

RIOTS & DISTURBANCES - KWAZULU/NATAL

1994 - 1995

Bid to bring sides together

(276) ARG 1/11/94
DURBAN. — Peace monitors in KwaZulu-Natal said they would work to bring warring factions in Mvutshini and Gcilima to peace talks after increased violence last week.

Police said there was sporadic shooting in the two areas at the weekend but reported no deaths. Fourteen people died in the area on Thursday after a group went on the rampage, hacking and shooting residents in Gcilima, about 10km west of Margate.

Police linked the attack to political violence between Inkatha and the ANC. No arrests have been made.

KwaZulu-Natal peace committee director Dennis Nkosi said in an interview: "Some parties are so angry they don't want to sit down and talk."

"Our involvement is to encourage their regional leadership to try and get their people involved in the peace structures," Mr Nkosi said.

Margate police spokesman Captain Doug Hannaway said by telephone: "There were shooting incidents at the weekend but there were no major problems and it has calmed down now."

Chairman of the provincial government's safety and security portfolio committee, the ANC's Bheki Cele, said he wanted the committee to visit Gcilima and Mvutshini to get to the root of the conflict.

"I've suggested the committee go there and get first-hand information. We want to do this through a multi-party approach."

Mr Cele said there were "serious allegations" against the police in the area. "There are allegations they could have prevented the violence."

"There's a belief some officers will have to be removed from that area to give peace a chance," he added.

Mr Cele said the committee would send recommendations on ending the violence to the KwaZulu-Natal and national ministries of safety and security.

Leave our king alone - Inkatha

DURBAN. — Inkatha has warned that the visit by safety and security minister Sydney Mufamadi to the Zulu king could lead to more violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

Mr Mufamadi visited King Goodwill Zwelithini in Nongoma on Thursday, according to his ministry.

In a statement yesterday, the province's majority party said:

"Inkatha strongly condemns interference by ANC members of the central government in the internal affairs of KwaZulu-Natal and warns that their actions could well result in a serious escalation of violence in the province.

"It is incredible that the very man who is in charge of the ministry of safety and security is creating insecurity and endangering public safety by poking his nose in matters that have nothing whatever to do with him."

Inkatha said it was incensed that Mr Mufamadi had met the king "without even the courtesy of informing the KwaZulu-Natal government of his visit or telling them what the visit was about".

The visit, the statement alleged, was part of an ANC plan to cause division in the Zulu royal house and among Zulu people.

"The object is to destabilise KwaZulu-Natal," the statement claimed.

"The anger of people in this province about the manipulation of the Zulu royal house by outsiders and members of the ANC is rising," Inkatha cautioned.

The king's spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, was unavailable but Mr Mufamadi's spokesman, Craig Kotze, confirmed a meeting had taken place.

He declined to respond to Inkatha's statement.

"I can confirm the minister was there to discuss various aspects of concern to the king," Mr Kotze said.

The prince told reporters that last week the king had met deputy president Thabo Mbeki to discuss security measures for a peace plan in embattled KwaZulu-Natal.

Mr Mbeki said in a statement on Monday he had met the king about his safety and had referred the matter to Mr Mufamadi.

The king's security has been stepped up since the April general elections when he began moving away from Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The monarch, who was previously protected by the KwaZulu security forces, is now guarded by the South African security forces.

ARG 5/11/94

Buthelezi repeats call to govt on mediation

ULUNDI. — Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has reiterated his call for the government to resume international mediation on demands for a Zulu kingdom.

He told a weekend IFP rally here that before the final constitution was written an agreement signed before the April elections by himself, Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela would have to be implemented.

The agreement paved the way for the IFP to participate in the elections.

Chief Buthelezi said Provincial Af-

fairs and Constitutional Affairs Minister Mr Roelf Meyer was hostile to the mediation. (276) CT 7/11/94

He did not know why Mr Meyer had said the mediation would shift the focus from the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

Constitutions were the only security that kings worldwide had

Chief Buthelezi said he had done his best to enhance the status of the Zulu monarchy, and added that attempts to destroy the Zulu nation would fail. — Sapa

IFP-ANC clashes threaten local elections

KwaZulu/Natal's political death toll has raised fears that next year's local government elections could once again see the province hovering on the precipice of war.

Anne Evereth reports

MORE than 200 people have died in KwaZulu/Natal in fighting between supporters of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party since August, according to the Human Rights Committee (HRC).

In sharp contrast to the peace and reconciliation sentiments bandied about by political leaders, post-election flare-ups in areas ranging from the north coast towns of Mtubatuba and kwaCebekhulu to kwaXolo on the south coast have raised fears that next year's local government elections could once again see the province hovering on the precipice of war — especially if the IFP adopts its threatened boycott stance.

With several schools closed as terrorised students have fled for their lives, and hundreds of residents fleeing their homes, observers say the stage is set for a return to the death tolls which preceded the April election. As one peace monitor commented: "Both parties still have their structures in place which could easily be remobilised. They are still operating on a war footing and, let's face it, the guns are still there."

IFP secretary general Dr Ziba Jiyane agreed, but blamed political intolerance of the IFP by ANC-aligned youths for the tensions: "Inkatha is involved in a very intensive mobilisation effort, with the holding of election victory rallies around the country. The attacks are made in part by youths who don't want to see the IFP grow."

A near confrontation last Sunday between ANC supporters attending a rally in support of King Goodwill Zwelithini's peace drive in Umlazi and IFP supporters protesting deaths the previous day in Bhoboyi was reminiscent of the March stadium confrontations which marked the dawn of the pre-election onslaught.

The subject of the IFP protest was a shoot-out on Saturday between a busload of IFP supporters returning from a rally near Port Shepstone and the ANC-supporting residents of Bhoboyi, which left five dead and six others injured. With both parties claiming the dead as their own, the incident was due to come under discussion in the provincial legislature yesterday. The deaths bring the post-election toll in the kwaXolo tribal area to 51.

HRC Durban representative Linda McLean said the conflict on the south coast flared early this year after the December 1993 assassination attempt on Chief Xolo, which followed his decision to allow free political activity in the area. Chief Xolo fled, leaving a leadership vacuum.

Natal violence monitor Mary de Haas said the area, which covers almost 200 square kilometres — including the IFP strongholds of Mvutshini and Lamont and the ANC strongholds of Gcilima,

Bhoboyi and Murchison — is home to a key rural constituency in which control over local government structures will be hotly contested.

"The position of the traditional authorities in relation to local government structures is crucial to determining the distribution of power in rural areas," De Haas said. "With IFP-aligned chiefs calling for their positions as the ultimate authority in tribal areas to be entrenched by excluding such areas from local government boundaries, the issue has become highly contentious. That is what (the violence) is, and has always been, about — control of territory."

Other areas facing new onslaughts include Mtubatuba, where, sources say, attempts by the local community to form peace structures have been thwarted by Chief Mkwanazi. The chief claims that as the ANC has not introduced itself to him, there is no ANC in the area and no need for peace structures.

Residents organised under the banner of the Mtubatuba Committee of Concerned People have written to Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to beg protection for their

The HRC reported another five deaths in this IFP stronghold in the past two weeks, three of them allegedly witnesses in a trial of eight IFP supporters last month. In nearby kwaCebekhulu, the political death toll since the beginning of April reached 31 last weekend after the latest early morning attack left five people, including children, dead in the village of kwaHlaza, an ANC stronghold. The neighbouring areas of Obiso and Ndon-

community. "Since the election, political activity here has taken the form of struggle for absolute rule by one party — the IFP — and a fight for survival by individual members of the other party — the ANC," the committee said in its plea to Mufamadi. The committee listed 18 political deaths since the election within a 15 square km radius. Eleven houses had been burned, six teachers had stopped teaching out of fear and more than 100 students had left school to go into hiding. "Our observation is that things have worsened since elections in April," said the committee.

wane, which also fall under kwaCebekhulu, have been hit by violence since the election. McLean said conflict arises when IFP supporters from Ndonwane are forced to travel through ANC-dominated Obiso to work in Empangeni. Both parties claim the other is attacking them.

McLean added that the problem seems to originate from outsiders as "Chief Cebekhulu has been trying to maintain a neutral stance". Calls for the political neutrality of traditional leaders have come recently from King Zwelithini and his Royal Council, following the monarch's declaration of his own neutrality in Durban last month and the formation of a liaison committee for the peace drive in Nongoma last weekend. But one peace monitor pointed out that the perception that Zwelithini had "aligned himself with the ANC" made it difficult for chiefs to maintain neutrality in the face of IFP pressure. "Chief Mzimbane of Ndwelezi, for example, initially went into the local government transitional forum but after pressure from the IFP, which opposed the move, he withdrew."

...the major thrust of his
coup was to impose his own self and step into Mangope's
boots. It could have been anybody; the people of
Bophuthatswana wanted the replacement of a dictator".

Hostels join forces for peace

Rehmono Mitchell

WM 25/11-1/12/94

AN organisation representing residents of 14 hostels in kwaZulu/Natal has been formed in an attempt to end conflict between hostels and neighbouring township communities. (276)

The kwaZulu/Natal Hostel Residents' Association (Khora) was formed last weekend at an inaugural meeting in Durban. Delegates from 14 hostels — including the massive Glebelands complex, the Transnet hostels at Empangeni and the sprawling Kranskloof hostel at Clermont near Pinetown — attended the launch and elected a leadership for the ostensibly non-political structure.

Prince Cyril Mfanafuthi Zulu, a member of the Zulu royal house, was elected chairman of Khora. A number of resolutions were passed in support of the peace plan drawn up by the Royal Council, which acts in an advisory capacity to Zulu monarch King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Meanwhile, residents of individual hostels have come out strongly in support of the monarch's peace plan, which has been endorsed by a wide range of political and other organisations, with the exception of the IFP.

Residents of the Jacobs hostel to the south of Durban have invited the Royal Council to participate in a peace meeting in early December. Residents of the Kranskloof hostel will hold a joint peace rally with township residents during the same period. The Glebelands hostel will stage a peace rally in early December, which members of the royal house are expected to address. A joint march by residents of the Durban hostels is also expected to take place before the Christmas holidays begin.

In a separate development, the Congress of South African Trade Unions in the province has requested a meeting with Zwelithini. Royal spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu said he had been asked to make the arrangements for the meeting, which will take place at the monarch's palace at Nongoma.

ANC criticises arrests of supporters in Nyoni

34 people die in bloody KwaZulu/Natal weekend ^{Star 17/1/95} (276)

Durban — At least 34 people, including a five-year-old boy and five teenagers, were killed in a weekend of violence in KwaZulu/Natal.

An armed gang went on the rampage in Umhlati near Durban on Sunday night, killing five people in one section of the township within 90 minutes, said KwaZulu Police.

The attackers robbed a man of his vehicle in the township at about 9 pm.

Five minutes later the group shot and killed Lahlwe Khawula (55) after demanding money.

Soon afterwards they killed Charles Magwaza (30), Mandla Msomi (35) and an unnamed man close by. At 10.30 pm they shot dead Patrick Ngcobo (36).

In northern KwaZulu/Natal, the ANC has criticised police for

arresting its supporters in the Nyoni district for the murder of seven of the people found dead at the weekend.

Five teenagers — Vusi Dlamini (16), Hlengiwe Ntombela (19), Nana Mzombe (16), Easy Makhoba (16) and Sithembiso Makhoba (16) — were shot dead when several gunmen fired into the house where they were watching television on Saturday night.

On Sunday morning a group of armed men arrived in the same area and attacked a young boy and a five-year-old child, killing both.

Police spokesman Sergeant Wilfred Mhlongo said yesterday that 13 suspects had been arrested in connection with one of the attacks.

ANC regional chairman Bheki

Ntuli said the five teenagers killed on Saturday were ANC members as were those arrested after they had sought refuge at another house following the fierce attacks.

Police said the situation in the area was tense and that security forces had already been deployed to prevent further incidents.

The ANC has called for a permanent South African National Defence Force presence in the area.

Maritzburg police spokesman Major Henry Budhrum said three people were killed in attacks on the rural Loskop settlement in the Midlands on Sunday morning.

Meushwa Mazibuko (20), Moweli Sithole (31) and Msofwa Hadebe (70) were killed when gun-

men went on the rampage in the Midlands area of Nkomkazini, near Estcourt.

Budhrum said the violence could be linked to faction fighting in the area involving the local chief and a rival clan, but this was not certain.

Meanwhile, four homes were set alight in what police suspect was a faction fight between the Mazibuko and Mayezeni clans.

At least four people were killed in separate weekend murders in Pinetown's KwaDabeka township. The motive for the killings was not known.

Police have reported at least 10 other killings throughout the region since Friday night.

In 11 of the weekend murders a political motive was not evident, said a KwaZulu/Natal police spokesman. — Sapa-Reuter.

Twelve shot dead in KwaZulu-Natal

DURBAN. — Gunmen have killed 12 people in two separate attacks in KwaZulu-Natal.

Unidentified attackers shot eight people at Izingolweni on the South Coast last night.

"The house was set alight and the suspects fled in a motor vehicle," police said.

The attack had taken place about 9pm after the family of 10 had gone to bed. The two survivors were injured.

Gunmen killed four men playing cards at the Glebelands hostel in Umlazi near Durban last night. Three were injured.

Police said these killings might be linked to faction fighting in the Greytown area of the KwaZulu-Natal midlands. — Reuter.

(276) ARC 19/1/95

Funded by province

KwaZulu's new peace body gets into gear

(276)

24/1/95

Durban — A new peace body in KwaZulu/Natal, born of the Peace Accord but funded and managed by the provincial government, is preparing to assert itself in provincial communities.

Provincial Peace Structure (PPS) director Denis Nkosi said yesterday it would begin community seminars within three weeks to re-establish the role of peace workers.

"It has become a serious matter of concern. A lot of people don't think we are operating."

Nkosi said that since national funding for Peace Accord bodies had dried up last year, regional bodies had negotiated their continuation as arms of provincial governments.

The PPS, with 43 staffers in eight branches, was established on January 1 as a department under Premier Frank Mdlalose's office. Some R8 000 was allocated to tide it over until the pro-

vincial legislature approves a budget.

Nkosi said the executive council had agreed to fund the PPS, and draft legislation was being considered for enactment at the next sitting of the legislature. An annual budget of about R5,2 million was expected.

He said the PPS would work with the provincial department of safety and security on projects such as establishing community policing forums.

The ANC said on Friday it would consult President Mandela about rising violence in KwaZulu/Natal, which if unchecked might reach the level recorded before last year's all-race election.

The IFP suggested at the weekend that peace hinged on successful talks between IFP-aligned chiefs and the central Government on a proposal to change the form of local government elections in the province.

— Sapa.

New peace body prepares to work

(276)

somehow 24/11/95

A NEW PEACE body in KwaZulu-Natal, born of the Peace Accord but funded and managed by the provincial government, is preparing to assert itself in provincial communities.

Provincial Peace Structure director Mr Dennis Nkosi said yesterday the structure would begin community seminars within three weeks to re-establish the role of peace workers.

"It has become a matter of serious concern. A lot of people don't think we are operating."

Nkosi said since national funding for Peace Accord bodies had dried up last year, regional bodies had negotiated their continuation as arms of provincial governments.

The PPS, with 43 staffers in eight branches, was established on January 1 as a department under premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's office. R8 000 was allocated to keep it going until the provin-

■ FORGING LINKS Structure to work with provincial ministry:

cial legislature approves a budget.

Nkosi said the executive council had agreed to fund the PPS and draft legislation was being considered for enactment at the next sitting of the legislature.

An annual budget of about R5,2 million was expected. Nkosi said the PPS would work with the provincial department of safety and security on various projects like establishing community policing forums.

The ANC said on Friday it would consult President Nelson Mandela about rising violence in KwaZulu-Natal, which — if unchecked — might reach the level recorded be-

fore last year's elections.

The Human Rights Committee said last week it was concerned about violence in the run-up to the October local elections. It said more people had been killed in December than in the previous five months.

The Inkatha Freedom Party suggested at the weekend that peace hinged on successful talks between IFP-aligned chiefs and the central Government on the form of the province's local government elections.

Meanwhile, police said 11 people had been murdered at the weekend, five of them in a single attack. Last week more than 60 people were killed. — Sapa.

Death toll highest since April election

Natal violence seen as threat to polls

Durban — Political violence in KwaZulu/Natal is on the increase and could jeopardise local government elections planned for October, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) said yesterday.

The HRC said the death toll for political killings last month was 146 — the highest since July.

More than 77 percent of the deaths were in KwaZulu/Natal where 109 deaths were record-

ed last month, an increase of 45 percent on December.

"KwaZulu/Natal's increasing political violence is an ominous echo of the surge in killings in the runup to the April 1994 election and places registration for local government elections at serious risk," the HRC said.

It said the 109 deaths in the province last month was the highest since the April election.

Inkatha, the ANC's main black rival, won control of the Zulu

heartland of KwaZulu/Natal.

Violence soared in the province before the election until an 11th-hour agreement was reached by the ANC, the NP government and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi for Inkatha to contest the poll.

The HRC said the increase in political murders in KwaZulu/Natal "sounds alarm bells for the sustainability of the relative peacefulness that has prevailed since the election". — Reuter.

Move to end bond boycott

■ CITY REPORTER

The South African National Civics Organisation (Sanco) is to meet banking institutions before the end of the month to discuss ways of ending the bond boycott.

Gauteng Sanco president Ali Maziya said his organisation emerged from its general council meeting at the weekend, which "came after a number of setbacks were experienced by the movement", feeling more confident of the future.

He said delays in setting up representative local government structures had hindered efforts to resolve the boycott problem.

Sanco regional secretary Linda Mngomezulu said Sanco accepted the tough stance of the Government against payment defaulters, but emphasised evictions would be a last resort.

Maziya said rent and services boycotts should be phased out as service delivery was now assured.

Serious threat to elections

◀ From Page 1

National Civic Organisation (Sanco) leaders — together with Cosatu — presented a united front at the briefing, with Sanco later reaffirming its support for the ANC.

Outlining the alliance's campaign strategy, Sexwale said there would be two phases.

The first would focus on voter-registration drives and on voter-education; the second would involve "people's forums" where issues could be debated.

276

kwaZulu violence (276) threat to local poll

DURBAN. — Political violence in kwaZulu/Natal is on the increase and could jeopardise October's local government elections, a monitoring group said yesterday.

The independent Human Rights Committee (HRC) said the national death toll for political killings in January this year was 146 — the highest since July last year. More than 77% of the deaths were in kwaZulu/Natal where 109 deaths were recorded last month — the highest monthly toll since the election last year.

"kwaZulu/Natal's increasing political violence places registration for local government elections at serious risk," the HRC said.

The HRC report said the increase in political murders in kwaZulu/Natal "sounds alarm bells for the sustainability of the relative peacefulness that has prevailed since the elections". — Reuters

Rising violence echoes 1994 trend

(276) 309/2495
DURBAN — A sharp rise in political killings in KwaZulu/Natal last month echoed a similar surge before last year's general elections, the Human Rights Committee said in its most recent monthly report.

January's toll of 109 was nearly double December's toll and was 77% of the national toll. Last week 17 deaths were recorded against 25 nationally.

It said rising violence threatened voter registration for October's local government elections. The increase was blamed largely on a struggle for political control by tribal chiefs before the elections.

Police Commissioner George Fivaz will meet KwaZulu/Natal police chiefs in Ulundi today to discuss, among other issues, increased violence in the province. His office said the meeting would include provincial police minister the Rev Celani Mtetwa, acting KwaZulu police chief Brig Cono Mzimela and SAPS provincial commissioner Lt-Gen Colin Steyn.

Inkatha Freedom Party-aligned chiefs have said they will resist voter registration and call an election boycott unless their demand for international mediation on the status of the Zulu kingdom is met. The ANC maintains the two issues are not linked and says a crisis is in the offing unless voter registration begins.

The ANC claims increased fighting is due to Inkatha attempts to insulate rural areas from the ANC and resist the "democratisation of local government". Inkatha claims groups which oppose it are fomenting violence because they want to build their constituencies in rural areas.

Efforts are being made to accommodate chiefs in the elections but Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said this week that the chiefs' attitude would cause "a serious problem". There were no grounds for their insistence on mediation in constitutional negotiations before supporting voter registration. — Sapa.

Mandela plays down KwaZulu/Natal security force

CAPE TOWN — President Nelson Mandela's office sought yesterday to quash speculation of an impending security force clampdown in KwaZulu/Natal linked to the standoff over international mediation.

Senior Inkatha Freedom Party officials said the situation in the province did not warrant a security force clampdown. Any such move would be "unconstitutional" and challenged by Inkatha.

One Inkatha source said: "Government can put the security forces on alert only in a case of an explosion of violence." However, Inkatha officials said they doubted that

violence would escalate dramatically because of the mediation row between the ANC, NP and Inkatha.

"Such levels of violence cannot be switched on and off like a tap," one said. "It is also not in the interests of either Inkatha or the ANC for violence to escalate."

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said today's meeting between Mandela, Deputy President F.W. de Klerk, security ministers and advisers was a routine meeting held before each fortnightly Cabinet meeting. "The meeting was not called as a result of this problem

DAVID GREYBE

(mediation impasse)," Mankahlana said, describing its timing as "coincidental".

However, the situation in KwaZulu/Natal would be discussed. "It would be unthinkable if it was not raised."

A senior NP source said the participants "will probably consider contingency plans in case violence erupts. But it is not an emergency meeting to prepare for an invasion of KwaZulu/Natal."

The three parties "should rather be trying to take the heat out of the situation and

find a political solution."

Mankahlana said the mediation row would be dealt with by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on behalf of Mandela when he returned from a trip abroad on Saturday — the day a special Inkatha conference starts to decide on its next move.

The presidential spokesman played down weekend reports that Mandela had "run out of patience" with Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He said Mandela wanted the mediation impasse dealt with "in a measured way. Mandela wants to be as accommodating as

possible." The President's position was clear: mediation could proceed if there was agreement between the parties on the terms of reference, and if there was a genuine "deadlock" on outstanding constitutional issues.

Meanwhile, Inkatha sources said the party's conference would discuss both "national and provincial options". These included: to force a provincial election; reshuffle the Inkatha-led KwaZulu/Natal cabinet; and for its MPs and senators to return to Parliament but to pull out of the government of national unity.

Clampdown
27/2/90

NEWS Security force call-up for four provinces ● Deputy President's car stoned

New order to deploy troops

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela has ordered the immediate deployment of extra security forces in four provinces, including KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng, as political violence and lawlessness threaten to envelope the country.

The Human Rights Commission, which monitors violence countrywide, last week released figures showing that political killings claimed 105 'yes' in KwaZulu-Natal in January.

This toll was the highest recorded in the province since last April's elections and represented 77 percent of the national total of political fatalities, said

the HRC.

According to his office, Mandela took the decision after an urgent meeting in Pretoria yesterday at which he was briefed by the country's top security men.

Deputy President FW de Klerk also attended the meeting as well as Defence Minister Joe Modise, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and Provincial and Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer.

Deputy ministers Joe Nhlanhla, Ronnie Kasrils, and Valli Moosa were also present as well as police Commissioner George Fivas and defence chief George Meiring.

Extra police and soldiers would also be deployed in the Eastern and Western Cape provinces.



MOTHER OF ALL GUMBAS ... Journalists gathered at Kippies at the Market Theatre precinct on Sunday. Sharing a joke are Gopal Narasany, Mike Mzileni and Doc Bikitsha. PIC: MBUZENI ZULU

CURRENT AFFAIRS

VIOLENCE

Intractable Natal

Politically related killings in KwaZulu-Natal fell by a dramatic 44,5% between January and February, but the province is still responsible for more than half the fatalities in the country. The outlook for quelling the strife in the months ahead remains bleak.

