legislature and is “not inconsistent” with the interim constitution.

Section 160 (3) of the interim constitution enables a provincial constitution to set out legislative and executive structures and procedures different from those conferred on a province in the national constitution. A provincial constitution may also provide for the “institution, role, authority and status of a traditional monarch in the province and shall make provision for the Zulu monarch in the case of the province of KwaZulu-Natal.”

A main point in the dispute is that the KwaZulu-Natal constitution purports to suspend a number of key provisions until the interim constitution ends, and then only if they are consistent with the final constitution.

The government and the ANC, which is also opposing the bid, argue that the province cannot get approval for a constitution that contains suspended provisions inconsistent with the present interim constitution which might be applicable later.

The court heard that attempting to suspend certain provisions was an attempt to evade the requirements for Constitutional Court approval. The ANC also contended that the constitution was an attempt by KwaZulu-Natal to confer greater powers on itself and traditional authorities than allowed by the interim constitution.

Gauntlett submitted yesterday that although a provincial constitution could provide for different legislative and executive structures as well as for the monarch and traditional authorities, these could not supplant the primary powers of national government.
as small towns go, independent

Political parties get short shrift

Many communities with small populations, like the one in the South, have had difficulty sustaining viable political parties. The two-party system that prevails in most places simply doesn't work in such settings. The candidates of one party often run unopposed, and the other party is unable to field a credible opponent. This lack of meaningful competition dulls the intensity of the electoral process and undermines the democratic process.

In some places, third parties have tried to gain a foothold, but they have struggled to gain traction. The political landscape is often dominated by one or two dominant parties, leaving little room for alternatives. As a result, the issues that matter most to the citizens of these communities are often overlooked or ignored.

The lack of a strong opposition also makes it difficult for the governing party to be held accountable. Without a viable alternative, the ruling party can often get away with policies that are unpopular or ineffective.

In short, the political landscape in many small towns is characterized by a lack of meaningful competition, a dominance of one or two parties, and a failure to address the needs of the community. It's a situation that needs to be addressed if we hope to ensure that the democratic process is truly inclusive and effective.
ANC sinks Inutha

IPF is left in starting blocks as election results unfold.

ANC fight is in vain after the victory of the IFP and DA.
Miller wants poll results set aside

If application is granted by-elections will be held in four affected areas

KwaZulu-Natal minister of local government and housing Mr Peter Miller yesterday lodged an urgent application in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court to have election results in four areas in the province set aside.

Miller said the reason for this application was that elections in these areas were “materially deficient” and could not be considered free and fair.

He said once the order had been obtained, elections would be held as soon as possible.

One of the areas affected is Msinga in Ugu District. Miller said 400 voters were prevented from casting their votes.

In the early '80s and '90s Msinga was the scene of serious battles between IFP and ANC supporters.

When ANC supporters arrived to vote on Wednesday, they were prevented from doing so, allegedly by IFP supporters in Lindelani settlement near Stanger, ANC supporters left the polling station after a clash with IFP supporters. Another problematic area was Umbumbulu district on the South Coast where at least five polling stations did not open at all because of the non-arrival of the voters’ roll.

Incorrect papers

In Bhabanango, northern Natal, incorrect ballot papers were used and Miller wants election results declared invalid.

Miller said he sincerely hoped that new elections could be held in the affected areas soon. He also lambasted some election officials in these areas for being incompetent. But nothing could be done to punish them because no provision was made for that in the Electoral Code of Conduct.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that more than 65 complaints related to alleged violations of the Electoral Code of Conduct were lodged with the Observer Commission in Durban during the run-up to and on Wednesday.

The commission said in a statement yesterday complaints on election day included claims that campaigning had taken place within the inner perimeter of voting stations and that voters and party agents had been intimidated inside voting venues.

The commission was also called upon to help resolve problems as they occurred on election day. Several complaints of voters’ roll irregularities had also been received.
ANC Steals March on

By STEVE MANTHESON

IFP in Kwazulu Poll
While the ANC’s victory in the urban centres seems assured, the IFP has secured the bulk of the rural vote. It is significant that the centres of economic power have gone to the ANC.

DURBAN – As vote-counting continued to determine the results of KwaZulu-Natal’s local government elections, it became apparent that the African National Congress had won control of the province’s major urban areas while the Inkatha Freedom Party remained the people’s choice in rural regions.

The ANC last night had started celebrations in the city hall here in anticipation of taking control of the city council, even although not all the Durban metropole results were in ANC cabinet and provincial leaders joined hands with triumphant grass-roots candidates to dance in the city hall last night as the economic power-houses of the region fell victoriously into their hands.

As the champagne flowed and ecstatic senior party members like Jeff Radebe, Nkosazana Zuma, Sbu Ndebele and Mike Sutcliffe took to the dance-floor, the election results in the metropolitan areas showed a major swing towards the ANC.

The National Party also made a strong showing in some urban areas, particularly in the proportional representation vote, and the election showed that Amichand Rajabani and his Minority Front were not a spent force in politics.

The Democratic Party said preliminary results showed the party was enjoying a “significant resurgence in support”.

Another major feature of the results was the number of seats won by ratepayers’ bodies and independents in the smaller urban areas.

The ANC captured most ward seats in the Durban metropole, according to results available by early yesterday evening.

It was followed by the NP with 22, the DP with 13, the MFP with 12, independents and ratepayer associations with nine and the IFP with four.

Results from 34 Durban metropole wards were still awaited, said Local Government NEC Peter Miller.

The latest statistics showed the ANC had won 264 seats in urban centres across the province, including the 122 seats in Durban, followed by ratepayer and independent candidates with 220, the IFP with 131, the NP with 115, DP with 35, and the MFP with 14.

Mr Rajabani, confounded critics by winning 13 seats, including nine in the Durban metro.

Mr Rajabani, confounded critics by winning 13 seats, including nine in the Durban metro.

The ANC also won control of the province’s largest transitional local council of Maritzburg, and most major industrial and economic towns.

Official results from two TLCs, Newcastle and Margate, were still outstanding.

The election results verified last night’s prediction that the IFP’s support base was in rural areas.

The party won overwhelming support in the lower South Coast region and in the northern part of the province.

South Coast election official Jan Berendsen said that, according to its results, the IFP netted 61.3 percent of the vote followed by the ANC with 32.09 percent.

The NP captured 1.3 percent of the vote and the DP 0.97 percent on the South Coast.

With all results from small towns in, the ANC led with 46 percent.

The NP followed with 21.3 percent, while the IFP had 17.7 percent, the DP 5.8 percent and Minority Front 1.5 percent.

In spite of the results, KwaZulu-Natal premier and IFP national chairman Frank Mdlande denied the IFP had lost ground to the ANC in the major urban centres.

Mr Mdlande said several complaints of irregularities had been lodged, and until they had been resolved, it would not be correct to say the IFP had lost ground.

Sbu Ndebele, ANC provincial Minister of Transport, said: “We may not be the majority party in this province, but we now control all the big towns.

“We therefore have the economic power of the region, right down to the supplying of electricity.”
Judges slam plan 'to secede'

THE proposed KwaZulu Natal constitution caused grave disquiet among judges of the Constitutional Court this week, with court president Arthur Chaskalson saying that if it were approved, it could lead to "total chaos".

Commenting on a clause giving all KwaZulu Natal residents the right to "defend the territory of the province", Judge John Dlodlo said it was "plainly intended to legitimate armed secession". If the province felt the national government had done something which threatened provincial rights - "it is a call to arms to defend the territory against the national government. That is the only sensible interpretation of the clause". Advocate David Unterhalter, one of the counsel appearing for the Speaker of the KwaZulu Natal provincial legislature, denied this was intended, but the court continued to bombard him with questions about what it saw as absurdities and inconsistencies in the constitution.

The text was passed by the provincial legislature earlier this year. However, the interim Constitution says the court must ensure it satisfies certain principles, or it cannot become law.

Once approved, the provincial constitution becomes immune from any later challenge to its validity.

The KwaZulu Natal constitution, the first to come to the Constitutional Court for approval, contains several unusual features, including a number of "sunsight clauses".

These give the province more powers than it may exercise under the present Constitution, but stipulate they will only come into effect if and when the national Constitution is amended to give the province these additional powers.

Many of the judges indicated their unhappiness with this approach. They said it "appears the province wanted the court to approve the whole constitution including" the "sunsight clauses".

At a later date, however, if the province unimplement-ed these clauses, the court's certification would prevent any legal challenge to their validity.

Judge Chaskalson commented that the constitution had been written as though KwaZulu Natal were a sovereign state, entering into a compact with other sovereign states to decide what power to keep and what to give to the central government.

Mr Unterhalter said the constitution was a "compact" which represented the will of the people of the province and the court should, if possible, find a way to interpret it so that it could be certified.

"Admittedly, this would require considerable generosity of interpretation," he said.

Judge Albie Sachs said certification should establish with certainty the rights of citizens living in the province. Instead, the court was being asked to certify an "if, but and maybe constitution".

The court also commented on provincial powers to declare a state of emergency. They asked why, if it were only intended to deal with situations such as the Tugela River bursting its banks, it was also necessary to provide for powers of detention, as contained in the proposed constitution.

Another concern of the judges was about a clause making traditional leaders the "primary local government" in some areas, organised under customary law but with the same status as municipalities or local councils.

They questioned whether it would be appropriate for traditional leaders to administer electricity and schooling, when their positions were hereditary and they could not be removed if they did a bad job.

Judge Johann Kriegler added "in some areas you would have a council of amakhos only, without any suggestion of accountability."

"Of representative democracy there would be no sign."
ANC wins the economic hub of Kwazulu

With only two wards to go yesterday afternoon, the ANC was poised to score a resounding victory in Durban's metropolitan council and, together with its win in Maritzburg, has effectively captured Kwazulu Natal's economic heartland in this week's local government elections.

The IFP's expected close contest with its main rival in Durban hizzled out as the party was trounced by the ANC in all substructures. The IFP had by yesterday managed to secure only six seats out of a total of 156.

The ANC had won 77 seats followed by the NP with 31, the DP with 15, the Minority Front (MF) with 12 and independents.

At the northern substructure the ANC took eight seats followed by Amchand Kanara's MF with three and independents with four. The DP won one seat, as did the NP, which also won 30 percent of the proportional representation vote. The IFP followed closely with 29 percent in the nearby north central substructure the ANC again dominated.

It took 18 seats, followed by the NP with 12, the IFP with four and the DP with three. The MF surprisingly did not do well in this area, despite the huge Indian constituency, while the IFP appears to have lost white support to the NP.

If the south central substructure the MF established a firm base by taking seven seats. The ANC won 15.

The NP, which dominated Chatsworth in 1994, lost support to the MF but still took nine seats. The IFP managed only two seats.

In the southern substructure the ANC took 17 seats, followed by the NP with four, independents with two and the MF with one seat.

In the inner west substructure the IFP, which hoped to capture much of the white support, failed to win a single seat. Instead the ANC walked away with 14 seats, followed by the NP with five, the DP with three and independents with one seat.

Much of the support expected to be captured by the IFP instead went to the DP and NP.

In the outer west substructure the DP chalked up its biggest win, taking eight seats. This was followed by the ANC with 11 and ratepayers with three.

In Maritzburg, the second biggest urban centre, the ANC swept the floor with 40 seats, followed by the NP with 12 and the DP with six. The biggest shock was the dismal showing of the IFP which took only one seat. It seems the IFP cut its throat by insisting on choosing Ulundi over Maritzburg as the new capital of Kwazulu Natal.

The IFP's white support, which it captured in the 1994 election, swung back to the NP and DP, both of which increased their standings in the city.

The ANC, despite a barrage of criticism and claims that its leadership was too weak, was able to invoke its 1994 mandates particularly in the Midlands, confounding its critics by taking more seats in this stronghold than expected.

Some have put it down to the impact made by strongman Harry Gwala who, before his death last year, regelled all opposition in the populous black areas around the city.

Subsequent internal leadership squabbles in the region had been expected to affect the ANC's performance in the local government elections.

The ANC also won five of seven wards in Indian areas which were previously NP strongholds. It took the only two wards in coloured areas.

The outstanding wards are in the ANC stronghold of Clermont in the inner west substructure where the party is bound to increase its 14 seats by two. Early indications show the NP has increased its support in the Durban Metro region.

The party boosted its support from the 1994 elections from 19.2 to 23.9 percent, a four percent increase, while the ANC increased its support from 45.8 to 47.7 percent. The IFP took an 11 percent drive from 23 to 12.9 percent.

By CVRIL MADLALA
and CRAIG DOONAN
R2.5-million Thatcher advisers blamed for party wipe-out in the cities

Inkatha’s costly poll flop

By CRAIG DOONAN and Cyril MADALASA

TOP Inkatha officials were this weekend blaming a team of British advisers hired at a cost of R2.5-million for the party’s rout in the Kwazulu Natal local government elections. They said the team of consultants, who once advised former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, “screwed up” because they did not understand the electorate. The IFP was demoralised as a political force in the industrialised parts of the province, losing badly in Durban, Mount Edgecumbe, and Richards Bay.

Its only strong performance was in rural areas. This meant that the party, once the dominant political force in the province, will be left running smaller councils with a combined operating budget of only R72-million.

Its rival, the ANC, will rule the roost in the Durban metropolitan council, with a budget of R6-billion.

The IFP suffered another huge setback this week when the Constitutional Court severely censured the party’s proposed constitution for KwaZulu Natal. One judge said it was intended to legitimise armed rebellion.

White, who declined to move to Chief Mzimvelo Buthelezi’s party in 1984, this week opted for the National Party and Democratic Party, while the phenomenal growth of the white electorate has not abated. The IFP’s support has fallen by 22 per cent. In the 1994 elections, the party had 45 per cent support in the province. The IFP’s support now stands at 22 per cent.

A reliable Inkatha source told the Sunday Times on Sunday that the party had lost R2.5-million to six members of a British-based firm, Ian Green & Associates, who worked on its election campaigns for two-and-a-half months.

One of the sources, a senior member of the party, said the consultants understood neither the political dynamics in KwaZulu Natal nor its people.

“They aren’t the only ones we used badly but they were a factor. They screwed up because they didn’t understand the situation,” the source said.

Inkatha MP Walter Fekethi, who was instrumental in arranging the deal, denied the consultants’ charges that he had influenced the party’s policy.

IFP members now fear that, with the ANC controlling both the national government and the major metropolitan areas in KwaZulu Natal, the party will be able to bypass the IFP-controlled provincial government.

The National Constitution preserves provincial governments from interference by the national government, which means the ANC will virtually rule urban quarters in the province.

The ANC’s provincial leader, Jacob Zuma, said the results proved his party’s credentials that the 1994 results were rigged and that the party commanded majority support.

“The results show we have more support and it is my wish that there will be no co-operation between the ANC and IFP to work for peace and stability in the province,” he said.

The leader of the NP, F. W. de Klerk, said yesterday that the election results showed that the area was set for a major realignment in South African politics.

“This is the only way to effectively counter the ANC,” he said.

The IFP leader, Tony Leon, said that his party had more than doubled its support in the province, proving its continued relevance on South Africa’s political scene. He said it appeared “particularly in those two value competencies in opposition politics.

The IFP was expected to boost its showing in the election once the rural vote had been counted, but the ANC dismissed the significance of this IFP showing, saying it was confined to its Stronghold province.

The secretary general of Inkatha, Zola Dyasi, said the ANC’s celebrations were premature. “It is really a sad occasion for Inkatha.”

The ANC confirmed the victory in the province and said it was “clear that the ANC has won the majority.”

Meanwhile, IFP spokesmen and leaders told SAPA that the party would bring a Supreme Court action to nullify the results of more than 30 wards in the Inanda and Umlazi regions, and more than 10% of KwaZulu Natal.

**Zulu k to seek R3m for jubilee festivit**

By CRAIG DOONAN

TAXPAYERS will have to fork out R5-million for a 31-hour Zulu King Zulu festivit.

Minutes of a meeting of the N R Motors, held on June 5, that the party would be less than lower. The meeting, held in a meeting held for the king. The meeting was attended by the King. It was attended by the King.

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The meeting, held in a meeting of the N R Motors, held on June 5, that the party would be less than lower. The meeting was attended by the King.
Rural voters keep IFP on top in KwaZulu Natal

BY JUSTICE MALALA
AND OWN CORRESPONDENT

Despite the Inkatha Freedom Party's virtual wipe-out in the economic hub of KwaZulu Natal, unofficial figures indicated this morning that the party's strong showing in rural areas will maintain its status as the largest party in the province.

The figures indicate that the IFP has won at least 40% of the total vote, the ANC 39%, the National Party 12% and the Democratic Party 5%.

The final picture in voting patterns and political shifts should become clearer today when the final results are announced. But there will still be a number of Supreme Court actions over the voting, brought by the IFP and the ANC to challenge some results.

The IFP is challenging results from the Durban Metropole in which the ANC won by over 48%.
The party has alleged that some of its members and supporters in Umlazi and Inanda were denied the right to vote.

The ANC has instituted court action challenging results from Shakaville.

The ANC will form alliances and co-operate with other parties in the urban areas, the party's provincial leaders have said.

The ANC said despite its rural losses, and seeming rejection by smaller towns where independents had forged ahead, it had increased its support in areas where it had been virtually non-existent.

"We are going to seek to co-operate with any party which will adhere to democratic principles, including the NP and the Minority Front," provincial transport MEC and ANC executive member Si-

ANC to form alliances

From Page 1

Buso Ndebele said yesterday of the 550,000 votes cast in the important Durban metropolitan area, the ANC won 48%, the NP 24%, the IFP 13% and the DP 5%.

NP KwaZulu Natal leader Reiner Schoeman said his party was "absolutely delighted" with its support in the Durban metro.

The outstanding regional results from region 1 (Zululand), region 2 (the Vryheid/Nongoma area) and region 6 (the area around the Durban metro) are not expected to make a great difference to the overall picture in terms of party support.

The strong show of support for the IFP in regional councils and the ANC in the major urban areas could see a tense standoff on the regional councils.
IFP to challenge election results

OFFICIAL RESULTS in the KwaZulu-Natal local government election in the Durban metropole show that the African National Congress won 47.96 percent of the vote – but this outcome is likely to face two Supreme Court challenges this morning.

Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Ed Tillett told Sapa the party was to bring a Supreme Court action to nullify the results in over 20 wards in the Inanda and Umlazi regions and most wards in the southern substructure.

Another Supreme Court application is to seek the removal of “certain voters” from the northern substructure voters’ roll. It could not be established who was to bring this action.

According to voting figures released by election officials on Saturday night, the ANC obtained nearly 50 percent of the vote.

The National Party obtained 23.62 percent, the IFP trailed in third position with 12.73 percent, the Minority Front with 5.94 percent and the Democratic Party 5.76 percent.

Ratepayers won 8.44 percent of the vote and independents 6.34 percent.

On releasing the results, the elections task group in Pietermaritzburg said the proportional representation list was provisional because of a pending Supreme Court action to have certain voters removed from the voters’ roll in the northern substructure.

Tillett alleged ANC members had hijacked the elections in certain black wards, chased away election officials and conducted the election themselves.

“We have been collecting affidavits and the case will be going before the Supreme Court on Monday. We are going the legal route and obviously we will abide by the court’s decision,” he said.

The allegations were immediately denied by ANC spokesman in KwaZulu-Natal Dumisani Makhaye who said “even the local government MEC Peter Miller is on record as saying that the elections were free and fair.”

Makhaye said the ANC would defend any court action brought against it – Sapa.
MARITZBURG: After early election results indicated a poor showing by the IFP in KwaZulu-Natal’s urban areas, the latest figures show the party has gained great rural support, at the cost of the ANC.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has gained enormous support in the rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal, in spite of defeats in many towns.

With many votes still to be counted, results by late Saturday from two of the seven vast countryside councils showed strong Inkatha wins at the expense of its main political rival, the African National Congress.

Early results from Wednesday’s peaceful poll all went to the ANC, with outright victories in the province’s 13 largest towns.

With over two-thirds of the votes counted, the ANC had won 268 seats on local and regional councils in the province and the IFP under half that with 131.

Inkatha, which conceded it was very disappointed with its poor urban showing, was putting its hopes on the rural vote in the election.

But supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s party, waiting to have their expectations confirmed, stopped holding their breath when a computer collapse threw tallying into chaos.

Red-faced election officers said the only man who knew how to fix the system had flown back to Cape Town.

Tellers began to laboriously count the votes by hand and the officers said final results, originally scheduled for Friday, would now not be ready until today at the earliest.

“We are on our way to proving that Inkatha is the majority party in KwaZulu-Natal,” said Inkatha secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane.

Tight security and a political peace initiative ensured that polling day was calm in the province, where feuding between ANC and Inkatha supporters has killed 16,000 people in the last decade.

President Nelson Mandela said peace could now take hold.

Buthelezi, his main black rival, won the provincial assembly in 1994’s all-race general election with 50% of the vote.

The ANC says that was only because of violence and vote-rigging.

Inkatha, which preached conservative and family values in its election campaign, draws its support from traditionalists in rural areas, where they have strong ties with tribal chiefs.

Over half the 3.5 million people who are registered to vote in the province live in the countryside.

In preliminary results Inkatha has won about 65% of the vote along the north coast, compared to 28% for the ANC.

KwaZulu-Natal is the last province to elect local councils.

The rest of the country voted in November, but violence and fighting over constituency boundaries and voters’ rolls delayed polling in KwaZulu-Natal three times — Reuters.
Continued on back...

The ANC's national and provincial structures were weakened and disorganized.

Continued on back...

KwaZulu-Natal ANC to shun NP in favour of IFP and Minority
IFP wins, ANC holds cities

By Justice Makola and SAPA

Rural voters have made the IFP over-all winner in the KwaZulu Natal local government elections, but the latest count shows the ANC is holding the cities.

The IFP has taken 44% of the votes while the ANC has come in at 33%. The NP took 12% while the DP took 3.3% of the votes.

The results are to be released by local government and housing MEC Peter Miller later today.

IFP leader and provincial Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said his party would challenge the results in some areas but he was satisfied.

The IFP has shown that it was the majority party in the province.

As the final results poured in last night, the IFP confirmed its undisputed support in the rural parts of the province.

The ANC has gained control of the cities of Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith, Newcastle and Richards Bay while the IFP will hold sway in at least four of the seven regional councils governing the rural areas.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC's support in the rural areas had grown from a mere 5% in the 1994 election to just over 20%.
INKATHA and the ANC are suddenly cosying up to each other, after years of bitter feuding, but the chances of a marriage right now seem remote.

Lingering bitterness between rank-and-file followers of both parties makes anything more than strategic alliances politically unacceptable. Then there are deep political and policy differences to be bridged before they could even consider getting into bed together.

Yet, both parties have simultaneously reached a crossroads and the directions they now take will hinge on their strategic political goals.

One option is to continue down a cul-de-sac of confrontation, violence, attrition and eventual destruction in hopes that one of them will be beaten into submission, leaving the other in charge.

The alternative — and the one with which they are flirting — is to live and let live, co-operating where they can, negotiating and compromising to overcome differences.

Speculation that an ANC/Inkatha merger is in the offing, following the peaceful local elections in KwaZulu-Natal, was fuelled by talk of post-election co-operation between the parties.

President Nelson Mandela observed that, given the election results, alliances would be necessary for effective local government. He said the ANC is considering alliances with several parties — primarily representing communities victimised by apartheid — including Inkatha and Amchand Rajbarsi’s Minority Front.

However, as Inkatha’s Walter Fgelgate points out, talks that have taken place have been strictly at provincial level. He stresses that there have not been any talks about co-operation at national level. “That is all cuckoo-land stuff. It is not on anyone’s agenda.”

The ANC’s Sbu Ndebele, a member of the provincial cabinet, agrees. “Talk of mergers distorts the picture. We are talking about co-operation within a healthy multiparty democracy.”

Fgelate explains that the discussions that have taken place have been about how to secure peace in the province and co-operate so that KwaZulu-Natal can be governed without violence. “Nothing has been discussed on constitutional matters or the issue of international mediation. These remain as major differences between the two parties and are still very much on our agenda,” he says.

UCT’s Prof Robert Schrire believes an ANC-Inkatha merger at national level is theoretically more feasible than at provincial level. “In spite of all the rhetoric, there is little difference nationally between what the ANC is doing and what Inkatha’s advocates and Mangosuthu Buthelezi could easily fit into the ANC at that level.”

At the provincial level, he says, the parties represent fundamentally different interests. The ANC is the voice of the populists, the IFP that of traditional leadership, autocratic rule and control over land — the reverse of populism, which negates a merger.

The decision to pursue peace and an option for alliances has not happened by chance. There were several contributing factors. Schrire says. One is the final dashing of Buthelezi’s dream of a top position in national politics and realisation that Inkatha is, essentially, a regional party. More important were the state-mated local elections in KwaZulu-Natal, which stunned Inkatha and the ANC into the realisation that they are the victims of their own conflict, while small parties make off with the spoils.

Schrire says both have to date based their strategies on the assumption that they would win overall mandates in free and fair elections. Their mutual “defeat” in the local elections and recognition that they are permanent minorities have brought the two together.

“The ANC, after claiming it was robbed of victory in the 1994 election, was shown in reality to be a minority party unable to break in to the rural areas.” Similarly, Inkatha’s defeat — also as a minority party which lost white, coloured and Indian support — was equally devastating.

It realised that, with no chance of penetrating the ANC urban strongholds, it could be ousted from provincial control by a de facto ANC/NP alliance in 1999 if it continues with its obstructionist policies.”

Irrespective of their hatred of each other, Schrire says the two abhor the thought of the NFP benefiting from their conflict. “The logical alternative, therefore, is mutual co-operation similar to that between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo in Zimbabwe, though without merging.”

Fgelate believes the whole process has been boosted by the recognition on all sides that political violence must end. “There are multiple causes of violence and it will be a hard pull to resolve them.”

If political reason prevails and it is in the interests of both parties to co-operate, the truce could work. “But it is a fragile process which could be destroyed if emotion overcomes reason and it is undermined by underlings, coupled with two decades of mutual suspicion.”

Mandela’s choice

Recent developments in the curtain raiser to Britain’s handover next year of Hong Kong to China must have sent shivers down the spines of SA’s pro-
IFP expected to consolidate its position

By Joe Mdhela
Political Reporter

THE Inkatha Freedom Party was last night expected to consolidate its position as the biggest party in KwaZulu-Natal by posting a slim overall margin in the local government elections, albeit losing ground in the metropolitan councils.

Although by last night the emerging picture showed the IFP as the overall winner with a slim 40 percent victory, results from the three regional councils, the Northern KwaZulu-Natal, Vrede-Dundee region and the Upper Tugela were still outstanding, and were expected this morning.

Spokeswoman for the elections task group Ms Trudy Vlok said “Counting in the three regions is still continuing. The full results can only be expected early today.”

Losing favour

However, the latest results from the regional councils continue to show that the IFP is eclipsing the ANC and others. The results have also exposed the IFP as losing favour with its urban constituencies.

While the ANC, the National Party, the Democratic Party and the Minority Front, have shown growth in these areas, the IFP has had its support eroded considerably.

However, general secretary of the IFP Dr Zbhe Jyane is undeterred “Already all indications point to the IFP winning the province, despite the ANC’s celebration of their victory in the urban areas,” he said.

On the possibility of the ANC forming alliances with the IFP and the Minority Front, Jyane said “That is a matter to be decided by the organisation’s national council.”
Start work now on 1999 ANC MPs: ANCYL get ready, local government elections.

The recent Kwazulu-Natal local government elections were a major milestone in the ANC's drive to increase its presence in grassroots politics. The party's success in these elections was attributed to its strong grassroots organisation and its ability to mobilise support among the poor and vulnerable communities.

IFP polls on average 70,1%
IFP takes lion's share of total votes cast in KZN

Celebrations after party finally defeats the ANC.

CP, Freedom Front and PAC all tally less than 1%

By Justice Malala
Political Staff

Inkatha Freedom Party leaders and staffers were celebrating in their Durban offices last night after scoring an overwhelming victory in KwaZulu Natal's rural areas and taking the lion's share of all votes cast in the province's local elections last week.

The party has once again emerged as the most popular party in KwaZulu Natal after 44.5% of the 1.5 million people who voted threw their weight behind it, leading its closest rival, the ANC, by a margin of 11%.

The ANC has taken most votes in the 12 main cities and towns in the province, while the IFP made a clean sweep in the rural areas.

Releasing the final results of the elections yesterday, local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said the ANC had received 35.22% of the votes, followed by the National Party with 12.69%.

The Democratic Party received 3.33%, followed by the Minority Front with 2.29%. Independent candidates and ratepayers' associations took 2.88%. The rest of the votes were shared between the Pan Africanist Congress, the African Christian Democratic Party, the Freedom Front and the Conservative Party, which all took less than 1% of the vote.

Meanwhile, the ANC in KwaZulu Natal said yesterday it was investigating the expenditure of R10-million which was budgeted for voter education in the elections, saying there was "very little voter education done."

It said the content of voter education programmes, including posters and plays on radio, had very little to do with voter education and demanded that Miller explain the tendering process which was undertaken for granting the deal to run the voter education programme.

Complaint over voter education

programmes to Bates (South Africa)

Miller's spokesman Dr Warwock Dorrang said the tender procedures had been evaluated carefully and carried out normally.

"The programmes themselves were carefully considered to ensure that the most rural and illiterate voters were reached, and quite frankly, in our estimation the voter education programme was very successful," he said.