According to figures just released by the Human Rights Committee (HRC), the toll dropped from 116 in January to 76 last

month out of a countrywide total for February of 109. The committee stresses, however, that the decline is a result more of effective policing than the resolution of political differences. President Nelson Mandela's decision to step up policing in the country's hot spots also had an immediate positive affect.

The downside is that, though there has been a short-term decline in political violence levels, there are still immense practical impediments to policing both in the hostels and KwaZulu-Natal's rural areas. The police are further hampered by the interim constitution's approach to granting

bail and a lack of will on the part of many political leaders and their followers to end violence in the province.

As the HRC's Linda McLean explains: "One Inkatha party official told me there is no chance of violence abating in the province until either Inkatha or the ANC wins an overall military victory. If that is true then the province's future is very bleak."

She adds that though some political leaders publicly condemn the fighting and bloodshed, "they return to their communities to make inflammatory statements to their followers."

CURRENT AFFAIRS

(276) FM 24/3/95

This problem is exacerbated by policing limitations. "Police standards are improving and they have become far more impartial and motivated. But even in hostels, where policing is easier than the rural areas — where violence perpetrators can simply disappear into the countryside — police are often blocked from carrying out weapons searches, accused of taking sides and sometimes physically blocked from making arrests or protecting individuals. At Isithebe, for example, a police patrol had their radio communications cut by a mob and had to watch helplessly as a man who had summoned them after a shooting incident was stoned, stabbed, doused in petrol, and set alight."

Furthermore, McLean says many communities are sceptical about police assistance because arrested suspects are often immediately released on bail as the onus is now on the State to prove that bail will prejudice justice. Similarly, political militants have the perception, with some justification, that they can carry out attacks with virtual immunity from imprisonment. "The result is that released suspects either commit new crimes or are attacked by residents angry at seeing them back on the streets."

Backing the argument, McLean cites examples of political activists in Bhambayi, Sundumbili, Port Shepstone and Gclima who have either been attacked or re-arrested for violent crime while out on bail.

Nevertheless, stepped-up policing is having an effect, particularly in greater Durban where successful operations in hostels reduced the number of politically related deaths from 42 to 23 between January and February.

Similarly, the fall in fatalities on the South Coast from 22 to 12 can largely be attributed to security force patrols in the Izingwolweni area.

The HRC records that the highest number of politically related deaths was 24 on the Natal North Coast, closely followed by Greater Durban's 23, 12 on the South Coast, nine in the Midlands, and eight in northern Natal.

The February decline comes as something of a surprise after several months in which the death toll has escalated dramatically after the lifting of the state of emergency. The HRC statistics showed a 64% increase in political killings in the province between December and January (75 to 116 deaths) — though relatively low compared with the months (February, March and April) when tolls of 180, 311 and 338 fatalities were recorded respectively (accounting for about 75% of the national toll) in the run-up to the election.

The fear remains that electioneering for the local government polls on November 1, which has yet to begin in earnest, will again push up violence and could even be worse than last year, particularly where the ANC and Inkatha find themselves competing for the same wards.

3 die in Natal political violence

DURBAN: Gunmen killed three family members in what police said was a suspected political attack on kwaZulu/Natal's North Coast at the weekend.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bala Naidoo said in a statement a group of men broke into the Sibiya home near Umhlali on Saturday night and opened fire on the family. (276) CT 29/3/95

"The motive appears to be political," Col Naidoo said.

Townships and rural areas on the North Coast are still facing political violence between ANC and Inkatha supporters.

Naidoo reported two other weekend deaths. — Reuter.

The men who farmed the killing fields

WM 24-30/3/95

(276)

The violence that devastated KwaZulu/Natal in the early Nineties had a sequel in court as KZP members revealed their role in the killings. **Ann Eveleth reports**

PART 1

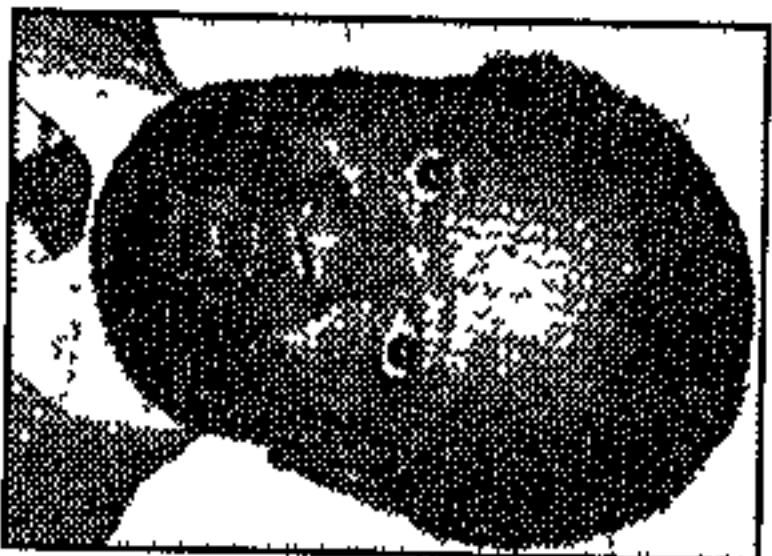
THE year is 1992. The ANC has been unbanned for almost two years. Political activists have emerged from the underground.

Labour union activity is in high gear, and the country's transition is being negotiated in the corridors of power.

The place, Esikhwini township — labour pool to the mines and refineries of conservative white Empangeni in northern Natal.

Congress of South African Trade Union (Cosatu)-aligned hostel residents are pitted against their Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) supporting neighbours on a home-ground battlefield under the watchful eye of the all-pervasive KwaZulu Police (KZP). At least 84 people are dying every month in the province and Esikhwini is no exception.

In February the township makes its debut on the monthly massacre map with 21 deaths resulting primarily



MZ Khumalo:
Named in court

from two incidents coinciding with IFP gatherings. In April the township features again. Allegations are rife of KZP involvement in attacks on the hostels. The temperature is rising. Violence monitors beg for South African Police intervention, but the story is always the same: "It's not our jurisdiction".

The violence does not stop. The fortunate flee for safety. The unlucky ones are still around when Esikhwini's real terror lets loose in August: 31 people are slaughtered in a spate of attacks which wreak havoc on the lives of the estimated 17 000 local population. Calls for SAP deployment before an ANC march to the local KZP station are ignored: 11 ANC supporters are gunned down by balacavad-clad attackers in the ANC stronghold that night.

A half dozen other attacks follow, despite warnings. At least four of the victims are high-profile ANC/Cosatu activists; two others, including then National Union of Metalworkers official Bheki Ntuli, survived attacks. Violence monitors point to KZP involvement based on the presence of KZP-issue cartridges and teargas canisters at some scenes.

The local KZP leadership denies the allegations, as does the IFP. The anger on the ground is at boiling point. ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa visits the war-torn township to prevent a backlash. KZP dis-

trict commissioner Brigadier Patrick Mzimela welcomes him with open arms and swears to the neutrality of his force.

The killings continue. By August of 1993, at least 50 more people are dead.

PART 2

THE year is 1995. The ANC is in power, and the shadowy underworld of apartheid is slowly coming to light. The place, Durban Supreme Court — in an explosive courtroom drama where two convicted KwaZulu Policemen Romeo Mbanbo, Gcina Mkhize and an IFP union employee, Israel Hlongwane, plead for lenience on the basis that they were only following orders when they murdered their victims.

Telling his sordid tale of life as a hit-squad member, 24-year-old Mbanbo cuts a clean, suave image. Only the thin white scar on his hairline hints at his deeds. Calm, almost deadpan, Mbanbo told Judge Justice van der Reyden he was recruited into a KZP hit-squad based in Esikhwini by Caprivi-trained Mkhize in early 1992 to fight against the ANC.

After receiving training in the use of AK47 rifles, RPG rocket launchers, Scorpion pistols and hand grenades on a remote Esikhwini beach, Mbanbo said he was introduced to the inner circle where "hits" were planned. Mbanbo's testimony, besides implicating at least a dozen IFP and KZP officials, has laid bare an intricate network which allegedly made tragedies

like Esikhwini possible — and difficult to expose.

A select group of local IFP leaders, headed by Women's Brigade deputy chairman Lindiwe Mbuyaze (now a national MP), would meet periodically to identify ANC leaders and sympathisers as targets. A list of names was handed to the local Bureau of Security and Intelligence (BSI), who would open a file and forward it to BSI chief and then KZP deputy commissioner Major General Sipho Mathe in Uthuli.

Mathe would send the information to a highly-placed triumvirate: former Caprivi military instructor Daluxolo Luthuli, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's personal assistant Zakhele "MZ" Khumalo, and KwaZulu Legislative Assembly guard unit chief Captain Leonard Langeni. The three would decide which of the people listed were "dangerous" and then, Mbanbo said, "We would be called to Uthuli and ordered to eliminate them".

On one occasion, Mbanbo testified, former KwaZulu minister of justice (now KwaZulu/Natal minister of safety and security) Celani Mletwa brought a wooden box containing 20 AK47 rifles from Mozambique to the IFP's Empangeni offices. On another, KwaZulu/Natal minister of social welfare Prince Gideon Zulu provided a car and promised his son would provide an AK47 to eliminate two suspected ANC supporters in Eshwene and to find victim number six, Nathi Gumede, in Durban.

Gumede was kidnapped and driven

into KZP "jurisdiction" in Port Durban, before he was shot dead and his remains burned beyond recognition to simulate "necklacing" and shift blame onto the ANC.

Promised immunity, the squad members were encouraged to take complementary positions in the KZP. Mkhize would use his post in the KZP Internal Stability Unit to keep the ISU away from the scene of attacks, while Mbanbo would go in later as the "detective" to mop up the evidence — bullet casings, teargas canisters — that could be traced to the KZP.

"At times I would book out IFP members arrested by the SAP for questioning, but instead I would brief them or how to defend themselves," Mbanbo added. If one of the members was arrested, a phoney IFP "lawyer" — Vusumuzi Gabela, would be on hand to arrange bail, sometimes with the co-operation of magistrates who would hear the case without a prosecutor.

Attempts to expose hit-squad members by reporting them to the SAP ended in failure and, for fellow KZP officer Sergeant Solomon Dlamini (victim number five), in death. Dlamini was already a target by the time he phoned the SAP in June 1993 to report Mbanbo's cache of weapons. When an SAP unit crashed into his house and discovered him sleeping with two AK47s, the senior officer failed to charge him and instead pointed out the snitch, Dlamini, who was parked outside. Mbanbo, Mkhize and Hlongwane then proceeded to kill him at his home.

Mandela moves to calm fears

Govt plan to target warlords in KwaZulu

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela moved yesterday to calm fears of a political and constitutional crisis, while government prepared for a targeted security clampdown on violence in KwaZulu/Natal.

Clasping the hand of Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the steps of Tuynhuis yesterday, Mandela said: "We don't think there is any crisis, but there is a problem and we have to deal with it."

He paid tribute to Buthelezi's support during his prison days; announced Buthelezi had been dispatched to the Eastern Cape to assist in preparations for the local government elections; and stressed that problems between the ANC and Inkatha would be resolved "at our own pace".

At the same time, senior government sources said security chiefs would meet in Pretoria today to devise a strategy to deal with violence in KwaZulu/Natal. Defence Minister Joe Modise, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Intelligence Services Deputy Minister Joe Nhlanhla, SANDF head Georg Meiring and National Police Commissioner George Fivaz would be present at the meeting.

The sources said the meeting fell under the umbrella of government's community safety plan for four crime-ridden provinces, and would investigate ways of combating violent crime in KwaZulu/Natal short of declaring a state of emergency.

Hot spots had been identified in the province for a targeted security operation which was likely to focus on selected "warlords", they said. The deployment of troops and extra police would also be considered.

ANC KwaZulu/Natal secretary Senzo Mchunu said yesterday the ANC wanted the immediate deployment of troops in

ADRIAN HADLAND,
DREW FORREST and FAROUK CHOTHIA

eight flashpoint areas, including Umlazi, Mtubatuba and Port Shepstone.

KwaZulu/Natal safety and security minister Celani Mtetwa said he knew nothing of today's meeting and had not been consulted on a possible troop deployment. Troops were not needed in the province, which was "quite stable, apart from violence here and there".

Mandela threatened this week to cut off funds to KwaZulu/Natal and amend the constitution to deal with unrest. A government source said that in seeking public reconciliation with Buthelezi yesterday, Mandela was reacting to concerns about the escalation of hostile rhetoric and the rise in the political temperature.

Deputy President FW de Klerk said yesterday the NP was disturbed by Buthelezi's inflammatory remarks and Mandela's response to them. "Both are playing with the interests of SA and all its people."

He called on the two to "meet one another in a meaningful manner and reach compromises on international mediation and violence in KwaZulu/Natal."

DP leader Tony Leon bewailed the "extremely detrimental" impact of the dispute on the sanctity of the constitution, foreign investment and business confidence. "There is deep concern in the business community about what is going on."

In an earlier briefing yesterday, Buthelezi expressed surprise at Mandela's comments in parliamentary speeches on Tuesday and Wednesday and in KwaZulu/Natal over the long weekend. Mandela appeared to harbour a grudge against Inkatha, Buthelezi said, adding that he disputed that

□ To Page 2

KwaZulu

his party members were responsible for violence in the province. He had urged supporters last week to "rise up and resist" the central government by peaceful means rather than by violence.

Buthelezi said later Mandela had promised during their meeting to consult the ANC about international mediation proposals made by Correctional Services Minister Siphosiso Mzimela. "The mediation issue should not be trivialised. This can be very costly for the country," he warned.

Inkatha's parliamentary caucus poured cold water on Buthelezi's apparent reconciliation with Mandela, however, saying the

public should not believe "a resolution of the crisis was discussed or is in any way imminent". Stressing that the mediation issue remained unresolved, Inkatha said it would be forced to challenge any ANC attempt to undermine or destabilise KwaZulu/Natal.

Meanwhile, Kenyan mediator Washington Okumo — who helped break last year's deadlock — held talks with ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma in Johannesburg yesterday. Okumo declined to give details, but said the issue of terms of reference for mediation had to be addressed.

● Comment: Page 12

Violence hits Natal business

Nicola Jenvey
and Farouk Chothia

(276)

DURBAN — Political violence has hit business hard in the Mandini/Isithebe industrial complex on KwaZulu/Natal's north coast, significantly reducing production levels.

The area houses textile, clothing and metal factories.

Durban Regional Chamber of Commerce, Isithebe branch chairman Tom Scaife said factories had not had a full day of production since March. "Tensions are running very high and we are likely to lose more production time, particularly in shift work," he said.

ANC spokesman Sam Zwane claimed that some industrialists were insensitive to the workers' plight: there were instances of workers who failed to report for duty being sacked, while others were being forced to do night shifts. Companies were also demanding repayment of loans.

Zwane said the whole community was affected. "Children are not going to school. People are sleeping in bushes."

No refugee camps had been established, while an ANC appeal for financial assistance to hold a mass funeral at the weekend fell on deaf ears.

Mandini/Isithebe draws its labour from the Sundumbili township and neighbouring rural areas affected by violence.

Continued on Page 2

Violence

(276)

Continued from Page 1

Sapa reports police arrested six suspects following renewed violence at Sundumbili during which at least 10 houses were burnt down on Monday.

Two additional internal stability units had been deployed.

Zwane described the Mandini/Isithebe area as the worst area in SA in terms of violence. More than 90 people had been killed since March and more than 400 homes burnt.

On Monday Inkatha supporters gathered outside the Sundumbili police station, controlled by KwaZulu police, with traditional weapons. They tried to enforce a stayaway and prevented vehicles from leaving the township. They were demanding the reinstatement of Maj Owen Zama as station commander after his acquittal on five charges, including fraud, in the Durban

Regional Court last Friday.

Zama has another set of charges, including attempted murder, pending against him. His bail condition stipulates that he cannot be based in Sundumbili.

SA National Defence Force spokesman Capt Kim van Niekerk said troops had been deployed to the area after Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi announced a crackdown on violence.

KwaZulu/Natal safety and security minister Celani Mtetwa visited Isithebe/Mandini yesterday to hold talks with the ANC, Inkatha Freedom Party, businessmen and the local transitional council.

Mtetwa said the violence would be discussed at a cabinet meeting today, but declined to elaborate.

Zwane said there had been agreement that a multiparty committee be formed to seek solutions, and to table proposals to the safety and security committee.

Violence wrecking KwaZulu-Natal economy — Zwelithini

Esikhawini — Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini urged his subjects yesterday to work for economic prosperity by building peace in KwaZulu-Natal, where at least 187 people have died in violence this month.

"This violence is crippling our economy. No one wants to invest. It hurts me that my people will slaughter for nothing," the Zulu monarch told a crowd of more than 3 000 supporters in Empangeni's Esikhawini township.

Greeted with roars of approval from the crowd,

(276) star 29/5/95
Zwelithini warned that the region would become increasingly poor without foreign investment.

He said the killings about three weeks ago of 10 people in Mandini, and the subsequent deaths of another 11 people in the rural North Coast area since then, had led to the cancellation of a R600-million investment.

"Investors are scared of what is happening here, and if we do not stop this violence and killing, people will not come to invest," he said, without elaborating.

During his address, the

king asked chiefs to abandon partisanship.

"I have taken a bold stand to be above party politics. I am not aligned with any party," he said.

"I have called on my traditional representatives (chiefs) to keep above party politics ... and I have pledged and ensured that all royal cultural events are free from political interference."

The Human Rights Commission says about a third of killings in the area this month are linked to political violence. — Reuter.

Production plummets as Mandini violence soars

STAN 29/5/95 (276)

■ BY NIKKI WHITFIELD

Ongoing violence in KwaZulu-Natal in the area surrounding the Mandini/Isithebe industrial complex has seen production slide by as much as 50% at some factories

Fearing for their lives and the safety of their families, many workers either stay away from work, or clock in late and sneak out early to avoid travelling home in the dark.

The Mandini/Isithebe complex on the KwaZulu-Natal north coast is home to several textile, clothing and metal factories

Violence has escalated to such an extent that factories have not had a full day's production since March, refugee camps have been set up, children are not going to

school and terrified people are sleeping in the bush.

Sifiso Makhaye, area organiser for the SA Clothing and Textile Workers' Union, said talks with factory managements had revealed that in some cases production had plummeted by 50% since March.

"Things are very bad. Every week something happens — people are being shot, attacked and intimidated all the time.

"People are afraid to go to work. Because it now stays dark longer and gets dark earlier, those who try to go to work report later than they should and leave early. All this affects production. Some factories have had to close for a whole day because nobody came to work."

He said some industrialists had been insensitive to the work-

ers' plight, firing them or forcing them to work night shifts.

Labour for the industrial area is supplied from the Sundumbili township and surrounding rural areas which have been badly affected by the violence. Since March, more than 90 people have been killed and more than 400 homes burnt.

Ashraf Hussein, manager of the Kingsgate Clothing factory, said his factory was one which had seen production fall sharply.

"Things just don't get a chance to get back to normal. Every time there is a shooting, more people stay away from work. And even when they are at work, they are not in a good frame of mind. They worry about their families, about how they are going to get home. Morale is low."

Farouk Hansa, manager of the

Nuplastic factory, said the company had lost hundreds of thousands of rands. We often have to close at night because night shift workers are too afraid to come to work, which results in a huge loss of production."

However, he said no workers had been laid off. "We sympathise with them. They really are having a terrible time."

Two additional stability units have been deployed since fresh outbursts of violence saw 10 houses in Sundumbili burnt down. The SA National Defence Force has also sent troops to the area to try to keep the peace.

"But they haven't been much help, really," said Makhaye. "All they do is try to help people get to and from work safely. They are not around at night when the real trouble starts."

KwaZulu violence: Mandela blames Buthelezi

ARG 30# 30/5/95
JOVIAL RANTAO of The Argus Political
Staff on tour with the President

DAR ES SALAAM.— President Nelson Mandela today blamed IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi for the conflict in KwaZulu-Natal and quashed speculation that he would meet Chief Buthelezi to discuss the dispute over international mediation on his return from his state visit to Tanzania.

Speaking to South African journalists at a breakfast meeting on the second day of his visit to Tanzania, Mr Mandela said: "The problem in KwaZulu-Natal does not lie with the IFP but with the leader of the party... the problem is not really with the KwaZulu provincial government. It is with the leader of the party".

Mr Mandela emphasised he had no plan to meet Chief Buthelezi to discuss the dispute over international mediation as there were discussions on this between the ANC and the IFP.

The President praised Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini for his call for peace at "a well-attended rally" at the weekend.

Meanwhile in South Africa in the latest round in the conflict between the IFP and the ANC, IFP MPs today denied there was any move for KwaZulu-Natal to secede, but said a controversial IFP strategy document was the party's response to central government attempts to curb its provincial autonomy.

MPs said the party would not stand back in the face of what they said was an onslaught from Mr Mandela who recently threatened to rewrite the constitution to enforce central government authority.

Chief Buthelezi has denied the IFP document, A Minimal Institutional Strategy to Promote Federalism and Pluralism from the KwaZulu-Natal Base, is official IFP policy.

And IFP Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela said today: "The 20 points in the document are all within the parameters of the interim constitution."

The feud erupted just days after the parties last week met for the first time since last April's election in what was intended as a breakthrough meeting to resolve constitutional differences.

The IFP, however, demanded international mediation in terms of the pre-election agreement it reached with the ANC and the former NP government.

Although the two parties have agreed to set up a communications channel, both have retreated to hardline positions and an settlement of the dispute is unlikely.

The IFP document seeks to consolidate the autonomy granted to KwaZulu-Natal in terms of the interim constitution by using the provisions of the constitution itself.

The document calls for withdrawal from the Intergovernmental Forum, a body for liaison between central government and provincial governments.

● Mandela calls for closer ties, page 5.

I'm 'deeply hurt' – Buthelezi

(276) & SPAN 31/5/95

■ BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA
and JOVIAL RANTAO

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday he had been "quite deeply hurt" by President Nelson Mandela's statement in Tanzania that he was fomenting violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

In a radio interview in Durban, Buthelezi said Mandela's comments were "mudslinging the worst kind" and would not promote reconciliation in

the country. He would seek an explanation.

"I'm really quite deeply hurt ... and take strong exception to him travelling abroad, especially to African states, and I should be accused of that type of thing," Buthelezi said.

Speaking in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Mandela laid the blame for the conflict in KwaZulu-Natal squarely at the door of the IFP leader and his Home Affairs Minister.

"The problem in Kwazulu-Natal does not lie with the IFP

but with the leader of the party ... the problem is not really with the KwaZulu provincial government. It is with the leader of the party," Mandela said.

He said he had no plans to meet Buthelezi to discuss the dispute over international mediation as there were on-going discussions between the ANC and the IFP on the issue.

Buthelezi said yesterday the president owed him an explanation.

"I am quite astounded that the president should make

such a wild accusation against me. For him, as head of state, to fling at me this kind of accusation is something that really will not and does not promote reconciliation.

"I'd like him to detail in what way I'm responsible. He owes me an explanation as to when and how I'm responsible for violence," Buthelezi said.

He said the war of words between Mandela and himself could further inflame tempers in KwaZulu-Natal.

Buthelezi challenges Mandela

David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi has challenged President Nelson Mandela to fire him from Cabinet if he believes Buthelezi is to blame for KwaZulu/Natal violence.

Mandela said in Tanzania yesterday: "The problem in KwaZulu/Natal does not lie with Inkatha but with the leader of the party... the problem is not really with the KwaZulu/Natal provincial government."

An upset Buthelezi warned that Mandela's comments "will increase tensions on the ground in KwaZulu/Natal". The comments were "a personal insult", which had "greatly distressed" him.

He took "very strong exception" to Man-

del making the remarks "on foreign soil" and challenged him to substantiate his allegation. "If Mandela is really a man of honour, he should not have me in his Cabinet. He should remove me."

The Home Affairs Minister said "the natural thing for me would be to walk out of Cabinet", but he feared he would be blamed for the resultant crisis in government. However, he would leave if Inkatha told him to. He predicted that Mandela's comments would affect "attitudes and relations" in an already strained Cabinet. He blamed the violence on the province's abject socioeconomic situation and a "people's war" launched by the ANC-aligned United Democratic Front in the 1980s.

● See Page 6

VIOLENCE CLAIMS SIX LIVES

'We'll force army out of south coast' — IFP

CT 2/6/95

(276)

DURBAN: In the face of threats of force from the IFP, the officer commanding kwaZulu/Natal has promised an investigation into allegations of political bias among soldiers.

Inkatha yesterday vowed to mobilise its supporters to force the defence force out of the kwaZulu/Natal south coast region.

"IFP leaders in the Port Shepstone region have vowed to mobilise tens of thousands of IFP supporters to force the removal of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) from the region," Inkatha spokesman Mr Ed Tillett said.

"This follows the SANDF's contemptuous dismissal of the party's allegations of SANDF misconduct in the region," he said.

Inkatha was happy with polic-

ing in the area and Port Shepstone would be peaceful if the SANDF had not been deployed there, Mr Tillett said.

The officer commanding the army's Natal Command, Brigadier Chris le Roux, earlier rejected Mr Tillett's allegations of political bias by soldiers in troubled rural settlements near Port Shepstone as "propaganda" but said they would be investigated.

"We have convened a board of inquiry to investigate these allegations so that the truth can be ascertained," he said.

Mr Tillett said the army's state-

ment was outrageous. He added that a regional executive member of the IFP in the kwaZulu/Natal Midlands, Mr Sha Shangase, 49, was shot dead on his way home in kwaBhidla on Wednesday.

Killings

"This brings to 381 the number of IFP members murdered since 1985 in political assassinations."

Police said yesterday that at least six people had been killed in kwaZulu/Natal over the past two days, pushing the death toll from violence in the province to over 230 in the last month.

The Human Rights Committee said about 70 of the killings were politically linked. — Sapa-Reuter

Churches join hands to end violence in Kwazulu

(276)

By CARMEL RICKARD

TOP church leaders in Kwazulu Natal, concerned about escalating tension in the province, have issued the most representative joint letter yet, urging members of their congregations to set an example of tolerance.

For the first time, church leaders from north and south of the Tugela — those associated with the Inkatha Freedom Party and those seen as critical of it — joined to issue the pastoral letter.

In another first, it also includes the Dutch Reformed Church in the province.

The moderator of the church, the Rev Lukas Meyer, said he hoped it was the start of more joint efforts of this kind.

He said the time had come for his church to become involved in ecumenical projects such as this.

He predicted that the letter — available in Afrikaans, Zulu and English — would be well received by his congregations since it dealt with "social issues which every Christian church must support".

The four-page letter also deals with local government elections and urges congregations to become involved in the churches' campaign, "Educate for Democracy".

It encourages church organisations to support reconstruction and development programmes, and to begin schemes to care for people with HIV/AIDS and refugees from other parts of Africa.

It criticises hostility to refugees, and says there is a Christian duty to show kindness to strangers.

The president of the South African Council of Churches, Dr Khoza Mgojo, one of the signatories, said that the politicians of both the major parties in the province had given the churches a mandate to help find a way out of the impasse.

ANC-Cosatu march in Umlazi ends with three dead

DURBAN — Three people were shot dead in Umlazi, south of Durban, yesterday during an ANC-Cosatu march to call for the township to be declared an unrest area. Sapa reports KwaZulu/Natal police spokesman Lt-Col Bala Naidoo said one man was shot dead in P section, another in D section and another on his way to the march. A seven-year-old boy sustained serious burns when a house was gutted.

After marching to the magistrate's court to hand over a memorandum, marchers were fired on at the weekend. Fears were expressed at the weekend that the march could spark violence as the planned route went past the Unit 17 hostel in T section — a known Inkatha Freedom Party stronghold. Razor wire was drawn around the hostel and at the last minute march organisers deviated from the original route to avoid it. However, hostel residents rushed at the razor cordon and tried to remove it minutes after marchers turned into a side road. Police fired tear gas and the men retreated.

As a crowd of about 1 500 ANC and Cosatu supporters gathered at the court, shots and stun grenades were fired in the distance. It emerged later that police patrolling in the township had come under fire from residents. Farouk Chothia reports ANC Umlazi spokesman George Sithole said the ANC wanted Umlazi to be declared an unrest area as it would give security forces the power to search for and confiscate weapons without magisterial permission. He said Umlazi had a population of about 2-million but there were only two police stations and about 20 police vans. Inkatha secretary-general Ziba Jiyane called on President Nelson Mandela to persuade the ANC and Cosatu to stop their rolling mass action campaign. Jiyane said it was ironic that the ANC-Cosatu protest against violence in Umlazi had resulted in violence. Their mass action campaign was a "treasonable" attempt to

force a state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal, and this would plunge the entire country into violence and chaos, said Sithole. At least 21 people, including two toddlers, were killed in fresh violence in KwaZulu/Natal at the weekend, police said. Police spokesman Capt Dawood Kader said eight of the killings took place in the troubled Inzilingolweni rural district, 120km south of Durban. Five of the killings, including a 12-month-old boy and a three-year-old girl, took place on Saturday in revenge for an attack which killed three youths on Friday. Kader said the killings were a result of an ANC-Inkatha struggle in the area.

Ex-MI officer arrested over KwaZulu killings

(276) star 6/6/95
A former military intelligence officer has been arrested in connection with 13 murders in KwaZulu-Natal in 1987, police said yesterday.

SAPS Commissioner George Fivaz said in a statement Brigadier John More, formerly a senior staff officer in the Directorate of Special Tasks in Military Intelligence, had been arrested by an Investigations Task Unit (ITU) probing political violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

"He was arrested on charges involving 13 counts of murder, alternatively conspiracy to murder, that took place ... in 1987," Fivaz said.

More was currently on sec-

ondment to Armscor, he added.

Howard Varney, a member of the board which oversees the ITU investigators, declined to say if the arrest was linked to a raid last Thursday on military intelligence headquarters in Pretoria.

"He appeared in the Durban Regional Court today and was released on R10 000 bail. A further bail condition is that he surrender his passport."

Former security policeman Colonel Louis Botha was arrested last week in connection with KwaZulu-Natal murders in the late 1980s. — Reuter.

Three killed as Cosatu stages protest march

CT 6/6/95

UMLAZI: The ANC called for Umlazi to be declared an unrest area after a tense march through the volatile township yesterday, during which at least three people were killed.

Police said three people died in separate incidents believed to be linked to the march and political tension in areas of the township.

In addition a woman was hacked and a seven-year-old boy suffered serious burns.

About 2 000 Cosatu members and ANC supporters marched to the local Magistrate's Courts to protest against violence in the township.

"We want Umlazi to be declared an unrest area so security forces can operate effectively," ANC spokesman Mr George Sithole said. He also called for the suspension of kwaZulu/Natal cabinet ministers allegedly linked to hit-squad activity.

Fears were expressed at the weekend that the march could spark violence as the planned route went past the Unit 17 hostel in T section — a known Inkatha Freedom Party stronghold.

Razor wire

Razor wire was drawn around the hostel and at the last minute march organisers deviated from the original route to avoid the hostel.

As a crowd of about 1 500 ANC and Cosatu supporters gathered at the court, shots and stun-grenades were fired in the distance.

Buses leaving for Durban early yesterday were stoned and burning barricades erected to prevent people from going to work.

The march came at the beginning of two days of mass action in kwaZulu/Natal called by Cosatu and its labour allies to force business to accept its proposals for draft labour laws.

The IFP condemned the violence and said the intimidation was an attempt by the ANC and Cosatu to enforce its stay-away and a state of emergency. — Sapa-Reuter-Own Correspondent

Cabinet forms task team defuse KwaZulu-Natal c

□ Mandela under fire for Shell House kill-if-necessary

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

THE cabinet has agreed on a show of unity and a top-level team to defuse the crisis in KwaZulu-Natal.

President Mandela is confident problems in the province can be solved if all political parties co-operate.

But tension remains over his kill-if-necessary order to Shell House guards last year.

The ANC caucus backed Mr Mandela, dismissing demands for a commission of inquiry into killings and violence related to the Inkatha Freedom Party march on Shell House.

A special cabinet meeting on the KwaZulu-Natal situation, was followed by a fiery snap debate on Mr Mandela's statement about his orders to the Shell House guards.

The cabinet asked Mr Mandela, Deputy Presidents F W de Klerk and Thabo Mbeki and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthe to set up a joint working group with a forum of ANC self-defence units and IFP self-protection units in the province.

The cabinet agreed political leaders should avoid inflammatory rhetoric, but this did not restrain speakers in the national assembly snap debate.

Mr Mandela repeated his condolences to families of those killed outside Shell House.

He was not above the law, and his orders were in line with the right to self-defence.

But Hennie Smit (NP) asked whether his statement about his orders had been aimed at sidetracking the police investigation.

"Is it not true that the confession in the senate was aimed at

weakening the police report by pre-empting it with a confession under parliamentary privilege?"

Danie Schutte (NP) said parliament had to see justice was done. It was not Mr Mandela who was on trial, but the whole country, and the charge was whether it was successfully applying the lofty ideals in its constitution.

Tony Leon (DP) said Mr Mandela should accept that whether a killing had been in self-defence was for a court to decide.

Marthinus van Schalkwyk (NP) said the central question was why he had waited 14 months to divulge his order to the guards.

Clarence Makwetu (PAC) questioned whether the order to shoot to kill if necessary had been justified.

Smangalis Mkhathshwa (ANC) said Mr Mandela had a right and duty as a responsible leader to give the order to defend the building "effectively".

Ziba Jiyane (IFP) asked why police had been stopped from entering Shell House and removing weapons for ballistic tests.

Cyril Ramaphosa (ANC) said Mr Mandela had demonstrated leadership by taking responsibility for the guards' actions.

He said police had run away when the trouble started.

He rejected statements that the IFP marchers had been armed only with traditional weapons.

He urged the IFP to "take the hand" of Mr Mandela on the path to reconciliation, and leave matter of Shell House to those investigating it.

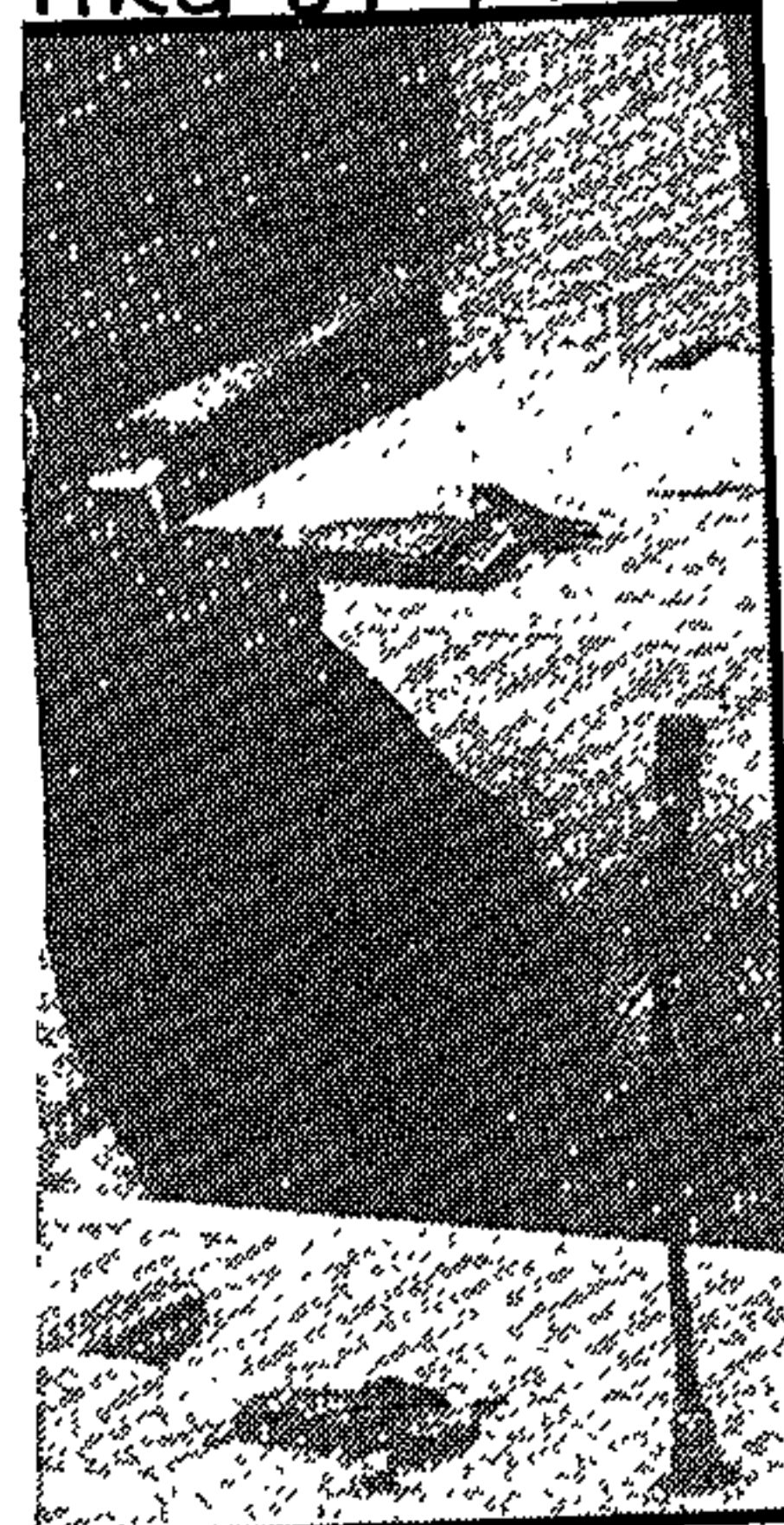
Mr Mandela called on all parties to find common ground to enable socio-economic development.



SOMBRE MOMENT: Deputy President De Klerk and Minister Pik Botha reflect the sombre mood of the snap debate on the Shell House shootings.

to
crisis

y order
AR 8/6/95



Minister of Mines and Energy Affairs Minister P.W. Botha in parliament on the Shell House shootings.

Govt acts to defuse Natal crisis

CT 8/6/95
ANTHONY JOHNSON

25
(276)

THE cabinet established a high-powered, multi-party body yesterday to help restore peace and promote development in kwaZulu-Natal after months of escalating ANC-IFP enmity and conflict.

President Nelson Mandela told a snap debate in Parliament afterwards that ministers of all parties agreed the government had a responsibility to save lives and ensure free political activity by dealing with the perpetrators of violence, "irrespective of the parties to which they claimed to belong." Cabinet secretary Professor Jakes Gerwel said the meeting had taken place in a "constructive spirit". The cabinet had agreed all political leaders should avoid "language and political rhetoric which may inflame the situation".

The special working group to defuse the crisis in the province comprises Mr Mandela, Deputy Presidents Thabo Mbeki and F W de Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The group will liaise with the provincial government in kwaZulu-Natal as well as with disaffected members of the ANC's self-defence units (SDUs) and the IFP's self-protection units (SPUs), who set up a task force at a weekend summit.

Prof Gerwel said the SPUs and SDUs, which were no longer under effective political control, were among the factors fuelling violence. Others included cross-border arms smuggling, unemployment, homelessness and poverty.

The cabinet had resolved urgently to deal with poverty and socio-economic factors.

● Sapa reports that an ANC-IFP meeting to discuss international mediation is still planned.

ANC deputy secretary-general Ms Cheryl Carolus said yesterday the ANC was waiting for IFP proposals on what would be discussed. The party insisted on a firm agenda to avoid a repeat of last year's debacle when international mediators had to go home because the two sides had no agenda.

Massacre: Top CT 9/6/95 IFP man held (276)

DURBAN: IFP deputy secretary-general Mr M Z Khumalo was arrested here yesterday.

Deputy national commissioner of police Lieutenant-General Morgan Clletty said Mr Khumalo was arrested on charges involving 13 counts of murder, or conspiracy to murder, arising from a January 1987 massacre at kwaMakutha.

Mr Khumalo appeared briefly in the Durban Regional Court and was not asked to plead. He was released on R10 000 bail and ordered to hand in his passport.

Mr Khumalo was Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's personal assistant in the late 1980s. In 1990 he took responsibility for accepting funds from the security police for Inkatha, in what became known as the "Inkathagate scandal".

Mr Khumalo's arrest "might be the first step in unravelling the real causes of violence in kwaZulu/Natal", the ANC said yesterday.

The IFP said the arrest was the work of a politically-biased investigation unit. The party has accused the Investigation Task Unit, set up last year to investigate hit-squads in kwaZulu/Natal, of victimising the party and of ignoring the murders of IFP leaders. — Sapa-Reuter

IFP condemns holding of top official for 13 murders, others want early trial

'Political arrest' storm

(276) Star 9/6/95

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA and JOVIAL RANTAO
POLITICAL REPORTERS

The Inkatha Freedom Party is claiming the arrest of its deputy general secretary on 13 murder charges is a "political act" but other parties hope the action will lead to the uncovering of hit-squad actions in KwaZulu-Natal.

Zakhele (M Z) Khumalo, a close confidant of leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday. He was not asked to plead and was released on R10 000 bail.

His arrest is described in political circles as an indication that the Investigation Task Unit was close to finding the alleged link between the

IFP and Military Intelligence under the previous government.

KwaZulu-Natal Deputy Commissioner Morgan Chetty said Khumalo was being held in connection with 13 murders committed in KwaMakhutha, south of Durban, committed in January 1987. Two senior policemen, Brigadier John More and Colonel Louis Botha, have

already been arrested and charged in connection with the same Investigation Task Unit set up by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi. They are out on R10 000 bail each.

Chetty said in his statement that Khumalo's warrant of arrest was executed by Colonel Frank Dutton and Lieutenant Colonel Clifford Marion of the

Investigation Task Unit set up by Mufamadi to probe hit squads.

Khumalo's arrest followed discussions with KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally, which were also attended by national police commissioner George Fivaz, members of the ITU and the Investigation Task Board overseeing the ITU probe, Chetty said.

He added that more arrests could be expected as the ITU continued with investigations.

During the 1991 Inkathagate scandal Khumalo took personal responsibility for receiving funds from Botha on behalf of the IFP.

He subsequently resigned from the party and re-emerged last year when he was elected to his current position.

Arrest storm

◀ From Page 1

cial secretary Senzo Mchunu said the arrest vindicated President Mandela's statement in Tanzania that Buthelezi was the source of KwaZulu-Natal's violence and said the arrest of the three men would help stamp out violence.

The IFP said the arrest showed the ITU was bent on victimising the organisation and was ignoring the "systematic" assassinations of IFP leaders since 1985.

"It is very ironic that even though over 386 IFP leaders who have been murdered in the past few years, there has been no special investigation unit that has been set up to probe this," said National Council member Senator Phillip Powell.

IFP Safety and Security spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu said the arrest was "political" and a ploy to divert attention from President Mandela's role in the Shell House shootings and tarnish the IFP's image.

Two years ago, a Transitional Executive Council report named Khumalo as the man who recruited the 200 IFP youths who were trained by the former South African Defence Force in the Caprivi Strip in 1986.

More arrests are expected, say police.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal province

▶ To Page 3

(276) Star 9/6/95

NATIONAL NEWS

IFP leader held

Over 13 killings

(276) Sowetan 9/6/95
Sowetan Correspondent

A SENIOR Inkatha Freedom Party official and close confidante of IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was arrested in connection with 13 murders yesterday.

IFP deputy general-secretary Mr Zakele (MZ) Khumalo is a former personal secretary of Buthelezi and the two are said to be very close.

KwaZulu-Natal South African Police Services Deputy Commissioner Morgan Chetty said yesterday Khumalo was being held in connection with 13 murders committed in KwaMakhutha, south of Durban, in 1987.

During the 1991 Inkathagate scandal Khumalo took personal responsibility for having received funds from security police captain Louis Botha on behalf of the IFP.

He subsequently resigned from the IFP and re-emerged last year when he was elected to his current position.

He is also said to have recruited the 200 IFP youths who were trained by the former South African Defence Force in the Caprivi Strip in 1986.

His arrest follows the arrest on Tues-

day of former Military Intelligence officer Brigadier John More in connection with the same killings.

Botha was arrested in the Eastern Cape last week, also in connection with killings in KwaZulu-Natal.

The three were arrested by the Investigation Task Unit set up by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to probe his squad activities in KwaZulu-Natal.

ITU head Howard Varney confirmed that Khumalo had been "arrested in five minutes."

Immediately clashed

The IFP and ANC immediately clashed following the arrest.

The ANC said the arrest vindicated President Nelson Mandela's statement in Tanzania that Buthelezi was the source of KwaZulu-Natal's violence.

The IFP accused the ITU of victimising the party and ignoring the murders of IFP leaders.

"It is very ironic that even though over 386 IFP leaders have been murdered in the past few years, there has been no special investigation unit that has been set up to probe this," said IFP Senator Phillip Powell.

Mrs Winnie Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi having a chat after a debate in Parliament in which President Nelson Mandela defended the ANC's decision to open fire on Zulu marchers last year. PIC: AP



'More senior politicians face arrest'

Top Inkatha man held over (276) 13 murders

Farouk Chothia

ULUNDI — Inkatha Freedom Party deputy secretary-general Zakele Khumalo was arrested yesterday on 13 counts of murder, making him the most senior politician to be arrested since government ordered a crackdown on alleged hit squad operations in KwaZulu/Natal.

The arrest of Khumalo — Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's close associate and former private secretary — came hard on the heels of former security policeman Maj Louis Botha's arrest in connection with 13 murders in KwaMakhutha on the KwaZulu/Natal south coast in 1987.

Khumalo was a central figure in the 1991 "Inkathagate" scandal, when he resigned after taking responsibility for clandestine SA Police funding of the party.

Inkatha spokesman Ed Tillet said he was "flabbergasted" by the arrest, which he described as "victimisation" of the party. The ANC said it might prove the first step in unravelling the causes of violence in KwaZulu/Natal and SA at large.

Khumalo was arrested in Durban yesterday in connection with the KwaMakhutha murders by Maj Frank Dutton and Lt-Col. Clifford Marrion, the co-heads of the investigation task unit formed by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi last year. Sources close to the unit said arrests of political figures even more senior than Khumalo could be expected.

Botha and Khumalo were in close contact in the 1980s. Botha channelled R250 000 from a secret government slush fund to Inkatha to hold two anti-sanctions

rallies and to launch the United Workers' Union of SA as Cosatu's rival. When the covert operations were exposed in 1991, Buthelezi was said to have been "distressed". Khumalo then claimed he had taken the funds without Buthelezi's authority and quit as his private secretary.

He made a public comeback at the last Inkatha annual general conference when he was elected deputy secretary-general. Khumalo appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday on 13 murder charges, alternatively conspiracy to murder. His R10 000 bail application was unopposed by Adv Carl Koenig, appearing for the task unit. His passport was confiscated by police, and he has to report to a police station twice a week.

Describing the arrest as "quite a blow" to Inkatha, Tillet said Khumalo was an active member, travelling countrywide to strengthen the party. He expected the arrest to be discussed at Inkatha's national council meeting tomorrow.

Deputy national police commissioner Lt-Gen Morgan Chetty said the arrest followed high-level talks between national commissioner Gen George Fivaz, KwaZulu/Natal attorney-general Tim McNally, Dutton and Marrion.

In the KwaMakhutha killings, a home was raked with rifle fire. Among the victims were Rev Willie Mtshali, five women and five children. There were two survivors — Anna Khumalo and a toddler. The two hid in her wardrobe. Government's Bureau of Information claimed at the time

Continued on Page 2

Inkatha arrest

Continued from Page 1

that "terrorists" had been responsible.