Designing programmes that would reach the deepest rural areas was a complex task and the ANC's expectations may have been "somewhat unrealistic."

"Of course the ANC is entitled to their viewpoint about the process, but the MEC will be able to account for the expenditure," Dorrang said.

Dorrang said he had no details of spoiled papers which would point to lack of voter education.

More than 32,000 votes had been excluded from the final count because there were challenges to the conduct of the elections in some polling stations, he said.
Richer provinces can fight poverty

Social and economic prospects look good for Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal, writes Mike Nicol

Despite what may seem to be daunting economic and social problems facing the country as a whole, the three major provinces — Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal and Western Cape — display potential for meaningful growth. At least, that is the verdict of three independent analysts.

These provinces also contain the largest cities which, like cities throughout the world, are beset by inner city decay, unnumbered squatter communities mushrooming on their suburban outskirts, and crime.

In the cases of Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal, the levels of crime and violence are among the highest in South Africa.

If foreign observers are going to choose indicators of the country's stability and prosperity, then it is most likely they will look first to Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal.

Political scientist Associate Professor Tom Lodge believes the national Government's success hinges on success or failure in Gauteng, the largest and richest of the provinces with its seven million inhabitants and average household income of R3 442.

Here 20% of the population live in shacks, but more than 10 people have access to electricity, clean water and flush toilets. Most are poor, but not as wretchedly so as elsewhere. A third are unemployed. Those who work produce 37% of South Africa's GDP. In this province virtually everybody lives in a town.

Johannesburg's CBD has become a square mile of rotting tenement buildings. "Meanwhale," Lodge points out, "prostitutes, office parks and shopping malls gobble up the green space of the suburbs" and demand huge investments in highway redevelopments.

"The fastest growing city in South Africa, Midrand, is essentiallly a profusion of rating policies which discriminate against poor communities and developed city centres; it effectively transfers taxable income away from where revenues are needed." On the other hand, Lodge considers Gauteng's ANC government the most effective regional administration in the country. This year, financial discipline meant it returned R86 million to the national exchequer. With the Western Cape it has built the most low-cost houses. It is also, in his words, "fairly free from corruption.

The way forward for Gauteng, as Lodge sees it, is equally applicable for the country and involves a measure of social responsibility which is currently in short supply.

"Rich suburbanites may have to pay more for services they won't use," he says, "but tenants must pay rents. Schoolteachers must work 40-hour weeks, trade unions must obey the new industrial relations legislation (instead of flouting it), policemen must stop taking bribes, taxi drivers must stop killing people, and students must learn to behave. All that requires a state which punishes as well as rewards.

If the situation in Gauteng seems somewhat paradoxical, then that in KwaZulu Natal is almost inexplicable.

Here, as historian Dr Ian Edwards points out, there seems to be no "fundamental incompatibility" between growth and development on the one hand, and extraordinary instability and violence on the other. The irony cannot be ignored.

"Why," he asks, "is Durban, a crime centre of South Africa, also the international convention centre of South Africa? Why are KwaZulu-Natal's high school results, admittedly in an appallingly derelict national context, better than those in more politically stable and better funded provinces?" Or if violence turns foreign investors away, why is this province receiving such an enormous amount of foreign investment?" The answer, he postulates, can be found in two recent developments. The first is the emergence of a political elite in the province, the second the formation of a new development initiative from and for the region.

Edwards ascribes the formation of a political elite to the presence on the ANC and the IFP at two levels. There are indications of growing accord between President Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, more significantly, there are signs of an emergent cross-party black elite within the provincial parliament. Without that elite the political process, as history has shown, is impossible.

Concomitant with this, local business leaders and international funders are shaping a macro-development policy which spans the province and extends into Mozambique.

Comments Edwards: "If we are now seeing the creation of a new KwaZulu-Natal-based and largely black-led political and economic elite taking control of the destiny of this region, anastrophe regional economy spanning the old colonial divides from the Umzimkulu river to Maputo, who will stand in their way? Especially now that the port of Durban, Africa's largest and busiest, is, effectively, a free port.

"Will this not create a new industrial heartland? How will this change the face of politics in this province?"

It is well to ask the questions. As yet they have no answers but they do indicate a possible shape of things to come. In the Western Cape the shape of things to come is equally unpredictable. The province and its major city, Cape Town, face unknown levels of in-migration which will alter radically its political, social and economic life.

The region has one of the best living standards in the country, according to Wilmot James, executive director of Isida.

Death due to natural causes and infant mortality are among the lowest in the country. Life expectancy is the longest. Per capita income is among the highest.

Yet the majority of the province's citizens live under appalling, unacceptable conditions. Tuberculosis, exacerbated by poor housing and environmental conditions, is on the increase.

For James one of the greatest opportunities facing the province is the national Government's decision to underwrite the Olympic bid. This is a focal point around which "to drive the economy of the Western Cape into a genuine tourist-based growth industry."

While the Olympics alone will not solve the unemployment problem — currently 20% — he believes it could become "the single most important avenue for growth and job creation."

Unlike Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal, in the Western Cape violence and crime have not reached pandemic proportions. Gangsterism is rife in the poorer urban areas, but the chances of being hijacked in Cape Town are less than in Johannesburg.

Yet, in many respects, urban crime in South Africa has become a replacement for the civil war that never happened.
The ANC also performed exceptionally well in the rich industrial areas of Richards Bay, Newcastle and Ladysmith. The IFP nevertheless emerged as the overall winner. The IFP obtained 44.4 percent of the votes, ANC 33.3 percent, National Party 12 percent and the Democratic Party 3.3 percent. However, the results gave the IFP a sharp jolt.

The IFP now knows that the country’s politics are fluid, and that political allegiances are not always static but determined by the capacity of parties to deliver.

Now Mdlande is saying that the IFP will need to go through some form of post-mortem to determine what contributed to his party’s dismal performance in the urban areas.

Ethnic divides

Perhaps he realised that the IFP may not be effective if it fails to expand its support base and become as influential in the urban areas as it is in the rural areas.

Mdlande may be aware that, for the IFP to have political muscle, it will have to transcend ethnic divides and begin to increase its representation in urban areas.

As most economic activity is concentrated in the cities, having a wider political base is crucial for the IFP if it is to become a viable party attractive to all communities.

What does not mean there is no economic activity in the hinterland. Indeed, some of the province’s main economic activities are in the rural areas, like the production of sugar cane, and other agricultural products.

But it is in the urban areas that most of the province’s population is found. That is where it exerts its influence and spends most of its income. It is therefore to those areas that most job seekers must go in search of work.

Economic realities

It is in the context of these economic realities that the IFP win in the municipal elections must be viewed. Although it won the rural areas, it may have been hamstrung by a lack of infrastructure to make delivery possible.

According to informed sources, the annual budget to run all the province’s regional councils is minimal, not exceeding R30 million.

Compare this with an annual budget of R2 billion which the ANC will have to run the Durban Metro, and it is clear why the IFP’s power base will continue to be eroded in areas where it still has political power.

University of Natal social scientist Mary de Haas argues that since the provincial government has failed to be effective since it took over in 1984, it is not surprising that the IFP is losing support in urban areas.

Instead of governing effectively, says De Haas, the IFP-led government has been preoccupied with debates that did very little to improve the lives of its people in the province.

“The IFP-led provincial government concentrated its efforts on trivial issues, including debates on where the provincial capital should be located and constitutional issues which do very little to improve people’s lives,”

De Haas adds, “The local government, unlike the KwaZulu-Natal government, will have to start governing the province more effectively. They will have to deliver services and provide the amenities the people ask for.”

Another problem is that, because the ANC is in control of the lucrative metropolitan councils, it is hard to see the IFP exerting any meaningful influence in the province.

Point of emasculation

On the contrary, the ANC is likely to be more influential—even to the point of emasculating the political power enjoyed by the provincial government.

De Haas does, however, concede that although the ANC may wield massive power in the metropolitan areas, there are substructures in the Durban Metro where it will have to consider alliances with other parties.

“It is in those substructures that the ANC’s influence will be compromised because I think it will be generous in accommodating other parties’ thinking.”

However, the scourge of violence in the province still worries De Haas a great deal.

“While the general perception that the level of violence in the province has subsided may be true, I have the impression that much of the violence in the province goes unreported.”

She says there is a “continuing climate” of intense fear and harassment in the province.

“In the first three weeks of June alone, at least 50 people died in areas marked by political tensions, half of them in northern KwaZulu-Natal. This is a very conservative figure which does not include, for example, eight murders in Nongoma.”

There are the issues that Mdlande, both as leader of the IFP in the province and premier, will have to ponder when considering why his party is losing its appeal.

That is an important process for the IFP, particularly in light of the fact that in just under three years they will be general elections—which could further threaten the party’s survival in national politics.
Provinces’ call for power ‘peculiar’

Susan Russell

THE idea of a province having a say in the running of the national police under the new constitution was described as “very peculiar” by Constitutional Court judge John Dickson yesterday.

Dickson was reacting to objections submitted to the court on behalf of Western Cape police MEC Gerald Morkel that the constitution made no provision for meaningful political power at provincial level in respect of police.

Morkel said the final text of the constitution diminished provincial power to the extent that the executive and legislative powers of the provinces were rendered almost meaningless. Dickson said he could not see why it was so vital for the provinces to wield political power over the police.

His remarks came during the second day of the special Constitutional Court sitting to hear submissions on the final text of the new constitution. The court will sit for two weeks to hear submissions from various organisations and political parties.

The Constitutional Assembly has urged the court to approve the constitution while the DP, NP, IFP and other organisations and interest groups have objected to various provisions contained in the final text on the grounds that they do not comply with the 34 principles agreed to during multiparty negotiations.

One of the main objections is that the exclusive legislative and executive powers confered on the provinces in the final constitution are “considerably less or inferior” to those provided for in the interim constitution.

IFP counsel Peter Hodes SC submitted that there had to be “meaningful exclusivity” of provincial powers for there to be legitimate provincial autonomy.

**IFP retains status of majority party**

Farouk Chothia

MARTITZBURG — The IFP had fallen short of the psychologically important 50% margin in last week’s local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, but managed to hold on to its status as majority party in the province.

Figures released yesterday showed that the IFP had shed support to the NP and DP rather than the ANC.

The IFP polled 44.5% of the vote, 5.8% less than the 50.3% it obtained in the 1994 provincial government elections.

The ANC increased its support by the smallest margin, while the NF registered most growth. The ANC’s vote increased 1%, from 32.2% to 33.2%, while the NP increased support by 1.49% from 11.2% to 12.69%.

A mere 177416 votes separated the IFP and ANC in the election — the IFP polled 699,556 votes, against the ANC’s 522,140.

The DP improved on its 2.2% support in the 1994 elections 1.1% to poll 3.3% of the vote.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said the growth of Amchand Rajbans’s Minority Front had been “most remarkable”. The front had polled 2.85%, against 1.3% in 1994.

This was due to the fact that Rajbans was a “good constituency politician (who) works and looks for solutions”.

The ANC won the Durban metropolitan council, its six substructures and most transitional local councils, including some rural towns. The IFP won the seven regional councils, covering areas under traditional leaders.

The ANC polled 48.7% of the vote in Durban and the local council, followed by the IFP with 22.8%, the NPC with 14.6%, the DP with 5.6%, the front with 4.4%, the African Christian Democratic Party with 0.99%, the PAC with 0.27%, the Freedom Front with 0.19% and the CP with 0.15%.

In regional councils, the IFP obtained 77.7% of the vote, against the ANC’s 17.2%, the NP’s 1.6%, the DP’s 0.68% and the Freedom Front’s 0.18%.

The PAC and the African Christian Democratic Party also lost support last week.

The PAC polled 0.4% province-wide, against the 0.7% it polled in 1994, a drop of 0.3%. The African Christian Democratic Party’s support shrunk from 0.7%, polled in 1994 to 0.5%.

Miller said he did not believe the local government election results could be compared with those of 1994. There had been no voters’ roll in 1994, and voting levels in local government elections were different from those in provincial and national elections.

Independents and ratepayers’ bodies, for instance, had polled 2.9% — more than the front.

Miller said the number of voters who had voted last week possibly numbered half the 1994 voters. A total 44% of about 5.3 million registered voters had gone to the polls last week.

The highest percentage poll was recorded in the rural areas (47%), followed by transitional local councils (47%); and regional councils (45%).

Miller said the lower voter turnout in the seven regional councils could have played a role in the decline of the IFPs province-wide support.

Rural councils bogged down by conflict

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — The establishment of about eight rural representative councils in the Western Cape has been bogged down by conflict among various farmers’ organisations which cannot agree on who to nominate as their representatives.

The dispute has become one between provincial local government MEC Peter Marais and the ANC, which believed that Marais’ methods of resolving the conflict were against an earlier agreement that had been reached with ANC representatives on the provincial committee.

The ANC was considering legal action, spokesman Marius Frans- man said yesterday.

In terms of the model for rural local government, 80% of the members of the 27 representative councils would be elected, 10% would be nominated by farmers and 10% by farmworkers.

Fransman said farmworkers’ associations and their trade union could not agree on whom to nominate. When mediation failed to resolve the dispute, Marais had taken the matter to the executive committee of the cabinet which had chosen representatives from the nominees. But the ANC accused Marais of reneging on an earlier agreement that the provincial committee would decide on the nominations. In the ANC’s view, this should be done on the basis of which organisation was most representative of farmworkers.

Local government director-general Gary Oliver said a provincial proclamation with the names of the nominees selected by the executive committee was awaiting the signature of Marais who was on leave.
IFP remains KwaZulu-Natal’s largest party

Farouk Chothia

FINAL local government election results released yesterday showed that the IFP has remained KwaZulu-Natal’s largest party, but it has lost nearly 6% support since 1994.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said there was still a “rock-solid” anti-ANC vote of 60% to 66%. “There is clear potential for (party) realignment.” With 44.5% of the proportional vote, the IFP was the only major party to lose support. ANC support was up 1% to 33.3% and the NP’s rose 1.49% to 12.7%.

Miller said Amichand Rajbansi’s Minority Front could be part of a realignment. Rajbansi said he would never talk to the NP, but planned to cooperate with the ANC.

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said a move towards forming a new party could start later in the year, while an NP spokesman expected talks on a possible realignment at national level to gain momentum.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said there was a “50-50 chance” of the IFP pulling out of the unity government. The issue might be discussed at its national council meeting on Friday.

Jiyane said the ANC had indicated to the IFP that the two should be aligned.

“In principle, I’m not against the possibility. Our constituencies are the same — the poorest of the poor.” However, the NP was “much closer” to the IFP in policy terms.

The IFP had reaffirmed its status as majority party in the province and the ANC should acknowledge this, as it would help achieve lasting peace. Its poor performance in urban areas had been a “wake-up call” for the party to rethink its message to urban voters.

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Sapa reports that the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday declared the results in two districts invalid.

See Page 5
'KwaZulu violence was downplayed'

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Violence in KwaZulu-Natal had been downplayed last month as IFP and ANC leaders wanted to give the impression that the province was peaceful during the election period, a Human Rights Committee spokesman said yesterday.

A total of 51 people were killed in politically related violence last month — 10 more than in the previous month, said committee monitor Makubetse Sekhonyane. A total of 69 instances of violence were recorded during the month, including 20 arson attacks on homes resulting in 28 injuries.

Security forces played an admirable role in pre-empting violence by carrying out raids and keeping ANC and IFP supporters apart when clashes loomed, Sekhonyane said.

The north coast had been hardest hit by violence, with 19 deaths, followed by the midlands with 11, the south coast, with five and the Durban metropolitan area with three.

Continued on Page 2

Violence

Continued from page 2

ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele said while violence had continued, the peace initiative had had successes. There had been a sharp decline in the death toll on the south coast. ANC and IFP leaders had planned to meet this week to discuss how to push the peace process forward, but an "election hangover" had resulted in the meeting being rescheduled for next week. ANC and IFP provincial leaders planned to visit local leaders together to urge them to start their own peace initiatives.

Sekhonyane said a peace initiative in Estcourt's Wembeni township had not prevented an attack on IFP organiser Sipho Zulu, who was shot dead. Nevertheless, local initiatives were vital. Provincial leaders should speedily finalise a code of conduct for party activities in the post-election period.

The elections risked entrenching no-go zones: towns and voting districts were now clearly identified along party political lines, he said. ANC-supporting residents who fled particular areas would be reluctant to return if they were under IFP control, and vice versa.

Meanwhile, SANDF spokesman Capt Kim van Niekerk said 1 000 soldiers deployed in KwaZulu-Natal for the elections would begin leaving today. A total of R2.7m had been spent on them between June 24 and June 28.

Sapa reports that police said the deployment of an additional 3 000 policemen, who left two days after the June 26 elections, had cost more than R3m.
The IFP, which has been supported by a number of key figures in South Africa's history, including Nelson Mandela, is currently experiencing challenges. The party is facing a decline in support, with recent elections showing a sharp decrease in their vote share. This has been attributed to a range of factors, including internal divisions and concerns over the party's leadership. The IFP's national leader, Mkhize, has been under scrutiny for his handling of the party's affairs, which has contributed to the decline in support. Despite these challenges, the IFP remains a significant force in South African politics and continues to be a player in the national scene.
KwaZulu-Natal’s local government election leaves the Inkatha Freedom Party nursing a sore head, while champagne corks are still popping for most of its opponents.

The longer-term hangover, however, is that rather than being a catalyst for unity the election result may deepen the chasm between the province’s rural and urban dwellers. And patterns suggest that if anything there was less voting across ethnic and colour lines than in the 1994 general election.

They were, of course, the elections which nearly never happened as the ANC desperately grasped any excuse to engineer a postponement to buy time to address readiness problems.

In the event polling was peaceful, though with predictable administrative hitches and isolated intimidation. The only fatality was that of a policeman who accidentally shot himself.

The primary battle was undoubtedly for urban control. Nobody, including the ANC, believed they could breach the formidable rural loyalty to the IFP, which won 71.3% of rural votes. Confident of its traditional support, Inkatha launched a frontal assault (masterminded by Margaret Thatcher’s campaign strategists Ian Greer & Associates) to build on its existing urban support base.

The campaign flopped dismally. While Inkatha garnered the most votes in the province, it failed — and indeed lost ground — to win control of all the main centres, Durban, Manzimkulu, Richards Bay, Empangeni, Ladysmith, and even Newcastle, home base for IFP provincial premier Frank Mdhlatho. In Manzimkulu it won just one ward seat.

With counting virtually complete in a 44% poll, it emerged that the IFP won 44% of votes, down on its 50.5% it won in 1994, the ANC share increased from 32.2% to 33.2%, and the NP from 11.2% to 12.7%. The DP attracted about 3.2% of the vote, the Minority Front 2.29%, the ACDP 0.5%, the PAC 0.14%, the Freedom Front 0.32% and the Conservative Party 0.07%.

The vote spread, however, means the ANC has won control of key urban and industrial areas while the IFP dominates in four of the seven rural regional councils — possibly more with the support of traditional leaders who have up to 20% automatic representation in six regions.

The results are more than just a major setback for the IFP. They exhibit a polarisation of rural and urban voters and a deepening divide between racial and ethnic groups with black parties failing to make inroads into the white and Indian vote. Indeed whites who voted for the IFP in 1994 switched back to the traditionally rather than domination of 75 local and regional authorities is technically correct, but otherwise misplaced. Campaigns were party political and not about dealing with littering and loitering. Furthermore, local elections are not conducted in a sterile vacuum, they are barometers of political mood and have a big bearing on provincial and possibly national government.

The IFP must improve its standing in urban areas if it is to repeat its April 1994 election success in 1999. Urban areas are the engine rooms of the provincial economy and their decisions are of far greater regional significance than those of their country cousins. Durban alone has an operating budget of R4.6bn compared with a combined total of R78m for the smaller councils.

The causes and effect of the IFP’s dismal urban showing must also have serious implications for the province, particularly if it means the IFP reverting to its former institutional confrontation policies to replace any ANC rural thrust.

Probably the two most telling causes of the IFP’s urban failure were the Ulundi factor and its spoiling tactics since 1994. The IFP’s efforts to establish Ulundi as the provincial seat have clearly alienated many urban voters particularly in Manzimkulu.

The other Achilles heel was the employment of spoiling tactics which served the IFP so well in 1994. The difference is that the ANC were then a feared unknown quantity, particularly among whites. They have, in the interim, shed much of the bogey man image. What in 1994 was seen as a courageous IFP stand against the evils of communism, nationalisation, and centrist policies is now seen as a destabilising obsession impairing good provincial governance and threatening peace, growth and job...
Affirmative action "goals and timetables" rather than fixed quotas for the hiring and promotion of historically disadvantaged groups, are at the heart of the Employment & Occupational Equity Green Paper, released by Labour Minister Tito Mboweni this week.

This approach, reflecting that of labour market commission, is backed by (at this stage vague) guidelines on incentives and sanctions. For instance, only employers who establish a good employment equity track record will be considered for government and public corporations contracts and be eligible for training grants or investment incentives.

An employer who denied an employee promotion on discriminatory grounds will be required to promote that employee. Moreover, says labour law consultant J D Verster of Webber Wentzel Bouwens, "there is no reason why this approach will not also find application in the selection and recruitment stage, which could lead to a new employee being foisted on an unwilling employer".

The Green Paper will be debated before a Bill is introduced in the next session of parliament. Public comment is also invited.

The labour department’s equal opportunities director, Mpho Makwana, describes the proposals as a "revolutionary" vision for achieving employment equity and a "culture of diversity and democracy" in the workplace. He says they go beyond traditional approaches to affirmative action. The department seems to recognise that over-regulation based on quotas is problematic and won't work. Instead, the preferred route is based on flexible regulation.

The aim is to redress disadvantages as a result of apartheid policies and to try to accommodate differences between people in the workplace. A two-pronged strategy towards this end involves eradicating unfair discrimination in hiring, promotion and training, and measures to encourage employers to transform their organisations by removing barriers to employment for all and accelerate training and promotion for blacks, Indians, coloureds, women and the disabled.

Larger firms are singled out for submission of "employment equity plans" for ministerial approval. They will then be legally obliged to implement them. Smaller firms will only have to submit such plans if requested by employees or "other stakeholders," or if they wish to pitch for State subsidies or tenders.

It is suggested that employers develop an employment equity plan which should lay out measures to reduce barriers, speed up training and promotion for the identified groups, and provide key indicators to track its success.

The proposed antidiscrimination measures will apply to all employers. The idea is to outlaw the inclusion of criteria not related to job requirements in job advertisements.

Other interesting proposals are:
- Employers define criteria in terms of skills rather than formal education, and ensure that psychometric tests used in selection procedures do not have an antidiversity bias.
- An organisational audit to identify existing shortcomings and barriers to change, and
- Employment equity disputes be referred to the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation & Arbitration.

The proposals are, generally, not as extreme as some feared, but underestimate the difficulties involved with affirmative action, which various companies committed to have found. "They require close debate."

Deflecting doubts

After nearly three months of hearings, the Truth & Reconciliation Commission has submitted an interim report to President Nelson Mandela. It has also asked him to extend its deadline by six months, signalling the vast task ahead in pursuit of its objective: probing SA’s violent past in a way that promotes national unity.

Grave doubts about the commission have been expressed since the idea was first mooted by the ANC in the wake of the 1993 Motsuenyane report into abuses in ANC detention camps in Angola. These misgivings focus largely on fears that the commission will rewrite history to exonerate, if not glorify, the ANC while condemning the brutality of Afrikaner nationalists and their auxiliaries. Scepticism persists.

Inkatha’s Koos van der Merwe detects two cardinal weaknesses in the commission: the pro-ANC bias of most commissioners and their unwillingness to acknowledge the role played by rival parties in the demise of apartheid. He predicts that the commission will deliver "an ANC version of the truth."

DP leader Tony Leon implicitly accuses commissioners of leading and informing witnesses who execute the security forces while limiting the testimony of "anyone damning the ANC."

He singles out commissioner Dumisa Ntsebeza, who has called for those indicted before the commission for abuses in defence of the old order to be drummed out of office. "What’s objectionable," says Leon, "is the blatant bias shown by Ntsebeza, who’s not demanding the same treatment for those named for human rights abuses in ANC detention camps in Angola and Tanzania."

Commission deputy chairman Alex Borame concedes it may have made mistakes but defends its record. He believes Leon does not appreciate that oral testimony under oath is preceded by lengthy interviews with potential witnesses, their statements recorded, typed out and handed back to them for verification.

When commissioners intervene during a hearing, it’s not to lead the witness but to check where his or her verbal evidence deviates from the written statement. The idea is to help them keep "within the parameters" of their written statements. Commissioners do not,
The IFP’s no-win victory

Inkatha is planning major leadership changes following this week’s election results, reports Ann Eveleth

Photographs: Dave Bussard

On the list: A polling station official checks the registration of KwaZulu-Natal voters

The long path: Rural voters line up to cast their votes

One candidate, one vote

Seasoned politician remarked this week that “there is no message like the one delivered to the electorate.” For some of the thousands of candidates who contested last week’s local government polls in the Durban Metro, that message must be a bitter pill to swallow.

Poor Katharinaou Vallarasi, who contested the sparsely-populated Bamawembe Nature Reserve outside Tuzan on an Inkatha Freedom Party ticket. She must have voted for herself, but nobody else did, making her the most spectacular loser of the race. Of course her Afrikaner National Congress opponent scored only 32 votes.

Independent candidate Pellek Mawela’s finally probably cast the four votes she received in the nearby Amantutuwa and where 131 people voted. Dullstroom Mkhize of the Independents for Council gonging must have a bigger family. He won out of the 1,045 votes in his Isipha ward Elizabeth Chetty last scored into double digit figures of 21 out of 3,818 votes cast in the Westville ward of Chatsworth. She contested her seat with the Inkatha Freedom Party.

While the dismal failure of those political newcomers may spell the end of their political careers, some high-profile politicians did not fare much better. Alleged rickshaw neo-Nazi Benekat Willemse’s political heir, the Urban Raptapayer’s Foundation, won three seats in Drummond, Stenkop and Betha’s Hill on the Western perimeter of Durban, but Williams himself failed to win a seat, gaining only 576 out of 9,107 votes cast in a seat he had identified as a potential game changer.

IFP Transitional leaders Joyce Abrahams, Jerome Maheng and Sithele Mkwati all lost their constituencies, as did IFP election campaign manager Anthony Glander. Glander’s central Pretoria seat went to Democratic Party candidate Sue Burrows.

Voters must have been more impressed by the National Party’s “We are the killers” pitch than that by the IFP’s law and order stance. Strong-arm candidate Norman Reeve, co-ordinator for Combat Force Security, failed to win either of the two seats in his South Beach ward. The seats went to the NP and DP.

The movers and shakers behind the “Voter’s” song have been nothing if not clever. Like the iron of it all. The party failed to secure a single seat in the party with the most wounds to lick must be the Pan Africanist Congress, which saw its provincial showing of 0.7% drop to an abysmal 0.1%. It failed to win a single seat anywhere and for a party whose principles are based on the advancement of the rural poor, its failure to secure a single seat anywhere is the clearest message of the election.

Both the ANC and IFP are testing the waters with the party at local government level. The ANC’s offer of local government co-operation is seen as an extension of the recent peace initiative and, extended to provincial and national levels, could herald the end of bloodshed and the beginning of an era in which South Africa’s two leading black parties would move forward on the basis of delivering a common constituency.

Jayne did not rule out an ANC-IFP alliance, saying “in principle, I’m not against the possibility. Our circumstances are the same — the poorest of the poor.”

Other IFP leaders say such an alliance could also give the IFP an opportunity to chart constitutional concessions from the ANC, and offer ANC determination to destroy the IFP’s power base in KwaZulu-Natal.

One IFP leader, however, appears more inclined to support an opposition alliance. The party’s local government co-operation project, which argued that KwaZulu-Natal’s electorate had declared a “two-thirds anti-ANC vote. There is a clear potential for realignment (with the NP and D3),” he said dismissing the prospects of an alliance with the ANC. Miller said the ANC’s co-operation offer was “just big talk” in Mangathli they control two-thirds of the council. Do you think they are going to be altruistic and form an alliance when their own councillors want positions?”

Critics say Miller’s suggestion of an IFP-NC alliance would merely herald a return to the segregated politics of the past, when the IFP ruled the province’s black population through the KwaZulu homeland while the NP controlled the “minority” population in white Natal.

IFP leaders said the party would have to find a common ground between these opposing viewpoints before it takes place in South Africa’s rural and regional reality.

The discussions will be held in determining whether the party can reverse the bickering it experienced last week and find itself redirected to its former role as an arranger of urbanisation and development.
The legal battlefield of the new Constitution

The legal fraternity has come together to analyse the validity of the new Constitution. Mungo Soggot reports

On the second floor of a modest block at No 33 Hoof Street in Braamfontein four bag video screens are watched by a clutch of dedicated smokers. Inside the smokeshadow but study room next door the closed-circuit camera play the porous faces of 11 wagstaffs dagga growers a grain of salt green.

It is an unexceptional setting for a moment of high drama in legal and political history as the Constitutional Court this week became a political battlefield on which some of the country’s most momentous lawyers fought to shape the new South Africa.

The court has been caught between two worlds in an effort to hear whether the final Constitutional Court has the fundamental principles of the new Constitution. The case has been detained by the eThekwini Park negotiations between lawyers acting for both political parties and various interest groups. The courts have been unable to pronounce on the validity of the new Constitution.

The constitutional process—the final South Africa—is a legal battle that is designed to guarantee that no political party, particularly minority groups, can take over and control the final Constitution.

Hanging over the judges is the realisation that even if they throw out just one clause, the entire Constitution has to go back to the Constitutional Assembly where political parties will be able to claw at any clause they fancy.

Shortly after the hearing began, deputy Constitutional Court president Jemal Mohamed told Jeremy Gauntlett, counsel for the Democratic Party. But even if the court goes back, judges can effectively freeze the Constitutional Assembly, which means its clauses will not be the last word on the courts.

On the other side were the lawyers representing the Constitutional Assembly. The new Constitution gave the provinces substantial legislative, executive, financial and fiscal power than the external Constitution provided.

Counsel opened by reminding the court that although he had the draft, the principles on which the case was based were not the principles of the new Constitution but the external Constitution, which provided that the courts should give the provinces the power to govern their own affairs.

He was followed by the IFP’s senior counsel Mohamed Khoza, who said the final test would rob the provinces of the host of powers, including their ability to reorganise their own police forces.

The constitutional principles are the lights of the way through which you can fly your plane.

The tension between the powers of law and justice was apparent from the start. Several of the judges expressed concern that the constitutional process could encourage them to trespass on the territory of the politicians.

Are we called upon to make political judgment on what the constitutional process should be? The court should not be more powerful than what is decided by the politicians.

But the political temperature dropped when the African Christian Democratic Party took the stage to argue that the final test on the constitutional principles against the new Constitution was reversed. The ADP wanted the words “in humble submission to Almighty God” included in the preamble to the final Constitution, he said.

He argued that God’s will was the supreme law of the land and not the biblical word. The ADP had wanted the words “in humble submission to Almighty God” included in the preamble to the final Constitution, he said.

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Makgoba dumped by Wits maites

The skirmish for Wits University's top job continues, writes Philippa

THERE are students and academics who rallied behind Professor William Mokgoro Makgoba on his recent skirmish with Wits University's coroner of power that he had turned against him and don't want him to lead the institution. As speculation around contenders for the university's top job grows, it has emerged that the Wits Transformation Front (WTF) did not nominate Makgoba. The WTF had supported Makgoba in his clash with 13 academics who wanted to unseat him from his position as deputy vice-chancellor.

He lost favour with them after "capitulating" in the struggle against the group of academics, said Students' Representative Council president Tiyana Mohlabi. Makgoba has been criticized by them for saving his own reputation at the expense of their mission to "transform the university."

He left the poston the university's 115th floor to take up a research post at the Faculty of Health Sciences after lengthy mediation between the warring parties, but managed to keep his dual role as academic regulator and vice-chancellor.

Makgoba, who appears to be moving excited about research breakthroughs he has made in the field of human sperm behaviour than a possible another front as head of Wits, has never been nominated from an unknown quarter for the post.

He said he had not applied - "I don't apply for jobs" - and that he had read in the press that he had been nominated. He would need to reflect and take advice and counsel from "trusted people" before he decided whether to go for the job.

The WTF instead nominated Mr Thoko Nhlapo as acting deputy vice-chancellor, who was not nominated by the university. He said the university had not been consulted on the nomination.

In the end, what is known as the "Makgoba Group" are all the universities, but he has never been nominated from a known quarter for the post.

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leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi considers leaving the GNU, and apartheid persists in St
leave GNU after poll

this week’s local government elec-
tions in KwaZulu-Natal, the prospect
deleted to come from the results of a
victory in the IFP’s home province
would be a problem. IFP leaders are
in advance of a move to the opposi-
tion benches

Buthelezi said local government
elections in most countries are about
"bread-and-butter issues", but argued
the elections, especially in KwaZulu-
Natal, were also about unresolved
constituential issues.

What supported the recent
peace initiative launched by ANC
and IFP leaders in the war-torn
province, Buthelezi said he did not
imagine "there will be any time when
everything is rosy in the garden and
there is no disagreement between
parties. All I really look for is that dif-
ferences should happen in a peace-
ful environment."

"Some observers argued that the
approach of an IFP GNU withdrawal
— sure to heighten divisions
between KwaZulu-Natal’s two lead-
ing parties — was surprising in the
context of the recent peace line, but
suggested that the IFP may have
engaged in the peace effort in a bid to
foster a more inclusive alliance of
the National Party or Democratic Party
A reneging of opposition par-
ties was already taking shape
nationally, following the National
Party’s recent GNU vote, and the IFP
would have to shod its ‘Zulu laager’
image to guarantee itself a larger slice
of the new political pie.

Frooming a "new image of itself
since announcing its government
departure last month, the IFP has
already appealed to other parties to
form an opposition alliance against the
ANC, and the IFP has used its
KwaZulu-Natal election campaign
to reach out to white and coloured
portraying itself as a ‘party of
minorities and for minorities’.

While Buthelezi said IFP leader
PB le Roux had approached
him and said "we should get together
on the basis of values", he denied the
IFP would simply "hit the road to
the IFP” and said it was a matter of
troops behind them, just because
they "have taken a decision", he said.

Disregarding IFP allegations that
the IFP was clinging to the GNU’s
power base, Buthelezi said: "I am an
honest sort when the IFP members are now
saying that we don’t want to leave
the grey zone because they had a
lot of power when they ran this coun-
try alone.”

Buthelezi was more positive about
prospects for an IFP opposition
alliance with the DP. While De Klerk
had been "spokegently generally, not
just to the IFP” (DP leader) Tony Leon
on the other hand seemed to me
and said he had five values which
we could agree on and found no
problem with them. We amended just
one of them slightly and I put them
to the national council and
they accepted it."

Buthelezi said, however, that he
believed Leon would find problems
within his party over such an all-
iance. "There are many people in
the IFP who are relative for decades, like
Colin Eglin, who I think would love to
see that, apart from Leon. But there are
people in the DP who are very,
very much anti- and anti-IFP —
particularly in KwaZulu-Natal,” he
said.

A successful peace effort in the
province could reduce opposition
from the DP’s KwaZulu-Natal cau-
ses to the late stage of a generation
transition — around which arguments
were due to be heard this week in
the Constitutional Court — could still
threaten that process

Warning that a rejection of the
decision by the court would have
a "very bad effect” on the province,
Buthelezi said: "If it is not conciliated
here we are really back to square one.
I think as long as we are in con-
front, we may not be able to reduce the tension that flares up into acts of violence between us.”

The storm that never
arrived

Ann Edgeworth

K

AZULU-NATAL’S local gov-
ernment polls were probably the
most peaceful political
elections in the last
province has ever seen.
Here and there a dark cloud hung
over the province’s 2.5 million
voters as political opponents waged
a final stand to protect — or extir-
pate — their turf, and in some cases angry
voters’ tempers burst over logistical
problems. Serious clashes were
however limited to a small portion
of the province’s 5 500 polling
stations and — for a province that has
been battered by more than a decade of civil war — the most
significant event was that the "storm"
never came.

The only conflict-related physical
violence reported at the time of going
to press was described by local
voters as “a slight scuffle and a slap or
two exchanged during a confrontation
between African National Congress
and Inkatha Freedom Party sup-
porters in Siville township outside
Stanger. Police spokesperson Balule
Molotla reported "one man was
wounded" but he was not
wounded by the polls
drivers. Nqakato said he could not
confirm whether the death in KwaZamela
was related to the election.

Network of Independent Monitors
director Joseph Irish said while there
were some incidents of violence, "on
the whole the elections were much
more peaceful than was actually
expected". Even the province’s most
fiercely contested terrain, the Mid-
lands Regional Council, was
described by election officials as
“quiet — the way we like it.”

Problems were largely a message of a
mural that has adorned a cement
temple in the town of Dundee
since 1984 seemed out of
place. "Our country is in peace," it
proclaimed.

In rural Durnknow and Bulker,
both areas of intense conflict between
ANC and IFP supporters until just
two weeks ago, the presence of a normal
society seemed to be falling anywhere.
"There can be no talk of the com-
unity," said 36-year-old Monwabisi
Metsela, who married into

Dorothyveld’s ANCO-dominat-
ated Junc-
tion township eight years ago. "Our community needs water, elec-
tricity and roads, that’s all we are wa-
tering for."

"I just want to elect somebody who
will talk for us and help us to develop
our area,” said Lucas Zuma (61), a Bul-
ter worker who lamented the fact
that his school’s 134 pupils still took

Lessons in a "school made of mud"

While an uncountable political
unity among voters at a given polling
station underlined the continued
demarkation of much of the province into
coloured "kraal" areas, an ANC elec-
tion poster harping outside an IFP-
dominated polling station in Peter-
maritzburg blurred the rural town
boundary to witness to recent
attempts to bridge the gap.

More important to public
interest were the two electoral
areas of traditional ANC voters
supporting an IFP candidate, named
Sizu Zondo, were also
unharmed by the violence.

Zondo’s campaign for the
council was supported by an
ANC-aligned group that claims to have

Violence monitor Mary de Haas
warned however that it was too early
to predict the dawn of a new era for
the mid-term province.

The Shakaland confrontation
underlined the fragile nature of the
trust. So did a tense stand-off which
developed at Table Mountain’s
Park near Petermaritzburg, when IFP-support-
ing residents tried to prevent ANC
refugees who had fled the area
and fierce fighting in the late 1980s —
from casting their ballots
Before the elections started, the
ANC had announced plans to
tackle the results of polling
stations in the Durban area of
Shakaland, and in certain areas of two
regional councils, amid claims of
their wrong processes.

IFP secretary general Ziba Jyane
demanded the ongoing challenges as
"usual ANC losses", and said he was
upset about the polls.

The widespread peace on election
day — achieved barely a month after
ANC and IFP provincial leaders
announced their peace effort and
before any past rallies could be
arranged — shows that much of the
violence is organised. The leaders
can stop it at any time if they want to.
and this must attenuate the pres-
sure for them to negotiate a final
ceasefire and cease the climate of fear.

In Durnknow and Bulker, ANC
voters still glanced distrustfully around
during their first day’s voting. The
party’s name was still surrounded by
fear, as it was still a long time since most
people’s deaths."

Photographs: Enric Melller
As the votes are counted in KwaZulu-Natal’s delayed regional election, Inkatha

Violence declined in lead-up to election

Black? Don’t try vote in St Lucia

Ann Eloete

M AGNITUDE security force deployment, recent peace initiatives and a desire to get local elections over with have contributed to a significant decline in violence in KwaZulu-Natal in recent weeks.

Although more than 50 people have died as the province so far this month, and attacks and tension are still widespread, peace monitors report a drop in violence in recent weeks.

In the three months preceding the 1994 elections, over 500 people were killed, but in the last three months, fewer than 200 people have died in the province, according to the Human Rights Commission.

Yet no fewer than 14 election candidates have been killed and monitors cite several flashpoint areas where the potential for conflict is high, particularly if election results are contested. But the extra security personnel and the visible police presence have curbed the violence.

Peace Commissioner Dennis Nixon said the “wind of change” was beginning to blow through the province, with the many peace initiatives still in place and particularly effective Radio Zulu campaign—now moving into a concerted drive on most of the violence that is still on the rise, including gang and turf violence.

The first time in its history the KwaZulu-Natal Parliament is conducting its sittings in a more reconciliatory fashion. There is less of the usual arguing,” said Nixon.

Ongoing development initiatives, such as the electrification measures in the rural homelands, are being helpful, he said.

The local government elections are not about peace but about the delivery of services which people have been demanding.

So much so that the inkatha Freedom Party is planning to go on the offensive against those who are not giving services.

“Black? Don’t try vote in St Lucia”

Ann Eloete

T HIS week’s local government elections are likely to be nothing in the right-wing stronghold of St Lucia, following a successful campaign by white business owners to keep most of their black employees off the voting roll.

While black voters won a partial victory during a revision court hearing last week, the vast majority of blacks who wanted to vote in St Lucia were forced to vote elsewhere this week. Although nearly 200 black workers initially registered to vote in the holiday town where they live and work, all but 40 were removed from the rolls said white claims that their “real” claims were in outlying areas.

The revision court last week upheld the registration of 13 of these initial applicants, as well as the applications of nine new black voters against white objections, but the odds are still against black local representation.

A supreme court challenge to the decision is the first revision court which sat last year was withdrawn when KwaZulu-Natal’s polls were delayed and the rolls reopened for four days.

The Durban Legal Resources Centre (LRC) which is representing local blacks said, however, that “by the time the rolls reopened, most

Ann Eloete

INKATHA Freedom Party (IFP) leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, strongly hinted this week that his party would quit the Government if the country’s leaders fail to come to an agreement on the latter’s future in the run-up to the 1999 elections.

Buthelezi told the Mail & Guardian he would support a withdrawal bid by the IFP if the “issue came up” at the IFP’s annual general conference next month. “If it came up and the party wanted to leave, then it would be so,” he said.

But he said “he did not expect that the IFP would remain in the GNU for very long.” Describing himself as an “active participant in the formation of the Cabinet” and its party as

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Malan sweats it out as others buckle

"While some of apartheid's lawkeepers have decided to testify at the truth commission, Magnus Malan has hung up the telephone in a close call with reporters.

Malan, who is on trial for his alleged involvement in the 1987 KwaMashu massacre in which five suspected freedom fighters were arrested and handed the newspaper back to a jowly journalist "No comment," he said.

Yet another of the former military colleagues of Judge Jan Hugo, who spread the report of the trial to the public, has been summoned to start hearing the case in the next few months.

The past week of proceedings suggest that the seven detectives representing the accused have already been in trouble.

The trial has been held in secret, and the accused have been grilled in detail.

The blueprints for military assistance to KwaMashu during the 1980s

His testimony in this week has highlighted the paramilitary nature of the South African Defence Force's involvement in the KwaMashu massacre. Malan and many others have been accused of "offensive" actions.

The report suggests that the "offensive" actions were intended to "coerce" the ANC into surrendering. The accused have been accused of "defensive" actions.
Resignations will open the way for IFP moves back to the province.
History repeats itself after election in KwaZulu-Natal

FAROUK CHOTHIA

ED 5/7/96

A government in elections in KwaZulu-Natal which showed it is a diminishing force, the IFP is at a crossroads. It faces two choices in any attempt to regenerate itself, an alliance with the NP or the ANC.

The “third factor” in SA politics, the IFP has flirted with both camps in the past. The ANC played a pivotal role in the IFP’s formation in 1975 in a bid to create an internal front to challenge NP rule, but their alliance broke down in 1979 because of differences over armed struggle and sanctions.

The NP then won over the IFP in its quest for a credible, moderate black partner in its struggle against the ANC. In this lay the seeds of KwaZulu-Natal’s low-level civil war.

NP leaders such as Gerrit Viljoen and Pik Botha pushed for a Christian Democratic Alliance, incorporating the NP and homeland leaders which would challenge for power.

The idea of a troika made up of the IFP’s Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the NP’s FW de Klerk and the ANC’s Nelson Mandela to govern SA was later mooted.

However, the collapse of Cosas led to a power shift within the NP, with the party’s left under Roelf Meyer gaining ascendancy. Calculating that the NP could only secure a slice of power by trading horses with the ANC, it cut a deal on a government of national unity. The IFP was left out in the cold.

Now, history is repeating itself. The NP has pulled out of government and is seeking to build a new front — again based on Christian values — to oppose the ANC. The IFP has some credible black leaders, like Ben Ngubane, who could provide the leadership required to garner black support.

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Dame Societsele is leading the charge for the restoration of relations with the IFP and Buthelezi revealed in an interview last week that De Klerk had approached him to “get together on the basis of values.”

Buthelezi DP leader Tony Leon has also held talks on the possibility of closer cooperation.

Meanwhile, the ANC has offered the IFP an olive branch after its electoral defeat in KwaZulu-Natal. Its economic heartland by proposing a division of the spoils in the newly elected councils.

Such a deal would leave the NP and DP alone on the local government opposition benches. The IFP already finds itself in such a situation in KwaZulu-Natal provincial government as a result of pulling out of then Premier Frank Mdlalose’s cabinet. This has left the ANC alone in government with the IFP.

ANC-IFP peace talks in the run up to the elections also led the NP and the IFP isolated Mdlalose and the ANC KwaZulu-Natal leader Jacob Zuma to lead delegations and sometimes nostalgic talks on the two parties’ pre-1979 relationship in a bid to restore relations and foster peace in the troubled province.

Many white IFP members who favour co-operation with the NP have been excluded from these discussions.

The marginalised NP has been attempting to keep the two parties apart, continued conflict between them guarantees the NP a large chunk of the Indian and white vote, as it can project itself as the only party which offers stability.

Schutte has cast aspersions on the peace initiative. He has reminded the IFP of issues which divide the party from the ANC, including the Shell House massacre and international mediation.

The IFP’s 0.7% poll in the November 1 local government elections, its rout in the urban vote last week and the setbacks in the national constitutional process have forced the IFP to reconsider its future.

Last week’s election showed that the IFP is primarily a feudal, rural party. It derives its strength from areas where chiefs wield influence and cannot even rely on support from generally conservative voters in many rural towns.

The IFP is strongest in deep rural areas north of the Pongola River in regional council one (from Ingwavuma to Shoshoe and Mtunzini) it polled 181,182 votes to the ANC’s 21,730, in council two (from Nongoma to Vryheid and Paulpietersburg) it polled 103,420, as opposed to the ANC’s 2,404; in council three (from Msinga to Utrecht) it polled 69,730 against the ANC’s 8,365.

In rural areas closer to the major cities and towns, the IFP’s victory margin begins to shrink. In council six (which covers areas around Durban) the IFP polled 48,011, against the ANC’s 24,315, in council five (areas in the vicinity of Mzimbizane) it polled 60,673 against the ANC’s 30,918, and in council seven (which covers areas around Port Shepstone and Diniwid as far as East Griqualand) it polled 60,145, against the ANC’s 26,330.

Such a support base does not bode well for the IFP’s future urbanisation, which is a natural process which will be given impetus by central government through delivery of houses and electricity.

The IFP cannot permanently rely on the support of chiefs, as their influence is waning under a democracy order. It cannot place too much hope on the ethnic card either, as the voter turnout for regional councils was lower than that for urban councils.

Could this be a sign of disillusionment with the IFP as a result of the attack on the Zulu royal family?

In the 1994 general election, the IFP used the homeland government machinery to transport rural voters to polling stations. This is no longer possible. Could it be that in the absence of a compulsion to vote, people did not bother to do so?

Another factor worth considering is a perception of the IFP as a destructive party. This was fuelled by the violent march through central Durban by hostel dwellers and may have cost it votes in urban support.

There is little doubt that most whites still want formidable opposition to the ANC, but they may have signaled they want constructive opposition. Many whites in Durban who gave their ward vote to the IFP switched to the NP in the proportional representation ballot.

The election results have reinforced the NP’s status as the leading opposition party. SA. The IFP can now either campaign for regaining ground lost to the NP, or join forces with the party to challenge the ANC for power in 1999.

Some in the IFP favour this option. They argue that a credible centre-right opposition could prevent the drift to a one-party state.

The alternative argument is that, in refashioning itself, the IFP should neither seek a comprehensive settlement, nor join the deal struck between the NP and the ANC at national level.

Advocates of this strategy believe an IFP-ANC alliance holds out better prospects for peace in KwaZulu-Natal. Through co-operation, an national and provincial governments, with both parties holding important posts, the energies that have been expended in competition could be directed towards delivery of No-go areas would break down as pressures from both parties operat

Propponents of the co-operative vision say the IFP could separate from the ANC at a later stage, as the NP has done. But by then reconciliation between the two would have been achieved and the foundations of a healthier democracy laid.

The IFP’s credibility among blacks, vital if it is ever to gain national power, would have been enhanced.

A third IFP option is to remain a “traditional” party, which would muster support among traditionalists threatened by democratic rule.

Whichever route the IFP takes, there are bound to be frictions and even defections to other parties.
Constitutional Court rules on the payment of Zulu king and chiefs

By PRAKASH NAIDOO

The controversy over the payment of the Zulu monarch and chiefs in KwaZulu Natal took a further turn yesterday when the Constitutional Court ruled that the province's legislature was within its right to pay King Goodwill Zwelithini and other traditional leaders.

The application to have two provincial statutes on the issue declared unconstitutional was brought by the ANC, but in a unanimous judgment, handed down by the Constitutional Court's Judge President, Arthur Chaskalson, all 10 judges rejected it.

Both challenges, referred to the court for a decision by the Speaker of the KwaZulu Natal legislature, were heard together earlier this year.

The court's ruling greeted with delight by the IFP's legal representatives, could have far-reaching implications on the issue of provincial powers, which were under strong attack in the same court this week during the certification hearing for the national constitution.

There is now a question mark over the Remuneration of

However, during the course of his judgment, Judge Chaskalson commented on the political tensions in the troubled province, saying it was "unfortunate" that the conflict had "degenerated" to a state where the right to pay the chiefs should have become an issue.

He said these leaders would best serve the interests of their people if they were not dependent on political parties or on the national or provincial governments.

This ideal, he said, was not furthered by making these leaders the subject of conflicting national and provincial legislation, adding that this had no bearing on the constitutionality of the provisions.

The bills challenged by the ANC were the KwaZulu Natal Amalibusi and Ingonyama Bills and the Payment of Salaries, Allowances and Other Privileges to the Ingonyama Bill of 1985.

Both the bills were before the provincial legislature to amend and re-enact into legislation laws which had been passed by the then KwaZulu legislature before the 1993 constitution came into effect.
ANC fails to block chiefs’ pay

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN - The controversy over the payment of the Zulu monarch and chiefs took a further turn yesterday when the Constitutional Court ruled that the province's legislature was within its right to pay King Goodwill Zwelithini and other traditional leaders.

The application to have two provincial statutes on the issue declared unconstitutional was brought by the African National Congress, but in a judgment handed down by Judge-President Arthur Chaskalson, all 10 judges rejected it.

Both challenges, referred to the court for a decision by the speaker of the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, were heard together earlier this year.

The court’s ruling, greeted with delight by the IFP's legal representatives, could have far-reaching implications for provincial powers, which came under strong attack in the same court during the certification hearing for the national constitution.

There is now a question mark over the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Act, which was pushed through by the ANC in the national parliament last year and was seen as an attempt to shift control of the chiefs away from the IFP-controlled KwaZulu Natal government.

Mr Justice Chaskalson did not rule whether this act could still dominate the provincial statutes, saying the question should be left open for determination if and when it arose.

However, Mr Justice Chaskalson did comment on the political tension in the province, saying it was “unfortunate” that the conflict had “deteriorated to a state” where the right to pay the chiefs had become an issue.

He said these leaders could best serve their people if they were not dependent on political parties or governments.

This ideal, he said, was not furthered by making these leaders the subject of conflicting national and provincial legislation, adding that this had no bearing on the constitutionality of the provisions.

The bills challenged by the ANC were the KwaZulu-Natal Amakhosi and Iziphakanyiswa Amendment Bill of 1995 and the Ingonyama Bill of 1995.

Both the bills went before the provincial legislature to amend into legislation laws which had been passed by the then KwaZulu legislature before the 1993 constitution coming into effect.

The court held that because laws dealing with the appointment and powers of traditional leaders were within the competence of the provinces, legislation providing for the remuneration to such leaders was also within such competence.
Peace fund cash goes to king's kids

By CRAIG DOONAN

MONEY from a trust meant to promote peace and development in KwaZulu Natal has been loaned to pay for the university and technikon fees of some of King Goodwill Zwelithini's children.

The loans were granted despite the R17-million budget proposed for the king by the province's legislature as well as the undisclosed income he receives from his three farms.

The King's Peace and Development Trust was established by members of the private sector last year to promote reconciliation and reconstruction among his subjects.

The trust has so far only been used to loan education fees to the monarch for some of his children, while R10 000 was donated for flood relief last year.

The body was set up with a donation of about R270 000 from the Educational Development Trust, chaired by Van Khanyile, the chairman of Thebe Investment Corporation.

A spokesman for Khanyile, Charlene Smith, said she understood the purpose of the trust was "to further the aims of peace — whether that means in the reconstruction of communities, or the provision of opportunities for ordinary people whose lives had been devastated by violence — through job creation or education."

A source close to the king, who asked not to be named, said more than R100 000 from the trust had been used to pay fees for tertiary education for some of the monarch's children.

The provincial government pays school fees for the king's children, but not for the costs of tertiary education.

However, the secretary of the trust and the king's lawyer, S'dumo Mathe, denied the funds had been used to pay for the fees.

He said the money had only been loaned to the trustees, not for the monarch's children who were unable to register at tertiary institutions at the beginning of the year as the provincial government had declined to pay for their fees.

They approached the trustees, requesting bursaries or study loans from the trust.

'The trustees decided to intervene in that crisis situation and granted repayable loans so that the children could register at tertiary institutions."

"The decision of the trustees is in line with the objectives of the trust, particularly in the promotion of education," Mathe's written response was co-signed by one of the trustees, Methodist Bishop Stanley Mogoba, who said the loans would be repaid "as soon as possible."

"There was somebody who promised to pay for those loans and we're hoping that money will come in soon," Mogoba said.

"The trust attends to educational needs in KwaZulu Natal, among other things. There was a crisis in the royal family at the time of the registration and we felt we should respond to it and grant loans rather than bursaries."

Another trustee, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said he was not aware that funds had been used to loan education fees to the king for his children. "I have missed some meetings of the trust so I may have missed a report on that," he said.

Dhlomo said that the purpose of the trust was "promoting development and initiating development schemes in mainly rural areas, and promoting peace in the process."

The latest controversy over the king's finances follows the disclosure in the Sunday Times last week that he is to seek R5-million for his silver jubilee celebrations later this year.

KwaZulu Natal's cabinet met on Thursday to discuss the arrangements for the jubilee, and the financing of it. "The cabinet would meet again next week, according to Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's spokesman, Thembinkosi Memela."

Memela pointed out that the impression that the king earned R17-million a year was wrong. His estimated budget included R9-million for security, as well as the costs of running his office and renovating and maintaining his palaces.

The National Party, meanwhile, has called for a protocol "clearly setting out guidelines for the king's behaviour."

National Party MP Rudi Redinger said "At the moment he is a loose cannon. He phones the premier's office and communiques whatever he wants without a thought given to it."

The king's office could not be reached for comment.
and IFP in Natal
dee
The miracle
and heavyweights back merger between ANC

POWERFUL ANC and IFP leaders in KwaZulu-Natal are backing merger between the two parties.

The unity drive, which only two months ago would have been unthinkable, is now seen as the only way to bring peace to the province, where there are few recent signs of reconciliation. The IFP's newly elected provincial leader, Jacob Zuma, and the ANC's provincial leaders, including President Thabo Mbeki, are working closely to ensure a smooth transition.

"We have been working together to bring peace to the province," said Zuma. "It's only a matter of time before we can work together as one.

The merger is seen as a way to strengthen the ANC's position in the province and to provide a stronger voice in national politics. The IFP, on the other hand, is seen as a way to provide a more democratic and inclusive approach to governance.

The merger is also seen as a way to tackle the challenges facing the province, including poverty, unemployment, and crime. The two parties have committed to work together to address these issues, and to ensure that the benefits of development are shared by all.

But the merger is not without its challenges. There are concerns about the role of the IFP within the ANC, and about the impact of the merger on the party's identity and culture.

Despite these challenges, the two parties are committed to working together to bring about a better future for the people of KwaZulu-Natal.
ANC-IFP alliance not ruled out

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN—KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose did not rule out the possibility of an IFP-ANC alliance yesterday, saying it could be a by-product of peace talks involving both parties.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal chairman Jacob Zuma was quoted in the Sunday Times as saying that ANC-IFP peace talks had led to unity, and there was no reason to believe it could not lead to a merger of the two parties.

Mdlalose said in reaction that there was "nothing wrong in Zuma speculating in that direction".

"We are focusing on peace. If through our discussions on peace a merger or alliance comes about, that will be lovely," Mdlalose said.

IFP national council member Walter Folgate was more cautious on the prospects of a merger, but was optimistic about "co-operation".

Folgate said, while "anything" was possible in the realm of politics, a merger of "major parties was historically unprecedented and unfeasible"

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Alliance

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(aa) you are talking of one party losing its identity to another party, or to a common set of names". He believed it more likely that the ANC and IFP could co-operate and develop an "institutionalised relationship" to ensure differences did not lead to violence.

Observers said the IFP was considering its future in a politically re-aligned SA after its setbacks in local government elections, though the matter of alliances was not discussed at the party's national council meeting on Friday. Both the ANC and NP were wooing the IFP in an attempt to strengthen their respective power bases in the run-up to 1999 elections.

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte said in the Sunday Tribune the NP wanted to forge a "strong political movement of like-minded groupings" to challenge the ANC for power.

Folgate ruled out an alliance with the NP, saying the party was in the "political wilderness". The IFP was in the "business of winning seats, not sharing seats" with the NP.
ANC, Inkatha leaders deny plans to merge

The two parties intend to step up co-operation in the interests of peace, but will remain distinct and sovereign organisations, say representatives.

BY JUSTICE MALALA AND OWN CORRESPONDENT

The ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party will remain two distinct and independent parties and there is no likelihood of a merger between them, but there will be areas for co-operation at local and other levels.

Leaders of both parties said yesterday that although moves between them to bring peace to KwaZulu Natal seemed to be succeeding and talks to co-operate at local level were at an advanced stage, the chances of a merger at higher levels were slim or non-existent.