ANC KwaZulu/Natal safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele said the arrests supported the ANC's view that violence was carried out on orders from superiors.

KwaZulu/Natal safety and security MEC Rev Celani Mletwa and social welfare MEC Gideon Zulu were implicated this year in hit squad activities by three convicted KwaZulu hit squad members.

Tillet said Inkatha demanded the disbandment of the task unit as it was a politically partisan body trying to "rewrite history". It had failed to conduct investiga-

tions into the deaths of 380 Inkatha leaders Tillet said the unit should be replaced with a body that does an "honest appraisal". The new investigation body should be formed after input from all political parties. He also accused the unit of corruption and bribery in its efforts to gather information. Khumalo's arrest could force Inkatha to act to stop the unit's "shadowy modus operandi".

Sources said a key witness for the unit was Daluxolo Luthuli, former commissar of 200 Inkatha members trained by Military Intelligence (MI) in the Caprivi Strip in the 1980s. The unit also arrested MI officer Brig John More last week.

What Mandela is

RAY HARTLEY
reports on a three-
pronged strategy to
combat violence in
Kwazulu Natal

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela will this week try to persuade Kwazulu Natal traditional leaders to accept payment from central government and not from the Inkatha-led provincial government.

The proposal, which will be made at a meeting this week, forms part of a three-pronged strategy aimed at eradicating violence from Kwazulu Natal.

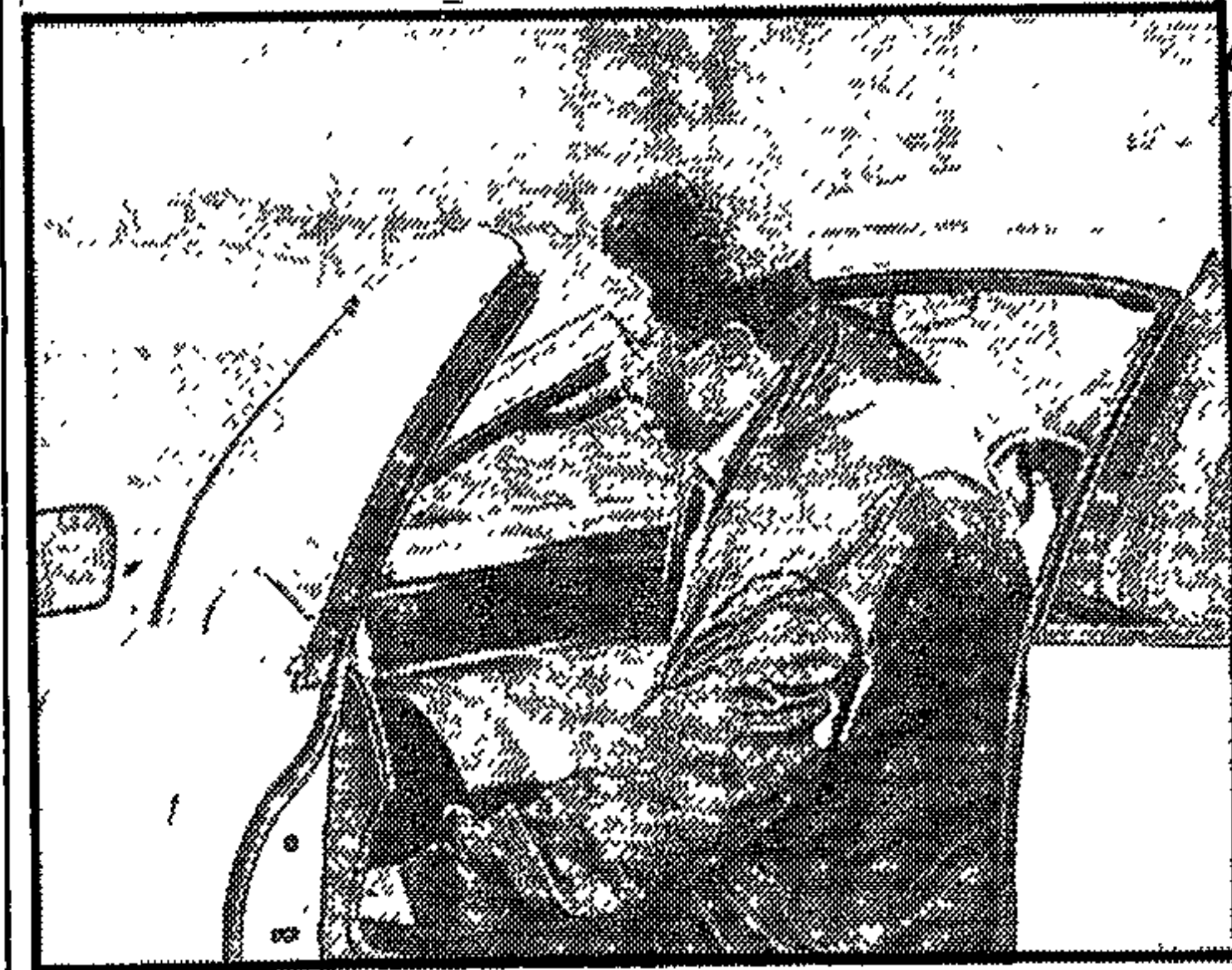
By cutting traditional leaders free from the pressure to act on a party-political basis, the funding switch would play a significant role in calming violence-ridden rural areas in the province, government officials say.

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has objected to the funding switch, saying it goes against the constitution's listing of traditional leaders as a provincial responsibility.

To avoid running foul of the constitution, the proposed legislation is likely to merely open the way for central government to pay traditional leaders without removing the right of provinces to do the same.

Then, using budgetary slight of hand, the government is likely to stop giving provinces money to pay chiefs, forcing them to accept that the payments will come from the centre or face a revolt from traditional leaders.

The other two prongs of



FACING THE MUSIC: The IFP's deputy secretary-general, "MZ" Khumalo, arrives at the Durban regional court this week to face 13 charges of murder



ON THE TRAIL: Colonel Frank Dutton, who is heading the investigation into Kwazulu police hit squads, arrives at court to give evidence

the Kwazulu Natal strategy — a security clamp-down and a plan to speed up development in the province — also received attention this week.

On Thursday, Inkatha deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo was arrested on 13 counts of murder

in a police investigation, headed by Colonel Frank Dutton, into Kwazulu police hit squads.

Mr Khumalo and two other men, former Military Intelligence officer Brigadier John More, and former security policeman Colonel Louis Botha face

charges in connection with the massacre of 13 people, including eight children, at KwaMakhutha on January 21 1987.

Politicians in the province have also moved to bring together members of the ANC's self defence units and Inkatha's self

Former MI man was linked to

By MARLENE BURGER

THE former Military Intelligence officer arrested this week in connection with suspected hit-squad activities in Kwazulu Natal is no stranger to dirty tricks.

Nine years ago, Brigadier John More, then a colonel on the staff of Army Chief General Kat Liebenberg, was a pivotal figure in Operation Katzen, a top-secret plan to turn the Eastern Cape into an anti-ANC Xhosa statelet.

A crucial component of the plan, devised by former Military Intelli-

gence chief Lieutenant-General Joffel van der Westhuizen while he was officer commanding EP Command, was to depose then-Ciskei president, Lennox Sebe, in a coup.

The Katzen file, which was stolen from EP Command and released by General Bantu Holomisa during the inquest into the deaths of Cradock activists Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata, Sparrow Mkhonto and Sicelo Mhlau, contains a number of "situation reports" sent to Brigadier More between October and December 1986.

Brigadier More — one of three men arrested in the past fortnight by the Investigation Task Unit appointed last year by security minister Sydney Mufamadi — has been seconded to Armscor as marketing director for its manufacturing subsidiary, Denel.

That he was more than merely an information conduit during Operation Katzen is clear from a document dated November 13, headed "Training Requirements", which outlines plans to equip a group of dissident Ciskeians for "in-out oper-

doing in Natal

IFP murder accused is no stranger to controversy

By CYRIL MADLALA

ST 11/6/95

276

FOR a man reputed to hold so much power in Inkatha, Melchizedel Zakhele Khumalo cut a lonely figure when he appeared on murder charges in the Durban regional court this week.

Without his usual entourage, the former personal assistant to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had only members of the Investigation Task Unit for company as he made his way to the courtroom.

Mr Khumalo, 52, was arrested last week on charges involving the murders of 13 men, women and children in Kwamakhuta on the KwaZulu Natal south coast in January 1987.

Under the circumstances the IFP deputy secretary-general looked relaxed, his green trousers and brown leather jacket complementing his trendy hairstyle.

"MZ", as he is popularly known, has been dogged by controversy since he worked for Dr Eschel Rhoodie's Department of Information in the 70s.

Although he has denied ever being an agent for the Bureau of State Security, he has admitted being instrumental in the securing of funds for the training of 200 Inkatha members by the South African Defence Force in 1986.

It has emerged that this was a Military Intelligence project and that the companies which provided the funds were merely fronts.

In 1991 Mr Khumalo took responsibility for accepting a "gift" of R250 000 from the security police to fund an IFP rally at

King's Park Stadium in Durban. This scandal subsequently came to be known as Inkathagate.

His link with the government's security machinery was Colonel Louis Botha, now his co-accused. At the time Colonel Botha, then a major, was responsible for Mr Buthelezi's security outside the former homeland of KwaZulu.

In July 1991 Mr Khumalo resigned as personal assistant to Mr Buthelezi, a position he had occupied since May 1976, a few months after the birth of Inkatha.

During that period, numerous prominent party figures, including secretaries-general Dr Sibusiso Bengu, Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Chief Simon Gumede, left Inkatha, but Mr Khumalo soldiered on and came to wield inordinate power in the organisation.

When Inkathagate was exposed it emerged that Mr Buthelezi and Mr Khumalo were the only signatories to the secret account into which the security police channelled state funds.

The story of how Mr Khumalo became the link between the IFP and the shadowy world of military intelligence and security police has not yet emerged in detail. The little that is known about him is that he is a businessman, a KwaZulu police reservist and carries KZP identification documents.

What his alleged role was in the brutal murders should cast more light on the activities of the man known by his clan name "Mashobane", and on the young recruits he sent for military training in 1986.

led Mr Mandela to remark in Parliament that the matter needed urgent attention, the plan has seen a beefing up of security force personnel in affected areas.

The third prong of the anti-violence campaign — an effort to speed up development in the province — was unveiled by presidential aide Jakes Gerwel after Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

Driven by a new cabinet working group consisting of President Mandela, his deputies Thabo Mbeki and F W de Klerk and Chief Buthelezi, the new strategy will focus on long-term problems following a recognition that "socio-economic" factors are a key contributor to violence.

Although no details of the rapid delivery plan have yet been finalised, Mr Mbeki made special mention of the link between socio-economic problems and violence in the province in his budget speech to Parliament this week.

"The people of KwaZulu Natal are among the poorest in the country. Millions of its residents cry out every day for development, to extricate them from the dehumanisation that results from poverty; poverty that also leads to conflict," he said.

Of the three prongs, the socio-economic hurdle may prove to be the most difficult, with the province's government moving painfully slowly to get itself off the ground.

It is yet to appoint key heads of department, who will have the task of directing government development plans on the ground.

protection units.

Based on a model which proved successful in defusing violence on the East Rand, the uniting of the youth militias is likely to precede their integration into the police force in a special reservist capacity.

Another dimension of

the security clampdown has been a decision to staunch the flow of illegal weapons into the province from neighbouring Mozambique. Senior government officials have suggested that a hard-hitting plan to combat the border violations is to be an-

nounced soon

At the heart of the security moves has been the speeding up of Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi's Community Safety Plan, which has targeted areas in the province for intensive policing.

After a slow start, which

plan to topple Lennox Sebe

ations" in the former independent homeland.

The shopping list of arms and ammunition needed to train the group at a military base in the Transkei in advance of the planned Ciskei coup includes explosives, landmines, hand grenades and RPG7 rockets.

A margin note indicates that a request for R4 rifles, 9mm Uzi automatic pistols, 9mm handguns, 13 500 rounds of 5,56mm ammunition and 9 000 rounds of 9mm ammunition was "already with J More".

Other documents list Brigadier

More as the project leader for Operation Katzen.

Operation Katzen, which was the brainchild of General van der Westhuizen, was a combined security force operation conceived in response to an order from then-President P W Botha that the country be "normalised".

A note to General Liebenberg on July 9 1986 said: "The State President has ordered that the situation country-wide be normalised by the end of December 1986.

"This implies that the situation must be stabilised between now and

the end of October (total restoration of law and order).

"Clearly, this cannot be done by means of existing conventional methods or against the background of the state of emergency."

While Operation Katzen was never carried to conclusion, some phases were implemented.

What is clear from the plan is that it provided for the use of covert hit squads and the channelling of secret funds to pro-government agents and organisations, two of the major components of the KwaZulu Natal investigation.

Nine people killed in kwaZulu/Natal violence

(276) CT 12/6/95

DURBAN: Nine people had been killed and a house burnt in violence in kwaZulu/Natal since Saturday, police said yesterday.

A man was killed near Port Shepstone on Saturday afternoon, police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Bala Naidoo said.

"Mr Goodman Danca of Nkulward was walking with his friends when a group of people fired at them, killing Mr Danca," he said.

The motive was apparently political, he said.

Earlier, in Gciliima on the South Coast, the home of Mr John Mbele "was sprayed with petrol and set

alight". Police believe the attack was politically motivated.

Violence on the South Coast had intensified over the past week with 18 huts burnt on Thursday and at least 15 people killed in the area since the start of June, the independent Human Rights Committee said.

It said the fighting was between the ANC and IFP over territory.

Police reported two murders at Inanda, two at Isipingo, one in Durban's Overport area, one in Dunbar, north of Durban, and two in Imbali near Maritzburg. — Reuter

Second high-ranking IFP man arrested

Sowetan 12/6/95

(276)

THE Inkatha Freedom Party suffered another major setback at the weekend when police arrested a second high-ranking member over the murder of 13 people in KwaZulu-Natal in 1987.

Mr Peter Msane was arrested on Friday near Uhundi. Msane, who in the 1980's received military training from the South African army with a group of Inkatha recruits, was released on bail of R2 000.

"He is still an Inkatha member and used to work at the IFP office in Uhundi," police Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Dutton said. Msane was picked up two days after the arrest of Zakhele "MZ" Khumalo, deputy secretary-gen-

eral of the IFP, over the 1987 murders in KwaMakhutha in KwaZulu-Natal. The arrests followed weeks of slanging between President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi over violence in the province.

Granted bail

Khumalo, who was granted bail on Thursday of R10 000, is ranked number six in the IFP hierarchy. A senior police officer, Colonel Louis Botha, and a former Military Intelligence officer, Brigadier John More, were also arrested during the past two weeks over political murders.

Mandela's Government set up a

special police task force last year to investigate the violence in KwaZulu-Natal, where Inkatha holds power. He recently accused Buthelezi of inciting bloodshed, a charge the Zulu chief denied.

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane has condemned the arrests, saying the task force responsible for the investigation was unilaterally appointed by the ANC-controlled Government. Jiyane said the task force should be disbanded and reappointed with IFP involvement as its members had also been killed. Presently, he said, it was being used to fight a political battle for the ANC. — *Sapa-Reuters*.

Natal death toll rises to 49

DURBAN: Twelve people were reported murdered in kwaZulu/-Natal yesterday, pushing the toll in the province to at least 49 killings since Saturday. (276)

Gunmen attacked the farm of former Port Shepstone Peace Committee chairman Mr Theo Cloete near Port Edward on Wednesday, seriously wounding him and killing his wife.

In another incident, a man was stabbed and set alight near Empangeni, police said.

Mr Musa Ngcobo, 22, and his brother Mr Xolani Ngcobo, 18, were shot and stabbed to death near Mpumalanga. Other killings were reported from Mandini, Ndwedwe, Bulwer, Umlazi, kwa-Mashu and Stanger. — Reuter

ET/16/95

PO's track and trace for safer post (270)

Star 26/6/95

■ BY SELBY BOKABA

The Post Office has introduced a new "track and trace" system designed to monitor parcels, registered and insured items.

Postal Business spokesman Willie Joubert said the system is based on a bar code and laser scanner monitoring system for goods.

Joubert said in Pretoria last week that besides greater security and peace of mind, track and trace offered customers a speedy response mechanism.

In an effort to make it easier for customers, letters will in future be defined as all flat postal items with a mass of up to 2kg and no thicker than 100mm. Items outside these dimensions will be handled as parcels, said Joubert.

He said an insured letter should always be handed in at a post office counter. The cost will be R5,90 plus the insurance fee and applicable postage.

Customers can take out insurance of between R100 and R2 000, but they may also use the service without taking out insurance.

"The restructuring of these services once again proves that the Post Office is committed to giving its clients the service that they want," Joubert said.

"The new adjusted services were negotiated fully with the stakeholders, which included the business sector, large mail users, consumer bodies and unions," Joubert said.

Customers who wish to inquire can phone a toll free national number: 0800 111 502.

36 killed in Natal since Saturday

~~26~~ (276)

DURBAN: The deaths of 11 more people in violence wracked kwaZulu/Natal has brought the death toll since Saturday to 36, police said.

Among those killed were four people who were shot dead by gunmen who entered a kraal at Dendethu near Mandini on the North Coast.

They killed two-year-old Sicelo Mdlalose, Elizabeth Mkhize, 48, Nomusa Mkhize, 28, and Guzu Makhathini, 25.

Ms Victoria Reddy, 25, was killed when shots were fired at fleeing car hijackers at a shopping mall in Westville. **CT 28/6/95**

Mr Yusuf Makanya, 20, was shot dead during an argument in Hillcrest, west of Durban.

Mr Ramesh Sewnarain was killed and his car stolen near Isipingo, north of Durban.

Other reports of killings came from Umbumbulu on the South Coast, Madundube Reserve and Folweni. — Sapa

'Buthelezi linked to Natal unrest'⁽²⁷⁶⁾

ANC assistant secretary-general Ms Cheryl Carolus has called for "serious consideration to be given to arresting" Home Affairs Minister and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, claiming there is a link between statements he makes and violence in kwaZulu/Natal.

She said that after each incident of violence he had said "there will never be peace".

Ms Carolus told a Food and Allied Workers' Union congress here on Tuesday the IFP's 20-point plan for self-rule amounted to treason because it contravened the constitution.

She said secession would not affect Chief Buthelezi because he was rich and owned many farms, but the people would suffer if they were cut off from the benefits the rest of the country enjoyed.

CT 13/7/95
She claimed Chief Buthelezi was being advised by foreign white right-wingers. This had been apparent at constitutional negotiations in Kempton Park, she said. — Sapa

kwaZulu may be on verge of all-out war, monitors warn

ET 1/8/95

(276)

DURBAN: A recent surge in violence in kwaZulu/Natal has raised fresh concern among peace monitors that the province may be on the verge of all-out war.

After another bloody weekend in which at least 36 people were killed, peace monitors warned that the security situation was out of control.

In an open letter yesterday to President Nelson Mandela, University of Natal violence monitor Ms Mary de Haas called for urgent government intervention in kwaZulu/Natal.

She said there were not nearly enough security personnel. Houses were being burnt down daily, huge numbers of people were being displaced from their homes and an alarming number of women and children were being raped.

"It is unrealistic to expect any progress whatsoever with the RDP as long as this

problem is not being adequately dealt with, which it is not," Ms De Haas said.

The government needed to deploy additional soldiers, particularly around the lower South Coast and north of the Tugela, she said. Also the SANDF needed to be given additional powers in specific areas.

She warned against devolving powers to provinces in the present explosive conditions. In kwaZulu/Natal this was "almost certain to lead to the type of all-out war we are currently witnessing in the former Yugoslavia".

kwaZulu/Natal provincial peace structure chairman Mr Dennis Nkosi said both criminal and political violence appeared to be on the increase. It appeared armed gangs were using political pretexts for criminal activity, destabilising the province. Political parties should purge their ranks of criminal elements. — Sapa

Call for KwaZulu security clampdown

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

As political tensions run high in KwaZulu-Natal following the killing of 36 more people at the weekend, the ANC has called on Government to implement a "wall-to-wall" security clampdown.

The rise in political tensions on the eve of the local government election campaign has

led to warnings from violence monitors that the province is undergoing "low-density war" and is on the verge of an "all-out war".

University of Natal violence monitor Mary de Haas called on President Mandela to increase defence force presence in the strife-torn province.

In a tersely worded statement which accused the police

of pro-IFP bias, ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye accused SAPS Commissioner George Fivaz and his Provincial Commissioner Chris Serfontein of not making an effort to stop the killings.

"Perhaps it is because the victims are Africans," Makhaye charged. He also criticised the ANC-led Government for not doing enough.

Makhaye said the killings could be curbed through the "immediate arrest of perpetrators, regardless of political affiliations", and by giving the defence force a role more independent of the police.

He added that the security clampdown should include house searches in predominantly white suburbs "where the weapons used to kill our people are stored".

(276)

Stan 2/8/95

KwaZulu-Natal's violence 'suicidal'

Nicola Jenvey

(276)
MO 10/8/95
DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal was slowly committing suicide through violence, which deterred investment and hampered provincial economic growth, economic affairs and tourism MEC Jacob Zuma said this week.

Zuma was addressing the third plenary meeting of the KwaZulu-Natal regional economic forum. The forum recommended the establishment of a provincial economic growth plan, but said violence was the major obstacle to its success.

Zuma said an approved regional growth path, to include proposals for small medium and micro enterprise involvement, had to be presented to provincial cabinet by early next year.

"However, KwaZulu-Natal is slowly committing suicide through violence. Foreign investors are reluctant to invest, and without peace there can be no development, future investment or economic growth."

Zuma called on both business and labour to help end the violence. The problem was not government's sole responsibility, but stakeholders had to collectively devise a realistic plan.

Business representative John Dickson said the region should establish a firm economic policy. KwaZulu-Natal needed leadership from premier Frank Mdlalose on the goals being set, objectives and targets for delivery and partnership potentials.

"However, political in-fighting in KwaZulu-Natal is inhibiting econom-

ic growth and development and we appeal to the two major political parties to put aside their differences... to facilitate economic growth and development," Dickson said.

Labour representative Michael Mabuyakhulu said violence should be addressed in a systematic and decisive manner, as there had been only half-hearted initiatives to end it.

"With the current levels of violence, we cannot hope to begin to attract investment or get on with the burning issue of reconstruction and development," he said.

He criticised provincial government for not using the forum in ways which would deliver evidence of the reconstruction and development programme (RDP) "more efficiently" to grassroot levels.

Zuma said it was an "untrue perception" that nothing was happening.

"Government cannot deliver as rapidly as people expect. The RDP process within provincial government is certainly alive and beginning to grow from strength to strength."

Dickson said business had been frustrated by the lack of provincial representation on the old National Economic Forum and the current National Economic Development and Labour Council (Nedlac).

"The forum has tried unsuccessfully to achieve a mechanism which accounts for provincial inputs and needs. Our voices become terribly diluted by the time issues are debated at Nedlac," he said.

500 houses razed so far this year in violence-torn KwaZulu-Natal

Drew Forrest

MORE than 500 houses have been burnt down in KwaZulu-Natal this year — about 50 of them this month alone — in a clear indication of escalating political violence in the province.

The spate of arson attacks has swollen the refugee population, estimated by regional peace structures last year at half a million. Between April and July this year, the International Red Cross donated food, blankets and kitchen sets to 4 450 refugees.

Yesterday Safety and Security Minister

Sydney Mufamadi and Defence Minister Joe Modise announced National Police Commissioner George Fivaz and SANDF chief Georg Meiring had been called to a meeting to discuss security in KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Eastern Cape. The ministers said they had decided to beef up the security force presence in these areas.

Figures from the human rights committee's Durban office show a sharp rise in house burnings this year, from 14 in January and 17 in February to 126 in April, 148 in May, 101 in June and 93 last month. Last weekend alone, 40 houses were torched in

the south coast's KwaXolo area. In the last five months of last year, politically motivated arson attacks averaged 36 a month. Political killings have been running at around 75 a month since the election.

HRC researcher Linda McLean said the arson attacks were a clear sign of worsening conflict, as ANC and IFP supporters strove to consolidate territory and create "no-go zones". The worst flashpoints were Sundumbili on the north coast, Loskop in the Midlands, and Izingolweni and KwaXolo on the south coast. Faction fighting — the only other possible cause of arson —

was not a factor.

On the south coast, pockets of ANC supporters in an IFP stronghold appeared to be both undergoing and launching attacks on their political rivals. In Loskop, tit-for-tat violence appeared to be aggravated by conflict over the local chief.

McLean said that an HRC survey of political violence last year had found IFP supporters responsible for two-thirds of attacks. The ANC's share of the violence had grown since then.

The provincial government and the churches were doing nothing to accommo-

date or support the refugees, McLean said. Some displaced people had fled to shack settlements and hostels; others were sleeping in the bush. On the south coast, a refugee camp had been established with the help of the Margate Town Council.

McLean said there was some evidence of a decline in violence in areas targeted by the security forces under the community safety plan. In Sundumbili, for example, killings fell from an average of 24 a month to four in July. However, the south coast flashpoints were "vast and almost inaccessible to police".

(276) MD 17/8/96

Move to make guns given to Zulu headmen illegal

By RAY HARTLEY
Parliamentary
Correspondent

SAFETY and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has announced his intention to repossess all arms issued to citizens by the former Kwazulu government in terms of a government proclamation to be signed on September 1.

The move which is likely to raise the ire of Inkatha's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, will make thousands of G3 rifles and other machine guns issued to headmen and self-protection units illegal.

Safety and Security sources have suggested that at least 3 000 such weapons were issued prior to the elections.

"Anyone who fails to hand in such arms by a specific date will be regarded as being in unlawful possession of a firearm and will be liable to prosecution," Mr Mufamadi said this weekend.

The proclamation would bring into force the Arms, Ammunition and Armaments Laws Transitional Regulation Act, in terms of which those weapons formerly belonging to homelands will become the property of the South African government, he said.

The Act, assented to by President Nelson Mandela on May 10 this year, em-

powers the minister to pass regulations "providing for penalties which may be imposed" on those not heeding his instructions.

The Kwazulu arms were issued according to a government "permit system", which has made it very difficult for police investigating crimes to link the weapons to any particular person.

Other homelands believed to have issued weapons using the permit system were Transkei and Lebowa. These would also be affected by the new law, Mr Mufamadi said.

However, the move would not "have any bear-

ing" on arms held by members of the police, defence forces or prison services.

Those who had been issued with guns to protect national keypoints and security officers registered under the Security Officers' Act would also not be affected.

● A LARGE contingent of police and armoured troop carriers was deployed from Pretoria to Kwazulu Natal's flashpoint areas yesterday.

Police spokesman Reg Crewe said the contingent was from the Internal Stability Division, and that reinforcements from other regions would join them.

ST 20/8/95 (2767)

Æ
↑DIANE

1 000 extra troops and police for KwaZulu-Natal

ARG 22/8/95
The Argus Correspondent
and Reuter

DURBAN. — National Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi arrived in KwaZulu-Natal today where he unveiled a plan to deploy 1 000 extra police and troops in the area in a crack-down on rising crime and violence.

Police today reported that at least 15 more people were killed in violent incidents yesterday, pushing the death toll in the province to at least 55 since early on Friday.

Mr Mufamadi — whose visit comes amid raised fears of heightened conflict between the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party over constitutional issues — vowed his operation would not be politically-tainted.

Announcing details of the central government's bid to stem spiralling lawlessness, Mr Mufamadi said police and troops would be increased in four key areas of the province for at least three months.

Six hundred extra police from outside KwaZulu-Natal and 400 soldiers would supplement security force members already on the ground in joint patrols strengthened by an extra 40 Nyala armoured vehicles from Pretoria.

Detectives were being selected in Pretoria to be sent to KwaZulu-Natal, where they would assist in handling the backlog of cases.

"People are continually complaining that they see a rise in crime — but no corresponding rise in arrests and prosecutions," he said.

The areas targeted in the minister's plan are around Durban, Empangeni, Port Shepstone and Ladysmith, some of which he is visiting today.

The ministerial visit coincides with a statement from Cosatu's regional secretary Paulos Ngcobo that preparations were being made for a provincial stayaway to protest against violence — a plan slated by IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane, slammed labour's plan as part of an ANC strategy to control KwaZulu-Natal.

Stepped up security for Natal

ET 23/8/95 (276)

DURBAN: Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi announced yesterday that 1 000 more security force members would be deployed in kwaZulu/Natal this week to boost the Community Safety Plan in the province.

He said police and soldiers would be deployed together and would work with non-governmental organisations and political parties to ensure they were effective and non-partisan.

"Reinforcements will entail the deployment of an additional 600 policemen and 400 soldiers," he said, adding they would be deployed in four districts.

"When people go out on patrols commanders will ensure that 50% of personnel

are from the SAPS and 50% from the South African National Defence Force.

"The aim of the stepped-up operation ... is to deal with crime, save lives and provide levels of safety and security which people find acceptable," he said.

SAPS head of policy and strategy, Lieutenant-General Andre Pruis, said a police general from Pretoria would be sent to kwaZulu/Natal to oversee the plan.

Mr Mufamadi, who was to visit flash-points later yesterday, said the operation was aimed at boosting the Community Safety Plan announced earlier this year.

Intelligence officers and detectives would be deployed with reinforcements to weed out criminals. — Reuter

Only politicians – not troops or police – can stop orgy of

Durban – The Government has sent extra troops and police to the volatile heartland of KwaZulu-Natal, but analysts say there will be no peace on the ground until the politicians bury the hatchet.

In the 16 months since the elections more than 1 200 people have been killed in the province in unrest between backers of the ANC and IFP.

At the heart of the troubles are attempts by the Inkatha Freedom Party which holds power in the province, to pull further away from the ANC-led central government and efforts by Pretoria to keep it in check.

“There’s a very serious heightening of tension in this province. We’re sitting on a time bomb and once it goes off it will be difficult to say what will happen,” said Dennis Nkosi of KwaZulu-Natal’s peace committee. “We’ve developed a culture of violence in this province and it’s up to the politicians and everyone else – business, the church and civil society – to reverse this.”

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said recently that another 1 000 police and soldiers were being deployed to fight “unacceptable” levels of violence.

Monitors and political analysts welcomed the reinforcements but stressed the need for a more durable solution.

Human Rights Committee director Linda Mclean said the security plan was a short-term solution: “It may keep the two parties apart but the minute the forces withdraw, they will go at each other again. Political leaders need to find a political solution. We need compromise and negotiation to start at the highest level.”

Selvan Chetty, a violence monitor on the south coast, where some of the worst violence has occurred, said the security plan would help create stability in rural settlements where tens of thousands of residents had been displaced in the past decade.

“It will give people the chance to taste freedom and allow a return to some degree of normality. But ultimately a long-term political solution is necessary,” he said.

Professor Alexander Johnston of the University of Natal in Durban said violence would not cease unless IFP and ANC leaders, including President Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi, worked together.

“Unless the parties are willing to assume visibly a harmonious, joint response, then we simply can’t get very far.”

The danger is that instead of security moves being above politics, they will be interpreted as a ploy within a political context,” Johnston said.

IFP MP Velaphi Ndlovu described the security move as one part of central government’s attempts to undermine the Inkatha-controlled provincial government.

“As a federalist, I’m saying this plan has not been done with consultation with the provincial leadership,” he said.

The IFP is trying to push a strongly federalist constitution through the provincial parliament, but the ANC and other critics say the proposals are secessionist.

“This is an attempt to excise KwaZulu-Natal from the body of South Africa,” ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa told his IFP opposite number, Ziba

Jiyane, in a recent television debate.

Jiyane replied that the IFP’s demand for strong autonomy was common in “classical federalions” such as Germany and the United States. Foreign mediation was seen as a possible solution.

Said one Pretoria-based diplomat: “So far there is no agreement on mediation, on autonomy, on anything ... the killing just goes on and on week after week, and that’s the real tragedy” – Reuter

Killing in KwaZulu-Natal
(276)
Star 26/8/95

Cyril slates attorney general

ST 27/8/95

(262)

(276)

By EDYTH BULBRING and
CARMEL RICKARD

IN AN unprecedented attack on a public official, the ANC secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, has accused Kwazulu Natal Attorney General Tim McNally of pursuing his own political agenda in failing to enforce law and order in the province.

Mr Ramaphosa's strong criticism of the attorney general followed a visit to the province on Thursday night by an ANC delegation

which included Justice Minister Dullah Omar.

"From the report that we had, it is quite clear to us that there is a complete reluctance on the attorney general's part to have effective law enforcement," Mr Ramaphosa said yesterday. "Cases are not being prosecuted and he is coming across as one of the attorney generals in the country who does not seem to be on the side of law enforcement ...

"We sense that he has an

agenda of his own which could be politically motivated," he said.

Mr Ramaphosa said the national executive committee would discuss the matter next weekend.

An ANC source said that recommendations to the committee would include that concerted steps be taken to normalise the situation in the province.

These could include additional security force action, measures to strengthen the peace process and

steps to unblock efforts to thwart the judicial process.

Contacted at his Maritzburg home yesterday, Mr McNally said: "I'm not a politician. I have no political agenda and I operate independently."

Meanwhile, the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) has called for his resignation or, failing this, his suspension.

Nadel and the Legal Resources Centre in Durban have called a meeting next week at which lawyers and non-governmental organisations will be canvassed on how to deal with the situation.

Nadel said on Friday that it had no confidence that Mr McNally would do everything "necessary in the national interest to bring hit squad activities to justice".

The Durban director of the Legal Resources Centre, Richard Lyster, said: "There is a crisis of confidence. He is an extremely powerful person and there are just not enough prosecutions taking place."

Mr McNally said he had no intention of resigning.

"No benefit is to be achieved by yapping at my heels with false allegations. It only serves to weaken the authority of my office, thereby adding a new dimension to the already fragile state of the administration of justice."

Untouchable killers ro

THEY are the untouchables of the KwaZulu Natal war and their communities recoil at the mention of their names.

They are the reason peace will not come, despite 1000 troops who have been deployed to stop the carnage in the province, say the people who live in the hills around Port Shepstone.

The people in this south coast town say that the untouchables, the alleged killers, despite facing numerous charges of murder, have been left to go about their gruesome business as no one, not even the law, seems able to stop them.

Afraid that their homes will be burnt and their families massacred in the dark of night, Port Shepstone residents speak without wanting their names used.

They fear the alleged killers are organised and protected by the right wing, certain politicians and some people in the judicial system.

Two men frequently connected to murders in the past five years are now dead.

Before he was killed in a massacre in April 1993, Zakhele Gcaba was linked to the killing of at least five people.

He had evaded arrest for a long time, and when he was eventually arrested, he escaped from prison only to be killed.

Sicelo Dlamini, now also dead, was linked in 1992 to 10 counts of murder, attempted murder and arson.

Bail is at the centre of another row involving a prominent Port Shepstone man.

The man is facing charges of public violence, including 18 counts of murder arising from an attack at Gellima, near Port Shepstone. A group of attackers armed with guns, spears and other weapons swept across the area, burnt houses and attacked the residents.

At the time, he was on bail pending charges following a pre-dawn massacre two months earlier in Mvutshini near Margate, also on the south coast, where five youths were killed. The attorney general, Tim McNally, later declined to prosecute him.

The man is out on bail of R2 000 pending charges arising from the Gellima attack.

In December 1993 a local chief, Everson Xolo, narrowly survived an assassination attempt.

He told lawyers that a distant relative, was one of the attackers.

"I know why I was, attacked and shot by these people I had a serious con-

By CYRIL MADLALA

flict with them over the killing of known ANC people in my area. Because we were members of the IFP, he believed that ANC members should be chased out of the area, and if they refused to go, they should be killed," he said.

"In my absence, he has set himself up as chief of that area. He was never appointed by anyone, and he has no right to exercise the powers and functions of a chief. He is exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in the area, fining people and ordering people to forfeit animals and to undergo severe whipping and sjambokking," Chief Xolo said.

In July, Chief Xolo's uncle and two other men were killed when wedding guests were attacked by a group of armed men. In his affidavit, Chief Xolo alleged that his relative led the attack.

The man is just one person whom ordinary people believe act with impunity in the violence that has claimed about 20 000 lives in the province in the last decade.

Between May and July this year about 50 people have been killed in the Port Shepstone area. Last week 36 huts were burnt at the KwaXolo tribal ward.

This week the Minister of Safety and Security, Sydney Mufamadi, announced a plan to clamp down on the violence and the "culture of impunity".

Six hundred extra

police from other provinces and 400 soldiers have been deployed, and Port Shepstone is one of the targeted areas.

But as the security forces were mobilised, political organisations and unrest monitors were sceptical about the success of the operation unless the key people were prosecuted and kept in prison.

Selvan Chetty of the Network of Independent Monitors said ordinary people had lost faith in the justice system of the land.

In Port Shepstone, the people who perpetrated massacres should be easily identified, yet people were too scared to co-operate with the police, he said.

"The killers walk free. They are known, but even if they are arrested they are released on bail and come back to kill the witnesses," Mr Chetty said.

He welcomed news of draft legislation to review the granting of bail.

Faith in the police has been lost, amid strong suspicions that some officers are involved in the violence.

The senior public prosecutor in Port Shepstone, Paul Preston, says he understands why people are afraid to testify, but says he has to be cautious.

"Before we take away any person's liberty, we have to look carefully at the evidence before us. I deal with dockets presented to me, and if they contain no evidence, there is nothing I can do," he said.



THE CARNAGE CONTINUES... KwaZulu Natal residents prepare graves for victims of the sl

Vlakplaas man kept victim's shoes

By MARLENE BURGER

AFTER holding Winnie Mandela's one-time driver in a position so that a colleague could execute him at point-blank range, a former Vlakplaas operative decided the dead man's shoes were too good to burn, and kept them for himself.

This is one of the gruesome details that emerged in the Transvaal Supreme Court this week, when it heard how Tiso Leballo met his end in a disused asbestos mine three years ago.

The court also heard that before he was executed by members of the SAP's Unit C10, Mr Leballo told his killers Mrs Mandela was a key link in the ANC's arms smuggling chain.

Testifying against former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock, Rolf Gevers — who took early retirement at the age of 32 last year — told how he and a colleague, Warrant Officer Dawid Brits, led Mr Leballo down an embankment to the floor of an open-cast mine at Peka in the north-eastern Transvaal.

"We each had him by one arm and as we descended, we chatted to him in a friendly manner, creating the impression that we were taking him to see something of interest.

"But we knew we were leading him to his death, and as we reached the bottom, Brits jerked Tiso to his side roughly, holding him in a firm grip, and shouted to me to shoot," Mr Gevers told the court.

Mr Gevers said he aimed his revolver at Mr Leballo's heart and pulled the trigger, but the shot failed to go off.

Tiso started struggling and Brits shouted again that I should shoot. I fired three shots into Tiso's chest around his heart," said Mr Gevers.

Earlier that day, Mr Leballo had escaped an ambush near Nelspruit in which four of his companions had died. They were allegedly on the way to rob a Pretoria bank.

Colonel de Kock issued the order for Mr Leballo's execution at the scene of the ambush, which had been planned by Sergeant Dougie Holtzhausen.

After the execution Mr Gevers and Warrant Officer Brits stripped Mr Leballo naked before his body was put into a sitting position, packed with "sausages of explosives" and blown up.

That night, the two men burned Mr Leballo's clothes, but Warrant Officer Brits decided the dead man's brown leather slip-on shoes were "too good to destroy", so he kept them.

The next morning, Mr Gevers, Warrant Officer Brits and three other Vlakplaas operatives, Warrant Officer Snor Vermeulen, Sergeant Charlie Chate and Constable Blackie Swart, returned to the scene of the blast and combed an area with a radius of a kilometre for pieces of human flesh and bone. The remains made a pile "of about 500g", which was also blown up.

A second three-hour search of the rugged terrain produced an even smaller pile of evidence, but only after blowing that up as well did the Vlakplaas agents return to Pretoria.

Shortly before he was killed, according to Mr Gevers, Mr Leballo had told them that the ANC was smuggling arms into South Africa from Zambia "via Mrs Mandela" through the courier service, DHL.

Mr Gevers said Mr Leballo told them this while being assaulted and questioned after he had been locked in the boot of a car for more than 12 hours while bound, gagged and blindfolded.

"That was the only information he gave. We told him he had done well, and that we were going to release him. But we knew we had taken him to the mine to kill him," said Mr Gevers.

Last year, Mr Gevers and Warrant

Officer Brits were among several former C10 members charged with the murders of Mr Leballo and his companions, but they recently defected to the State camp in return for indemnity from prosecution.

The indictment against Colonel de Kock also implicates Warrant Officer Brits, an explosives expert, in the January 1991 murder near Greytown of former Umkhonto we Sizwe member Goodwill Sikhakhane. Mr Sikhakhane was allegedly killed on orders of senior SAP officers because he was about to reveal what he knew about the deaths of two Operation Vula agents in Durban Security police.

Warrant Officer Brits is also named as one of 15 C10 members who assaulted and murdered a colleague, Phemelo Moses Ntshelang, in the canteen at Vlakplaas in mid-1989 after he reported to Colonel de Kock that he had lost his firearm.

Warrant Officer Brits could be granted immunity from prosecution on these murder charges by testifying against Colonel de Kock.

Charges against Mr Gevers and Sergeant Holtzhausen were withdrawn on August 7 after Mr Gevers made an affidavit about his role in the ambush and Mr Leballo's death.

ARG 28/8/95
40 killed in Natal
(276)

DURBAN. — Forty people have been killed in KwaZulu-Natal since Friday, in spite of the deployment at the weekend of extra police and soldiers.

Police spokesman Lieutenant-Colonel Bala Naidoo said it was too early for the extra forces to have an impact on the high levels of violence in the province.

"It's still too early. We'll see an impact only in about a month's time. We are positive but I don't think we'll see an immediate drop in violence."

Police commissioner George Fivaz travelled to KwaZulu-Natal at the weekend and said the solution to continuing violence should be a political one.

He said the solution to most of the province's problems lay in the hands of politicians. — **Reuter.**

KwaZulu A-G's performance in question

(276) star 29/8/95

Durban — Justice Minister Dullah Omar has called for complaints against KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally to be sent to him in writing for investigation, Omar's spokesman, Sue de Villiers said yesterday.

McNally has recently come under criticism by the ANC and some legal organisations for the low rate of prosecutions in KwaZulu-Natal where people are killed daily in violent crime.

McNally dismissed the ANC's claims against him. "I'm not a politician and have no political agenda," he said.

He did not elaborate, but said Omar's call for complaints against him to be put in writing and for

him (McNally) to respond later appeared to be a "fair and legitimate procedure".

The National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) called for McNally's resignation last week after criticising his alleged inability to get to the bottom of hit squad killings in KwaZulu-Natal and to bring hit squad leaders to court.

"Nadel calls on McNally to resign from office. Nadel does not have confidence in McNally to do everything that is necessary in the national interest to bring hit squad activities to justice in this province," a statement said.

Nadel spokesman Krish Govender said the association and other

legal organisations would meet in Durban today to collate criticism against McNally.

The ANC has accused McNally of being "soft" on prosecutions.

"We take this as the number one factor which contributes to violence and encourages perpetrators of violence," KwaZulu-Natal ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said.

But Inkatha spokesman Ed Tillett claimed the ANC wanted only to replace McNally with an "ANC-friendly appointment".

"They are calling for his removal because McNally refuses to toe the ANC line. It's politically motivated," Tillett said. — Reuter.

Put it on paper Omar

(276) 29/8/96

DURBAN: Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar says complaints against kwaZulu/Natal's attorney-general Mr Tim McNally can be sent to him in writing for investigation.

"If people have complaints they should put them on paper and forward them to him," Mr Omar's spokeswoman, Ms Sue de Villiers, said yesterday.

Mr McNally has recently come under criticism by the

ANC and some legal organisations for the low rate of prosecutions in hit-squad cases.

He responded: "I'm not a politician. I've no political agenda."

He said Mr Omar's call for written complaints and for him to respond later seemed a "fair and legitimate procedure".

The ANC has accused McNally of being "soft" on prosecutions. — Reuter

Complain and I'll act against A.G. - Omar

DURBAN. — Justice Minister Dullah Omar said he would act on any written complaint against KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General, Tim McNally.

Mr. Omar said he had encountered criticism of Mr. McNally's handling of criminal prosecutions. (25) (276)

But he said he could only ask attorneys-general to comment on written complaints made against them.

Mr. McNally was attacked by the National Association of Democratic Lawyers last week over his decision to use a self-confessed hit-squad leader, Daluxolo Luthuli, as a witness in a murder case. — Sapa.

ARLT 29/8/95

kwaZulu hit-squad men get 75 years' jail

CT 30/8/95 (276) (48)

DURBAN: Two of the three men convicted of hit-squad activities against ANC leaders in kwaZulu/Natal were each sentenced yesterday to 75 years' imprisonment.

The third accused was sentenced to 52 years in jail.

In passing sentence, in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday, Mr Justice Nick van der Reyden called for a probe into allegations that IFP officials and kwaZulu/Natal policemen were involved in hit-squads, after names of several provincial government officials, IFP members and police officers were mentioned during the trial.

Romeo Mbambo and Israel Hlongwane were sentenced to 75 years in jail for killing Mr Nkosinathi Gumede, Sgt Solomon Dlamini and four youths in the early 1990s.

Gcina Mkhize, not implicated in the killing of the youths, was sentenced to 52 years' imprisonment.

All three confessed to taking part in hit-squad activities and claimed they had acted on orders from senior members of the former kwaZulu government and police.

Judge Van der Reyden accused the kwaZulu/Natal police of incompetence in handling the investigations and of frustrating the probe into the murder of the youths and Sgt Dlamini.

He said he had considered a psychologist's report submitted as mitigation.

The report said the three men had been indoctrinated into believing they were fighting for a just cause.

Reacting to the findings, the ANC said yesterday kwaZulu/Natal attorney-general Mr Tim McNally should be brought before a judicial committee to account for his handling of the case.

The party accused Mr McNally of failing to subpoena leading IFP members and police officials named during the trial. — Sapa

ARLT 30/8/95 (276) (252)

ANC calls on A-G to quit over murder case

DURBAN. — KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally should be brought before a judicial committee to account for his handling of a murder squad case in which two men were each sentenced to 75 years' jail, the African National Congress in the province has said.

"It is in the interests of justice that Mr McNally resigns from his position," the ANC said.

The ANC accused Mr McNally of failing to subpoena leading Inkatha Freedom Party members and police officials named during the trial.

The convicted men claimed throughout the trial that the Ezikhawini murder squad had been formed by prominent IFP leaders, politicians, community leaders and police officers who had issued orders for the assassination of ANC members viewed as a threat to the IFP and KwaZulu police.

Mr Justice Nick van der Reyden said during the trial that the allegations of involvement by the IFP and KwaZulu police should be investigated.

The ANC said the allegations were serious, but Mr McNally had not issued subpoenas for those named in court. — Sapa.

Law officials, government head for row

ARLT 30/8/95

(276)

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

A ROW is looming between the government and the attorneys-general over allegations that Kwazulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally is pursuing his own political agenda.

The allegations, attributed to African National Congress secretary-general and constitutional assembly head Cyril Ramaphosa, followed a visit to KwaZulu-Natal last week by an ANC delegation which included Justice Minister Dullah Omar.