They were responding to a weekend press report which claimed moves were about to merge the two parties in the province.

"The truth of the matter is that we cannot talk about a merger, alliance or union between the two at this stage. The ANC and IFP will remain two distinct, independent and sovereign organisations," ANC KwaZulu Natal spokesman Dumasani Makhaye said.

IFP chairman and KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said that too much had been read into recent peace talks between the members of his executive's peace committee that comprises ANC and IFP representatives.

The success story was that the two parties had achieved a peace formula -- including agreement to draw up a code of political conduct for political parties -- which had earned the province peacefully through the local election and its aftermath, rather than the reported imminent alliance or merger, he said.

He said realignment between his party and the National Party had also not been under consideration.

Makhaye said many "forces within the ANC agree that we must co-operate with the IFP and a great number of the forces within Inkatha agree with this co-operation. But once you talk about a merger, it is a completely different thing and we might trigger off forces that will be against this co-operation."

Makhaye warned that there were some elements, mainly white, in the IFP who talked of co-operation between the two parties as "ganging up of blacks against whites."
JOHANNESBURG: The ANC and IFP yesterday poured cold water on a newspaper report that their branches in KwaZulu-Natal province were considering a merger.

"Powerful ANC and IFP leaders in KwaZulu-Natal are backing a merger between their parties in what could be the most significant political realignment in South Africa in decades," the Sunday Times said.

But ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus told Reuters the report was "over the top".

"Co-operation is one thing, but to speak about a merger is overstating the case," Niehaus said.

Senior Inkatha MP Mr Walter Pelega said the party was considering no more than an improvement in relations with the ANC.

"A merger with the ANC would have been discussed at our national council meeting on Friday but there was no talk of it," he said. "It is out of the question."

The Sunday Times quoted ANC provincial leader Mr Jacob Zuma as saying "There is no reason why the unity we have forged cannot lead to a merger between our parties."

It quoted a member of the Inkatha provincial administration, Mr Celam Metwa, as making similar comments.

The report followed a series of meetings held in recent weeks between leaders of the two parties in the province, which were aimed at quelling the political violence.

Agreement in the talks contributed to local elections passing off peacefully in the province last month, despite predictions of further violence — Reuters
IFP pushes for 'all-inclusive' deal

Farouk Chonka

DURBAN — The IFP's national council baulked at the idea of having to choose to align itself with either the ANC or the NP at local government level in KwaZulu-Natal at a meeting held on Friday.

The IFP was instead pushing for a deal which would accommodate all parties in the Durban metropolitan council. IFP local government spokesman John Aulsebrook said the party had decided that IFP local councils should have the latitude to make their own decisions on alliances because circumstances differed from council to council.

He said the IFP was pushing for an all-inclusive deal in Durban, which would see the ANC, IFP, NP, DP and Minority Front working together in the interests of the council. Observers said the IFP's stance was an attempt to prevent being lumped in either the ANC or NP camp at a time when both were trying to woo the party in the run-up to the 1999 elections.

Aulsebrook said the IFP held a second round of talks with ANC leaders on Saturday over relations in Durban, and planned to hold meetings with the NP and DP in order to find common ground.

The IFP had not scheduled any meetings with the Minority Front as the ANC had already accommodated the party.

Aulsebrook said that talks were focusing on an "equitable distribution of positions". Beyond that, he said, "we want to lay the groundwork for co-operative governance, peace, implementation of development and fiscal discipline".

It was hoped, Aulsebrook said, that talks would be concluded by tomorrow. This would clear the path for the first sitting of the Durban council and its six substructures.
KwaZulu-Natal Bills on traditional leaders upheld

THE Constitutional Court has upheld two KwaZulu-Natal Bills which make it the responsibility of the province to pay the Zulu king and other traditional leaders.

In what was a unanimous judgment, court president Arthur Chaskalson dismissed an ANC application to have provisions of the KwaZulu-Natal Amakhosa and Iziphakanyiswa Amendment Bill and Payment of Salaries, Allowances and Other Privileges to the Ingqiyama Bill declared unconstitutional.

The Bills provide for traditional leaders to be paid by provinces only, not central government.

Discussing the ANC's application, the court held that because laws dealing with the appointment and powers of traditional leaders were within the authority of the provinces, legislation providing for their remuneration was within the ambit of that power. Chaskalson noted that the national and proposed provincial legislation were not as much concerned with the fixing of salaries and allowances, but with who had the right to pay traditional leaders.

"It is unfortunate that the KwaZulu-Natal conflict has degenerated to a state in which this should have become an issue," said the judge. Traditional leaders could serve their communities best if not dependent—or perceived to be dependent—on political parties, or on national or provincial governments, he said.
A Compromise Scenario for Fourth of July

STEVEN FRIEDMAN

The 1994 Fourth of July celebration was a time for compromise.

The Fourth of July is a time for celebrating our independence. It is a time for coming together as a nation and remembering the sacrifices made by those who fought for freedom. This year, we are facing a challenging political climate, and the Fourth of July should be a time to set aside our differences and work towards a common goal.

In recent years, our political divisions have become more pronounced. The election of 2016 was marked by intense polarization, and the conflict has only grown in the years since. The current administration has taken a hardline approach, and the opposition has fought back with equal fervor.

But as we approach the Fourth of July, we should remember that our nation was built on compromise. The Founding Fathers faced their own challenges and had to make difficult decisions. They recognized that unity and cooperation were essential to the success of the new nation.

This year, let us honor that tradition. Let us come together and find common ground. Let us celebrate our differences and work towards a future where we can all live together in peace and prosperity.

Happy Fourth of July!
Africa ‘now more market-orientated’

Tim Cohen

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela said yesterday most African countries had reformed their economies to make them more market-orientated, but questioned whether the rest of the world had reciprocated with investment and market access.

Mandela told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) conference in Cameroon that most African countries had taken “deliberate measures” to bring their economies into line with market imperatives. This was in accordance with the advice of multilateral financial institutions.

“...but the question has been rightly posed, has there been reciprocal action by those who control particularly the resources required for sustainable development, such as investments and markets for exports?”

Mandela avoided sensitive subjects such as SA’s relationship with Nigeria’s administration, but emphasised the need for developing peace and human rights in Africa.

He said an African renaissance was at hand, “...and our challenge is to steer the continent through the tide of history.” However, he warned: “It should not be, that, because of our leaders’ own behaviour, anyone should discern any tendency on our part to wallow in the marshes of self-satisfaction with the transient trappings of power.”

Mandela said that because of Africa’s past, when it had been the victim of “the greed and power of nations from across the oceans”, Africans were justified in demanding a fair share of economic benefits accrued in large measure at the continent’s expense.

Sape-AFP reports OAU leaders closed ranks in defiance of the US by endorsing UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali for a second term.

The endorsement, which the UN chief had counted on to keep his hope of a second term alive, did not come easily. The OAU meeting started nearly five hours behind schedule as African heads of state and governments debated in private whether to support Boutros-Ghali in the face of US threats to veto his re-election.

The Clinton administration accused Boutros-Ghali of being too slow to reform the world body and has threatened to use its veto power on the UN Security Council to oust him.

OAU spokesman Ibrahim Degash said Rwanda was the sole opponent of the resolution, which says OAU would the second term when the decision is made in six months. While the leaders’ endorsement was an ego boost for Boutros-Ghali, it cannot save his job if the US uses its veto power on the UN Security Council to oust him.

A US official at the summit and whatever the Africans wanted, Washington’s decision was “irreconcilable.” Rwanda, whose government blamed the UN inaction for the 1994 genocide in that country, opposed the endorsement. Rwanda and its equally troubled neighbour, Burundi, were shaping up as the punching bags at the summit.

IFP claim ANC bias in Durban council

Farouk Chotia

DURBAN — Talks over an ANC-IFP alliance in the Durban metropolitain council came under strain yesterday after the IFP rejected a deal proposed by the ANC.

IFP local government spokesman John Aulsebrook said the ANC had decided to keep the seven mayoral posts — for the Durban metro and its six substructures — for itself. The ANC had also kept all seven posts of chairmen of executive committees.

The ANC had offered the IFP the posts of deputy chairman of the executive committees of the south and north substructures. The IFP had one member each on the two executive committees. If the deputy posts were accepted, the IFP would be “tied up” on the two committees, he said.

Aulsebrook said the IFP was also concerned that the ANC had “totally excluded” the NP and had failed to adequately accommodate the DP and Minority Front.
ANC warns of second court bid on chiefs’ issue

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC warned yesterday of a second Constitutional Court challenge to the IFP-controlled KwaZulu-Natal if the province denied traditional leaders the right to receive salary payments from the national exchequer.

However, a spokesman for the constitutional development department said it would talk to the KwaZulu-Natal government in a bid to end the bitter dispute. The ANC said it might take legal action, despite last week’s Constitutional Court ruling that KwaZulu-Natal was entitled to pass legislation to give it the sole power to pay traditional leaders.

The ruling opened the way for KwaZulu-Natal to promulgate its own legislation, which the ANC and DP blocked last year after Berce rows with the IFP in the provincial legislature.

However, the court seemingly left the door open for a second challenge. It did not rule that the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Act, empowering central government to pay traditional leaders, should fall away.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP John Jeffery said the ANC believed that traditional leaders, including Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini, should have the right to receive their salaries from central government if they wished to.

The ANC believed that national legislation prevailed over provincial legislation, when it was intended to bring about uniformity and to maintain standards.
Residents of Ulundi do not pay rates

DURBAN — The IPP-controlled Ulundi council has no rates base, prompting ANC changes that each household is being subsidised by R3 500 a year in KwaZulu-Natal, according to government MEC Peter Miller told the KwaZulu-Natal legislature yesterday it had not been possible to compile a balance sheet for the council due to incorrect data on billing systems. Debtors were in the process of being reconciled.

However, he could provide an aggregate income and expenditure statement, which showed that the town had no rates base. Miller was responding to questions by ANC MP Mike Suttle.

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Ulundi

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Suttle said a "mandateless" state of affairs existed in Ulundi. The town was bidding to be the province’s capital. It was not only residents who did not pay rates, neither did businesses owned by senior IFP functionaries and the KwaZulu Finance Corporation.

The statement showed that the council had received intergovernmental grants of R13,572m.

Suttle said it was clear that Ulundi residents and businesses were being "massively" financed by grants.

Miller said the council had 195 staff members, of whom 192 were seconded from the province. Their annual salaries totalled R452 000. The CEO earned an annual package of R175 184 and the town secretary R160 000. R1.7m had been allocated to establish a treasury department, and R500 000 for a valuation roll. R1.5m had been set aside for road maintenance.
Pledge that ANC co-operation with other parties in Kwazulu will continue

By Justus Malela
Mbeki’s role in KwaZulu ‘miracle’

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki played a key role in promoting the “miracle deals” between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party which have a real chance of ending low-level civil war in KwaZulu-Natal.

IfP Secretary General Ziba Jiyane this week told the Mail & Guardian that reports last weekend of an imminent coalition or merger between the rival parties were premature. But he confirmed that a range of peace initiatives at provincial level had created a spirit of rapprochement which could lead to “various stages of future co-operation”.

Other IFP sources say that, while the power deals were driven by the provincial leadership of both parties, Mbeki’s pragmatic style “helped lower the political temperature” in Cape Town. This ensured that old enmities between President Nelson Mandela and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi were not able to disrupt the delicate negotiations taking place in Durban.

ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma, who played a major role in bringing both parties to the table, approached Mbeki earlier this year to complain that billing statements from Mandela about the Inkatha leaders were interrupting progress and low-key parleys being held in the province between proponents of peace.

Because the president had adopted a lower leadership profile in recent months, Mbeki was able to step in with a low-key diplomatic approach that was more in tune with developments on the ground in the province.

The deputy president had a series of face-to-face talks with Inkatha’s Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela, and this helped to ensure that Inkatha’s national leadership in Cape Town supported the peace talks.

The MKM has established that the big breakthrough for people in the embattled province came at a series of secret parleys held over several months between the provincial leaders of the ANC and the IFP, first at the home of Inkatha-supporting businessman Arnold Zulman and then at the government’s Bourquin House in Durban.

The thaw in relations began with each party exploring the reasons for the schism in the 1970s that led, in later years, to violent confrontations between their members. This, says KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mbeki, involved “going back into the past and finding out where we went wrong. We presented our version. They presented their version and, yes, we have come to some sort of agreement.”

At the end of May, the delegations from both parties went to Cape Town to discuss plans for a provincial peace summit this year. Mdakane was away at the time and Mbeki hosted talks with provincial leaders from both parties, giving further impetus to the new diplomacy and stress on common experiences and philosophies of the two groups.

It appears the emerging consensus revolves around an Africanist strand of political thinking that is shared by most of the politicians who brokered the deals that have given KwaZulu-Natal its first prospect of real peace in years.

Zuma and Mbeki on the ANC’s side are said to share Africanist sympathies, while Jiyane, Mdakane and former KwaZulu MEC Celam Mhletwa, also a key player, have similar convictions.

The upshot is that hard-line white right-wingers who took over senior leadership posts within the IFP after the 1994 elections are now being marginalised by a centrist African bloc emerging within the Zulu nationalist party.

This is reflected in the way IFP central committee member Walter Fieg and party adviser Mario Am
Battle for local democracy in KwaZulu has just begun

Ann Eveleth

The ANC argues such a formula would "subvert the democratic ethos of the Constitution" by allowing hereditary traditional leaders — most of whom are aligned to the IFP — to swamp and even overrule elected local councillors. The party argues the ex officio clause merely mandates that "a chief" be represented on a given regional council. Miller's formula — crystallised in a local government proclamation earlier this year — would see chiefs holding 20% of seats on each regional council, with the council size scaled to accommodate all chiefs within a region.

In some regions with a high density of chiefs, the regional council will have more than 300 members — nearly four times the size of the provincial legislature. Critics say this will result in an unwieldy bureaucracy at the level of government tasked with the all-important role of bulk service delivery.

While the IFP's 76% rural victory in last month's polls suggests it will control most regional councils, the ratio of hereditary to elected leaders could be pivotal in determining which party will exercise majority power in at least one if not two regional councils.

The ANC's victories in the highly urbanised Midlands Regional Council will make it largest party in the region, but the addition of about 60 chiefs is likely to tip the balance back in the IFP's favour.

While the ANC's legal challenge is limited to the structure of regional councils, observers point out that the ex officio clause has already restricted the voting rights of rural people living in traditional communities.

Unlike their counterparts in urban centres and rural towns, "traditional" voters did not vote for primary local government when they went to the polls last month. They voted only for regional councils, while chiefs and umfururas will serve as their primary local government.

This system came in for sharp criticism in the Constitutional Court recently when Judge Johann Kriegler, remarking on a similar clause in the province's controversial Constitution, said "in some areas you would have a council of omkhosi [chiefs] only, without any suggestion of accountability. Of representive democracy there would be no sign."

IFP traditional affairs MEC Chief Nyanza Ngubane argues that chiefs have always fulfilled the functions of local government in their areas, and any attempt to install elected local governments would reduce their status.

Association for Rural Advancement representative Sipho Sibanda disagrees: "Chiefs have never played that role. Their role has been limited to dispute resolution, tribal courts and land distribution. Service delivery was first carried out by magistrates, then later was taken over by the KwaZulu government," he said.

Abuses of the communal land tenure by chiefs are widespread, the most recent graphic illustration being in the Eastern Cape, where local chiefs sold land belonging to a local community to holiday-makers.

Network of Independent Monitors north coast monitor Anton Pestana says the bloody 1980s were rife with examples of chiefs resisting local development initiatives "When the youths would start a development project they were labelled ANC. As hereditary leaders, the chiefs feel threatened by people coming forward with development initiatives."

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller argues that the ex officio clause guarantees traditional leaders positions in both tiers of local government — and mandates them to reserve a seat for each of the province's 316 chiefs on the regional council under which they rule.
Buthelezi dispels rumours of any IFP-ANC merger

BY JUSTICE MALALA
Political Staff

In the most authoritative dismissal yet of speculation that his party was considering an alliance with the ANC, Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday this was "beyond the realm of political likelihood."

The IFP president said "The truth of the matter is that while the ANC ostensibly talks the language of peace and spreads rumours about reconciliation with the IFP, it continues to do everything in its power to crush IFP structures and undermine our governance in KwaZulu Natal."

Buthelezi said the speculation had been compounded by statements ascribed to the party's deputy chairman and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela, who was reported as saying during the IFP's July 26 annual general conference would discuss possible withdrawal from the GNU and possible alliances with the ANC and other organisations.

"Our national council has not put on the agenda of our conference any such matters. Of course the annual general conference may choose to discuss matters over and above those placed on its agenda," Buthelezi said.

Speculation over a possible merger between the ANC and IFP grew after the recent local government elections were held peacefully following secret peace talks between the two parties' leaders.

The parties reached tentative co-operation agreements in Durban.

But Buthelezi said the ANC was still opposing the certification of the KwaZulu Natal provincial constitution.
The fact remains that the province is essentially a no-go area, say HRG researchers.

Wearing misleading euphoria over KwaZulu
ANC Youth League spells out preconditions for alliance

BY JOYCE RANTARO
Political Correspondent

The ANC Youth League has cautioned against "an alliance" between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party in KwaZulu-Natal and said some conditions had to be met before political co-operation could be explored.

League president Malusi Gigaba said this week that discussing "an alliance" before meaningful political space had been created was putting the cart before the horse.

Gigaba said a clear distinction had to be made between peaceful co-existence, political co-operation, an alliance and a merger.

He said an alliance would refer to a very strategic, principled and long-term co-operation based on a common definition of the main political question—transformation.

"The views of the ANC, GCosta-SACP are common on both the definition and resolution of that question, hence an alliance. While the ANC and the IFP do share, to some extent, a common character of membership, they don't share the perspective for transforming South Africa. The recent local elections have provided a basis for a tactical and limited alliance around issues of delivery and peace," Gigaba said.

The league suggested processes that Gigaba referred to as "pillars", which should be put in place before a merger or a strategic and principled alliance was explored.

Gigaba said first the peaceful climate that prevailed during the local elections should be exploited and intensified through political co-operation between the ANC and IFP.

This, he said, should create a required climate for the delivery of peace, development and democracy. Public representatives of political organisations would learn to work together in serving the basic needs of the people. Co-operation should involve other incentives and programmes such as sports, cultural activities and festivals aimed at consolidating the peace efforts.

The second pillar would be that of heightening political tolerance through involving high-profile leaders of these organisations, their youth and women's organisations.

This should entail joint public appearances and common public statements on peace. This pillar could culminate in a joint rally, to be addressed by both the presidents of the ANC and the IFP, and lead to the long-awaited "mbuzo". Perhaps, with such preparations the "mbuzo" will succeed.

"During this phase, many local areas should also engage in joint programmes. No-go areas on both sides should be targeted. Chiefs should be roped into the peace effort and some youths be trained as peace and development ambassadors. Unless this process contains in it a reconstruction and development programme to engage the large numbers of unemployed people, in productive activity, peace will not be established," Gigaba said.

The third pillar would be the confiscations of dangerous weapons.
Education 'can end with billions'...
The National Party's bid to forge an alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party suffered a setback yesterday when all the two parties could agree on was "informal cooperation".

NP leader F W de Klerk and KwaZulu Natal NP leader Danie Schutte had travelled to Umhlanga on the eve of the IFP's crucial national conference hoping to convince IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and chairman Frank Mdlalose of the need for a strong anti-ANC alliance.

During the meeting, de Klerk and Schutte outlined the commonalities that existed between the two parties, including a commitment to federalism, free markets and anti-communism.

But according to sources, the IFP delegation said it wanted to cooperate with all parties on an "issue-by-issue" basis and would therefore only engage the NP on an "informal co-operation" basis.

Buthelezi also poured cold water on the possibility of a merger or alliance with the ANC.

De Klerk and Schutte told the IFP leaders that the NP wished to return to the KwaZulu Natal government once the provincial constitution, which provides for coalition government, had been certified.

They said they may want to return even if it was not certified, and aimed to boost co-operation between the parties.

"De Klerk emphasised the NP's withdrawal from the provincial government did not indicate a hostile attitude towards the IFP, but rested on the issue of principles relating to the new constitution of the Republic of South Africa," said a joint statement issued after the meeting.

The IFP, which has added the agricultural ministry, vacated by the NP, to the provinces it controls, was not excited about the prospect of the NP's return, and made it clear that the NP would not be guaranteed a seat if it wanted to come back.

But Schutte was upbeat about the meeting and labelled it "highly successful and constructive."
Buthelezi, De Klerk agree to carry on 'informal cooperation'

NATIONAL Party leader F W de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi have agreed to discontinue "informal cooperation" in KwaZulu-Natal.

The two leaders held talks in Ulundi in the north of the province yesterday, fueling speculation about an imminent NP/IFP alliance.

The meeting was attended by senior NP and IFP officials, including KwaZulu-Natal NP leader Dane Schutte and IFP chairman Dr Fezile Mxakwe.

According to a joint statement issued yesterday afternoon, the meeting focused on the implications of the NP’s withdrawal from the Government of National Unity and eight of the country’s nine provincial governments.

"Mr de Klerk indicated that the NP may participate in the government of national unity, depending on the circumstances or otherwise of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution," the statement said.

Mr de Klerk emphasised the NP’s withdrawal from the provincial government did not indicate a hostile attitude towards the IFP, but rested on the issue of principle relating to the new constitution of the Republic of South Africa." - Sapa.
Fraud case mayor is installed

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Ulundi transitional local council inaugurated the IFP's Joseph Masango as mayor yesterday despite his arrest last month on fraud and/or theft charges.

Masango was arrested on June 13, along with colleague Thembu Duma, on charges of fraud and/or the theft of R83 000, allegedly when serving on the previous interim council.

They were subsequently released on bail of R5 000 each.

They would appear in the Esibowa Magistrate's Court on September 2.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose was the guest speaker at the inauguration ceremony.

Provincial local government ministry spokesman Warwick Dorrington said that Masango's election as mayor was not in violation of any local government ordinance or of any election regulations. Masango would be disqualified from serving on the council only if he was convicted.

Mdlalose said the Ulundi council did not have the resources to generate working capital.

As a result, residents had to pay for services so that the council could operate successfully.

Mdlalose said he wanted the Ulundi area to become a 'vista of unlimited growth'.

"We have all the ingredients. All we need is the catalyst," he said.
Job creation new mayor's priority

Ferouk Chothia

DURBAN — Newly elected Durban metropolitan council mayor Obed Mlaba yesterday pledged to make job creation his priority, saying that this was the only way to win the "titanic battle" against poverty and crime.

Mlaba said in his inaugural address that the new council had inherited a divided society, and it was unfortunate that race continued to be the dividing line between poverty and affluence.

"If we are not careful, the yawning gulf which forms the gulf between poverty and affluence may become our common grave," he said.

Mlaba said one of the first tasks of the council would be to map out a strategy to attract large-scale investment, and in turn, create job opportunities. "There can be no lasting peace in the midst of poverty and there can be no safety and security in the midst of joblessness," he said.
NP, Inkatha pledge informal co-operation

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and NP leader FW de Klerk yesterday ruled out a formal alliance between the parties in the immediate future but said "informal co-operation" would continue in KwaZulu-Natal.

Buthelezi said after a meeting with de Klerk in Ulundi that co-operation between the parties, as occurred during the drafting of KwaZulu-Natal’s constitution, would continue in a bid to reach consensus on "fundamental issues". De Klerk said co-operation could take place on issues such as stronger powers for provinces, the death penalty and abortion. A formal alliance was not discussed.

An NP source said the NP would discuss an alliance with the IFP at its national conference next weekend. The IFP would hold similar discussions at its national conference this weekend, though it has the option of an alliance with the ANC.

Buthelezi said suggestions that the IFP would merge with the ANC were "absolutely laughable". The parties had started a peace initiative in KwaZulu-Natal and were trying to ensure that it was not "aborted".

De Klerk reiterated the NP’s stance that it would return to the government of provincial unity in KwaZulu-Natal once the provincial constitution was certified by the Constitutional Court, if the constitution allowed for continued multiparty participation.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said he would leave the seat vacated by NP agriculture MEC George Bartlett unoccupied until the NP took a final decision on whether it wanted to resign government. Education and culture MEC Vincent Zulu (IFP) was in the meantime also acting as agriculture MEC. Observers pointed out that if Mdlalose filled the seat now he would be constitutionally bound to give it to the ANC.
New alliances in KwaZulu-Natal: The IFP must look inwards, and Inkanyiso join the peace bandwagon. Ann Eveleth reports (264) MTT 24 7-11/89/06

More than one bull in the kraal

The first thing the Inkatha Freedom Party will have to do when its national conference opens to 1 300 delegates in Umhlanga Rock this Friday is to try to solve the vicious power struggles within the party's ranks. The city councillor-turned-rivalling battle has shatter the party's public image and exposed its hopes of becoming a potent political force.

Inkathamotion building exercises of the party's provincial MPs, Tshwane mayoral committee may have left the most visible dents in its image during the last month's local government elections but they were by no means an anomaly.

Sources say that Inkatha National Council meetings are frequently disrupted by land-hungry members, which have sparsified a series of divisions along racial ideological and geographic lines but are more often than not to be rooted in personal ambitions.

A recent National Council meeting apparently ran into second innings when five inkatha provincial leaders Walter Felgate, launched an "unprecedented" hour-long tirade against the leader of the party's finance from secretary general Sbele. suppliers. "The move was described as symptomatic of much deeper problems within the organisation."

Although Felgate was defeated in the first round of the leadership election, it was still the first time the leadership's power to remove the provincial committee's financial responsibilities - even in the case of a member's financial responsibilities - ever fell out with the lay in, warning that the leader's general he should decide how party resources are spent.

Ironically, Felgate and Konigkramer backed out last year the provincial council's decision to cut inkatha subsidies, but they have now joined forces in a bid to oust Konigkramer from the national council.

The three men operate from separate offices in Durban as Inkatha from the same council office in an unoccupied building - and Konigkramer from his Umgungundlovu home. At one stage there was an allegation that Konigkramer was trying to shut down inkatha offices, and Felgate has reportedly been asked by Inkatha to justify the expenditure on his behalf.

While some IFP leaders argue that "there can only ever be one bull in the kraal," others say this perspective is a relic of the party's new charismatic leader, that all organisations have power struggles, and the trick is to manage them.

The resolution of these struggles will inevitably lead to the second major conflict facing the IFP today - the leadership contest.

Joyne launched a major bid to "deepen democracy" at last year's national conference. He was promptly shot down by Premier Frantz Mbadla, who argued that the IFP has always been democratic.

Party officials say little has changed since then, and that management of the IFP fails to transform the party, that it will be hard to manage significant gains in the Inkatha elections, and even face significant difficulties.

A difficult obstacle to reform lies in the ongoing power struggle. Opposition Services Minister Sipho Motseleng, who is an IFP deputy national chairman and leader of the Inkatha's youth, has come under intense criticism for his leadership.

While Inkatha's position as a major party is untenable, the IFP needs to make efforts to maintain its membership base and leadership vis-a-vis other parties.

Some party leaders blame Bethesda for the IFP's own style of operation. Power and influence continue to flow to him, resulting in various factions constantly vying for his approval. The leaders argue that the deep enthronement of this style within the party makes it almost impossible to change under his leadership.

Observers say this dilemma is not unique to the IFP. Motseleng negotiated with Nelson Mandela, but only for a few weeks, and he was capable of taking over the national leadership in the new era.

The IFP's national leadership has the opportunity to project a new image, not only for the party, but also for the party inside the provincial council.

KwaZulu-Natal's local government election results demonstrated that Inkatha's presence in the province is a positive step. Inkatha is seen as an efficient, accessible, representative, and the party has the opportunity to convince the people that Inkatha is a party for the people.

Bethesda has a unique chance to step up as the party's leader and take the reins.

Bethesda's style makes IFP change difficult

More than one bull in the kraal

Just a spoonful of the right medicine

Now that the politicians are talking peace and the police are collecting the weapons, KwaZulu-Natal's Inkanyiso may have lost its time to mix a new mull to cleanse the wounds of their victims.

(Inkanyiso (peace medics) is set to replace Inkanyiso as the most popular product on the traditional-medicine market if a new survey of the province's estimated 4 000 Inkanyiso, or traditional healers, finds the peace process is successful.

About 50 leading Inkanyiso from across the province met provincial peace workers last week in an effort to put an end to the "mills of torture by battlebites".

KwaZulu-Natal Peace Committee director Cele Ntuli said the initiative was a culmination of a series of head meetings launched after Inkanyiso took the lead on the ground that Inkanyiso are the only people who can stop the violence. The Inkanyiso are the custodians of the traditions and ethics of their communities, so they have an important role to play in solving the problem of violence.

Most Inkanyiso attended last week's meeting were adamant that "all Inkanyiso are a respected person who gives medicine to heal the people, not to kill." The problem is that people use medicine to kill. Because of the trendlines, Inkanyiso have to stop using medicines that cause suffering and diseases.

Inkanyiso must be properly trained and supervised to help prevent the Inkanyiso from suffering and deaths. Others blamed charlatans for selling killing medicine when they are not even Inkanyiso. Said Samuel Monce, the South Coast president of the Inkanyiso, "People who sell killing medicine should not be called Inkanyiso, they should be locked up in jail."

Ntuli said the fact that these healing ceremonies, which form part of the Inkanyiso's traditional role, are increasingly being performed has contributed to the cycle of violence.