Mr Ramaphosa told a weekend newspaper that cases were not being prosecuted and Mr McNally did not appear to be on the side of law enforcement.

Mr McNally has also been accused — by the National Association of Democratic Lawyers — of not doing enough to bring hit-squad members to justice.

Yesterday Mr McNally's fel-

low attorneys-general released a joint statement condemning the "recent attacks" on Mr McNally's integrity.

"The attacks are of a generalised nature, without concrete accusations, let alone concrete evidence.

"This is both unfair to the individual concerned and damaging to the image and administration of the criminal justice system," the attorneys-general said.

Mr Omar said yesterday that the perceptions — that Mr McNally was not doing all in his power to prosecute those waging war in KwaZulu-Natal were a matter of "grave concern ... especially when hundreds of people are dying".

Mr Omar said "serious criticisms" had been levelled at Mr McNally, and these needed to be thoroughly investigated.

"While I have expressed concern, I have indicated that I should be furnished with specific details of the allegations."

Policemen sentenced for hit squad murders

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — A Durban Supreme Court judge yesterday gave three KwaZulu-Natal police hit squad members a combined sentence of 202 years and ordered an investigation into claims that senior IFP leaders and police officers masterminded hit squad operations.

Judge Nick van der Reyden sentenced self-confessed hit squad members Romeo Mbambo and Israel Hlongwane to an effective 75 years each on six counts of murder and one count of kidnapping. Gcina Mkhize

was sentenced to an effective 52 years' imprisonment on two counts of murder and one count of malicious damage to property.

The ANC-aligned victims, as well as a policeman who co-operated with the Goldstone commission, were murdered in 1993 in Esikhawini, northern KwaZulu-Natal.

Van der Reyden said the case proved that hit squads contributed to violence in KwaZulu-Natal, and the "issue of sentencing must be on the basis that all the murders and the kidnapping were on the instructions of people in authority". He

276
would have imposed the life sentence had it not been for mitigating factors such as political indoctrination.

The convicted men claimed KwaZulu-Natal social welfare and pensions MEC Gideon Zulu had given them orders to kill, and that safety and security MEC Celani Mtetwa was seen with a cache of illegal AK-47 rifles. Others implicated in alleged hit squad activities included IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo, national MP Lindiwe Mbuyazi and Capt

BD 30/8/95 Continued on Page 2

Hit squad

Continued from Page 1

Leonard Langeni, who was in charge of security in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature.

Van der Reyden said as none of them had testified during the trial, there was no "conclusive proof" against them. However, they were not above the law and the authorities had to investigate every allegation against them. If this did not happen, he

would have a transcript of the trial referred to Justice Minister Dullah Omar and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi for a full investigation into those who allegedly "masterminded" the hit squad activities.

The attorney for the accused, John Wills, said the three would consider testifying to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and applying for indemnity.

Hitmen jailed for 75 years

(276) source 20/3/95

TWO members of a KwaZulu hit squad were sentenced in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday to an effective 75 years in prison, while a third member received 52 years for their role in the murder of six people in the Esikhawini area.

Mr Justice Nick van der Reyden said the sentences of former KwaZulu policemen, Romeo Mbanbo, Brian Geina Mkhize and IFP member Israel Hlongwane should act as a deterrent to "those people who were prepared to be used as killing instruments and those who orchestrated and ordered the killings of their political opponents".

He earlier found the accused had acted under instructions from the IFP politicians, community leaders and KwaZulu Police officials implicated by the accused. However, such a finding did not have the

effect of a judgment against the people allegedly behind the Esikhawini hit squads.

He added that these people, including MPs Prince Gideon Zulu and Mrs Lindiwe Mbuyazi, Major Leonard Langeni and Brigadier Como Mzimela of the KwaZulu Police, former mayor of Esikhawini Mr BB Biyela and Chiefs Khawula, Biyela and Mathaba, were not above the law and should be investigated by the relevant authorities.

The judge said if the authorities did not take note of his findings, a transcript should be forwarded to the Ministers of Justice and of Safety and Security "for a full investigation into the allegations involving those people identified by the accused as the masterminds and puppet masters of the Esikhawini hit squad".

On the KZP's investigation into the mur-

ders, Mr Justice van der Reyden said the court's initial assessment of it as being "patently unproductive" was, to put it mildly, "charitable".

He said they had now come to realise that what was initially viewed as incompetence on the part of the KZP, was in all probability a "deliberate attempt to frustrate the proper investigation into the murders".

The judge also accepted the evidence of psychologist Mr Clive Willows that the accused were exposed to an intense process of indoctrination, their belief in a justified war and a degree of desensitisation, which he took into account as a mitigating factor.

However, he said this case confirmed the contribution hit squads had made to the violence in South Africa and particularly KwaZu-

lulu Natal over the past few years.

He said no matter how noble their cause might seem, killers must be told that civilised society would not tolerate the assassination of its members, particularly by members of a police force who were duty bound to protect citizens.

Going through each of the murder cases, the judge said he accepted Mkhize's version that Nathi Gumede's murder "was sanctioned by Prince Gideon Zulu and others."

He also accepted the accused's version that the four youths, Velenkosi Mzimela, Bafana Jele, Sibusiso Mduli and Muzi Ngcobo as well as KwaZulu policeman Sergeant Dumisani Dlamini were killed in June 1993 on the orders "of those who controlled the hit squad". — *Sowetan Correspondent*

KwaZulu is trauma province

(276) Sowetan 30/8/95

Most cry often and find it hard to stop. Many can't fall asleep at night

By Apollo Gopolang

THE KWAZULU-NATAL Programme for Survivors of Violence is a small non-profit non-governmental organisation that is helping survivors of violence in the province of KwaZulu-Natal.

The programme was launched in January 1994 at a time of rapid social change in South Africa and in an area that has been ravaged by violence for more than a decade.

Unfortunately violence did not come to an end with the new South Africa. This is particularly true of the KwaZulu-Natal region.

Drastic reduction

Although there has been a drastic reduction in the death-toll, there are almost daily sporadic incidents. Of course, the trauma of past battles and wars has never been addressed and is still very much a part of people's lives.

Refugees exist in almost every major community. These are people who have fled from their homes after being attacked. Most have had their homes destroyed and have lost all their belongings.

Many have lost family members, often witnessing their deaths. All are severely traumatised, completely disempowered and without social or material support.

Virtually none have received any form of emotional care or psychological treatment.

Small community

A visit to the small community of Richmond late in 1994 provided the following statistics (we interviewed 218 refugees; many more were waiting outside to tell us their stories but we did not have time to talk to everyone):

About 43 percent of the people we spoke with had been either shot at or physically attacked, 19 percent had been wounded, 57 percent had lost a family member in the attacks and 11 percent had witnessed the death of family members.

The homes of 81 percent had been

burned down and 79 percent had lost their property, 74 percent had been forced to move away from their homes and were now living with friends or family on a temporary basis.

Forty-five percent of the people we spoke to had no money, no possessions and no work. Further, each of the people with whom we spoke supports an average of three children and two adults.

When asked about their mental health, the most common complaint was that they cry very often and find it difficult to stop. 49 percent mentioned this, 38 percent experience nightmares and 34 percent cannot fall asleep at night.

Another 26 percent feel sad all the time, 19 percent reported an inability to concentrate or problems with memory (13 percent).

All of these are symptoms commonly associated with affective and anxiety disorders.

With Government services poorly organised, inaccessible and inappropriate to the needs of survivors of violence, our work is of the utmost importance but also extremely daunting.

This article documents our objectives and response to these problems.

Tremendous obstacles

Despite the tremendous obstacles that have been overcome in the process of securing a Government of National Unity, focused on reconciliation, most South Africans have lived with excessive trauma and victimisation.

Without sustained attention, this legacy may seriously jeopardise our capacity to negotiate the challenges of reconstruction and development that lie ahead.

Our primary objective is to offer trauma counselling to victims and survivors of violence.

We set out to achieve this goal in the following way:

- Working with communities experiencing violence.

- Empowering people in communities affected by violence to take care of survivors of violence. The groups identified within these communities to assist with this task include teachers,



FLIGHT FOR SURVIVAL: The KwaZulu-Natal Programme for Survivors of Violence is trying to provide psychological treatment for the region's victims of violence like this fleeing woman.

nurses, community workers, parents, churches and youth leaders.

- Offering trauma management training to communities, especially in how to listen sensitively to people in trauma.

- Facilitating links between community structures and development agencies in the fields of employment training and sports development.

- Training youth in conflict-resolution skills.

- Taking some clients for therapeutic counselling.

In our attempt to achieve the goals we have set for ourselves, we have formed good relations with non-governmental organisations and Government departments in the fields of welfare, health, education and safety and security.

An important part of the work is to

gain entry into communities which have experienced particularly high levels of violence and to gain the trust and respect of community leaders.

With the long history of suspicion in KwaZulu-Natal and the tense atmosphere, this is most often a difficult and frustrating process.

However, the Programme has gained entry into communities in the following areas and has contacts with influential community leaders and workers: Bhambayi, Bergville, Bruntville, Caluza, Elandskop, Empangeni, Estcourt, Greater Edendale, Greytown, Imbali, Impendle, Ixopo, KwaMashu, Lindaleni, Ntuzuma, Port Shepstone, Richmond, Richmond Farm and Umbumbulu.

We have also started a range of projects in the communities where we are involved. These projects are typically

specific to particular communities, involving other NGOs and civic, youth, political, women's and other structures within communities.

Apart from the work of the Programme, members and staff have worked in various other areas as well.

We have made substantial progress towards the aims and objectives of the Programme. Also, with a new Government in place, the possibilities of collaboration as well as impacting upon State services are greatly enhanced and this opportunity must be used.

Those requiring more information about this organisation can contact us at the following telephone numbers:

Maritzburg (0331) 45-3067,

Durban (031) 305-3497.

● The article was written on behalf of the KwaZulu-Natal Programme for Survivors of Violence.

Lawyers bay for McNally's blood

Farouk Chothia

BD 31/8/95 (276)
DURBAN — Durban lawyers have started compiling a dossier against KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally in a bid to force him to resign.

At the same time the parliamentary justice standing committee has asked the attorneys-general, including McNally, to appear before it next week for questioning on their performance.

McNally has been accused of not prosecuting senior IFP political figures for alleged hit squad activities.

Richard Lyster, a spokesman for the lawyers — drawn from the Legal Resources Centre, National Association of Democratic Lawyers, Black Lawyers' Association, Lawyers for Human Rights and the Community Law Centre — has established a subcommittee to find cases which indicate bias, incompetence or inability on McNally's part.

The lawyers would present "some information" to the committee ahead of McNally's appearance. A comprehensive dossier, based on "tangible evidence" against McNally, would be presented later to President Nelson Mandela, Justice Minister Dullah Omar and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi with a view to having McNally suspended, or, dismissed.

However, the Society of State Advocates said there appeared to be a concerted cam-

Continued on Page 2

McNally (252)(276)

Continued from Page 1

BD 31/8/95
paign to discredit the criminal law system in KwaZulu-Natal. The "unfounded attacks" on McNally were disturbing and would lead to the criminal law system becoming politicised.

Lyster said McNally's office had handled the trial of three KwaZulu police hit squad members in a "shocking way".

Earlier this week the Durban Supreme Court handed the policemen a combined 202-year jail term.

McNally's office prosecuted the "foot soldiers" but made no attempt to prosecute those identified as "masterminds" of hit squad operations, Lyster said. The State could have subpoenaed them to testify but failed to do so.

McNally said criticism against him was ill-informed and unfounded. "There are

good legal and strategy reasons for all the decisions I have made. These will be detailed to the minister of justice when he calls for my report."

The ANC said McNally should have summoned leaders named in the trial — IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo, KwaZulu-Natal social welfare MEC Gideon Zulu and safety and security MEC Rev Celani Mtetwa — to respond to the allegations against them. It demanded that McNally appear before a judicial commission to explain his handling of the trial.

On Tuesday Judge Nick van der Reyden called for a probe into allegations that senior IFP members and police were involved in hit squad activities.

McNally said he supported this call. Once the allegations had been investigated and the relevant dockets placed before him for a decision, he would do whatever he could to expedite the process.

defends his
Sovietan 31/8/95
decision

KWAZULU-NATAL Attorney-General Tim McNally yesterday defended his decision not to call senior Inkatha Freedom Party members and police officers implicated in hit squad activities to give evidence in the trial of three self-confessed hit squad members.

He said criticism against him was "all-informed and unfounded". "There are good legal and strategy reasons for all the decisions I have made. These will be detailed to the Minister of Justice when he calls for my report," McNally said.

Two men were each sentenced in the Durban Supreme Court on Tuesday to 75 years' imprisonment for the killing of two men and four youths in the early 1990s. A third man was sentenced to 52 years in jail for his part in some of the killings.

IFP leaders and senior police officers were mentioned several times during the trial as being behind the formation of hit squads in KwaZulu-Natal. The convicted men and witnesses also claimed they had acted on instructions from these leaders in carrying out assassinations.

The African National Congress said on Tuesday McNally should have summoned those named to respond to the allegations against them. It demanded McNally be brought before a judicial commission to explain his handling of the trial.

McNally said people implicated in hit squad activities included the IFP's deputy secretary-general Mr Zakhele Khumalo, KwaZulu-Natal social welfare MEC Mr Gideon Zulu, and safety and security MEC the Rev Celani Mtetwa, who was accused of supplying weapons.

"It is known that MZ (Zakhele) Khumalo and others have already been arrested for a hit squad murder of 13 people. This police docket has not yet been placed before me for decision," McNally said in his statement. — *Sapa*.

ANC and AGs at loggerheads

The friction between the attorneys-general and the ANC intensified yesterday with the ANC condemning the country's five AGs for coming out in support of besieged KwaZulu-Natal AG Tim McNally.

The ANC yesterday called on Justice Minister Dullah Omar to establish a commission of inquiry into the activities of McNally.

The organisation also backed these suggested public hearings by the parliamentary justice committee. The hearings are aimed at ensuring the accountability of

AGs. ~~(276)~~ (276)
Referring to McNally's alleged failure to prosecute perpetrators of political violence in KwaZulu-Natal, the ANC said the AG was "undermining the effective administration of justice".

The ANC said the support given to McNally by the country's other five AGs placed serious "question marks on their integrity and neutrality".

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa has called for an investigation into McNally's behaviour. — Staff Reporter

STAN 31/8/95

Can 1 000 troops stop the carnage?

WM 25-31/8/95 (276)

While politicians argue about political solutions to the KwaZulu-Natal conflict, violence monitors say only the justice system can end the violence, reports **Ann Eveleth**

POLITICAL violence has left at least 5 000 people destitute in KwaZulu-Natal over the past four months — and those are the survivors. More than 1 200 have been killed in the same period and the Human Rights Committee attributes at least 286 of those deaths to politics.

KwaZulu-Natal violence monitor Mary de Haas puts the figure much higher — at 481 from April to mid-August, with 225 killings in the six-week period starting July 1.

Meanwhile, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) provided emergency assistance to some 5 000 refugees, arson victims and dependants of murdered breadwinners between April and July. More than 500 homes have been destroyed in political arson so far this year.

Hundreds of refugees wait for peace in camps dotting the countryside, while thousands more struggle to survive "in the bush", or pile into the already overcrowded homes of relatives in neighbouring areas.

While the province continues to burn, politicians in the provincial and national governments have made little progress toward resolving the interminable power struggle in South Africa's "killing fields", and political obstructionism has caused delays in development in the province, where at least R150-million in Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) money lies dormant.

Promises made by President Nelson Mandela in March and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi again in May to crack down on the violence have failed to translate into action — until this week. Mufamadi's plan, announced on Tuesday, to send 1 000 extra security forces to the province, has been welcomed by violence monitors and African National Congress provincial leaders as "a step in the right direction".

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) provincial structures, however, remain sceptical. While cautiously welcoming the extra deployments, Cosatu KwaZulu-Natal secretary Paulos Ngcobo said the labour federation's threatened mass action to demand an end to violence remained an issue: "So far, we have not changed our minds. In the past year, many people have come to KwaZulu-Natal giving us promises of greener pastures regarding the violence, but the next day they leave and nothing changes," he said.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security committee chairman Bheki Cele was more confident: "The extra security forces are already here. This time they came before Mufamadi said"

the plan appears the most comprehensive effort yet to get to grips with more than a decade of carnage.

Opposition from the IFP, however, appears to be a primary hurdle. Initially rejecting the plan — as it has all previous central government security initiatives in the province — on grounds its provincial Safety and Security MEC Celani Mtetwa had not been consulted, the IFP has raised several other points of contention.

IFP senator Phillip Powell said the security force deployments were a "quick-fix solution" for a province where 16 000 additional permanent police officers were needed. Reiterating IFP claims that SANDF troops — comprising ex-Umkhonto weSizwe members — had been part of the problem in the province, Powell also lashed out at the SAPS contingent, charging that, "it is the ISU unit 19 which has been the apartheid shock force used by PW Botha and De Klerk to enforce apartheid policy in the 1980s and 1990s".

The support of the ANC and violence monitors is also qualified. Despite welcoming the long-awaited reinforcements, they warn the plan will not provide a long-term solution on its own.

The ANC's Cele says the extra deployments can only "provide a breathing space for a political solution to be found — only a political solution will bring lasting peace".

HRC Durban researcher Makubetse Sekhonyane warned: "If the political bickering between the politicians doesn't stop, the chances of stopping violence on the ground are limited."

On this Powell agreed, saying: "The permanent solution is a political compromise."

What exactly this widely used expression means, however, remains the problem. Powell's idea of a political solution is that "central government will have to realise it can't unilaterally impose a future dispensation on the province ... The IFP is morally obligated to resist it".

Cele's interpretation is that: "The IFP must understand they have to rule by consensus, they have to understand the solution lies in South Africa (not in international mediation). They must stop unnecessary extra-parliamentary tactics, and IFP national leaders must stop running the province by remote control."

De Haas rejects the notion outright:

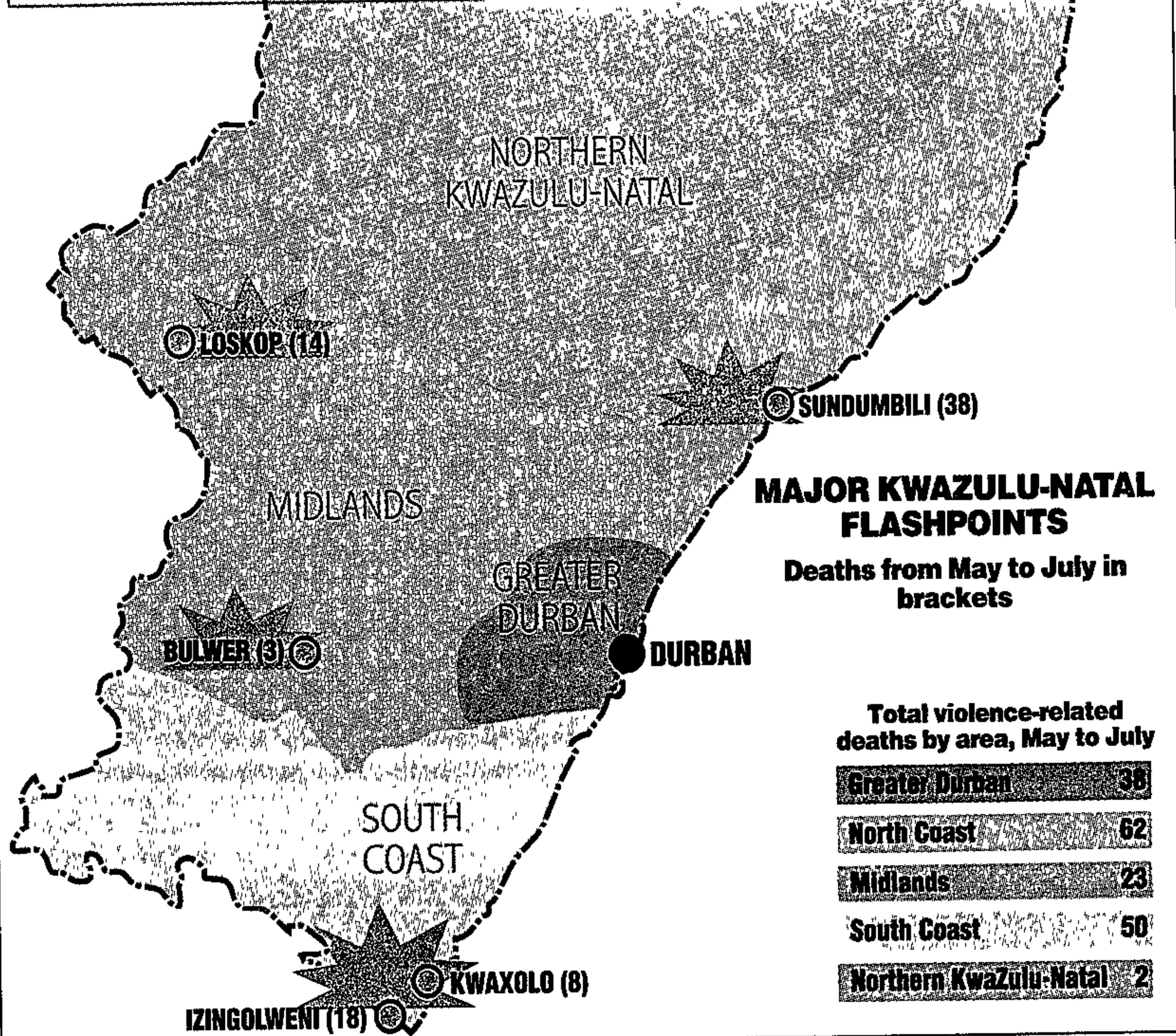
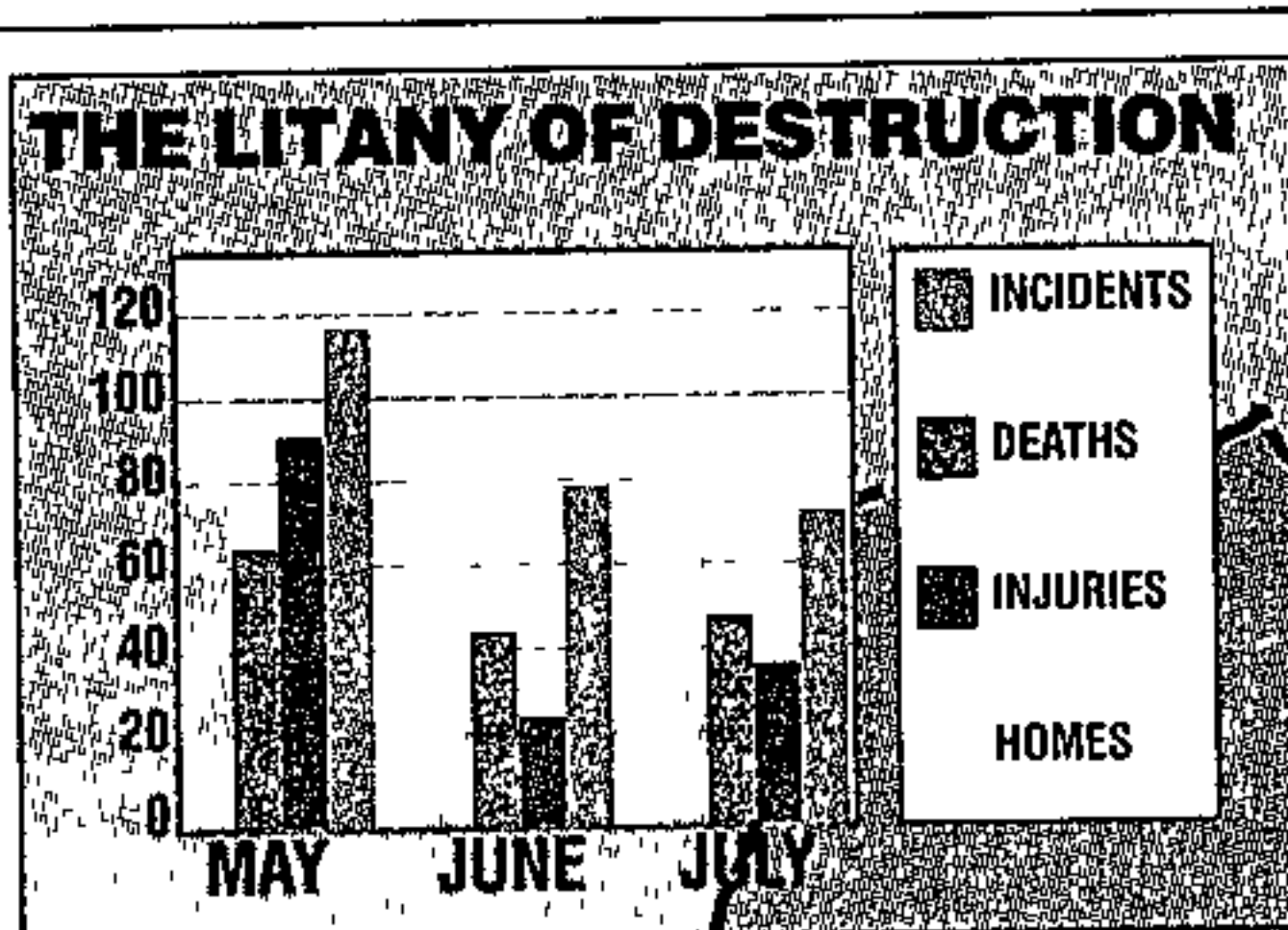
'Expose the key people, prosecute them and then keep them in jail. It wouldn't take many arrests to bring violence way down in this province'

"There is no political solution, because if you give in to the IFP, you're inviting a Bosnia situation. It would be exceedingly dangerous to have greater regional powers in this country because of the coincidence of regions and ethnic enclaves. Just look at Nigeria — they had a federation before the Biafran War."