He said the creation of a committee of experts to work with the peace committee is a major step forward.

"We recommend that the committee should hold the key in the Inter-peace committee of experts to work with the peace committee is a major step forward.

"We recommend that the committee is one of the leaders in the program to stop the violence and violence and to bring together the leaders of the communities to be worked with the peace committee."

As Shingelotshi Khumalo from Pretoria pointed out, "The killing of the people is the end of our job. We are not only from Inkanyiso, but if we die we get nothing."
ANC call for Mdlalose to give up security role

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC KwaZulu-Natal region yesterday called on premier Frank Mdlalose to step down as safety and security MEC, saying he should avoid holding two posts.

ANC provincial secretary Senzo Mchunu said the IFP had complained at its national conference, held over the weekend, that provinces lacked policing powers required to curb violence.

IFP leader Magosuthu Buthelezi said there were "rumours" in Pretoria that safety and security MECs from ANC-controlled provinces had met Minister Sydney Mufamadi to complain about their lack of powers. Mufamadi had asked the MECs whether they wanted to give the IFP its own "private army", Buthelezi said.

Mchunu said the "usual stuff" had come out of the IFP conference. Critics of the ANC, though not as "sharp" as in previous years, had been vociferous. The conference had failed to come up with a clear programme to take KwaZulu-Natal forward.

The ANC believed Mdlalose should appoint a safety and security MEC, who should give "specific instructions to the police to do this and that". If central government blocked the MEC, it would be "a different matter".

Mchunu said the ANC provincial leadership planned to hold a brainstorming session on Thursday and Friday where it would discuss ways to give impetus to the peace initiative, and delivery on bread-and-butter issues.

The ANC believed the peace thrust, launched before the local elections, should be "revived with vigour".

Buthelezi had described the initiative as "an empty shell" in the absence of greater policing powers for KwaZulu-Natal, and said ANC-orchestrated violence had not subsided.

Mdlalose — who leads the initiative — said it had reduced violence levels.

However, it was being undermined by KwaZulu-Natal being "powerless".

The ANC believed a joint committee, led by ANC provincial chairman Jacob Zuma and IFP public works MEC Celani Mietwa, should fulfil its mandate of visiting local leaders from both parties to promote peace.
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Nearly R10m stolen from KwaZulu-Natal — report

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Nearly R10m had been stolen from the KwaZulu-Natal government in the 1994/95 financial year, provincial auditor-general Chris Foster said in a report released yesterday. The biggest theft was in the pension department, from which R3.21m was stolen in eight armed robberies. In the health department preliminary investigations showed R1.83m was stolen from the national nutrition and social development programme. Officials in various departments were involved in 76 cases of cheque fraud totalling R4.38m. More than R2m had been fully recovered, and there had been a partial recovery of another R548 215, Foster said.

Cases involving a total of R1m were under investigation, while cases involving another R757 963 had been referred to the attorney-general's office.

Provincial legislature public accounts committee chairman Tino Volk-er (NP) said there were insufficient controls to prevent misuse of state funds, while IFP MP Mike Tarr said welfare schemes were "notorious" for leading to corruption. Coupons or food stamps should be considered instead.

Foster said police had arrested three people in connection with theft from the nutrition scheme. After the pension thefts, R1.65m was recovered from a private firm contracted to do payouts. Police and the attorney-general's office were dealing with alleged misappropriation of R229 160 from the Pinetown motor licensing bureau.

The provincial government had spent R2.196m on three commissions of inquiry, with R932 322 spent looking into the competence of officials and allegations of irregularities in the Maritzburg council, and R464 679 on the commission mandated to recommend a provincial capital. A total of R1m was spent investigating hospital disturbances during the financial year and another R2.3m had been spent since.
**Popcru leaders in Fivaz protest**

Stephanie Bothma

Pretoria — Five police and prison officers and members of the Popcru executive committee were arrested for trespassing at the Fivaz Pretoria office. The Popcru delegation arrived without an appointment, he said.

Fivaz said the five were arrested after they ignored a summons to appear before the court.

Natal cabinet covers up for MP gunmen

Farouk Chothia

Durban — The KwaZulu-Natal cabinet covered up for MPs Sifiso Nkabinde and David Ntembela yesterday, denying that the two had brandished firearms outside the provincial legislature earlier this week.

But police spokesman Supt Henry Budhram immediately disputed this and confirmed media reports that Nkabinde and Ntembela had drawn firearms on each other during an altercation on Monday.

Budhram said charges had been registered against Ntembela and Nkabinde in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, and police were also determining whether they were competent to continue possessing firearms.

Nkabinde is ANC KwaZulu-Natal deputy secretary and Ntembela the IFP's midlands chairman.

Premier Frank Mdlalose said after a special cabinet session attended by Nkabinde and Ntembela, that "at no time did the two gentlemen point guns at each other". Mdlalose and Nkabinde have not been allowed to attend union meetings.

had drawn guns on each other.

The cabinet was also satisfied that there was no animosity between the two, Mdlalose said.

ANC provincial chairman Jacob Zuma said Nkabinde and Ntembela were "loyal followers" of their respective parties, who were involved in peace initiatives.

There had been an altercation between ANC and IFP supporters in central Maritzburg, and Ntembela and Nkabinde had "helped to stop more bloodshed", Zuma said.

However, police spokesman Supt Henry Budhram said Ntembela and Nkabinde "drew firearms and pointed them at each other". A senior police officer had disarmed both of them, he said.

In an interview with Business Day, Nkabinde denied that he had been in possession of a firearm.

Yesterday, he said the "whole incident had been blown out of proportion", but admitted that at a certain point we had to hand over our firearms. DP MP Wessel Nel said the cabinet had produced a "bucket of whitewash". Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mofokeng said the gun-toting smacked of a form of recklessness and lawlessness which SA could not afford.
R9.35m for Zulu royals’ security

TAXPAYERS are to fork out R9.35 million to cover the costs of the security of King Goodwill Zwelithini and his family in the current financial year.

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi confirmed in Parliament yesterday that the government was paying for the protection of the king, his five wives and their offspring.

Replying to DP senator Mr James Selfe, Mufamadi said R7.35m was spent on personnel salaries, R352 882 on administrative functions, R613 254 on stores and R604 618 on equipment.

Professional and specialised services will amount to R907 219 and a further R126 309 will go towards miscellaneous expenditure.
Durban — Senzele Mhlungu, KwaZulu Natal's finance minister, confirmed yesterday that he would be taking up a directorship with Kagiso Khulani Supervisors when he leaves the provincial government at the end of the month.

Mhlungu holds a large stake in Khulani, which he established in the 1970s to promote partnerships between reputable white businesses and black companies.

Khulani has yet to offer him a position on its board, but this is expected to be forthcoming. Mhlungu resigned as director of Khulani when he took up the post in government in 1994.

"If people invite me back to the board I will consider it," he said.

Mhlungu announced his plans several months ago, saying now that he had helped the government to get up and running, he wanted to return to business roots.

His major business interest is in a family-owned company called Kwethu Investments. The company operates two supermarkets, a service station, a hardware store and a R12 million shopping complex in Ulundi.

"Perhaps it is difficult for other people to understand this, my aim was to achieve democracy for South Africa, but I have always been a businessman at heart," said the Harvard-trained Mhlungu.

Ben Ngubane, who left his post in national government early this week, takes over as KwaZulu Natal's finance minister.
Mdlalose, Zuma summon gun-toting MPs

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose and ANC provincial chairman Jacob Zuma summoned MPs David Ntombela (IFP) and Sifiso Nkabinde (ANC) to a meeting today for brandishing firearms at each other in Pietermaritzburg on Monday.

The DP called yesterday on legislature speaker Gideon Mdlalose to order a stop of salary payments to the two MPs, pending an investigation. The ANC and IFP should also immediately suspend the two as party members.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said there could be no "kangaroo court". A joint ANC-IFP investigation had to be carried out before disciplinary action could be considered.

ANC and IFP supporters were involved in a gun battle in central Pietermaritzburg on Monday, injuring five people. The shoot-out started outside the Supreme Court where IFP members were on trial for the murder of four policemen and one ANC supporter in Impendle in the Midlands last year.

Tillett said while brandishing firearms could not be justified, it had to be seen in the context of a "fraying of tempers". Ntombela had apologised to Mdlalose. Ntombela is IFP Midlands chairman and Nkabinde the ANC KwaZulu-Natal deputy secretary.

Zuma said he did not want to "pre-judge" the two. He and Mdlalose would obtain the facts today before deciding what should be done.

Police spokesman Henry Budhram said three people were being held for questioning, and police were investigating the two MPs' statements. Police were trying to get statements but witnesses were reluctant to come forward.

ANC and IFP supporters were involved in another one-hour stand-off outside the court yesterday, trading insults. Police kept them apart.

Judge Neville Page adjourned the case to Monday after prosecutor Dorrin Paver said 10 of the State's 12 witnesses could not be found. It appeared they were afraid to give evidence.
Twin portfolios for
Ngubane as MEC

DURBAN — Outgoing national Arts and Culture Minister Ben Ngubane would serve as finance and agriculture MEC in KwaZulu-Natal — posts combined partially to cut expenditure — with effect from next month, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said yesterday.

The IPP decided to switch Ngubane to the KwaZulu-Natal cabinet to beef up the provincial government after concern that its poor delivery track record had contributed to losses in the municipal elections.

His national post will be filled by IPP national caucus chairman Lionel Mtshali next month.

Ngubane’s switch-over coincided with the decision by Sonzele Mhlanga (IPF) to quit as provincial finance MEC at the end of the month to concentrate on business interests. The NP’s George Bartlett quit as agriculture MEC at June-end in line with the NP’s decision to pull out of all unity governments.

The IPP’s education and culture MEC Vincent Zulu had up to now been acting as agriculture MEC.

ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye criticised Mdlalose’s decision, saying the two key portfolios required the undivided attention of separate MECs.

There was already a situation where Mdlalose, in addition to being premier, was safety and security MEC. He also took responsibility for gambling recently, and had not indicated that it would be transferred to another MEC, Makhaye said.

Mdlalose took over the safety and security portfolio last November from Celsam Mletwa after he faced renewed allegations of hit squad activity, and added gambling from the finance portfolio after opposition parties pointed out that Khulani Holdings, in which Mhlanga was a shareholder, was bidding for casino licences.

Mdlalose said he believed the cabinet size should remain at nine, rather than 10.
By CRAIG DOONAN

TWO of KwaZulu Natal's most notorious warlords brought rival ANC and Inkatha supporters together yesterday in the troubled Impende district in the Midlands for their first peace meeting.

The ANC's Sifiso Nkabinde and the IFP's David Ntombele, who have spent a decade in a political war, vowed to stop the bloodletting that has devastated settlements around Impende.

After the meeting, the former enemies embraced and shook hands, a sight a policeman who works in the area described as "unbelievable."

"The war is over," Nkabinde told about 300 IFP and ANC supporters.

He vowed to work with Ntombele to bring peace to the Midlands, which is still plagued by violence.

Tensions were high before the meeting as the apprehensive rival groups sat together for the first time outside a tribal court.

Heavily armed police and soldiers stood ready to move in if clashes erupted but, by the end of the meeting, both sides were singing and cheering.

IFP senator Philip Powell said there had been peace meetings in the Midlands in the past, but "the war has never been anything like this."

A powerful address by both sides, Ntombele, who earned his reputation as a "warlord" during the height of the war in the Midlands in the 90s, said the fighting had to end now.

"I don't want you to believe that Sifiso is my enemy. He is not. So the ANC and IFP should not be enemies."

Ntombele said continuing violence in Impende was jeopardizing the fledgling peace process in KwaZulu Natal and threatened the whole country.

"Let's not fight!" he said, to loud applause from both groups.

In his address, Nkabinde pleaded for a ceasefire to allow hundreds of refugees to return to their homes in the area, many of which had been gutted by fire.

We all contributed to violence. We're sorry from both sides. It is now time to join hands to bring about peace.

Yesterday's meeting followed a week of drama that began outside the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Monday when five police were shot and wounded during the trial of seven IFP supporters accused of killing four policemen and an informer in Impende last year.

Nkabinde and Ntombele were later allegedly involved in an altercation as tension flared between ANC and IFP supporters in the city.

During the conflict, police said, the leaders had drawn their pistols and pointed them at each other before they had been disarmed.

Both men, however, dismissed this version of events, claiming they had voluntarily handed over their weapons. The incident is under police investigation.

Nkabinde and Ntombele urged those at the peace meeting to refrain from confrontation when the trial resumes tomorrow.

Picture: RICHARD SHOREY

Party leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called the Impende peace initiative a "public relations" exercise.

Buthelezi told supporters in Empangeni, north of Durban, that the ANC's commitment to peace was questionable, especially in the light this week's attack on IFP members outside the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

"The future of peace in KwaZulu Natal depends on joint and public actions which go beyond mere statements and public relations operations," he said.
Chance to redraft KwaZulu constitution welcomed

By PRAKASH NAIDOO

The ANC in KwaZulu Natal has welcomed the chance to rewrite the province’s constitution, saying the original document was negotiated under “extremely hostile” conditions with the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Senior ANC minister Sbu Ndebele told the Saturday Star yesterday that the recent warming of relations between the two parties in the province, reached soon after the local government elections in June, could well see a substantially different constitution being drafted to that which was rejected by the Constitutional Court in Johannesburg yesterday.

Describing the KwaZulu Natal constitution as “fatally flawed”, the court refused to certify the document, adopted in March, saying that some of its provisions were inconsistent with the country’s interim constitution in a unanimous judgment handed down by the court’s president, Mr Justice Arthur Chaskalson. It was found that the KwaZulu Natal constitution claimed to give powers to the province’s legislature and executive above and beyond those allowed by the interim constitution.

“Examples of such provisions are those which stated that the province is a self-governing province, which regulated the relationship between the province and the national government, which provide for a constitutional court, which grant certain exclusive legislative powers to the province and confer on it executive powers,” the court said.

“The provincial constitution is replete with other examples of this attempted usurpation of power,” the court added.

The court added that the Bill of Rights was also “deeply flawed” and in many respects would have to be thoroughly re-drafted.

Raising the issue that the constitution submitted for certification was in fact “lacking in finality”, the judgment pointed out that a final decision on several important provisions of the text had not yet been taken and had been deferred for later determination by the legislature.

“The request that the text be certified before a final decision has been taken is premature, and on this ground alone the constitution cannot be certified,” the court added.

The court also came to the conclusion that certain provisions in the Bill of Rights in the constitution, especially those concerning fair criminal trials, labour relations and declarations of states of emergency, fell outside the legislative and executive powers.

According to Ndebele, the ANC had long conceded that the constitution would not be certified, as there were too “many problems with it.”

“At the time, the IFP wanted provincial powers that were close to secession and there was no way we could have reached consensus on something like that,” said Ndebele.

“But this will now give us a chance to negotiate something that is far more acceptable to the people of KwaZulu Natal and more in keeping with the consultative relationship between the IFP and the ANC,” he added.

The chairman of the IFP’s constitutional committee, Peter Smith, welcomed the ANC’s statements, but said the party still needed to study the judgment before commenting.
Hanekom meets IFP delegation for talks on controversial trust act

BY Mondli Mshanya
Political Reporter

The standoff between Agriculture and Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom and the Inkatha Freedom Party over the Ingonyama Trust Act eased after a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

The IFP delegation was led by KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and included members of their parliamentary caucus.

The act, which puts control of all tribal land in KwaZulu Natal under the jurisdiction of the Zulu king and therefore the provincial government, has been at the centre of a simmering conflict between central Government and the IFP-controlled KwaZulu Natal government for two years.

Hanekom has been insisting that the act be amended because it impedes development in areas controlled by the trust, but the IFP feels this amounts to an erosion of provincial powers and would undermine traditional communities.

It was signed into law by then President FW de Klerk in the dying days of the NP government as a sop to the IFP which ran the KwaZulu homeland.

A bill amending the trust act is currently before Parliament and Hanekom is keen to get the IFP's support for it.

"We want this to be an inclusive process and if we can find consensus it could even be passed during this session of Parliament," said Hanekom's spokesman Hellmut Schlettner.

At yesterday's meeting the two sides reached broad agreement that the act should be urgently amended to remove obstacles to development. They agreed to set up a board comprising traditional leaders and members of national and provincial governments to administer the trust.

In order to halt the uncontrolled sale of trust land by government officials and traditional leaders to developers, the two sides agreed that the sale of land should not occur without the consent of communities affected.
Probe into R300m KwaZulu govt fraud

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Police were investigating fraud cases involving R300m in the KwaZulu-Natal government, auditor-general Chris Foster said yesterday.

ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said this meant "someone was defrauding the government of about R1m a day" and it was "almost unbelievable" that such fraud was taking place.

Foster declined to give details on the case, saying it would jeopardise investigations. About 12 cases of fraud affecting the KwaZulu-Natal government were being investigated, he said.

IFP MP John Aulsebrook said he understood the R300m fraud "transcended provincial boundaries".

Sutcliffe said Foster had disclosed in a recent report that wrongful payment of R40m in VAT had been made by the KwaZulu-Natal government during the 1994/95 financial year. The figure had been arrived at after doing a 0.36% sample. A full audit could show that the wrongful VAT payment totalled R400m, Sutcliffe said.

It was vital that the government should not only recover lost money but penalise those involved in fraud.

He said legislation should be passed barring companies which had illegally received VAT payments from bidding for future government contracts.

Aulsebrook said the receiver of revenue should assist in investigations and help check whether businesses were "pocketing the extra VAT or were they magnanimous" and handing it over to the state.

A preliminary report by independent auditors Ngubane & Co and KPMG, tabled before the KwaZulu-Natal legislature's public accounts committee, said an organised crime syndicate was operating in the national nutrition and social development programme.

Cheques drawn for welfare organisations had been deposited into the bank accounts of former and current health department employees. The amounts involved exceeded R1m.

The report said investigations had uncovered numerous invoices from non-existent suppliers which had been used to claim funding. Losses in this regard had not been quantified.

The auditors said in a separate report, dealing with investigations into the illegal payment of R6.6m of taxpayers' funds to IPP-aligned self-protection unit members, that payments of R51 000 each had been made to 51 people who were former or current employees of the KwaZulu-Natal administration. A deputy director of a government department was among the recipients of money. The report said a "very significant percentage" of signatures on pay sheets, which were intended to show that units had received payments, were forged.

Fingerprints had also been forged. There were instances where "rounded

Continued on Page 2

Fraud

Continued from Page 1

imprints of a piece of cloth soaked in red ink" represented fingerprints.

The report said identity numbers of unit members supplied to auditors showed that the youngest was 14 years old while the oldest was 72.

The report said Musa Lonbo, employed as a driver, "prepared lists of members to be paid, had the pay sheets prepared, took these to the finance department, took the payment vouchers to the various signatories, collected the cheque, cashed the cheque, kept control over both the cash and the pay sheets, identified people who should be paid, and eventually returned the pay sheets to the finance department."

The report said the department and the secretary of the legislature had shown "blatant disregard" for controls by allowing Lonbo to do this.
Plan to spend R78m on Umlazi buildings for Kwanjula

Natal govt.

French Chishona

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Durban — The KwaZulu-Natal provincial government has revealed that the province spends R78 million on Umlazi buildings for Kwanjula. This plan is part of the government's efforts to improve infrastructure and ensure better living conditions for the residents of Umlazi. The money will be allocated to various projects aimed at enhancing the local infrastructure, including the construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing ones.

The announcement comes amidst ongoing discussions about the province's usage of funds. The government has been under scrutiny for its financial management, with some critics calling for more transparency and accountability. The plan to spend R78 million, however, is expected to receive mixed reactions from the public, with some supporting the initiative and others voicing concerns about the financial impact and its potential benefits.

The KwaZulu-Natal cabinet has not yet made a decision on the budget plan. However, the government is expected to commit to a 3% increase in operational expenditure, which could have significant implications for the province's fiscal policies and spending priorities. The additional spending is expected to cater to the needs of the residents of Umlazi, including improving their living conditions and creating a more conducive environment for business and development.

The plan to spend R78 million on Umlazi buildings for Kwanjula reflects the government's commitment to infrastructure development and its role in improving the lives of residents. While the project is a welcome development, it remains to be seen whether it will achieve its intended goals, and whether the resources allocated will be used effectively and efficiently.
Call to revitalise KwaZulu-Natal peace

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security spokesman Bhekizothwa Cele admitted yesterday that the provincial peace initiative had become stagnant and there was a need to revitalise it to prevent a possible escalation in violence.

Cele said the ANC and IFP fell into a "lull" after peaceful local government elections. The two parties had not implemented agreements reached before the elections, including a pledge to hold joint rallies and draft a code of conduct for supporters.

However, there were already moves to revitalise the peace process. Premier Frank Mdlalose and ANC leader Jacob Zuma were spearheading an initiative which would see displaced families starting to return to their homes.
Taxi boycott launched

PRETORIA — Minibus taxis serving townships around Pretoria experienced a dramatic drop in business yesterday as disgruntled commuters, backed by police and the defunct taxi forum, embarked on a boycott, Forum chairman Dumile Mphangwe said.

The boycott was called last week to protest against the killing of commuters in the continuing taxi war. At least 16 commuters have been killed in taxi-related violence since August.

Mphangwe said about 250 of an expected 2500 commuters joined the protest, which affected the routes between Hammanskraal and Mokopane and Soshangwe and Mabopane.

Local taxi owners also supported the boycott. Mphangwe said bus companies were supplying alternative transport — Sapa

Zwelithini, Buthelezi meet in bid to heal rift

FAROUK CHOTHA

DURBAN — King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi are scheduled to meet at the monarch's Nongoma palace today in a fresh bid to resolve differences between them.

This will be the first meeting since President Nelson Mandela's effort to mediate between the two collapsed earlier this year as a result of differences over Buthelezi's status within the royal family.

IFP spokesman Thembu Nquma played up the significance of today's meeting, claiming the initiative to hold it had come from Zwelithini.

However, KwaZulu-Natal government sources said the provincial cabinet had initiated the meeting as part of the ANC-IFP peace process.

The sources said chiefs and members of the royal house had been asked to attend. It was in this context that Buthelezi, as provincial house of traditional leaders' chairman, was invited.

The sources said the meeting was nevertheless significant, since for the peace process to succeed, Zwelithini and Buthelezi would have to resolve the contentious issue of whether the latter was the monarch's traditional prime minister.

Meanwhile, Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom and KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose took a major step towards resolving differences over the Ingonyama Trust by agreeing at a Pretoria meeting to the establishment of a board of trustees to administer land falling under the Act.

Hanekom said there was agreement that only tribal land would fall under an amended Act.

Bulder said Zwelithini would no longer be sole trustee of tribal land. A board, acceptable to both governments and traditional leaders, would administer the Act.

In a day of truncated debate in the parliamentary education committee, NP education spokesman Remier Schoeman presented a legal opinion which said the committee had no right to make changes to the Bill.
Durban’s Vision needs Good Leadership

After years of stagnation, Durban is焕发 new life under the leadership of its current mayor, Zandile Gumede. Her vision for the city is ambitious and forward-looking, with a focus on creating a cleaner, safer, and more sustainable urban environment. Durban is no longer viewed as just a port city, but as a dynamic and vibrant hub that is poised for growth and development.

The mayor’s commitment to the city’s transformation is reflected in her focus on infrastructure development, economic growth, and community engagement. Durban is witnessing significant investments in its transportation and communication systems, as well as in its cultural and historical landmarks. The city is becoming a more inclusive and welcoming place for residents and visitors alike.

Durban’s Vision for the Future

Under Mayor Gumede’s leadership, Durban is embarking on a journey to become a model for urban sustainability. The city is striving to reduce its carbon footprint, promote green spaces, and enhance its water and waste management systems. Durban is also investing in education and health care, ensuring that its residents have access to the best possible services.

The city’s cultural heritage is being celebrated and protected, with efforts to preserve its architectural treasures and promote the arts. Durban is becoming a cultural capital, attracting visitors from around the world with its unique blend of African, Indian, and Cape Town heritage.

In conclusion, Durban’s Vision is not just a dream, but a reality being built by the city’s leaders and citizens. With Mayor Gumede at the helm, Durban is poised for a bright and prosperous future.
Bishops scorned on abortion

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Members of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) were lambasted by a Catholic woman yesterday who told them during hearings on the abortion Bill that they were idealistic and oppressed women.

Mary Armour told parliamentary hearings on the Termination of Pregnancy Bill that it was unacceptable for celibate men to make rules that governed reproductive choices of women.

She told the health committee and assembled interest parties, including a delegation from the SACBC, that it was not true that all Catholics were opposed to abortion. She challenged the idea that denying women the right to use contraception and to undergo abortions was inhumane.

Armour said that many married Catholics in SA and overseas used contraception in direct contradiction to the official Catholic position. She said Catholic opposition to abortion was a way of controlling women's sexuality.

Earlier the SACBC said the Termination of Pregnancy Bill, which will allow abortion on demand in the first 12 weeks, would not result in greater rights for women. The submission said abortion was destructive and probably increased the vulnerability of women because it freed men of responsibility.

It insisted that there was a limit to the amount of responsibility which women, particularly those who believed in God, could exercise over their own bodies.

Comment: Page 11
Bid to ease chill between king and Buthelezi called a success

OUR CORRESPONDENT

Nongoma – The first step towards achieving reconciliation between Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkhatha Freedom Party chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was taken during a big indaba at the monarch’s palace yesterday.

The indaba was attended by more than 1000 chiefs, princes and princesses, the KwaZulu Natal cabinet, the royal house, Buthelezi and Zwelithini.

The relationship between the two Zulu leaders has been fraught with tension since Zwelithini distanced himself from Shaka Day celebrations in 1994.

However, the recent peace initiative in the province – which desperately needs the co-operation of traditional leaders – has put pressure on the two leaders to put aside their difference and work together.

Yesterday’s meeting followed an earlier meeting between the KwaZulu Natal cabinet and the House of Traditional Leaders.

The big indaba at Nongoma was described by Premier Frank Md踏实 as a success. He said the objective of the meeting was for Buthelezi and other chiefs to address the monarch on incidents and issues which the chiefs viewed as the cause of the poor relationship between traditional leaders and their monarch.

The success of the meeting, which has come about after many months of hard work by provincial MECs Celana Mteatha and ANC leader Jacob Zuma, was crucial to the provincial peace initiative because a better relationship between the king and Buthelezi – in his capacity as chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders – could pave the way for lasting peace in the province.

Buthelezi pointed out that he had never quarrelled with the king – others had driven a wedge between the two of them.
Senator’s report on Natal criticised

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — A multiparty delegation from KwaZulu-Natal yesterday slammed the Senate for a superficial and inaccurate report on the province which sounded like a “tourist” report.

The Senate, in terms of its programme of provincial visits, was debating the report of its two-week visit to KwaZulu-Natal.

A delegation of provincial legislature members led by IFP provincial premier Frank Mdlalele participated in the debate.

DF provincial leader Roger Burrows began the onslaught when he said the report of the Senate visit to KwaZulu-Natal sounded like a tourist trip report. He feared the Senate could not have come to terms with the province’s fundamental issues.

Burrows said elements of the report were “anecdotal, inaccurate, and in some cases simply untrue”. He asked the Senate how it could visit KwaZulu-Natal and not include a single word in its report about Durban which was the largest port in Africa.

He also challenged the report’s section on the border dispute in East Griqualand which failed to note “the ANC is fighting to maintain the ANC” over whether the region should be in KwaZulu-Natal or the Eastern Cape.

Gauteng bills other provinces

Ingrid Salgado

GAUTENG had charged its neighbours Mpumalanga and Northern Province more than R400m for health services rendered to residents of those provinces last year and this year, provincial health department head Ralph Mgumla said yesterday.

Northern Province confirmed yesterday it would pay its portion. Mgumla said at Gauteng public accounts standing committee hearings on the province’s 1994/95 financial year Mpumalanga and North West had expressed doubt that provisions existed for them to make the transfers, he said.

National health director-general Olive Shisana had referred the matter to the state expenditure department.

Mgumla said the focus on primary health care and extending health services had contributed to the department’s shortfall. He also blamed the former system of provincial allocations, which were determined largely by central government through functions committees.

Standing committee member Brian Goodall (DP) said the system in some instances compelled provinces to incur unauthorised spending.
IFP, ANC reach out for peace
hosts’ paid R1,5bn in KwaZulu-Natal

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal legislature’s public accounts committee has set up a team of “ghostbusters” to track down an estimated 36 000 non-existent public servants who have been drawing the province of about R1,5bn a year.

ANC MP Mike Sutchie said a meeting had been scheduled for today with finance MEC Ben Ngubane to win support for an investigation, which would also involve auditors from the private sector.

Sutchie said the biggest problem of payments to “ghost workers” appeared to be in the education and health departments. This was due to the fact that they were the largest departments, and that employees such as teachers and nurses did not work “directly” in the provincial government.

Sutchie said there was also a case where salary payments were being made to 600 local government employees in Maritzburg’s Edendale township, even though they did no work.

Some of the employees were never at work, and simply came to collect their salaries at the month-end. His estimate was that these payments alone amounted to more than R1m.

In terms of the amalgamation of departments, the Edendale employees ought to fall under the new Maritzburg transitional local council, he said.

KwaZulu-Natal auditor general Chris Foster was quoted yesterday as saying the problem of ghost payments was vast and had become a total “nightmare.”

Employees who had resigned because of the amalgamation of the KwaZulu government, the Natal Provincial Administration, the House of Delegates, the House of Representatives and Department of Education and Training were still being paid, Foster said.

However, IFP MP John Aulsebrook said the figures provided by Foster were “purely speculative” as no personnel audit had been done.
Investigation launched to blitz ghost workers

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal director-general Otty Nxumalo would spearhead an investigation to bring to an end the estimated payment of R1.5bn a year to non-existent public servants in the province, finance MEC Ben Ngubane announced yesterday.

The decision was taken at a meeting attended by Ngubane, Nxumalo, treasury secretary Sipho Tabalala, auditor-general Chris Foster and members of the legislature’s public accounts committee, in response to widespread concern over “ghost” payments.

Ngubane said Nxumalo and Foster had been requested to employ a consortium of auditors to conduct the first phase of investigations. It would have to complete its work by the end of next month.

ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said the consultants would identify problems in the personnel salary system. This would include names of public servants appearing more than once and people of retirement age listed for payment.

The consultants would report on a weekly basis to Nxumalo and committee members, Sutcliffe said.

Ngubane said the problem had arisen as a result of the amalgamation and rationalisation of departments. He said both the executive and legislature were committed to finding solutions.

Foster said at the weekend that public servants who had resigned were still drawing salaries. Sutcliffe said there were reports of teachers who drew salaries but were never at school.

A second phase of investigations would identify culprits and legal steps would be taken against them.

Zuma vows to intensify fight

Kathryn Strachan

SA HEALTH Minister Nkosazana Zuma vowed yesterday to intensify her anti-smoking campaign in the wake of a scathing attack by Rembrandt Group chairman Johann Rupert.

She would do everything in her power and within the confines of the constitution to ensure that fewer children smoked in SA. Making cigarettes less affordable and banning advertising were important elements of her plan to do this, she said.

The World Health Organisation had recommended banning tobacco advertising and promotions, but she stopped short at announcing any plans to put that recommendation into effect.

Rupert’s attack came after Zuma said police were investigating charges against four tobacco companies flouting advertising regulations.

ZB 22/10/96
Parties Join Forces to Pillory Public Servants

Revised Clause 20 of the 1994 Constitution empowers courts in all three regions to raise punishment of public servants in line with the new provisions. The new laws will also allow for the suspension of public servants from their positions.

The National Council of NGOs has expressed concern over the recent developments in the country, particularly the appointment of a new Cabinet. The council has called for a review of the new laws to ensure they are in line with international standards.

In an interview with The Nation, Deputy Minister of Justice, John Masaala, said the government was determined to combat corruption and nepotism within the public sector.

The council has also praised the government for its efforts to combat corruption.

The council has urged public servants to remain vigilant and report any incidents of corruption.

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Zwelithini hands over control of trust land

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini transferred authority of land falling under the Ingonyama Trust Act to KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose yesterday in a bid to pave the way for development in the Durban metropolitan council and transitional local councils.

Zwelithini signed the relevant legal documents to transfer authority to Mdlalose at a meeting held with the mayors of the Durban metropolitan council and its substructures.

Durban metropolitan council mayor Obed Masiya said that in the past, Zwelithini's permission had to be sought "even if you want to build a chicken coop", but now "we can wake up tomorrow morning and start infra-structure development".

All land in former KwaZulu-controlled townships, including Umlazi and KwaMashu, fell under the Act. KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said there had previously been legal uncertainty about whether the Act even allowed for the upgrading of roads without Zwelithini's permission.

His department had found a way around the uncertainty and issued a proclamation yesterday in terms of section 10 of the Local Government Transition Act which allowed local authorities to render services, Miller said.

The Act had always given Zwelithini the right to delegate authority to Mdlalose, but he had never done so.

Improved relations between the KwaZulu-Natal government and Zwelithini paved the way for this to happen now, Miller said.

Mdlalose was, in turn, likely to delegate authority to him as he was the local government and housing MEC, Miller said.

There would be instances where local authorities would need his permission to kickstart projects on land falling under the Act, but this would not be an obstacle as the government — unlike Zwelithini — had the capacity to deal with the matter immediately, Miller said.

The agreement reached with Zwelithini "enables us to work now", rather than to wait for Parliament to amend the Act, he said.
New KwaZulu-Natal law is intended to root out corruption

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal government was drafting legislation to root out corruption, and to set key performance targets for each department, the premier's department's macro policy director James Coghlan said yesterday.

He said the legislation would be the first of its kind in SA.

It was being tailored along the lines of similar legislation for the US federal government, though the KwaZulu-Natal legislation would be more "straightforward".

Coghlan said the draft legislation called the KwaZulu-Natal government performance act, provided for an inspector-general who would "complement" the auditor-general's work.

The inspector-general would conduct internal audits on a continuing basis, and would have the power to subpoena anyone when investigating corruption.

The legislation comes at a time when the estimated 180,000-strong public service in KwaZulu-Natal is facing charges of inefficiency, and of corruption being rife.

John Aulsebrook, chairman of the premier's portfolio committee in the legislature, said the draft legislation reflected a determination to "shake up" the province's administration.

Unions were being consulted on the proposed legislation.

Coghlan said the legislation was being refined, and could be amended.

Early next year had been set as the target date for its adoption in the legislature.

He said the legislation would make it compulsory for each department to identify key performance areas, and to then give the legislature regular progress reports.

"By publishing results in such a prominent way we will force everybody to focus on performance areas, and to take corrective action when targets are not met," Coghlan said.

He said that consideration was being given to the creation of an executive agency which could relax certain procedures and rules in order to speed up delivery...
Natal puts brakes on transport fraud

DURBAN — Corruption in the KwaZulu-Natal department of transport has been significantly reduced and the department will continue to fight fraud, transport MEC Sbu Ndebele said at an ANC media conference in Durban yesterday.

Ndebele told reporters as a further deterrent to the possible abuse of official provincial vehicles, a 60-strong force of inspectors had been formed to conduct to ensure vehicles were being used for legitimate purposes.

"Our expenditure on vehicle running costs and repairs decreased by R7m in three months after a commission of inquiry into fraud in the servicing and maintenance of government cars was instituted in May 1995," Ndebele said.

He said the department used to pay more than R13m each month for maintenance and fuel before a commission of inquiry unearthed widespread fraud and "corruption" between garages, bank fleet management services officials and some department employees.

"Ndebele said the province's transport inspectorate had been beefed up and would conduct operations to check that the use of government vehicles had been authorised.

"These checks by the province would be made both during and after office hours. — Sapa."
KwaZulu-Natal rattles sabres in battle over Kokstad control

Durban — The KwaZulu-Natal government yesterday threatened to shut down Eastern Cape government offices in Kokstad and obtain a court order preventing Radio Transkei from broadcasting support for a consumer boycott in force in the town.

The KwaZulu-Natal government’s threat is the latest twist in a two-and-a-half-year dispute raging with the Eastern Cape government for control of the region.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said ANC Eastern Cape members had initiated a consumer boycott in Kokstad, targeting businessmen who supported keeping the town part of KwaZulu-Natal.

Access roads had been blockaded, preventing neighbouring Eastern Cape residents from entering the town, he said.

Miller and lawyers had been asked to urgently consider obtaining a court interdict against the boycott organisers, who were ANC Eastern Cape members.

He said Radio Transkei was giving considerable air time to the boycott organisers and the station was being used to promote “public disorder and economic disruption.”

Miller said KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose had instructed him at a cabinet meeting yesterday to obtain legal advice with the aim of restraining Radio Transkei from broadcasting any material which “encourages and promotes” the consumer boycott.

The KwaZulu-Natal government also wanted the Independent Broadcasting Authority to review the fitness of the radio station to hold a broadcasting licence, Miller said.

He said there would also be a “thorough investigation” into the legal opinion of “closing down offices occupied by Eastern Cape public servants in Kokstad”.

KwaZulu-Natal could no longer “condone” their presence in the town because of the “provocations” that were emanating from the Eastern Cape, Miller said.

He said that President Nelson Mandela, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Constitutional Development Minister Valli Moosa would all be duly informed of the actions the KwaZulu-Natal government had decided to take.
Audit draws back curtains on KwaZulu

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal government spent R79 250 on a five-piece leather lounge suite, R769 on a vegetable bowl, and R26 699 on a hi-fi and CD player for the official residences of MECs and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini between 1993 and last year, an investigation by provincial auditor-general Chris Foster has found.

Foster said there was evidence indicating that substantial fraud and corruption had taken place, but the attorney-general’s office had declined to prosecute suppliers or individuals involved because of defective controls in the former KwaZulu government’s interior department at the time.

The report shows that the government forked out R375 for a teapot, R1 699 for six cups and saucers, R2 039 for six soup cups, R3 979 for a cutlery set, R391 for two salt and pepper containers and R12 939 for a four-plate stove. Other purchases included an oak dining room suite for R59 000, a television set for R9 100, a video machine for R6 200, and a television cabinet for R8 450.

Foster said in a letter to KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller that astronomical expenditure appeared to have been incurred when orders had been put through to a supplier of household furniture. It appeared that in some instances the goods had not been received. However, this was difficult to prove because of defective control systems.

Miller subsequently had independent auditors conduct further investigations, and gave an assurance that defective financial and management systems were now in place.

Foster said R96 000 was reported to have been spent on curtains and rails at Zwelithini’s Enyokeni palace in 1994, R761 500 on his KwaZahlangana palace, and R1.3m for furniture at his Ondini palace. A further R792 500 was spent on household equipment at the Ondini palace last year.

About R8m had been spent, mostly on curtains and linen for the homes of Zwelithini and former KwaZulu ministers and deputy ministers.

A total of R97 000 had been paid in November 1993 for curtains for then chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s Ulundi guest house. However, not all the curtains had been delivered.

Payments of R524 380 for curtains, linen and carpets for other official homes were made in December 1993; R222 920 in January 1994; R329 000 in February 1994; R761 926 in March 1994; R47 176 in June 1994; and R695 000 in January last year.
‘Brick wall of cover-up’ hampers probe

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said yesterday that his department had “bumped into the brick wall of silence and cover-up” when investigating the ostensible purchase of household equipment valued at R$6m for the homes of former government ministers and King Goodwill Zwelithini between 1993 and last year.

Miller said every effort was made to investigate the transactions as the expenditure was inexplicable and unacceptable. Suspects had been identified, but they surrounded themselves with a “brick wall of silence and cover-up.”

Miller said the recover of revenue was trying to recover value added tax paid to suppliers by the government for the purchases. Details of a report by auditor-general Chris Foster, obtained earlier this week, showed that R575 was paid for a tea pot, R79 250 for a lounge suite, and R26 590 for a hi-fi and CD player. Payment of R97 000 was made for curtains for former KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s Ulundi guest house, though not all were supplied.

Miller said the expenditure was incurred before the 1994 general elections, though Foster’s report showed payments continued to be made after the elections.

The African National Congress KwaZulu-Natal region said the “pillage of the national coffers by the KwaZulu bantustan on the eve of its demise is reminiscent only of what Nam leaders did in the final days of their reign.”
opment-oriented governments

Kwazulu-N EL asks council forLAGENDARY SPENDING
MECs ‘livid’ about the speaker’s posh car

Provincial sources said yesterday the maximum allocation for vehicles for MECs was R155 000. The sources said MECs were “livid” about the expenditure. Party whips were expected to raise the issue at a meeting on Monday. Sources said Mdlalose expected payment for the vehicle to come from the budget for running the legislature, and believed he needed the vehicle for his official duties. Mdlalose could not be reached for comment yesterday.

One source said Mdlalose asked to be provided with the registration number KZN 1 — a number reserved for the premier’s vehicle. Mdlalose eventually settled for KZN 2.
Natal cash shortfall will be R400bn in 20 years

Nicola Jenvey 29/11/96

DURBAN — Alternating services and infrastructure backlogs across KwaZulu-Natal would require about R400bn over the next 20 years, which the provincial policy framework outlined by premier Frank Mdlalose earlier this year aimed to address, economic affairs and tourism MEC Jacob Zuma said yesterday.

Addressing an African National Congress provincial media meeting, Zuma said the province required an estimated R20bn annually for two decades before the backlogs would be addressed.

The provincial growth and development strategy had set out the key priorities and a framework through which hard decisions would be made in the context of limited resources.

The medium-term expenditure framework would highlight the amounts expected from the provincial government, private sector leverages, increased provincial capital budgets, donors, the parastatals and borrowings. Attainable delivery targets would also be set.

During next year, the province would concentrate on developing the two growth corridors of Maritzburg-Durban-Richards Bay and Richards Bay-Swaziland-Matatiele.

Zuma said his department had forwarded a R38m budget to kick-start tourism in KwaZulu-Natal, but the 1997/98 budget had approved only R9m with future progressive increases.
THE murder of an IFP KwaZulu-Natal provincial leader — a key figure in the peace process in the formerly strife-torn region — shows political violence in the province was far from over, the party said yesterday.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillet said the man at Gqumeni, near Pulwer, died instantly when the car he was traveling in with two other IFP members was ambushed at 1pm on Friday.

Tillet said the attack broke a six-month lull in hostilities in the region and described the targeting of key figures in the peace process as "sneaky and diabolical".

He said all three men were involved in the Hlanganani region's fledgling peace process.

If appeared the attack was intended to "revive old grudges and trigger off a renewed cycle of attacks and counter-attacks in the region", Tillet said.

"The ambush should serve as a timely reminder that political violence has not entirely been banished from KwaZulu-Natal and that 1997 will be a year spent energetically consolidating the gains of 1996 in normalizing the ANC/IFP relationship," Tillet appealed to Hlanganani residents to "resist the temptation to strike back" and prove wrong those cynics who would undeniably hold the latest setback to the peace process as proof that the peace initiative was "paper thin".

Kevin O'Grady
Natal premier sets off major shuffle

By CYRIL MADLALA
Parliamentary Correspondent

FRANK Mdlose's resignation yesterday as KwaZulu-Natal premier and chairman of the IFP signals the climax of ongoing tensions within the party over its leadership style.

The IFP's national council, in Ulundi yesterday, accepted Mdlose's resignation, which becomes effective at the end of next month.

He will be replaced by Dr Ben Ngubane, MEC for finance, who was recalled from the National Assembly last year where he was minister of arts, culture, science and technology.

Buthelezi told the national council Mdlose's replacement, who will be the frontrunner as the premier-designate in the provincial list for 1999, needed to be somebody who was well known.

For some time now, Buthelezi himself has been under pressure from within the IFP to return to KwaZulu-Natal to help combat strong opposition from the ANC which has made significant inroads into the IFP's support base under national chairman Jacob Zuma.

The need to consolidate in the province was felt so strongly at the IFP's last annual conference that it resulted in several senior leaders being recalled from Cape Town, among them secretary general Dr Zibo Jiyane, Ngubane and party stalwart Walter Felgate.

But it became increasingly clear the party needed a strong national chairman and premier to deal with the ANC.

IFP hardliners consistently warned against Mdlose's limp-wristed approach to the ANC, and Zuma in particular.

Last night Mdlose gave uncontrollable diabetes and heart palpitations as the reason for his sudden resignation, reports MICHAEL SCHMIDT. Speaking from Ulundi, Mdlose said he had first been warned by a doctor about four years ago that he should slow down.

The Democratic Party's provincial leader, Roger Burrows, said the "astute diplomatic aspect" of Mdlose's term of office would be sorely missed.
Shock as top IFP leaders resign — and Ngubane takes over as premier

BY JUSTICE MALALA
Provincial Correspondent

The Inkatha Freedom Party — still reeling from the shock resignation of KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdeloze — has been rocked by the announcements of two other top leaders that they will quit the leadership.

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jyane told the party’s national council meeting in Ulundi at the weekend that he would not make himself available for the position when the organisation holds its annual general meeting in July.

Musa Myeni, a member of the Gauteng provincial legislature and popular leader of the party in the province, also announced he would quit with immediate effect to pursue his business interests.

Jyane’s announcement came amid growing speculation that senior leaders viewed as moderates were being hounded out of the party. Both Mdeloze and Jyane have been castigated as being limp-wristed in their dealings with the provincial ANC and are largely held responsible for the party’s declining in the local government elections in the province last year.

Both Myeni and Jyane could not be reached for comment today.

IFP spokesperson Sue Felgate refused to comment on the resignations, only saying both men should be contacted "to speak for themselves".

But sources in the party’s national council confirmed that the resignations had been tendered, but an announcement had been withheld to avoid confusion among members.

Meanwhile, the party’s national council yesterday Jarvis rejected the ANC’s proposed special amnesty deal for KwaZulu Natal, in a move that is seen as the reason for Mdeloze’s resignation.

Mdeloze, the third South African provincial premier since 1994 to give up or lose his position before finishing his term, was the IFP’s front-man in the peace negotiations with the KwaZulu Natal ANC to end years of carnage in the province. The amnesty deal was mooted as part of those talks.

The IFP’s rejection of the deal — which differs from the current national amnesty which covers crimes committed up to May 10, 1994 in that it extends the date for KZN crimes — by IFP president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi earlier this month and by the national council yesterday are seen as a direct slap in Mdeloze’s face.

However, he cited ill-health and “personal reasons” for his departure.

His resignation came amid rising tensions in the party which started when the IFP lost the local government elections to the ANC last June. At the party’s annual conference soon thereafter, Buthelezi promised a purge of leaders who had been “lazy” in their work. Mdeloze offered to resign at the time, his second such offer.

On the amnesty deal, the IFP said: “Our understanding of the law is that there is no constitutional or statutory provision for special provincial amnesty and such a proposal flies in the face of existing legislation. The so-called proposal therefore smacks of propaganda and political expediency.

“The IFP will not, as stated by our president, agree to any type of amnesty which obfuscates the issues of personal culpability and political responsibility for the targeted assassination of thousands of IFP members. In fact, the IFP is determined that those responsible for the assassination of its leaders, members and supporters be identified and held to account.”

Meanwhile, KZN Finance Minister Dr Ben Ngubane has been appointed acting chairman of the party to replace Mdeloze, but it is not yet clear whether he will be confirmed in the position.

IFP watchers say yesterday Buthelezi himself might take the position in a bid to resuscitate the party’s fortunes in KwaZulu Natal.
R9-m gift to KwaZulu

ASHLEY SMITH
STAFF REPORTER

ARG 18/3/97

Violence ravaged KwaZulu-Natal is set to benefit from a R9-million donation from the European Union.

The money will be used to train elected councilors, traditional leaders and citizens in democratic government at grassroots level.

The project, entitled Democracy and Good Governance at Local Level, will include conferences, seminars and intensive leadership training courses.

The initiative comes from the Institute for Democracy in SA (Idasa) to ease tensions in an area where civil war has reigned between supporter of the African National Congress and Inkatha for more than a decade. At the signing of the funding contract yesterday, EU ambassador to South Africa, Erwan Fouéré said solving the crisis in KwaZulu-Natal would help create political stability in South Africa.
New tender procedures for Kwanzu
Buthelezi blocks Cabinet reshuffle

The IFP has dictated to the new provincial premier whom to appoint to his Cabinet, reports Ann Eveleth.

NKATHA Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi appears to have blocked attempts by KwaZulu-Natal’s newly elected Premier Ben Ngubane to appoint a provincial Cabinet without his approval.

IFP parliamentarians told the Mail & Guardian this week Ngubane — sworn in as premier last week — had wanted to appoint IFP provincial MP Narend Singh to take over his finance portfolio.

Ngubane last month publicly hinted his intention to appoint Singh as finance MEC — before discussing the matter with Buthelezi, who rejected his plan.

In the provincial cabinet reshuffle announced earlier this week, Ngubane acceded to Buthelezi’s wish that he retain finance.

This, apparently, allows Ngubane to match the political stature of African National Congress national chair Jacob Zuma, who holds the provincial economic affairs and tourism portfolios.

Singh was appointed instead to the agriculture portfolio — an appointment the IFP hopes will improve the party’s poor image among the province’s Indian community.

The reshuffle also suggests party traditionalists, heavily influenced by Ngubane.

He appointed Traditional Affairs MEC Chief Nyanga Ngubane — recently implicated by a South African National Defence Force intelligence report in paramilitary training — as safety and security MEC.

Ngubane’s reshuffle also failed to cut-out alleged underachievers, such as Education and Culture MEC Prince Vincent Zulu — an indication, political observers say, that party loyalty would feature strongly among his priorities.

Observers say party traditionalists had sent a clear message to Ngubane that he owes his position to them. It was hardline Zulu royalist and Welfare MEC Prince Gideon Zulu who nominated him for the premiership in the legislature last week, rather than one of his medical school peers.
Continued on Page 4

The ANC National Executive Committee, in its meeting held in Pretoria on 17 July 1994, has resolved to provide full support to the ANC members who are taking part in the negotiations for a new constitution. The ANC has demanded that the negotiations be conducted in a spirit of reconciliation and that all parties involved show a willingness to compromise. The ANC has also called for an end to violence and for the release of all political prisoners.

ANC members have been instructed to remain calm and composed during the negotiations and to avoid any actions that could be interpreted as provocation. The ANC has also appealed to other political parties to participate in the negotiations in good faith and to work towards a democratic and non-racial South Africa.
Ngubane in row over funds for roads

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane has been embroiled in conflict with other parties following his decision to cut the budget of the transport department — headed by African National Congress (ANC) provincial deputy chairman Sibusiso Ndebele — but to allocate funds in his own department for the building of roads.

DP MP Wessel Nel said that Ngubane had “been left out” of R159m from other departments to establish a “slush fund” within his department for the 1997/98 financial year.

The 1997/98 budget, which was to be discussed by the legislature’s finance committee this week, showed a R159m allocation for “provincial special projects” director general.

ANC MP Mike Sutchie said that Ngubane had allocated the funds without consulting other MECs, and it led to “huge hue and cry” when the matter was discussed in cabinet last week.

Ngubane’s spokesman Kendal Hunt said a response would be issued today.

Nel said the special projects were to fall under the premier’s department. The money would be used for the rehabilitation of community access roads, classroom rehabilitation, job creation, creating a culture of learning, and for efficiency in government and personnel audit.

Nel said the projects were laudable but they ought to belong in the appropriate line department. “The premier’s department has no way of assessing community access roads priorities, nor the capacity to build them.”

A government source said that Ngubane wanted to initiate road projects in order to neutralise Ndebele and claimed he feared that the successes of the transport department in building roads in Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) strongholds could spin off into support for the ANC in the 1999 elections.

Ndebele’s budget had been cut by 2.4%, while Ngubane’s had increased by a mammoth 84.1%.

Sutchie said that Ngubane seemed to be establishing an election fund for the IFP within the government, and the notion of special projects was badly conceived. The special projects could not be compared to central government’s presidential lead projects. The latter fell under line departments, and strict criteria had to be met before funds were released.

He understood that the R159m would be used on communities which “scream the loudest”, when Ngubane visited them, Sutchie said.

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Ngubane (264)

Continued from Page 1

A government source said that Ndebele would make a request to cabinet for more funds. He hoped that licensing fees, which currently went to the treasury, would be diverted to his department, the source said.

Meanwhile, Nel said that the government was proceeding with the building of R180m office blocks in Ulundi, despite the fact that the expenditure — listed in the budget — had not yet been approved by the legislature.

This was unacceptable, and the DP would fight the issue to the death, Ndebele’s Office said.

Tenders for bulk earthworks were advertised in the media yesterday. Site inspections were to take place on April 23, and applications were to close on May 11.

Nel said the DP saw the expenditure as wastage because the government had embarked on a programme to reduce the number of public servants. Funds for offices could not be justified when no funds had been allocated in the education department’s budget for the building of classrooms.
Caucus members feel alienated

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — African National Congress (ANC) MPs had resorted to writing anonymous notes to the party leadership, listing grievances because they feared speaking, expelled ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP Sifiso Nkabinde claimed.

Nkabinde said at a rally in Mandalburg at the weekend that a box had been placed at ANC caucus offices two weeks ago where MPs placed their grievances notes.

Nkabinde said the fact that MPs were no longer free to speak showed that we are "living under a dictatorship." The grievances raised had been summarised and road to the full caucus by MP Blade Nzimande.

"Nothing seems to have happened since," Nkabinde claimed.

Nkabinde claimed that the idea of communicating anonymously came about after Deputy President Thabo Mbeki found at an earlier caucus meeting that MPs were fearful to speak.

MP Barbara Hogan was said to have paraphrased her comments by saying, "I don't want to cause trouble, but..." Mbeki then asked whether MPs felt uninhibited to speak, and was met by a chorus of "yes," according to press reports.

Nzimande and ANC caucus chief whip Max Sisulu could not be reached for comment yesterday, but a senior ANC source disputed Nkabinde's claims.

The source said that at the time of the Hogan affair, Mbeki encouraged a "pretty long and open" debate. A committee, which included Nzimande, was also formed MPs, who wanted another opportunity to raise their views, did so to the committee. It then reported to the full caucus.

The source said one of the major grievances was a feeling of "alienation" among MPs, not fear. The ANC caucus was made up of 513 members. Some ordinary members lacked the confidence to articulate their views in such a large group, while others felt they did not have the opportunity to do so.
Committee under fire over funding

Nicola Jenvey

MARITZBURG — The administrators of KwaZulu-Natal’s reconstruction and development programme (the RDP) came under fire from the provincial finance committee yesterday for concentrating spending on the Mahlabatini district near Ulundi, rather than distributing it more evenly across the province.

Extraordinary economic affairs and tourism director-general Otis Nxumalo confirmed that R2.8m in reconstruction and development funding had been distributed to 33 projects in the Mahlabatini district between 1994 and last year, but claimed the district had been chosen for its “pilot scheme” which would be expanded throughout KwaZulu-Natal.

The amounts distributed were relatively small, but a lack of staff made it necessary to implement the pilot scheme near the Ulundi offices. Subsequent discretionary funding has been distributed more evenly throughout the province,” he said.

Central government had threatened to withdraw this funding from the province when it emerged a year into the programme that the province had not begun spending its allocation.

Brian Edwards (National Party) queried how funding for seven cement block-making projects, six sewing groups and a catering company could take precedence over water and sanitation schemes which had applied for funds in the same period.

Edwards had been involved with several water purification schemes in KwaZulu-Natal which had applied for reconstruction and development funding but had not received assistance.

Ismail Meer (African National Congress) said the “disturbing report” highlighted administrators’ duty to spend reconstruction funding more evenly across the province. Access to this funding had to be made available to the broad community, he said.

Nxumalo said the department had finalised a business plan for the 1996/97 allocation and spending in the communities would begin by June. KwaZulu-Natal also had a R100m peace initiative spending proposal for 1997/98 which would be devoted to helping rebuild communities affected by violence.
Payments to KwaZulu public servants a mess

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — Director-general Otty Nxumalo of KwaZulu-Natal yesterday denied claims that the provincial public service was in disarray, insisting that only 1.7% of public servants were irregularly employed and that only 0.13% were benefiting from irregular salary payments.

The public accounts committee of the provincial legislature, to which Nxumalo submitted an interim report, rejected the report as inadequate. African National Congress (ANC) KwaZulu-Natal MP Mike Sutchiffe dismissed Nxumalo’s report as "nonsense" and accused him of doing a disservice to the provincial government.

He said the situation in the public service was far worse than imagined, and that Nxumalo was not reflecting reality. Only three of the 11 departments — transport, finance and local government — had completed their audit, and there were problems of some kind with one in seven people employed by the three departments.

Nxumalo admitted that a head count of only 66% of public servants had been done, and only 29% of them had thus far been reconciled against the personnel salary system. The public accounts committee would urge department heads to complete the audit and furnish full details.
Traditional leaders’ offices on hold

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — Plans to build a chamber for the Inkatha Freedom Party-dominated house of traditional leaders in Ulundi have been suspended.

The KwaZulu-Natal legislature’s finance committee recommended yesterday that about R30m of the funds earmarked for building the chamber be spent on “lead projects” aimed at bringing about delivery at grassroots level.

Committee chairman Dumisani Makhaye said the IFP and African National Congress (ANC) components of the committee had agreed that plans to build the chamber be suspended.

In what was seen as a compromise on the ANC’s part, the committee agreed that there was a “real need” for offices to be built for premier Ben Ngubane and provincial director-general Otty Nxumalo in Ulundi.

However, the committee said the original plans appeared “very extravagant”, and the provincial government’s expenditure on offices had “increased out of all proportion”. The committee proposed that R71m allocated for offices in Ulundi be cut to R40m.

Makhaye hoped the legislature would approve the recommendations during the current three-week sitting.

The committee wanted the legislature’s executive board to tell traditional leaders that they could hold their sessions in the legislature chamber.

IFP committee member John Aulsebrook said there had never been a budget allocation for building a chamber.

There had only been a “plan”.

The IFP welcomed the R40m allocation for offices for Ngubane and Nxumalo, as it was a “big step” in acknowledging the space shortage in Ulundi, Aulsebrook said.

Makhaye said the committee also recommended an urgent review of the use of all government office space in Ulundi, Maritzburg and Durban be completed by June 15.

The committee also wanted public works MEC Celani Mteiwa to present an asset register of immovable property owned by the provincial government by June 30.

The committee expressed concern that professional bodies involved in feasibility studies for the public works department received contracts for the same work. It also voiced concern that guidelines for the use of about R100m for the peace initiative were sketchy.

Details on how the funds were to be accessed should be made available by June 15, it said.
De Klerk's KZN loyalists reject Meyer, will woo IFP

POLITICAL STAFF

THE KwaZulu-Natal National Party has moved swiftly to squash rumour of a festering split by denying there were differences between its leader, Mr Danie Schutte and the deputy leader, Mr Remer Schoeman.