For De Haas, the solution lies "in the criminal justice system ... expose the key people, prosecute them and then keep them in jail. It wouldn't take many arrests to bring violence way down in this province, but the problem comes when you have hundreds of cases which never get investigated properly".

Welcoming the extra detectives promised by Mufamadi to cut through the backlog, De Haas warned that they must be used efficiently: "They won't make any headway if they're investigating hundreds of cases in one area, and hundreds in another area."

They need to be given a few relatively easy cases which will lead to the main perpetrators."



Where crime and politics are bedfellows

(276) WM 25-31/8/95

Ann Eveleth

VIOLENCE monitors have been clamouring for this week's security force deployments for months now, warning that KwaZulu-Natal was on the slippery slope back to last year's pre-election chaos.

A Markinor report released this week to business leaders said as much, warning that, "the KwaZulu-Natal situation is acute and is beginning to resemble that of the pre-April 1994 period".

While there have been no dramatic leaps in the post-election death toll, Human Rights Committee (HRC) Durban researcher Makubetse Sekhonyane warned that the supporters of both the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party were stepping up their territorial expansion efforts: "Both parties are trying to consolidate and protect their territory in the run-up to local government elections," he said.

Pointing to the South Coast, where more than 26 deaths were reported by the HRC between May and July, Sekhonyane said the area was "largely

IFP-controlled, with small pockets of ANC support in Gcillima, Gamahlake and Izingolweni. Both parties are consolidating their areas by attacking their opponents."

Sekhonyane could not confirm reports this week by Network of Independent Monitors (NIM) South Coast official Sylvan Chetty that "a third force is still operating in the area", but said there were many violent incidents which appeared not to originate from either of the two groups.

Natal Violence Monitor Mary de Haas said violence was being committed by groups of people moving from one area to another, and argued that, "the IFP doesn't have the capacity to do this alone. There are both white and black conservatives involved."

Explaining the discrepancies between her figures and those of the HRC, De Haas said both criminal and political violence was "taking place in a context in which people are preparing for war. What is often classified as criminal or faction fighting is taking place with G-3 rifles issued by the former KwaZulu government, by people assisted by the police in certain areas

and involving people from para-military groupings.

"People are being trained and they are being armed. The nature of the conflict is that of an insurgency," added De Haas.

"When you have local warlords and gangs running around, heavily armed, committing robbery, rape and other criminal acts in the process of their political thuggery, the acts have to be classified as political, because the reason those people are allowed to remain is politics."

De Haas said violence on the South Coast, in Umbumbulu and in Mandini, was linked to warlords who operated in the areas.

Another dynamic affecting violence in the province appears to be attempts by refugees to return to their areas. Sekhonyane said the recent upsurge in the Midlands town of Bulwer was linked to attempts by ANC refugees driven out of the area last year to return home.

In Mandini, Sekhonyane referred to the recent relative quiet as "the calm before the storm — you never know when it will break out again".

They need to be given a few relatively easy cases which will lead to the main perpetrators."

A common criticism shared by the ANC, HRC, De Haas, Cosatu and the Community Policing Network of NGOs, indeed, focuses on the criminal justice system. They say the rate at which vio-

lent criminals are released on bail is a serious problem impeding good investigations. With criminals charged with murder returning to their communities, people are afraid to testify.

Cosatu's Ngcobo said, "At the moment you can kill a person at 1:00, appear in court at 1:30 and be back

home by 2:00. That has to stop."

In a statement, Cosatu also called for the dismissal of KwaZulu-Natal Attorney General Tim McNally, who, the statement said, had "dismally failed to do his duty, as he is reluctant to prosecute the well-known warlords in KwaZulu-Natal".

Gates employs the 'army'

Pat Sidley

MICROSOFT boss Bill Gates needed a bit of help from the Salvation Army for his mega-launch of Windows 95 this week. His competitor, IBM, helped a bit too — although they would deny it.

Johannesburg commuters have been greeted all week by an army of unemployed men carrying signs saying "It's coming". The run ended on Wednesday with "It's coming tomorrow", and was followed by people in slightly more "yuppyish" mode carrying sandwich boards announcing the arrival of Windows 95, the computer programme Microsoft launched worldwide on Thursday.

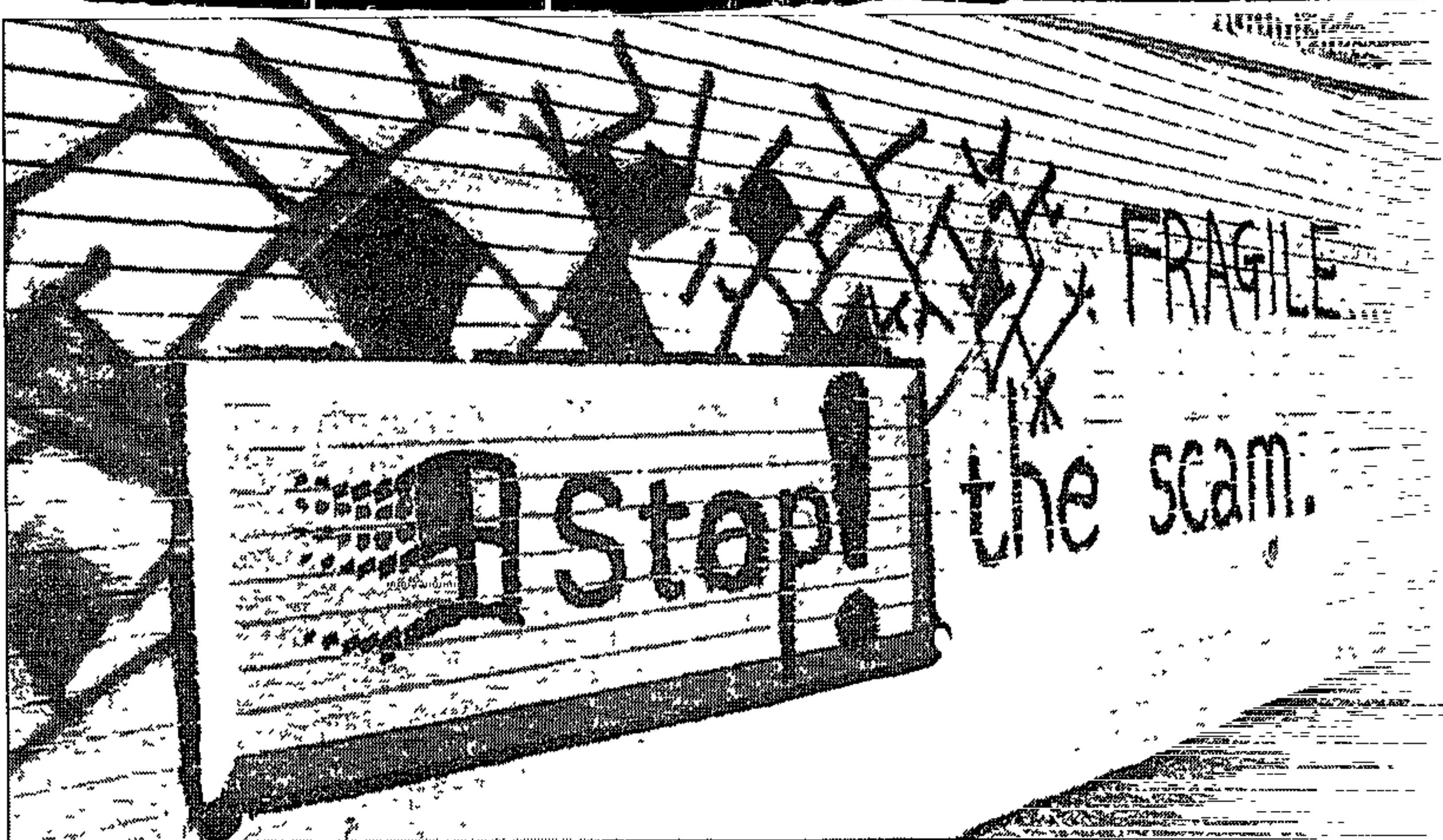
The men were paid in the region of R100 each per day, and more than 100 people were hired according to a

Microsoft's spokesman.

Microsoft did not, however, make any form of donation or payment to the Salvation Army, although the people with placards were drawn from the ranks of those who need the Salvation Army's help.

The first three days of signs looked like they may be advertising an end-of-world scenario — the type of people and their clothing helped this vision along. Thursday August 24, the day selected by Gates to launch the product, saw the army of unemployed somewhat differently turned out, and somewhat younger.

Midweek, IBM joined the campaign trying to piggy-back onto Microsoft with placards publicising its Warp programme. The consensus, however, was that they helped Windows along — not Warp.



Windows wall: Microsoft used a graffiti wall in Johannesburg as part of the launch of Windows 95, but overnight graffitiists took the opportunity to add to the campaign in support of another product. PHOTO: RUTH MOTAU

Private consultant issued waste permits

A non-government official used official government forms to authorise importation of toxic waste to the country, writes **Eddie Koch**

DEPUTY Environment Minister Bantu Holomisa this week announced an independent commission will investigate the toxic waste scandal that has rocked his ministry — amid new evidence that officials from the Department of Environment Affairs were this year negotiating to bring four barge loads of lethal cobalt waste from Russia to South Africa.

The inquiry will focus on a decision by Colin Cameron, director general of the department, to allow a private consultant to issue government permits for 500 tons of cupric arsenate to be imported from Finland.

The ship was turned back last week after the green group Earthlife Africa

released documents to show that a non-government official, Daan Malan, had used official government letterheads to authorise importation of the cargo for treatment in South Africa — even though the government has stated it will not allow toxic waste from overseas into the country.

Holomisa said "there was cause for concern" about the ethics and competence of Malan's behaviour, especially because it appears the consultant failed to carry out procedures as required by the Basel Convention for the movement of toxic material from Europe to South Africa.

Earthlife Africa has called for the axing of Cameron over the debacle. The green group's representative Chris Albertyn says Malan was given the power to devise policy and issue permits for toxic waste imports even though he heads the South African Chamber of Business' environment committee — which has gone on record in favour of importing hazardous materials for recycling in South Africa.

Albertyn said it was both illegal and unethical for the director general to appoint a private individual to carry out sensitive government work and says there is a clear conflict of interests between Malan's role as a lobbyist for big business and a consultant for the Government. Earthlife is demanding that the new inquiry investigate the possibility of collusion around the issuing of toxic import permits.

On Thursday Holomisa overturned plans by Cameron to hold an in-house inquiry into the matter and it appears he will appoint three people, including top scientists, to probe Malan's conduct. "Any pending deals on toxic waste that Malan has been negotiating — in addition to the shipment from Norway — will also be investigated," said Holomisa.

This week Earthlife released documents that show JAD Metal Concentrates, the East Rand firm that was planning to recycle Finland's cargo of cupric arsenate, had entered into advanced talks with Malan to import

four shiploads of heavily contaminated cobalt cement that had been dumped by a French company in Russia.

The documents — including faxed correspondence between JAD director Doug Gosling and Malan — show that serious consideration was being given to bringing the toxic shipment through Durban into South Africa. Gosling's fax to Malan discusses details about how to insure the shipment and states: "Samples have been tested. There will be no harmful side effects from the treatment of this material."

Documents in the M&G's possession show that the cargo is, in fact, classified as dangerously toxic and can cause vision impairment, "madness", and damage to the central nervous system.

Gosling said the shipment contained some 15 tons of talium, one of the most toxic substances known, and that it was not brought into the country for this reason. Malan refused to say why he had entered into negotiations about importing this waste saying only, "I

cannot recall any correspondence about this matter".

Evidence is also emerging that the Australian government has been lobbying officials in South Africa's foreign affairs and environment departments to support Australia's bid to relax an international ban imposed in terms of the Basel Convention on the movement of waste from industrialised to non-industrialised countries.

A confidential memo from Australian officials shows that a team from that country held talks with three counterparts in South Africa's foreign affairs, environment and trade and industry departments about the Basel Convention. "We raised general issues in relation to the Basel Convention, in particular the ban decision," says the memorandum.

The Australian Financial Review reported this month that the Australian government is preparing to reverse its adherence to the Basel ban on movement of waste from north to south.



HUMAN SCIENCES RESEARCH COUNCIL

INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATUTORY REGULATION OF PROFESSIONS ACTIVE IN THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AN INVITATION TO SUBMIT VIEWS

The Minister of Public Works commissioned an investigation into the statutory regulation of the following six professions in South Africa:

- Architects
- Quantity surveyors
- Town and regional planners
- Engineers
- Surveyors
- Valuers

The investigation aims to develop guidelines for a possible future statutory framework for the professions.

In terms of current statutory regulation, each of these professions has its own act of Parliament which provides for the establishment of a statutory council for the profession.

The requirements of a new constitutional dispensation and of the Reconstruction and Development Programme pointed to a need to re-examine the manner in which the interests of wider society are represented and protected in terms of the present statutory framework.

The investigation is carried out under the auspices of a forum which was specifically established for this purpose by the Minister. The HSRC was appointed to assist the forum in this investigation.

The proposed guidelines, in order to be acceptable and implementable, should as far as possible accommodate the viewpoints of stakeholders in the built environment.

All stakeholders in the built environment are hereby invited to prepare written submissions outlining their views on the statutory regulation of one or more of the professions in question. Submissions should reach the HSRC BEFORE 30 SEPTEMBER 1995.

Any person or body that intends to prepare a submission is requested to obtain a copy of the Guidelines for submissions from the HSRC. These guidelines may be obtained from: The Project Leader (Built Environment Professions), Group: Human Resources, HSRC, Private Bag X41, PRETORIA 0001. Telephone enquiries: (012) 202-2409 (Mrs Joan Roodt) or (012) 202-2758 (Mr Daniel Makhetha) or FAX: (012) 202-2994.

Here's why you need to read

AFRICAN AGENDA

We don't merely report the continent. Covering economics, politics, development, environment and gender issues, we provide analysis, research and a forum for Africa's alternative voices.

Over the past six months, we have:

- revealed the role of World Bank policies in the Rwandan massacres
- asked whether Africa will really miss US aid
- looked at NATO's plans for North Africa
- and printed an exclusive account of what the EU monitors said about South Africa's poll.

In this month's magazine we:

- argue the case for a Southern perspective on human rights
- show how international food policies are intensifying the impact of drought in the SADC
- look at the impact of aid on Sudan's war
- and preview the Beijing UN Women's conference

Number 6 now on sale

For subscription information and a sample copy.

Phone (011) 487-1596/7

'Get hit bosses or get out'

By SIPHO KHUMALO

PRESSURE is mounting on KwaZulu/Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally, to prosecute Inkatha politicians and senior police officers implicated in running hit squads in KwaZulu/Natal.

This comes in the wake of a crucial judgment by Justice Nick van der Reyden which confirmed the existence of hit squads in KwaZulu/Natal. This is the first time that the Supreme Court has found that officially sanctioned hit squads have existed in the province.

Sentencing three self-confessed hit-squad operatives — two of them to 75 years and the third one to 52 years — Judge van der Reyden called for an

investigation into claims that the three — Romeo Mbambo, Israel Hlongwane and Geina Mkhize — had killed under direct orders from senior Inkatha officials — including provincial cabinet ministers.

These included KwaZulu/Natal Social Welfare Minister Prince Gideon Zulu; Safety and Security Minister Reverend Celani Metwa; Acting Commissioner of Police Brigadier Patrick Mzimela; Inkatha MP Lindiwe Mbuyazi and other police officers.

If no investigation was launched into alleged involvement of officials, the judge said, he would dispatch transcripts of the court record to the national safety and security and justice ministers.

McNally's reluctance to bring to court the Inkatha officials implicated in the trial has triggered a wave of protest and calls for his resignation.

The National Association of Democratic Lawyers Association (Nadel) lashed out at McNally, noting that under the apartheid government he had headed the controversial McNally Commission which probed the hit squad phenomenon.

"The findings of this commission indicated that the existence of hit squads could not be established."

"He was also a prosecutor for the Harmse Commission into hit squads. This commission was also regarded as a

failure in terms of getting to the bottom of the operations of hit squads," said Nadel's Kris Govender.

Against this background, Nadel calls on McNally to resign from office," Govender said.

ANC provincial secretary Senzo Mchunu said: "The inaction of McNally has further eroded the confidence of people in the justice system, which is overwhelmingly white and whose main function has always been to underpin the white racist status quo."

"It is in the interests of justice that McNally resign from his position." In response McNally dubbed the criticism levelled against him as "uninformed and un-

CP 319195

(253)

at (276)

founded." He said he supported the call by Judge Van Reyden that an investigation be instituted into the allegations.

Sapa reports that six attorneys-general have rallied behind McNally.

"The allegations are of a generalised nature and are completely unsubstantiated, making it virtually impossible to respond meaningfully to them. This is both unfair towards McNally and damaging to the administration of the criminal justice system," they said in a statement.

The Society of State Advocates said it appeared there was an orchestrated attempt to discredit the criminal law system in KwaZulu/Natal and the position of McNally.

It said it found it "disturbing" that criticism of an attorney-general was being conducted "in such a measure that he is now being subjected to a public hearing by the media."

"There have always been procedures according to which an attorney-general can be called to account. Unfounded attacks on the occupant of such an important profession in the criminal law system can only lead to it becoming politicised and determined."

"The society gives its full support to attorneys-general who have acted independently and impartially over the years," the statement said.

McNally bombshell

(276) ARG 5/9/95
The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally, the centre of recent controversy over his handling of hit-squad cases, has dropped a bombshell by suspending the prosecutor of the Investigation Task Unit.

He said today that his suspension of advocate Carl Koenig would have immediate effect.

Mr McNally said he had decided on the suspension because Mr Koenig — as a member of the ITU — was no longer an official of the justice department.

Mr Koenig's first loyalty was now to the department of safety and security.

Mr McNally said recent events had made it clear that Mr Koenig was no longer answerable to the Attorney-General.

"I feel it is important that my prosecutors should be answerable to me."

Von Lieres to defend IFP accused

(276) Star 5/9/95

■ STAFF REPORTER

The case of five IFP and KwaZulu Police members accused of hit squad activities is likely to see a range of high-ranking individuals, including former defence minister Magnus Malan, being called to testify in the Durban Regional Court.

Malan, former chief of the Defence Force General Kat Liebenberg, and former KwaZulu police commissioner General Jac Buchner could be called as witnesses.

Former Witwatersrand attorney-general Klaus von Lieres is defending the five. He made his first appearance as the counsel for the accused yesterday when the five appeared briefly in court.

He quit his job as attorney-general this year for health reasons.

But his resignation came at the same time as his involvement in a dispute with Witwatersrand reporting officer Jan Munnik, who accused Von Lieres of blocking access to dockets. Von Lieres was then admitted to the Johannesburg Bar.

He is defending IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo and KwaZulu policemen Peter Msane, Sicelo Ndlovu, Prince Mkhize and Martin Khanyile, who were arrested in connection with the alleged hit squad murder of 13 people, including women and children, in 1987 at Kwa-Makhuthu on the South Coast.

TMC executive is tackled in court

Star 5/9/95

■ BY HOPEWELL RADEBE

Former Federal Party leader Frances Kendall yesterday resumed her Rand Supreme Court action challenging the legitimacy of the Greater Johannesburg Council's executive committee.

Kendall, cited in papers before the court as Frances Mary Kendall Louw, launched the application in July contesting the mechanism which was used to appoint the Transitional Metropolitan Council's executive committee earlier this year.

Kendall claims the way in which the executive committee was constituted prejudiced her chances of being elected. She claims her party had formed an alliance with small parties in the TMC in order to secure representation in the executive committee.

She said the major parties did not follow the constitutional requirement of ensuring fair proportional representation in the TMC and its executive committee.

in particular.

The process therefore was not in accordance with the Electoral Act which affords smaller parties due representation, and should, for that reason, be declared "unconstitutional".

She further argued that, even with no alliance, she still would have secured a seat in the executive committee if the constitutional requirement of proportional representation was duly followed, and if councillors recognised the need to have smaller parties represented.

Legal counsel, R M Wise (SC) for the TMC, said in defence the executive committee regarded the alliance as informal since it was constituted by civics and rate payer's associations. Thus Kendall's alliance was not necessarily accommodated by the Electoral Act.

The alliance, he said, was formed merely for the purpose of election to the executive committee. The hearing continues.

Killer father gets seven years

Samson Motlhaka (25), the Diepkloof, Soweto, father found guilty on Friday of murdering his 3-year-old son and cutting off his thumb, was yesterday sentenced in the Rand Supreme Court to an effective seven years' jail.

Mr Justice D Marais sentenced him to 12 years, but suspended

ed five years of this for five years.

He said Motlhaka's murder of his son on July 14 last year was a "horrific crime" but he was under "emotional stress at the time".

Motlhaka cut off his son's thumb after strangling him and delivered it in a parcel to the child's mother. - Court Reporter.

Gau
claim
Prea
Mbo
dere
foun
Keli
His
had
and
pea
san
Bot
tell
tur
Cit
an
he
ev
pot
lea
M
w
br

Von Lieres defends hit squad murder accused

Farouk Chothia

(276)

DURBAN — Former Gauteng attorney-general Klaus von Lieres appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday as defence advocate for five IFP and KwaZulu Police members facing hit squad charges.

Von Lieres said he had not been motivated by "personal feelings", and had accepted the brief after looking at the facts.

Von Lieres quit abruptly as attorney-general earlier this year, citing medical reasons for his decision. SAP Witwatersrand reporting officer Jan Munnik was at the centre of a row with Von Lieres, accusing him of effectively denying him access to dockets. *BD 5/9/95*

Now a member of the Johannesburg Bar, Von Lieres appeared in court yesterday on behalf of IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo and KwaZulu policemen Peter Msane, Sicelo Ndlovu, Prince Mkhize and Martin Khanyile, arrested in connection with the alleged hit squad murder of 13 people, including women and children, in KwaMakhutha on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast in 1987.