This follows mounting speculation within the NP caucus in KwaZulu-Natal that Schoeman would come out in support of embattled Mr Roelf Meyer, ousted as task team head last week by party leader Mr F W de Klerk.

Meyer is reportedly expected to mount a challenge for the leadership if he could marshal sufficient support from the NP's federal council, which meets on June 17.

It is also believed the Northern Cape NP caucus yesterday came out strongly in favour of Meyer over De Klerk in a possible leadership tussle.

But this could not be confirmed last night.

Schoeman said reports that he was involved in moves to oust De Klerk in favour of Meyer were "an utter falsehood and mischievous fabrication", as were suggestions he was on a collision course with Schutte.

He said Schutte, Mr S V Nacker and himself, as the most senior NP leaders in KwaZulu-Natal, were in full support of De Klerk's axing of Meyer.

Indeed, an announcement by De Klerk yesterday that a NP task team led by Schutte, and including Schoeman would meet the IFP to explore cooperation, is seen as a step to shore up loyal forces against Meyer.

KZN premier Dr Ben Ngubane announced yesterday that the high-level discussions between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the NP would be held next week.

In addition to closer co-operation the mababa would also examine the nature of the relationship between the two parties.

Ngubane said the talks followed recent discussions between De Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the IFP.

The IFP's team includes Ngubane, former premier Dr Frank Mdlalose, Deputy Minister of Safety and Security Mr Joe Matthews, the Rev Musa Zondi and Mrs Loretta Ngcobo.

In addition to Schutte and Schoeman, the NP delegation includes Mr John Mavuso, Mr S V Nacker and Mr Andre Foue.

The meeting between the two parties also comes in the wake of a suggestion by Meyer's task team that closer co-operation between his party and the IFP was not in the interest of broadening the NP's power base.
Commissioners ‘should resign’

Farouk Chothia

M如何BURG — KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller yesterday called for the dismissal of members of the provincial public service commission after accusing the body of being the “most important hindrance” to service delivery at grassroots level.

Miller’s attack followed the commission’s failure to finalise his department’s management structures, and its refusal to accept recommendations from him.

The commission rejected a request from his department in 1995 for the appointment of chief director (housing) and chief director (community development facilitation). It also refused to appoint six directors, who were to serve three regional offices.

The commission argued the number of posts being sought by the department was “excessive” and that there would be need for the regional offices only if more local authorities became viable.

Miller said the provincial cabinet had backed him, but the commission had taken the view that it was the “supreme authority”. He had never witnessed such “mind-boggling arrogance,” he said.

He said more than 800 staff members had taken severance packages in the past six months. Some were in senior positions, and had “given up” hoping their appointments would be made permanent. The department was now forced to rely more on councillors.

ANC and govt object to draft
Cape constitution clauses

Susan Russell

CLAUDES in the draft, Western Cape constitution providing for a mixed electoral system combining proportional representation with constituencies and the filling of provincial parliamentary vacancies emerged as key areas drawing objections from the government and the African National Congress (ANC) yesterday.

The draft, unanimously accepted by the Western Cape provincial legislature in February, has been submitted to the Constitutional Court.

It must determine whether a provincial constitution complies with constitutional principles before certifying the document, enabling it to become law.

One of the main objections is to section 14 of the Cape constitution which provides for an electoral system based predominantly on the representation of geographic multimember constituencies; and results, in general, in proportional representation.

Both parties contend that the legislature confers on itself powers to which it is not entitled. They argue that elections do not constitute an area in respect of which a province has legislative competence.

While a provincial constitution may not contain provisions inconsistent with the national constitution, allowance is made for provincial legislative or executive structures and procedures that differ from those in the constitution. They must comply with constitutional values and must not fall outside the powers and functions conferred by the national constitution.

The objects argue that an electoral system is not a provincial legislative or executive structure or procedure as intended by the constitution.

Western Cape legislature counsel Jeremy Gauntlett argued that clauses dealt with a “legislative structure” or “legislative procedure” as provided.

He said the clauses did not confer on the province any power or function that fell outside their area of competence. Nor did they alter the substance of the legislative or executive powers of the national parliament, government or the province.

He submitted that the province, by including these clauses, was simply exercising powers conferred on it.

Argument continues today.
IFP sacks Mike Tarr and Vincent Ngema

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Inkatha Freedom Party has sacked Mike Tarr as IFP chief whip in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, allegedly because of his failure to support the party's push for Ulundi as provincial capital.

Its national council also decided at the weekend to axe provincial caucus chairman Vincent Ngema. Both will remain ordinary provincial MPs.

KwaZulu-Natal MP Hugh Lee is to become the sixth white member to resign from the party since 1994. More resignations were likely, a source said.

Sources said Tarr had been ousted after being accused of failing to implement party policies, particularly on Ulundi's status as provincial capital.

One source said Ngema spoke his mind within party structures. He favoured transformation of the IFP to increase electoral support.

The sources said the attack on Tarr and Ngema was led by Arts and Culture Minister Lionel Mtshali and backed by Correctional Services Minister Sipo Manene. They had IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's support.

Ngema said he was a "good soldier" of the IFP who was "easily deployable". The sources said Ngubane had argued that the two should be kept in their posts "for a while" to avoid disruption of the IFP in the legislature. However, they were expected to quit their posts next week.

Sources said Tarr came under heavy attack for the decision last year to open offices of the National Council of Provinces in Melrose, and for his reservations about building a multi-million-rand chamber for the house of traditional leaders in Ulundi.

The sources said Lee complained that the party was not providing enough support for its members who were victims of violence.

He was also chairman of the legislature's public works committee, but found requests to the department for accountability on issues such as expenditure on Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini were largely ignored.

IFP acting national chairman and KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane said no decision had been taken to replace Tarr and Ngema.

If there was no improvement on issues such as absenteeism and the future to do constituency work, people would have to "move aside"
Traditional leaders' chamber on budget backburner

KwaZulu-Natal Premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane gave an undertaking yesterday that a R30m chamber for the House of Traditional Leaders would not be built during the financial year after all opposition parties threatened to vote against the province's R1.6bn provincial budget.

Ngubane gave the assurance to African National Congress chairman Jacob Zuma at a meeting shortly before the vote in the legislature. This led to all parties barring the Democratic Party and African Christian Democratic Party voting for the budget.

Ngubane's promise came despite the fact that the provincial public works department called for tenders last month for the building of the chamber.

Ngubane said the department's action had been "preposterous." There were no funds allocated for the chamber. The department thought it could run a budget deficit but this was unacceptable as the province worked on a zero-based budget. Funds for the building of the chamber would be budgeted in the next financial year.

Meanwhile, the provincial treasury was drafting a medium-term expenditure framework which would enable the government to engage in multiterm budget planning, making it possible to link policy with budget and provide "certainty of revenue over time," Ngubane said.

A budget meeting, attended by MECs, department heads and portfolio committee chairs, was to be held to define priorities that fitted in with provincial strategy.
Failure in management loses millions — report

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general’s office has found that the provincial housing, local government and health departments — as well as the Natal Parks Board — lost millions of randss because of shortcomings in management procedures and the uneconomic use of resources.

The office’s corporate executive manager, Louis van Rooyen, said in a report that the failure to establish a medical procurement system had caused the theft of pharmaceuticals worth millions of randss. A decision to set up such a system was made in 1990/91 and funds had been made available.

Stock-holding had also exceeded the approved R21m by more than R11m.

Van Rooyen said an information system had been implemented at Addington Hospital as a pilot project but six years later it had still not been extended to other hospitals.

Certain modules had not been implemented either, although implementation costs of about R246,000 had been incurred and monthly maintenance costs amounted to R7,340.

Total cost of the system, excluding personnel expenditure but including running costs at the end of the 1994/95 financial year, amounted to R21,57m.

The initial contract price had been R8,457m, Van Rooyen said.

Medical equipment for an obstetric high-care ward at King Edward VIII hospital, valued at R586,649, had been purchased during the 1990/91 financial year, but it had not been used and the ward was not fully operational.

The hospital had also purchased 30 dumper trolleys for R155,610 in 1994, but these had not been used.

Van Rooyen said that low performance in housing delivery was illustrated by actual payments of R42m for the provision of 3,441 sites to conveyancers when R605m had been allocated for the provision of 54,693 sites.

A further R818m allocated was unspent as at January last year, while R245m — approved and allocated as subsidies — was unpaid.

He said effective debt collection measures were nonexistent, as there were arrears amounting to R14m in respect of rentals and R176m in respect of instalments as at December 31, 1995.

Expenditure of R69,8m had been incurred on the Louv and Waterloo projects before they were suspended in January 1994.

The former Natal provincial administration had paid R1,4m in “fruitless expenditure” to a consultant who had failed to complete the task of merging development projects, valued at R56m, in Marianhill.

The provincial housing board had terminated plans to upgrade Glebelands hostel in Umlazi in April 1995, by which time expenditure of R925,000 had been incurred. Further expenditure of R130,000 in “preplanning” had been incurred after the board’s decision.

The parks board had failed to administer contracts properly. Settlement negotiations were in progress after a decision by the construction firm to institute claims of R2,2m relating to work at the Hluhluwe-Umfolozi park.

The board had not conducted a proper cost-benefit analysis before building a hutted camp, including conference facilities, at the iSimlele game reserve for about R10m. The camp had operated at a deficit of about R2m during the 1994/95 financial year.
Peace moves are being likened to the secret negotiations between the NP and ANC, write Eddie Koch and Enoch Mthembu.

KwaZulu: The centre is holding

SLOWLY, but surely, KwaZulu-Natal may be heading towards a point where the forces are beginning to converge in the political process. The most recent sign that constitutional forces are beginning to coalesce is that Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, the former President of the ANC, has made her first public statement in which she expressed her support for the idea of working with the Zulu to win the presidency.

The ANC also released its list of candidates for the upcoming elections, which included several well-known figures from the previous government. The list appears to be a reflection of the ANC's desire to continue its current leadership, but also to bring in new faces to ensure a more diverse agenda.

Traditional leaders still want to discuss a range of grievances about their region, which is why some critics argue that the provincial government has not done enough to address these concerns. But, significantly, the hardline IFP leader has softened his position, expressing support positively about the possibility of a democratic resolution. A Powerbroker from each of the four main political parties (IFP, Democratic Alliance, New Democratic Alliance, and South Africa) has also been invited to participate in the discussions.

But, significantly, the hardline IFP leader has softened his position, expressing support positively about the possibility of a democratic resolution. A Powerbroker from each of the four main political parties (IFP, Democratic Alliance, New Democratic Alliance, and South Africa) has also been invited to participate in the discussions.

The IFP, a political party that represents the KwaZulu-Natal region, has been instrumental in advocating for a democratic resolution to the current political impasse. The party's leader, who is a former President of the ANC, has been a vocal advocate for democracy in the region and has been involved in numerous political negotiations. The party's stance is that the ANC must be held accountable for its actions and that a democratic resolution is necessary to ensure a peaceful transition of power.

Traditional leaders still want to discuss a range of grievances about their region, which is why some critics argue that the provincial government has not done enough to address these concerns. But, significantly, the hardline IFP leader has softened his position, expressing support positively about the possibility of a democratic resolution. A Powerbroker from each of the four main political parties (IFP, Democratic Alliance, New Democratic Alliance, and South Africa) has also been invited to participate in the discussions.

However, there are still many challenges that need to be addressed. One of the main concerns is the issue of corruption, which has been a significant problem in the region. The IFP has been at the forefront of efforts to tackle corruption, and its leader has been vocal in his criticism of the ANC for not doing enough to address this issue.

Peace moves are being likened to the secret negotiations between the NP and ANC, write Eddie Koch and Enoch Mthembu.

Photo: DAVID KIMBER

Peace path: Tintswalo, near Hammarsdal (above), sets the pace

Philip Powell (left) says parties in the IFP need to keep busy. PHOTO: DAVID KIMBER

Politics: A direct confidentiality agreement

Feeling the heat...
IFP demands constitution be adopted

Farouk Chothia

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has demanded that the KwaZulu-Natal constitution, rejected by the Constitutional Court last year as an attempt to usurp central government’s powers, be adopted as a precondition for reconciliation with the African National Congress (ANC).

The IFP warned in a document submitted to the ANC recently that avoiding points of dispute would be a “vote of no confidence” in negotiations and the negotiators themselves.

The ANC had breached an agreement to hold international mediation, and as a result “ways and means to achieve reparation… under the different circumstances should be sought”.

The document was believed to have been drafted by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi’s special adviser, Mario Ambrosini, amid claims that IFP provincial negotiators — led by acting national IFP chairman Ben Ngubane — lacked the authority to take decisions in talks and were being undermined by Ambrosini.

It was understood that Ngubane found himself in an embarrassing situation at a meeting last Thursday when he learnt from the ANC that a letter had been written on his “instruction” to the ANC’s attorneys.

Attorneys, claiming to be acting on Ngubane’s instructions, wrote to the ANC’s attorneys stating that agreement had been reached in talks on May 7 that the ANC was to withdraw High Court action challenging the legality of the KwaZulu-Natal House of Traditional Leaders. When the matter was raised with Ngubane in last week’s talks he denied instructing the attorneys to write the letter. “It was the first time that Ngubane became aware of the letter and he was totally taken aback,” one source said.

Sources said Deputy President Thabo Mbeki was to hold direct negotiations with Buthelezi on Thursday to keep the process on track. The parties were unable to reach agreement last week on a special amnesty process for KwaZulu-Natal. The issue of Buthelezi becoming second deputy president and constitutional differences were also left to be dealt with at national level.

The IFP document said the ANC should show a “renewed political commitment” to the KwaZulu-Natal constitution “irrespective of the legal technicalities which can always be worked out”. The ANC and IFP should also develop a common policy on issues such as “indigenous law systems” after taking into account the special characteristics of the Zulu nation.

Ulundi should be recognised as the provincial capital. It would be “unconscionable to impose on us Maritzburg”.

The document said the truth commission was not an “adequate venue” to deal with the KwaZulu-Natal conflict. A new process should be designed based on the “separation” of the truth-finding exercise and the granting of amnesty, which should possibly be a judicial exercise.

It said the identities of those behind the killing of IFP leaders should become known.

An ANC spokesman in KwaZulu-Natal yesterday denied to comment on the document.
Nkabinde hammered in Richmond

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The African National Congress (ANC) has inflicted a heavy defeat on expelled member Sifiso Nkabinde in the Richmond by-election, winning four of five wards contested.

This is seen as an indication that Nkabinde has little chance of winning support in KwaZulu-Natal for the party he is launching with former deputy minister Bantu Holomisa and former National Party heavyweight Roelf Meyer. Nkabinde is KwaZulu-Natal chairman of Holomisa’s National Consultative Forum, which has linked up with Meyer’s New Movement Process to launch a party later this year.

The by-election was held because a group of councillors had resigned in protest against Nkabinde’s expulsion from the ANC for allegedly being an apartheid-era police informer. Councillor Rodney van der Byl, who refused to resign, was assassinated in May.

Official results of Sunday’s by-election show that the ANC’s total vote in the five wards was 2 052, against 1 392 polled by Nkabinde and the four candidates aligned with him. This gave the ANC a victory margin of about 20%. There was a 39% voter turnout.

Nkabinde lost the ward in which he stood. ANC candidate Rampathe Nndoo defeated him by 119 votes to 43.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumsani Makhanya said the result showed that Nkabinde and Holomisa “exist in the media, and not in reality.”

The electorate had served a “decisive defeat on third-force rule, political backwardness and thuggery”, and regarded the ANC as the “only party that can lead them to a better life.”

Nkabinde could not be reached for comment.

Defeated pro-Nkabinde candidate Sifiso Bembo said the result was a minor setback and highlighted the need to “go back to the grass roots and work with the poorest of the poor.” However, it had been a victory in that the five candidates had lost by only 600 votes against a party “which used government resources” in the by-election.

Holomisa said he was not “much worried” about the result as it was not a barometer of support in KwaZulu-Natal for a new party. Nkabinde and the four other candidates had contested the election as independents, and this had counted against them. The electorate would vote differently for a party which had policies.

Meyer’s spokesman, Izak Retief, said not much could be read into the result as the by-election had revolved “mainly around personalities and not broad political issues.”
ANC snubs Ngubane by quitting meeting

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The African National Congress (ANC) yesterday walked out of a local government meeting hosted by KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane in what was seen as the first retaliatory move to the Inkatha Freedom Party’s (IFP’s) decision to pull out of peace talks in the province.

Sapa reports the conference was convened by Ngubane to discuss local government issues and how to promote investment in KwaZulu-Natal.

In a memorandum, the ANC said on arrival at the workshop yesterday morning it had been disappointed to find relevant provincial departments had not been invited, nor was the province’s business sector adequately represented.

The ANC also felt that Ngubane’s announcement that the IFP was withdrawing from the provincial peace process needed to be discussed. After handing the memorandum to Ngubane, the ANC delegation left the meeting, but returned after lunch.

Ngubane said the concerns raised were misplaced.

“The whole issue was debated amicably — I am surprised at the mention of rudeness as the discussions were polite exchanges,” Ngubane said.

The ANC voiced concern that the IFP’s decision to pull out of talks would lead to violence escalating, saying there were already reports of arms supplies being smuggled into northern parts of the province.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye urged the IFP to resume talks without preconditions, saying the pull-out sent the “wrong signal” to grassroots followers.

Two ANC members had been killed in Estcourt in the Midlands recently, another two in Oshabeni on the south coast, and a fifth in Umlazi.
Three provinces on ‘verge of collapse’

David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — The Northern Province, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are on the verge of collapse, the provincial audit report released yesterday shows.

Only Gauteng and the Western Cape received relatively clean bills of health, with Gauteng emerging as the best-run provincial administration.

The 15-member audit team also identified serious problems in the Northern Cape and Free State administrations and, to a lesser extent, in Mpumalanga and the North West.

The team, headed by public service director-general Thabeng Nkolo and including three international experts, visited the nine provinces between last October and May this year.

Their 10 reports — one for each province plus an executive summary — depicted provincial public services as being crippled by grossly inadequate financial, information and human resource management systems. They reported a chronic shortage of appropriately skilled staff. Only the audit summary was released yesterday.

“The lack of discipline and the prevalence of misconduct (such as fraud and theft) are major problems in many departments and provincial administrations.” Procedures to manage misconduct were ineffective.

National government was also criticised by the task team: “New policies are often set at national level without due consideration to the organisational, financial and service delivery implications in the provinces.”

It said “political interference” was hampering the administration of provincial departments. “There is a poor definition of the different roles of politicians and administrators.”

The review found that the centralisation of functions in provinces, particularly financial and personnel management, had a negative effect on departments’ ability to deliver services.

Provincial public services were still not focused on improving service delivery, and were restricted by “inherited” administrative processes.

The report was almost not released after a cabinet committee decided last week against publication due to its damming nature. The decision was reversed at yesterday’s cabinet meeting after intense lobbying which resulted in Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, among others, supporting its release.

Public Service Minister Zola Skweyiya told a news conference the cabinet had been “very supportive” of the need for corrective measures in the beleaguered provinces. His department would “be going back to the cabinet for further assistance.”

He said national departments which had already undertaken corrective initiatives, based on the findings, were finance, housing, education, health, welfare and home affairs.

Public servants and Swedish experts had been working together in the Eastern Cape, while in the Northern Province public servants from Skweyiya’s department and experts from Britain and the Commonwealth were tackling problems.

The task team said national financial regulations limited the efficient use of the state’s resources. “They do not establish value for money as the key principle.” Financial management systems were not adequate and most provinces did not prioritise their budgets with policy objectives.

See Pages 6-8
Politicians ‘interfere’ in service

CAPE TOWN — Politicians in KwaZulu-Natal interfered in the management of their departments, while the high number of public service vacancies had created a leadership vacuum in many departments, the provincial task team found.

The state of the public service in KwaZulu-Natal was not as bad as the Eastern Cape or Northern Province, but was, a task team member said yesterday, also close to collapse.

There was “no unity” between the commission, provincial cabinet and department heads. The commission was acting as a “brakeman” on service delivery.

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Many departments had not rationalised and retained components of the former KwaZulu homeland and Natal provincial administration. Some departments had ignored the directive to rationalise and create a “de facto” structure appropriate to their needs, which hampered operations. No authority had been delegated to departments from the powerful provincial service commission to allow them to determine their own organisational structure.

There was “no unity” between the commission, provincial cabinet and department heads. The commission was acting as a “brakeman” on service delivery.

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Senior government officials at national level welcomed as long overdue the news that premier Ben Ngubane had fired the commission last week.

The audit task team visited KwaZulu-Natal between February 2 and 11. It reported serious problems due to the fragmented administration, “spread between Umlazi, Manzini and Durban.”

While the cabinet meets weekly, department heads meet only monthly. “From investigation it appears that the policies of individual MECs have primacy over provincial-wide policies.”

There were “no unity” between the commission, provincial cabinet and department heads. The commission was acting as a “brakeman” on service delivery.

Departments also did not include suitably senior or powerful financial management components. Funds for functions had not followed the staff when they were transferred, the task team reported.

The audit task team commended the policy for decentralisation financial management, but said departments had limited ability to maximise opportunities arising from this. “Financial management staff in departments are, in almost all cases, of too low a rank or without the appropriate skills to perform to the full potential afforded by delegation to departments.”

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United Vision and Innovative of Officially set City

Michael Stuliff examines the vector which have made during a success story of local government
KwaZulu-Natal cabinet 'not paying rent'

DURBAN — Preliminary investigations showed that KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane and his cabinet colleagues were not paying rent for their official residences in Umdoni, even though they were required to do so, provincial acting auditor-general Ted Kimmance said yesterday.

He said the probe was at an early stage, and he could not say how much was owed and over what period. Kimmance confirmed that an investigation was under way on whether it was ethical for Ngubane to have stayed at taxpayers' expense at Durban's five-star Royal Hotel, even though he had an official residence in Durban.

Ngubane was caught up in another row yesterday with claims that his department had not budgeted for an official two-week trip he was on to Germany. The funds would now come out of a special fund in the finance department for "priority projects" such as building toilets at schools and roads in rural areas.
Durban: The arrest of the National Consultative Forum’s Mr Sifiso Nkabinde and 17 others in an early-morning police raid has drawn widespread praise as the first step in breaking the cycle of violence that has gripped the Richmond area for a decade.

A contingent of 500 policemen and SA National Defence Force members, using SA Air Force helicopters, swooped on Nkabinde’s home in Moguda, south of Richmond, at first light yesterday and arrested the former ANC chairman for the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands.

In a message broadcast by an aeroplane flying over the area, the security forces told the Moguda community of Nkabinde’s arrest and asked people to remain calm.

Nkabinde, a member of Mr Bantu Holomisa’s NCF since his expulsion from the ANC, appeared in court in Manziluzi. He is to return today to apply for bail.

Outside the court, Nkabinde appeared nervous as he sat in an armoured vehicle while about 100 people taunted him.

He faces 18 charges of murder relating to five incidents since 1993. One of the charges relates to the July massacre of five men, including two ANC Richmond councillors.

Police detained 17 others for questioning. Several were later released.

However, three of the most wanted suspects, including Mr Skumbuzo Patrick “Bob” Ndloli, who is notorious in the area, are still at large. Police are offering rewards of R200,000 for the arrest of Ndloli and R100,000 each for Mr Mthokozuko Ndloli (alias Ntuli) and Mr Serone Njilo. Police spokesman Director Reg Crewe said more arrests were possible.

The investigative Task Unit, headed by Director Bushe Engelbrecht, who led the raid, received widespread praise for the investigations leading to the arrests.

The team has been investigating Midlands murders since the May 8 killing of ANC councillor Mr Rodney van der Buijl. At least 22 people have died in the Midlands since May in fighting believed to be related to conflict between the NCF and the ANC.

President Nelson Mandela said the government was determined to remove “the last vestiges of apartheid-sponsored violence.” He was convinced the situation would normalise after the arrests.

Holomisa and potential political ally Mr Roelf Meyer, of the New Movement Process, made it clear they would disassociate themselves from Nkabinde if he was found to have been involved in violence. Holomisa ruled out the possibility of providing Nkabinde with funds for his defence if the charges against him involved violence.

ANC national spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said he hoped the arrests would lay bare the true causes of the violence.

The ANC Youth League in KwaZulu-Natal has called for Nkabinde to be refused bail in an effort to protect witnesses. It said his arrest was long overdue, but that Nkabinde was a “small fish” and the investigators would have to bring his masters to book.

Welcoming Nkabinde’s arrest, Democratic Party leader Mr Tony Leon said his high profile in the NCF had made the DP’s co-operation with any new party problematic.

The National Party said it believed Nkabinde’s arrest would be the kiss of death for Meyer and Holomisa’s efforts to form a party.

NP spokesman Mr Nic Koomho said the baggage brought to the new alliance by Holomisa would rub off on Meyer’s New Movement Process — Sapa.
KwaZulu plans to suspend voluntary severance packages

Faroak Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal government department heads had decided to suspend the granting of voluntary severance packages to public servants in a bid to reduce projected overspending of R1bn during the current financial year, provincial director general Otty Nxumalo said yesterday.

It was now up to the provincial cabinet to endorse the decision.

Nxumalo said KwaZulu-Natal government department heads took the decision at a meeting on Tuesday, and wanted the cabinet to endorse it because “a lot of money” would be saved.

He said there was also to be a moratorium on the filling of all vacant posts, except those which were “strategic.” The filling of such posts would have to be approved by the cabinet.

The recommendations were made in line with the call by premier Ben Ngubane that all necessary steps be taken to prioritise departmental budgets and save money.

Observers said KwaZulu-Natal department heads were believed to be the first to decide to block retrenchments, and other cash-strapped provinces could follow.

Central government was also under pressure to scrap the policy in favour of targeted retrenchments.

Nxumalo said the offering of the packages did not result in the downsizing of staff complements which was one of its goals. The packages were also aimed at retaining greater representation in the public service, but no significant gains had been recorded in that regard either.

Nxumalo said 16 632 packages had been approved, while 23 318 applications had been received.

He hoped trade unions and all other staff would accept the decision because “we have no money for voluntary severance packages.”

Nxumalo said he hoped the provincial cabinet would take up the issue with national government.

Department heads also decided a workshop should be held to see how further savings could be effected.
Sisolo Nkambinde: On trial for 18 murders. Photo: RASHID JANUALLAH
NKABINDE ARREST & KWAZULU-NATAL VIOLENCE

Trying to behead the elusive Gorgon

More than one strongman is believed to be holding violence-ridden KwaZulu-Natal to ransom

The arrest on murder charges of expelled ANC KwaZulu-Natal Midlands leader Sifiso Nkabinde and the detention of others for questioning may curb political violence in the Richmond area for now. But it is unlikely to unravel the skein of mob killings and political intrigue that has ravaged the province as a whole since the early Eighties, analysts say.

They believe the command chains of violence are varied and extend well beyond Richmond, so that Tuesday's dawn swoop by the 500-strong dragnet of police and soldiers that hauled in Nkabinde and others would not have been able to catch the "bigger fish."

Nkabinde faces 18 counts of murder related to incidents stretching back to the early Nineties. At least 17 of his alleged cohorts were held and questioned.

Police spokesman Henry Budhram says he is confident that the violence allegedly linked to Nkabinde was restricted to Richmond and surrounding areas.

But Natal University social anthropologist Mary de Haas, a longtime peace monitor, is unconvinced. She says warlords are simply pawns in a bigger game, that they could not have operated without help or collusion.

This is exactly what the ANC said about Nkabinde after expelling him from the party in April for allegedly having spread for the police and conducted a protracted reign of terror in the Richmond area.

But the ANC's opponents accuse the party of having condoned and used the same man's brutal methods for the best part of a decade.

Nkabinde succeeded Harry Gwala as ANC Midlands leader after the latter's death in 1996. Protesting innocence after his expulsion, Nkabinde teamed up with Bantu Holomisa's National Consultative Forum (NCF) and became Midlands chairman of the emerging party.

His arrest at his home in Magoda outside Richmond follows more than four months of investigation by a special investigation unit, led by police director Bushe Engelbrecht, into killings in the Midlands since the early Nineties.

Though Holomisa has consistently backed Nkabinde's demands that the ANC produce proof of his complicity, he stresses that there is no place for him in the NCF if the violence allegations are proved in court.

Similarly, former National Party crown prince Roelf Meyer, whose New Movement Process is allied with the NCF in efforts to form a new political party, has always been uncomfortable about the Nkabinde connection and has tried to distance himself from the warlord since the latter's arrest.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party's Wessel Nel warns that Nkabinde and those arrested with him should not be used as scapegoats for the countless instances of murder, intimidation and political thuggery which have taken place in the region over the years.

"Those who supplied weapons, senior politicians who may have approved sinister agendas and those who withheld vital information for several years from the police should also be made answerable," he says.

(The "information withheld" refers to an ANC internal report on the murder of four police informers in Richmond, which was kept under wraps for three years.)

"People complain that Nkabinde is a key warlord in the area and even if it is true, he's certainly not the only one," says De Haas.

Who, then, is behind the violence?

De Haas endorses a widely held view among independent violence monitors and many affected communities that a snatch "third force," with roots in the security forces and connections in various rightwing operations, is intent on perpetuating instability.

It is a view which is also endorsed publicly by President Nelson Mandela following the murders of ANC Richmond councillors in July.

De Haas is also convinced that the security forces are aware of this and either turn a blind eye or are actively involved in the clandestine operations.

Violence in Richmond, explains De Haas, has historically been linked to Afrikaner Weerstandsbewegung (AWB) commando types and other extremist organisations working with security force members.

Because none of the forces has been exposed and neutralised it is not inconceivable that they are still active. Furthermore, she says, the conflict is not unconnected to similar problems in KwaZulu-Natal areas like Bulwer, Impendle, Hopewell, Inchanga, and possibly even Umzimkulu/Kokstad.

These forces, she says, use the ambitions of warlords — whose motives range from political to criminal — to implement their programmes of terror.

The classic pattern involves recruitment through extortion. The warlords would use the third force to build a political power base.

What is less certain is why the third force would choose to work with warlords, and why such a conspiracy would virtually confine its operations to a single province, KwaZulu-Natal.

Herm Payne
Nkabinde, alleged spy

The deaths of several ANC members, allegedly linked to him, led to his downfall being condensed to Magoda, where his home is situated. That development and the spy allegation, seem to have contributed to his final trouncing in the by-election.

According to Richmond mayor Andrew Ragavalo, Nkabinde's critical mistake was to rally support around his own personality and people. They may have loved him, the party was bigger than the individual.

Ragavalo likened that to a situation where a star soccer player moves to another team – but fans will not change their allegiance to the new team.

Now that he is out in the cold even potential political allies – Rolf Meyer and Baetsi Holomisa – seem to be getting cold feet over him.

Nkabinde stands accused of ordering the massacre of five ANC members, including two who were elected councillors in the by-election. And all the charges he faces appear to relate to the murders of ANC-related people, in spite of his involvement for years in the Inkatha/ANC conflict in the region.

Eight of the murders allegedly took place while he was an ANC leader, and 10 while he was a member of the NCP.

The charges Nkabinde faces are related to these incidents:

† February 20, 1993: Bongani Mkhize and Mrandile Mtolo were killed during a "people's court" in Ithalaha, outside Richmond. Three alleged ANC self defence unit (SDU) members were found not guilty after the main state witness was killed.
† October 9, 1993: Zamokwakhe Fanzi Phungula and Bongani Vivan Mbongo were killed during a "people's court." Mbongo was accused of the death of ANC Richmond secretary, Julius Mkhize. Phungula, the SDU commander unchafed at the time, stood by Mbongo; they were both shot.
† A police informer, code number- ed SR 4235, later told police two SDU killed Phungula and Mbongo.
† April 30, 1994: Mrandile Mbangwa, Mzwandile Zuma, Mzolo Mhize and Mlamseni Latha were killed. Three people were found guilty of these murders and a witness testified that Nkabinde was seen talking to armed men shortly before the deaths. Mbangwa, a Richmond ANC branch secretary, was apparently killed on his arrival at a meeting chaired by Nkabinde.
† June 1994: Violet Khumalo and her four grandchildren were shot. They were related to a witness of the killing of three Mountain Rise policemen in Magoda in 1996.
† July 23, 1997: The bodies of two ANC councillors, Bhekumuzwa Thomas Mchunu and Ephraim Mbonk- ensi Mchunu, and also Mahveni Ndye, Henry Mkhulu Mntungwa and Sandile Alfred Bhamu, were found shortly after by-electors were held in Richmond. They had been shot.

Witnesses allege that Nkabinde was seen in the KwaMhlonga area of the attack with certain policemen.

Three of those killed had apparently informed the local security forces of a cache of arms allegedly linked to Nkabinde.

In all these cases, Nkabinde is not charged with shooting anyone. He is accused of ordering all the killings.
The rise and fall of Sifiso

ONG AFTER Sifiso Nkabinde has disappeared from the political stage, he will be remembered by his former comrades in the ANC as an alleged spy who spun a web of deceit and fooled them for years — an allegation he denies. They will probably always experience a pang of fear when they think about what heights he could have reached in the organisation, while passing information to his alleged Third Force masters and while providing them with guns.

In turn, Nkabinde, who denies having shopped ANC members and leaders alike — despite some solid backing evidence and his failure to carry out his threats to sue over the allegations — will probably feel some regret at having his cover blown before he achieved the status of super-spy by securing a position in the locus of power in the largest political organisation ever in South Africa. But try he did.

Nkabinde, a member of the national executive committee of the ANC and the former chairman of the National Consultative Forum, was arrested in KwaZulu-Natal until his arrest at his Magoda home in Richmond this week, could have informed on the top echelons of the most powerful party in the country. And this raises the possibility of more far-reaching damage to the ANC than has been suggested so far in allegations made by the party after it expelled him in April.

He is now to face a string of ANC-related murder charges in the Pietermaritzburg Regional Court.

The ANC has said he never was a bona fide ANC leader — in fact, that he was a mole who was working his way up the leadership ladder.

Asked how far Nkabinde could have gone as an informer for his alleged handlers in Pietermaritzburg, the alleged headquarters of the Third Force in the region, an ANC member of the provincial government pointed out this week that Nkabinde was well-placed — having been a member of the highest organ of the ANC, the NEC.

"He was secretary of the Midlands region for about a year, and at the time there was a procedure that made chairpersons and secretaries members of the NEC," said the member.

But it remains a matter of speculation as to exactly whom and on what he informed.

This is largely due to the cageyness of the party in the matter. It seems the ANC only releases sensitive information when it thinks the timing is right.

A senior member, giving an example of the thinking behind some of the moves, said that when Nkabinde was unmasked as a spy, more information was held back — waiting for any denials from his alleged handlers or from the police — then to pounce with more allegations if they denied it.

Insiders indicate there has been a debate among members about this strategy. Some appear to think that all the information the ANC has on Nkabinde should be made public.

It is said that more could have been divulged just before the Richmond by-election earlier this year.

"But we knew we would beat him, and damaging information against him would not be necessary," said the member.

The party is on record as saying it had known for about four years that Nkabinde was a spy, and had vital documents to back the claim, but that it decided only this year to let the world know.

Then, like a thunderbolt, the ANC struck in April, when it expelled him from the party — saying he was a spy, codenamed "Derek Nene SR4 293", with seven handlers, the main one being Shaim Morris.

Not much has come out, other than some whispering that gleaned by the press that Nkabinde allegedly provided political information and information about criminal activities to the police.

Nothing has come out yet to directly link his passing on of information to his handlers with anyone's death.

The "Sifiso File" is still waited with bated breath.

Party members generally link him to informing during an early activities in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands.

Some documents in the hands of certain newspapers indicate that, as Derek Nene, he did pass on information on the late Midlands ANC leader Harry Gwala, also an NEC member. He allegedly told his handlers the staff at ANC headquarters in Johannesburg were worried that Gwala had not accepted Inkatha's victory in the provincial elections in KwaZulu-Natal in 1994.

During the late 1980s and 1990s, Nkabinde became very close to Gwala, who had just come out of Robben Island.

A handler and popular, he was loved by ordinary people, but less by the national and provincial leadership. A fierce commander in the Pieternairzburg political battles, Gwala took to Nkabinde, who was also charismatic and strong.

Those who worked closely with Gwala say that the old man was frequently advised of their suspicions about Nkabinde, but would not listen to them — until near his death, when he lamented that "I have been working with a policeman for so long."

When Gwala died, Nkabinde inherited much of Gwala's support.

Nkabinde would then seem to have pulled off some coup for his handlers during his ride to the top. He also became, at a young age, a mem-
IFP victory robs ANC of substructure

DURBAN—The African National Congress (ANC) lost its clear majority in the Durban metropolitan council's northern substructure at the weekend after losing a Tongaat by-election to the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

The IFP caused an upset, turning its defeat in Tongaat's ward 8 in last year’s local government election into a victory by 117 votes.

IFP KwaZulu-Natal local government spokesman John Aulsebrook said the victory showed that the electorate was impressed with the performance of the KwaZulu-Natal government, in spite of widespread criticism from opposition parties and the media.

Violence in Richmond in the Midlands appeared to have also negatively affected the ANC's image among Tongaat voters, Aulsebrook said.

He said the ANC had narrowly won the ward last year, but lost it on Saturday by 305 votes to 188 in the by-election, called after ANC councillor Regge Nidoo died.

The IFP had a walkover among black voters, polling 175 votes to the ANC's 10. The ANC won 178 votes among Indians, compared with the IFP's 130.

Aulsebrook said that while the ANC still had the majority among Indian voters, there had been a "very significant swing" towards the IFP since the election.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutchiie could not be reached for comment yesterday.

Aulsebrook said the number of seats the ANC had on the 30-member northern substructure had now fallen to 14, which meant that the ruling party would have to forge greater co-operation with smaller parties in order to take decisions.

No other parties contested the Tongaat by-election, although the Minority Front, National Party (NP) and Democratic Party (DP) also served on the substructure.

In Margate on the south coast on Friday the DP won a by-election after polling 508 votes against the NP's 270 and the Freedom Front's 13.

The DP said that with its earlier "convincing" by-election victories in Kempton Park in Gauteng and Witbank in Mpumalanga, it was clear that it had edged out the NP as the second-largest party in SA.
Key witness: Suhar protection

The Suhar witness, who has been in protective custody for years, is now under constant surveillance.

The government has taken significant steps to ensure her safety. The witness has been relocated to a undisclosed location and is now living with a family in a secure environment.

The witness has been granted a high level of security, including a team of bodyguards and a team of specialists in surveillance and protection.

The witness is now under constant surveillance, and any potential threats are being monitored closely.

The government has also taken steps to ensure the witness' family's safety, and they are now living in a secure environment.

The witness has been granted the right to communicate with her family and friends, and they are allowed to visit her regularly.

The government has also taken steps to ensure the witness' mental health, and she is now receiving regular therapy sessions.

The witness has been granted the right to continue her education and she is now attending a local university.

The government has also taken steps to ensure the witness' legal rights, and she is now able to access the legal system and proceed with her case.
ANC local government head supports Durban police

"booze buses", KZN for 31 at the latest
breathalyser machines, 81,174 on 18
33 cameras for speed enforcement and

ANC supports the legal

...
ANC local government head supports Durban "unity"
KwaZulu-Natal told to trim burgeoning budgets

By: Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The KwaZulu-Natal cabinet would have to order cuts to department budgets next month to avoid projected over-expenditure of R11.4bn during the current financial year, provincial treasurer Sipho Shabalala said yesterday.

Shabalala told the legislature's finance committee that premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane met Finance Minister Trevor Manuel last week to discuss the "serious problem".

However, Manuel said there was "no chance" of an additional allocation, and he wanted all provinces to remain within budget, Shabalala said.

KwaZulu-Natal was 10% behind on revenue income at present, Shabalala said, largely because the cash-flow problem meant the province was having difficulty making short-term investments.

The cabinet would have to decide in which areas to introduce cuts, after considering the risks involved, such as social and political implications.

A report to help the cabinet make decisions was being drafted, Shabalala said.

Democratic Party MP and education portfolio committee chairman Roger Burrows said the projected over-expenditure of the education department was R550m, and "we think it will be higher".

However, cuts could be introduced in areas such as education administration, where projected over-expenditure was 200%, Burrows said.

Observers said that among other measures already taken to reduce costs was the suspension of voluntary severance packages, and a decision not to fill non-essential vacant posts. The government hoped to save R400m by suspending the packages.

Other measures taken included ordering all departments to cut back on subsistence and transport, and use of cellular phones and fax machines.

Meanwhile, MPs on the committee voiced concern that R100m allocated for expenditure during the current financial year to help violence-wrecked communities rebuild their lives had still not been spent.

Only R2m of the R100m had been spent, but on administration, treasury figures showed.

National Party MP Gordon Haygarth said this was "tragic".

Central government had made the funds available, but communities were not seeing the benefits.

Unless "extraordinary measures" were taken to use the money, it could be "removed" by central government from next year's budget, Haygarth said.

African National Congress MP Dumisani Makhaye said the apparent failure to spend the money was "worrying".

A community on the south coast was still living in tents after fleeing violence about two years ago. The money should be spent on assisting such a community to rebuild their homes, Makhaye said.

Shabalala said that provincial director-general Otty Nxumalo had briefed the cabinet last week on the use of the money.

Shabalala said there should not be the perception that "nothing has happened", but he conceded that "nothing much" had been spent.
R100-m for aid lies idle

By Sipho Khumalo

A

Identifying projects

16/10/97
KwaZulu-Natal tops R2bn in overspending

Farouk Chotyu

Durban — A few months into the KwaZulu-Natal government’s term, overspending has already reached R2bn, putting payment of pensions and salaries at risk, the provincial finance committee heard yesterday.

Public servants reported that with the provincial administration’s expected R8bn expenditure and R511m from the health department, the overspending of R2bn would be the provincial government’s last straw.

Efforts to meet the challenge of the predicted overspending, universities in the province were reportedly being asked to cut their operational expenditure by 20%.

A number of schools were also reportedly experiencing financial difficulties, with some schools even contemplating suspending payment of salaries.

In an effort to tackle the overspending, the provincial government was reportedly considering implementing a freeze on all non-essential expenditure.

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Kwazulu-Natal Govt goes cap in hand to Manuel for R600m grant
It seemed like the bad old days were back in the Free State this week when a white man was fined for beating a worker, writes Ann Evehel.

Moobs, 32-year-old Free State farmer, grinned in the Welkom Regional Court last Friday as he paid R5 000 in anWAYSABEY jumping and chasing a sheep

Tieds that bind: Samuel Moobs (above) shows how he escaped from the rope farmer. Wessel Wessels (top) had used to bind him. PHOTOGRAPHER: RUTH MOTAU

Marion Edmunds

VIEW FROM
THE GALLERY

It was the first time I had seen him since he had been released from prison after serving a long sentence for robbery and theft. I was surprised to see how well he looked and how happy he seemed. He had changed a lot since we last spoke. He told me about how he had been doing and how his life had improved. He also talked about his family and how they were doing. I was pleased to hear that they were all doing well.

Moobs, who plans to sue Wessels for causing injuries, defamation, loss of income and pain and suffering on Moobs’s behalf, said he

ed to me about the tranquility in rural areas and that farmers as a matter of course left their doors unlocked. Today we see security gates, razor wire, special units, patrols - all as a result of the Wessels case. Moobs added that violence would continue because there was no action taken against the perpetrators and their true intentions to deal with the issues.

She then presented Beverley Harman-Williams. His son was murdered in April. The case dragged on for six months at the Wynberg Magistrate’s Court. “My child was not a gang member, he was selling gaming games and people came in and blasted him. How long must the case drag on?” Four times the doctor had tried to remove the bone. He was still in hospital. Beverley said that he had a tick between his bone and what he called “a lot of tension in the whole Free State about farmers getting killed and everybody wanting the death penalty back.”

But Rowe said the growing security problems of farmers demands a different response -“Farmers who add fuel to the fire need to be dealt with drastically as a response to a national emergency. The only logical solution is to remove offenders from agriculture at least as a decade in time to place where they can confess their violence behind bars in the company of others sentenced for similar crimes,” he argued.

Rowe said Wessels “promised again” when he paid the fine in court last week, but never apologised to Moobs. “He showed no contrition.”

Moobs had testified that Wessels also forced him to undress, cut his hands and legs behind his back with a single rope and tied and beat him unconscious. Moobs even managed to escape the rope, but was tied up with a nearby toolbox where he found the tools to break the chain around his neck free of the table and escaped to the local hospital, evading Wessels, who was searching for him with dogs.

Moobs told the Modimolle Guardian this week that he had been active and had no abrasion photographed on him after the attack — and still visible as a black colouring — was caused by “something I heard Wessels laughing at me when I was on the floor of the workshop. I couldn’t see his face but it was after that I felt pain there.”

A Botha farm lawyer Moobs consulted about possible civil action against Wessels, Toema Mokgoro, said that Moobs could have sued Wessels but did not find Wessels guilty of causing the abrasion, as “Moobs could not say what caused it.”

He added the chopping offence had been “abashed” by the fact he had been convicted of culpable homicide only about four hours Wessels did not have, released Moobs after that time — Moobs escaped.

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...
How ANC protected warlord ‘spy’

The African National Congress was warned five years ago that KwaZulu-Natal warlord Sifiso Nkabinde was an apartheid spy — but chose to shield him to avoid losing votes.

The Mail & Guardian has begun to piece together the extraordinary story of how the ANC's national leadership protected Nkabinde, even thwarting a plot by local members on the eve of the 1984 election to kill him, because it believed such an action would split its support and damage its election chances.

Nkabinde, currently facing 18 murder charges, was never allowed to build a vertically unassailable power base in Richmond, at the heart of the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands.

He ruled by terror an empire in which he murdered his opponents, many of them ANC members, was common, and where police needed his permission to patrol.

But the ANC only expelled Nkabinde in April this year, after finally deciding that it had enough evidence to accuses him of spying for the security forces.

Local ANC officials had been warning the party for years that he was a security risk. These warnings were apparently ignored.

Instead the party elevated Nkabinde and shielded him from retaliation, including, in 1984, provoking an attempted assassination of Nkabinde and his mentor, the late Harry Gwala, by disgruntled ANC youth.

Many ANC members saw Nkabinde as a spy, and Gwala, ANC Midlands chair, as a fair target because he defended Nkabinde in public, failure to act on the spy warnings and demanded anyone questioning his role's rapid rise in the party.

Nkabinde only joined the United Democratic Front in 1980, but was voted the ANC's provincial deputy secretary in 1981 after Gwala practi
cally ordered local teams to support him.

UDF regional secretary Skhamis
eyi 'Nkunjwa, the candidate who was favoured by the ANC Youth League, was gunned down by unknown assailants in Pietermaritzburg months later.

Outraged youth league members launched the plot to murder Nkabinde and Gwala days after the March 1984 killing of Mandla Maseko — the 'Richmond young leader who had publicly stood up to Nkabinde. Two of Nkabinde'sBenchmark were convicted of the killing.

But the plot was foiled when two police intelligence structures tipped off the party's national leadership. The party feared the killings could split the party and lead to a blood bath among local branches.

The ANC was worried that any action against Nkabinde could cost it crucial votes needed against the Inkatha Freedom Party during the impending elections. Nkabinde was also seen as a useful asset given the bloody conflict with the IFP in the region.

ANC MP Ben Dikobe-Martins says the party had to look at the rule Nkabinde was playing in the organisation, given that the election was approaching.

"In dealing with this problem we could not allow it and confuse the voters.""Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela also visited the region in one of many attempts by the party's national leadership to heal the rift.

The murder charges now facing Nkabinde include 18 killings during his time with the ANC, and 10 after the party expelled him and he joined Barthome Holomua's National Constitutional Forum.

At least six ANC members have been murdered in Richmond and surrounding areas since Nkabinde's expulsion. The deaths have been blamed on Nkabinde's bodyguards — all of them trained by Holomua's former Transkei Defence Force.

The bodyguards formed the core of Richmond's self-defence unit in 1985, and were trained in the use of arms such as AK-47 assault rifles, R-4, R-6, mortars and hand grenades.

Nkabinde used this personal army to take control of Richmond by 1982. Police could not enter the area without his permission, and residents who refused Nkabinde were allegedly labelled informers, tried by kangaroo courts and then killed.

Gwala continued to protect Nkabinde, accusing him on his right-hand man in 1983, following the uncollected murder of Gwala's former henchman, Regis Hlabisa.

Monkeys before his death, Msebenzi was approached by senior ANC leaders in the province to raise his concerns about the risk of Nkabinde's self-defence unit.

As a sign of protest he resigned from all ANC structures in Richmond and that then convened Nkabinde with damning evidence of his activities.

ANC Richmond chair Mpho Ngqica sanctioned Gwala, but says Gwala explained that he [Ngqica] was jealous of Nkabinde and his new position in the ANC.

Youth league provincial chair Zonke Nhlapo accuses the ANC and government had denounced Nkabinde as an enemy agent early in 1987. But there was taken up by the youth league's national office, and from there to the ANC's national executive committee.

"They did something, but the whole approach was not focused on removing Gwala [from office]. It was just one part of a bigger process," Nhlapo adds.

Ntanga says senior leaders, including national and provincial ANC chair Jacob Zuma, knew as early as 1992 about the ongoing allegations.

But provincial leaders had said that "intelligence information was not equal to conclusive evidence" and that they needed more information.

Richmond mayor and ANC branch executive member Andrew Ragavalo says numerous attempts were made to reconcile Nkabinde with his opponents, even when his expulsion was imminent.

But Ragavalo, once a close friend of Nkabinde, said Nkabinde refused to co-operate. "We tried to contain the situation and told Sifiso that there was a possibility that things could be cleared within the ANC, but being the person he is, he refused to listen."

Ragavalo was forced to seek police protection earlier this year after he refused to resign from the Richmond council in support of Nkabinde Rodney van der Rijt, who also refused to step down, was shot.

The ANC rescinded Nkabinde's candidates in the subsequent Richmond by-elections in July and in June 2007, two newly elected ANC councillors were shot and executed.
Abuse allegations probed

DURBAN — Allegations of abuse of black farmworkers mainly by white farmers in the Vryheid area in KwaZulu-Natal were being investigated by the SA Human Rights Commission, the commission said yesterday.

Commission spokesman John Momoho said the commission had decided to investigate the allegations after a complaint was lodged by Senzo Mchunu, a member of the KwaZulu-Natal legislature and culture portfolio committee.

Mchunu had heard of the alleged abuse while visiting black farmworkers in the Vryheid area in 1995 and last year.

Mchunu told the commission at a meeting attended by black communities, white farmers, police and the army last month, farmworkers had complained of being beaten by farmers.

Mojapelo said the issue of evictions and the rights of farmworkers and tenants would also be addressed by the commission. Farmworkers had also complained that police had not properly investigated claims of abuse by white farmers.

The allegations would be investigated by deputy chairman Shirley Mabuseela — Sipa.

Substructures sign shared services plan

TWO Durban substructures signed yesterday — what was described as a historic record of understanding with the KwaZulu-Natal education department, which would result in the two tiers of government sharing resources to provide facilities in townships.

The cash-strapped department had agreed to make land available to the north central and south central substructures (which had funds, but were short of land) to build sports and recreation facilities.

Councillors described the agreement as both practical and lateral-thinking answer to a real problem which would result in pupils benefiting from the facilities during school hours and the rest of the community benefiting after school hours.

The agreement was signed by north central acting mayor Trevor Bonhomme, south central mayor Lydia Johnson, and provincial education MEC Vincent Zulu at the Durban city hall.

Zulu called for other joint ventures between the two tiers of government, saying they would ensure cost-effective delivery of services.

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Where
Failure to promote budgets a central problem in KwaZulu-Natal.

The national budget is a key tool to manage the country's financial resources effectively. However, in recent years, KwaZulu-Natal has faced significant challenges in implementing its budget. This is due to several factors, including poor planning, inadequate revenue generation, and mismanagement of funds. The lack of transparency and accountability in the budget process has also contributed to the problem. As a result, the province is struggling to meet its financial obligations and provide quality services to its citizens. There is a need for urgent action to address these issues and ensure that the budget is efficiently and effectively utilized for the benefit of the people of KwaZulu-Natal.
A tale of two townships

Sechaba leKwele

For years the tiny townships of Ndaleni and Maphela in Richmond were almost everything, from relatives and grazing lands to churches. A small number of residents living in the townships have tried to make it a place of opportunity and now residents crossing the narrow road separating them do so at their own risk.

At the heart of the fear and mistrust is the issue of loyalty to former African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela, expelled from the party and jailed weeks ago on murder charges, and self-defence unit (SDU) members who are believed to be "Bondi" Nkabi.

Maphela locals see Nkabi as a champion of their struggle against apartheid and an advocate of non-violence. Party leader in the early 1990s, an innocent victim of unstabilised ANC propaganda and the party’s abuse of the security apparatus and the criminal justice system.

Maphela residents have a different interpretation of Nkabi, who they see as a terrorist, a bandit and a ruthless killer who must not live in Richmond.

This is a town where 400 men live around 50 000 square metres of land. In 1994 its population was estimated at about 7 000. Today there are believed to be around 50 000, as many residents feel the area out of fear of the SDUs.

Among those who have moved away are prominent ANC leaders, most of whom fled after Nkabi was expelled from the party in April this year.

An intelligence report from the police, released in October last year, described the area as "infected with the potential to develop into a flashpoint or a high-risk area. Information on the area reveals that violence or calamities may occur. These incidents often result in destruction and loss of life.

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Disagreement about the command structure of the SDU has been an issue since the end of the conflict, with some SDU members advocating for the creation of a new structure.

The SDU leaders have been accused of being involved in violent activities and the police have been unable to investigate the allegations effectively.

You may want to open it up.
Overspending could lead to jail term

Farouk Chothia

THE KwaZulu-Natal government was drafting legislation that would see MECs and department heads facing a jail term if they exceeded their budgets, premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane said yesterday.

"This is a reality we too have to face," Ngubane told the legislature in Ulundi. The legislation was also in force in Australia.

Ngubane said he planned to appoint a commission of inquiry made up of an auditor and a magistrate to examine the reasons behind the provincial government's shortcomings and develop a strategy to ensure that "this sorry saga never reoccurs."

The provincial government had to be "truthfully honest" and strive to regain credibility. National policies and agreements had contributed to over-expenditure but "this cannot be an excuse for the dereliction of duty in our government."

Consideration was being given to taking the "exceptional measure" of selling fixed and movable assets owned by the government. However, tribal land would be excluded.

Ngubane said it might be necessary to reduce personnel in the health and recreation departments, but it was premature to talk of retrenchments. He held discussions with Manuel on the need to establish a fund out of which money for early retrenchments would be drawn.

Local government and housing MEC Peter Miller introduced a motion in the legislature, which instructed the provincial cabinet to "use all means at its disposal" to press for the revision of the formula by which budget allocations for provinces were made.

The motion was seconded by African National Congress (ANC) MP Mike Sutcliffe, who promised his party would "mobilise and organise" for a change to the formula so that historically underfunded provinces received a "fair share" of the national budget.

ANC MP Jamali Meer said there was a "regional discrimination" in SA. The Western Cape government spent R4 000 on a school child while KwaZulu-Natal spent R2 000.

National Party MP Gordon Haygarth said KwaZulu-Natal should look at launching a constitutional court challenge if it did not receive an equitable share of the next budget.

Ngubane said other austerity measures included scrapping all unfunded vacancies, as well as certain posts that became vacant as a result of natural attrition. He said a second piece of legislation was being drafted to measure public servants' performance.
DP councillor to face high court action

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Durban metropolitan council decided yesterday to institute high court action to force the expulsion of the Democratic Party's Mark Lowe after he admitted leaking a confidential document to the media on a debt-ridden sports event underwritten by the council.

The council, controlled by the African National Congress, passed a resolution with the support of all parties — except the DP — to institute the action after satisfying itself that Lowe had breached the Local Government Transient Act by disclosing privileged information to unauthorised persons.

All committee members were forced to undergo a lie detector test in a bid to identify the source of the leak. Lowe admitted to being the source.

The council would ask the court to terminate Lowe's membership, bar him from serving on the council until the next elections. Executive committee chairman and ANC councillor Margaret Winter said the council was taking the "hardest" possible action to lay a "moral foundation" on how the council would conduct its affairs.

The council obtained an interim interdict in the Durban High Court barring newspapers in the Independent stable in KwaZulu-Natal from publishing information from the report.

The report dealt with the role city officials played in the World Athletics Veteran Association championship, held in Durban earlier this year.

The event, which the council agreed to underwrite, sustained a loss of more than R6m. Unpaid creditors were suing the council, which was denying responsibility for hosting the event.

The report also mentioned mayor Obed Mlaba and councillor Roger Susha. They recused themselves when the decision was taken to force Lowe's expulsion.

Mlaba could not be reached for comment. Susha denied any wrongdoing.

Lowe said he would defend the bid to expel him.
Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal cabinet yesterday took the unprecedented step of meeting Deputy President Thabo Mbeki to discuss its financial woes, following Finance Minister Trevor Manuel’s persistent refusal to bail out the province, government officials said.

The officials said the provincial cabinet reiterated to Mbeki its request for immediate borrowing powers, saying it would repay the loan over the next two years. They said Mbeki had declined to agree.

The provincial cabinet was also said to have voiced concerns that the medium-term expenditure framework would have a negative impact on the provision of social services in KwaZulu-Natal.

However, provincial premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane denied Mbeki was asked to grant the province borrowing powers. “That’s old hat. It has long been decided that it is not the solution,” Ngubane said.

The financial woes of provinces were being discussed in the budget council, made up of Manuel, his deputy Gill Marcus and the province’s finance MECs. However, the KwaZulu-Natal cabinet felt it important to brief Mbeki. The purpose of the meeting was not to find “instant solutions”, Ngubane said.

There was agreement with Mbeki that emphasis should be placed on the “right sizing” of the public service in order to reduce expenditure. KwaZulu-Natal would continue scrapping unfunded posts in the public service. It had so far done away with only a “small percentage” of them, Ngubane said.

The officials said health MEC Zweli Mkhize criticised the medium-term expenditure framework. He argued it expected the province to reduce health service levels in the first year and raise them only in the third, by which time the backlogs would have increased.

But Ngubane said the framework required provinces to travel a “longer distance with less” but it made it possible for them to ultimately “achieve more”.

There would be advanced planning and reprioritisation of budgets. The health department could rationalise hospital services, he said.