Former military intelligence officer Brig John More and former security branch member Col Louis Botha also ap-

peared in connection with the murders.

Magistrate Jan Augustyn agreed to the state's request to tighten More's bail conditions, preventing him from contacting witnesses or attempting to trace them or procure information about them.

It was alleged that More had attempted to make contact with former military intelligence chief Admiral Andries Putter and former SADF special forces head Gen Joop Joubert.

Both were possible State witnesses, along with former defence minister Magnus Malan and former KwaZulu Police commissioner Gen Jac Buchner.

Botha requested that his bail conditions be relaxed to allow him to make a 10-day trip to Germany later this month for the 50th wedding anniversary of his father-in-law. Augustyn ruled that Botha would have to make a formal application before his request was considered.

All the accused are on bail. An indictment is still to be served on them.

KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally said he expected the investigation task unit to present him with the docket tomorrow. He would then decide whether to prosecute.

The case was remanded to October 30.

Changes for non-govt organisations

Theo Rawana

BD 5/9/95

THE unbridled power of non-governmental organisations over development community projects was nearing an end with the Independent Development Trust initiating capacity-building programmes in communities, a top trust official said last week.

Naledi Tsiki, trust capacity-building and community participation director said that non-governmental organisations, as service providers largely made up of "white university-based professionals", not only identified the needs in needy areas but had the exclusive advantage of access funding from local and foreign donors.

Tsiki said the trust was working with community-based organisations to empower the people so that they became the ones who held the purse strings, and non-governmental organisations became solely what they should have been in the first place — service providers who were paid by the community.

Through skills training ranging from accounting to putting out tenders, the trust enabled community-based organisations to identify projects, seek donor funding and to set up trusts which would decide who got contracts for projects, Tsiki said.

Up to now, non-governmental organisations had held sway over communi-

ties and their projects. "These professionals control the purse because they have access to donors overseas, while the community does not. The community-based organisations depended on and were controlled by service-providers," he said.

"We are here telling the donors to be careful whom they give funds to. It is the only way the country can move forward," Tsiki said.

With the communities properly empowered, the non-governmental organisations would become what they should have been in the first place — the servants of the people to whom they had to tender, in order to get the various contracts.

NEWS NATIONAL

A-G McNally drops top prosecutor

(276) Sowetan 6/9/95
McNally hints that same fate may
befall key investigator Frank Dutton

Sowetan Correspondent

KWAZULU-NATAL attorney-general Mr Tim McNally, the centre of recent controversy over his handling of hit-squad cases, has dropped a bombshell by suspending the prosecutor of the Investigation Task Unit.

He said yesterday that his suspension of ITU prosecutor, Advocate Carl Koenig, would have immediate effect. McNally is now certain to face even greater criticism of his decisions on hit-squad cases.

He said he had decided on the suspension because Koenig – as a member of the ITU – was no longer an official of the Department of Justice. Koenig's first loyalty, he said, was now with the Department of Safety and Security.

McNally said events had made it clear that Koenig was no longer answerable to the attorney-general. "I feel it is important that my prosecutors should be answerable to me." His decision to suspend Koenig was not a reflection on his ability. "I admire his qualities."

McNally said the suspension would have a number of benefits. "It will relieve Koenig of the burden of prosecutorial duties and will free him to pursue his true role as an investigator. It will make for

more objective prosecution in upcoming hit squad matters," said McNally.

But his actions were described by the Investigation Task Board, which heads the ITU, as "flagrant disregard of the natural principles of justice".

McNally's move has been called a "a knee-jerk reaction" to criticisms levelled at him for failing to prosecute provincial ministers the Reverend Celani Mtetwa and Prince Gideon Zulu after they were implicated in hit-squad activity during a recent Supreme Court trial in Durban.

ITB chairman Mr Howard Varney said McNally's decision would destroy continuity between investigations as Koenig's replacement would have to oversee several large and complex cases.

"This will be to the detriment of hit squad investigations and any subsequent prosecutions," Varney said.

He pointed out that Koenig was not suspended for his standard of work, which was high, but because of his "independent and forthright approach to the prosecution of hit squad related cases".

He also warned McNally not to tamper with ITU investigator Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Dutton's position, after the A-G hinted during a radio interview yesterday that it might be redefined.

Way cleared for trial of alleged KwaZulu hit-squad

A-G reverses decision

26 (276) Star 7/9/95

■ OWN CORRESPONDENT

Durban – Kwazulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally yesterday backed down on an earlier decision not to prosecute provincial social welfare MEC Gideon Zulu for alleged conspiracy to murder and he also agreed to lift the suspension on hit squad prosecutor, advocate Carl Koenig.

This about-face was announced after a "meeting of reconciliation" with the independent task board, appointed by central government to probe hit squads in KwaZulu-Natal.

In a joint statement, McNally and the board said "perceived differences in philosophy and principle" had been amicably resolved.

Last week the board publicly attacked McNally's decision not to prosecute 10 people, including Zulu and parliamentarians Lindiwe Mbuyazi and Khayelihle Mathaba on charges of conspiring to murder KwaZulu policeman Captain Alphus Masinga in 1991. The board had supplied a docket to him on the case.

The board also said that in releasing details of the case to

the media he endangered people who had made statements to the police and prejudiced prospects of a successful prosecution

McNally said at the time there was "not even the remotest of chances that a prosecution would succeed". Yesterday's joint statement said his statement of last week had been a "working document" only.

The statement said McNally fully subscribed to the view that those who "recruited, trained and sent out others to kill" should be brought to book. His earlier "off-the-cuff" comment that he was

willing to prosecute "operatives" referred to anybody involved in hit squad operations.

McNally had earlier suspended Koenig saying his first loyalty was with the safety and security department

Task board member David Pistorius said McNally had agreed at yesterday's meeting there was "no point" in keeping the suspension in force.

This has cleared the way for Koenig to continue as prosecutor in the hit-squad trial of IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo.

McNally to reconsider

ET 7/9/96

(276) (2)

DURBAN: kwaZulu/Natal attorney-general Mr Tim McNally would reconsider his decision not to prosecute a number of senior officials allegedly involved in a plot to kill a Capt Masinga of the kwaZulu Police in August 1991, according to a joint statement issued after a meeting yesterday.

They include kwaZulu/Natal Minister for Social Welfare Prince Gideon Zulu and several others.

Mr McNally remained adamant on Tuesday that the evidence against these people as presented to him by the Investigation Task Board was insufficient to prosecute.

A meeting to resolve differences between the board, the investigation task unit and Mr McNally was held here yesterday. After the meeting a joint statement was issued saying all issues causing division had been resolved.

"The attorney-general will reconsider his decision in the Masinga case upon receipt of further representations from the board and unit," it said. — Sapa

McNally about-turn over hit squad prosecutions

WM 8-14/95

(252) (276)

KwaZulu-Natal's embattled attorney general has agreed to reconsider a hit squad prosecution to avoid a major confrontation, reports **Ann Eveleth**

EMBATTLED KwaZulu-Natal Attorney General Tim McNally this week stepped back from the brink of a major confrontation with the Investigation Task Unit (ITU) probing hit squads in the province.

In a remarkable *volte-face* on Wednesday, McNally backed down from a series of controversial moves which had raised tension between him and the ITU over the past week, rescinding his two-day-old suspension of the prosecutor attached to the ITU and agreeing to reconsider a hit-squad case investigated by the unit.

This "amicable" resolution was reached during a "meeting of reconciliation" between McNally and members of the ITU Board appointed by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, a joint statement said.

Conflict between McNally and the ITU flared publicly last weekend after McNally declined to prosecute senior Inkatha Freedom Party and KwaZulu Police officials allegedly linked to the attempted murder of KZP Captain Alphus Masinga, saying there was "not even a remote chance that a prosecution would succeed".

The ITU, which lashed out at McNally's publication of details of the investigation, said it was "satisfied there was more than sufficient evidence upon which to launch a prosecution".

Tension soared further on Monday, when McNally suspended advocate Carl Koenig as prosecutor hours before he was due to represent the ITU in court in connection with the unit's first hit-squad case. McNally said he had suspended Koenig because "recent events have brought into sharper focus for me the fact that (Koenig was) no longer accountable to (me)".

Raising the stakes in the case, former Witwatersrand Attorney General Klaus von Lieres — widely seen as having displayed "old guard" sympathies during his incumbency — appeared as defence advocate for Inkatha Freedom Party deputy secretary general Zakhele Khumalo and four KwaZulu policemen arrested in connection with the 1987 KwaMakhutha massacre case.

A joint press statement released after Wednesday's meeting between McNally and the ITU Board said Koenig's suspension "has been lifted and it was agreed

that his expertise will continue to be used by both McNally and the ITU".

The statement said McNally would "reconsider his decision in the Masinga case upon receipt of further representations from the board and unit", as his press statement released last Friday had been intended only "as a working document".

The statement said the meeting had also discussed "the perceived difference in philosophy and principle" between McNally and the ITU. McNally had been speaking "off the cuff" on SABC on Tuesday when he said he wanted to prosecute hit-squad "operatives" and that he actually meant hit-squad leaders should be prosecuted.

The ITU had reacted to McNally's statement, saying that "the gulf which has opened between us ... is not the result of one decision in one case. It is a difference of principle and even philosophy".

Wednesday's joint statement said a strategy had been agreed regarding the investigation of senior IFP politicians and others ordered by Durban Supreme Court Judge Nick van der Reyden last week. Several of those implicated by the accused in the hit-squad trial, which ended last week, are also suspects in the Masinga case, including IFP KwaZulu-Natal social welfare MEC Prince Gideon Zulu, acting KZP commissioner Brigadier Petros Mzimela and former acting KZP commissioner Major-General Sipho Mathe.

Despite Wednesday's meeting, McNally remains under pressure, with Natal violence monitor Mary de Haas having challenged him this week to explain what steps he has taken to address violence and abuses of the criminal justice system occurring in the province.

Among the points raised by De Haas was McNally's apparent failure to prosecute IFP supporter Toti Zulu for possession of a semi-automatic weapon he was televised wielding on the night of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's SABC fiasco.

De Haas told McNally in a letter this week that she had "no doubt that a major degree of culpability for the continuation of violence rests with those who have been given responsibility for ensuring perpetrators are brought to justice and have failed abysmally at their task".

McNally papers over the cracks

By CARMEL RICKARD

A RECONCILIATION meeting between Natal's attorney general, Tim McNally, and the Investigation Task Board, has papered over the cracks in the row between the two.

Last week, Mr McNally said he would not follow the board's recommendations on prosecuting prominent people in Kwazulu Natal and the IFP allegedly involved in a plot to kill Kwazulu Police officer Alphus

Masinga.

He said the evidence available was inadequate to obtain a conviction. Mr McNally also suspended prosecutor Carl Koenig, who is now part of the board's team, saying it was clear the prosecutor was no longer answerable to him.

On Wednesday, Mr McNally held discussions with members of the Investigation Task Unit — a special police unit investigating hit-squads in Kwazulu Natal — and members of

(252) (276) ST p/9/95
the task board, which oversees the investigation. A statement released afterwards said the issues which had "recently caused division" between them had been "amicably resolved".

According to comments published after the meeting, Mr McNally's announcement that he would not prosecute the Masinga case did not necessarily represent his final decision.

Mr McNally has agreed to consider further information from the board. He

also lifted Mr Koenig's suspension.

Mr McNally has contacted Natal Supreme Court judge Nick van der Reyden, who ordered an inquiry into hit-squad activities, to clarify whether this order was intended as a criticism of him.

The attorney general said the judge replied that his remarks were never intended as "a thinly disguised slap on the wrist" for Mr McNally, as reported in this newspaper.

IFP youth urge pullout of SANDF

BY JOVIAL RANTAO

POLITICAL REPORTER

Star 11/9/95

The Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Brigade yesterday called for the immediate pullout of the SA National Defence Force from KwaZulu-Natal and for steps to be taken to pave the way for early elections in the province.

At the end of its annual general conference, the IFPYB rejected as repugnant the tendency of Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to deploy troops in the province without prior consultation with KwaZulu-Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose.

The youth brigade also resolved that Ulundi should finally be established as the capital of KwaZulu-Natal "so as to promote the equal and balanced development of the province".

It criticised the way the ANC had amended the constitution "at any time" to suit its political convenience.

"The way the ANC is handling constitutional matters and utilising the powers of the State in the pursuit of its own political ends is killing our first free and democratic state."

The organisation further resolved to peacefully resist "enforced centralist dictatorship" with all means at its disposal and reaffirmed its conviction that only international mediation could resolve SA's constitutional crisis.

It also condemned the ANC's process of rationalisation of powers that had reduced provinces to mere administrative implementers and puppets of the central Government.

Provinces, equipped with sufficient legislative, executive and administrative powers to enable them to deliver, should be the primary government of the people.

"We strongly condemn and reject the ANC's constitutional proposals and the preliminary draft of the Constitutional Assembly which intends to crush freedom, self-determination, pluralism and provincial self-rule."

Another resolution called on all institutions to give women opportunities to develop.

AG autonomy vital to justice

The sustained attack on KwaZulu-Natal AG Tim McNally has serious implications

The fierce and, at times, polemical censure of KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally for his alleged reluctance to prosecute suspected Inkatha Freedom Party death squad leaders, raises an important question. When does legitimate criticism of a high-ranking judicial official degenerate into an insidious political attempt to undermine his autonomy and influence the course of justice? It's a question which is easier to pose than answer.

There's a strongly held view that McNally's failure to act against Inkatha leaders suspected of having orchestrated political

assassinations in the province merely reinforces their belief that they are immune to legal retribution. ANC spokesman in the province Dumisani Makhaye fulminates that McNally's perceived disinclination to prosecute "encourages the perpetrators of violence." ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa has added his influential voice to the chorus of criticism: "There is a complete reluctance on the part of the AG to have effective law enforcement... We sense that he has an agenda of his own which could be politically motivated"

Similar criticisms have emanated from

influential lawyers in the province, most of whom are ANC-inclined. The National Association of Democratic Lawyers has called for McNally's resignation or, failing that, his suspension. Lawyers from several organisations, including the Durban office of the Legal Resources Centre, have formed a subcommittee to identify cases which they consider to indicate bias, incompetence or inability on McNally's part.

In contrast to that McNally has been defended by six of the eight remaining provincial AGs. And they have labelled the accusations against him "completely unsub-

30 • FINANCIAL MAIL • SEPTEMBER • 15 • 1995

stantiated," unfair and — most important — "damaging to the administration of the criminal justice system."

McNally himself has dismissed the charges against him as "false allegations" calculated to undermine the authority of his office and thereby add "a new dimension to the already fragile state of the administration of justice"

On the question of political bias, it is pertinent to note *en passant* that the special task force established by Safety & Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to investigate hit squads in the province appears to have shown greater aptitude in identifying alleged Inkatha-led assassins than their ANC counterparts. The assassination of scores of Inkatha leaders and cadres is *prima facie* evidence that death squads operate on both sides of the political fence. It is partly for that reason that the National Party (NP) has called for an independent and permanent judicial commission to investigate ongoing violence in the province

Meanwhile, there is no clear answer to the question of whether the ANC-initiated criticism of McNally has crossed the dividing line and become an attempt to intrude on the discretion accorded to the AGs by the Attorney-General Act of 1992, underwritten by the interim constitution

In the interim, McNally must stand firm and not succumb to pressure to resign. To do so would establish a dangerous precedent. It would encourage present and future political activists to similarly attempt to constrict the autonomy and discretion of the AGs. Their autonomy is only marginally less important to the administration of justice than that of judges. As the AGs have noted in a memorandum: "The public must know that the AG is not subject to the influence of any political, economic or power grouping"

To encourage McNally to stand his ground is not to argue that either he or his peers should not be accountable. They should be and they are

They have to account to parliament and, equally important, to the parliamentary committee on justice. They have to submit an annual written report to parliament and, in a new, post-apartheid development, can be called before and questioned by the parliamentary committee on justice. As the Democratic Party's Douglas Gibson has noted, the AGs will appear before the justice committee — on which all main parliamentary parties are represented — at open hearings in Pretoria on September 26-28. There is thus no question of McNally or

any of his associates not having to account for their decisions

Justice Minister Dullah Omar has so far reacted with admirable restraint and balance to the attacks on McNally. He has called for the complaints against justice officials to be sent to him in writing. He has also undertaken to investigate them and give McNally a chance to reply. He is thus asking McNally to account for his decisions — as the parliamentary committee will almost certainly do in Pretoria — without attempting to dictate to him who he should or shouldn't prosecute.

The situation is complicated by another development: the recommendation by the ANC national executive that provision should be made in the constitution being drafted by the Constitutional Assembly for a National AG. There are fears that the proposal represents an attempt to establish a quasi-legal commissar whose function will be to direct and supervise the provincial AGs and reduce them to functionaries of the ruling party

The ANC's Willie Hofmeyr recognises that these fears exist. He insists that the ANC is opposed to interference by the executive in the day-to-day affairs of the provincial AGs and, in particular, in the exercise of their prerogative to decide, on judicial grounds, who should be prosecuted. He emphasises that the ANC advocates the

when to prosecute should be prohibited.

Predictably, the provincial AGs are opposed to the establishment of a National AG. They note that the Attorney-General Act of 1992 provides the Minister of Justice with scope to communicate government policy to the provincial AGs. He has first-hand knowledge of State concerns and there is "no need whatsoever for a middle man" or national or super AG, they contend

However, political and legal observers, including Hofmeyr, find the opposition of the AGs to the notion of a National AG ironic. They observe that their predecessors accepted a situation under the NP in which the Minister of Justice functioned as a *de facto* "super AG," one who, they contend, interfered actively in critical decisions relating to prosecution

Control — as distinct from consultation — by the Minister of Justice, first provided for in the General Law Amendment Act of 1935 and re-established in the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977, is specifically negated in the 1992 Attorney-General Act. As the AGs note of the 1992 law in their memorandum to the Constitutional Assembly's theme committee on justice: "The AGs were taken out of the Public Service and Ministerial or executive control was abolished."

It may be true that the NP only discovered the virtue of defending the autonomy of the AGs in its last years of office: more specifically, that, having eroded their autonomy during its years in power, it now wants to protect them from a future ANC-dominated government

But that does not mean that the AGs' autonomy should not be protected now and in the future. Quite the opposite: it should be jealously guarded. As the Hoexter Commission has noted: "The proper administration of justice requires that AGs should enjoy statutory protection"

If the ANC persists in its drive to establish a National AG, every endeavour should be made to ensure that adequate safeguards are provided in order to prevent him (or her) from serving as a conduit for political decision by the government of the day.

Instead of being appointed by the President, after consultation with the Cabinet, he should be appointed on the advice of the politically independent Judicial Services Commission after open hearings

The choice of provincial AGs should be left to the Judicial Services Commission too. As they note in their memorandum, it will underpin their autonomy



establishment of safeguards to prevent the ruling party being unduly influential through a compliant National AG

The ANC envisages the proposed National AG will focus primarily on co-ordinating policy and ensuring that it is implemented uniformly. Hofmeyr cites the example of using radar to trap speeding motorists: it is used only in some provinces. He believes a uniform policy should be adopted in this regard. He argues that guidelines should be established by the National AG to facilitate uniformity in broad policy. However, he insists that attempts to usurp the responsibility of provincial AGs for deciding who or

TIM McNALLY

Prosecutor turned accused

Controversial Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally intends confounding his critics and staying in office until normal retirement in nine years' time. Quietly spoken McNally (55) vows to resist attempts at forcing his dismissal, early retirement or resignation.

His guarded response to questions is understandable, given his unfamiliar role as prosecutor turned accused. Indeed, much of McNally's time is currently devoted to parrying hostile media queries over his alleged political bias — the result of a decision not to prosecute, on grounds of insufficient evidence, senior Inkatha and KwaZulu police officials linked, by the Investigation Task Unit probing KwaZulu-Natal hit squads, to a conspiracy to murder a police captain.

McNally stresses that he has no political affiliations. "This would be improper for an AG." His philosophy is simple: if the evidence exists in terms of the law, it is his duty to prosecute; if not, he won't.

It is this belief which made him choose a

prosecutorial legal career rather than one in private practice. It is also why he refused candidacy for the bench and is now one of the country's longest-serving silks.

"I've developed management skills which would be wasted on the bench," he says. "Whereas a judge only manages his court and secretary, I'm responsible for 43 advocates and 300 prosecutors. Besides, a judge simply tries cases brought before him, but I prefer the active role of deciding which cases go to trial. As AG, my service is to the people and justice — a constant principle, irrespective of political trends."

But he admits that, as an AG and believer in nonracism during apartheid, he was sometimes in a position to "ameliorate the impact of discriminatory law." This was on the basis that an AG has the discretion not to prosecute on humanitarian grounds. Not that he makes any apology for prosecuting terrorists under the previous regime.

McNally was on the AG legal team



McNally . . . stresses he has no political affiliations

which argued, and failed, in the Constitutional Court against the abolition of capital punishment — though he's not part of the campaign to have it reinstated. It seems a contradiction, therefore, that though he advocates stiff deterrent sentencing, he is an active member of Nicro, the prisoner welfare organisation, and has garnered its highest accolade — the Lorna Slater award.

"Sentencing is getting tougher within the context of available options," he says. "Previously, when capital punishment was allowed, 25 years' jail was severe. Now terms of 50 to 75 years are handed down."

"My Nicro activities complement my work. While 50% of KwaZulu-Natal Supreme Court cases end in acquittal, the families of those who are punished should not suffer"

Born in India of Irish extraction, McNally belongs to a family steeped in legal tradition. His grandfathers were, respectively, Master of the Rolls on the Dublin High Court bench and a magistrate. His brother is a Zimbabwean Appeal Court judge.

He was educated at St Aidans, Grahams-town, and became a clerk in the office of the Registrar of Durban's Supreme Court. Durban. He studied part-time at the University of Natal, graduating with a BA in 1960 and an LLB in 1962. After service as a State advocate in Maritzburg and senior State advocate in Johannesburg, McNally became deputy Transvaal AG (1974), Free State AG (1984) and Natal AG (1992).

McNally is married and has three adult daughters. Interests include education, economics, gardening and social tennis.

LOTS OF GRAVY, LITTLE MEAT

Well before Eugene Nyati (see *Current Affairs*) made headlines, allegedly having received up to R15 000 a day to investigate waste and inefficiency in three Mpumalanga public corporations, he was considered a dark horse.

This is not to say he didn't command respect — especially since black economists are not exactly thick on SA ground. What's more, he was a black economist — he claims he has an MA in economics from the University of Pittsburgh in the US — who was prepared to criticise government.

It has even been suggested that the well-paid task of creating a single, lean body out of the former KaNgwane, Kwa-Ndebele and Agriwane development corporations was government's way of silencing him.

Nyati responded that he was a victim of a slur campaign. Using the far-fetched analogy of an interior decorator, he insisted the sum was divided among a number of subcontractors.

What makes many suspicious is Nyati's quick rise in the transitional envi-

ronment. He burst on the scene about six years ago, set up the Centre for African Studies, and operated shrewdly. With arrogance in inverse proportion to openness — he strives to keep his history obscure — he nonetheless made an excellent living out of economic and political analysis here and abroad.

"There was no way he was keeping the wolf from the door in Mpumalanga," says a peer. "He is intelligent and well-versed in economic matters, if far less so in political ones. But the idea that he is a hard worker who does serious academic research is nonsense."

Nyati's English is excellent. That he was controversial and uncompromising in written and spoken debate gave him credibility. In other words, if he is an opportunist, he is a convincing one.

Biographical information is skimpy. It appears Nyati, now in his late 30s, cut his teeth as a financial journalist and investment researcher. He was born in Natal but grew up in Zimbabwe, returning to SA in 1983.



McNally sues M&G over hit squad reports

(276) WM 215-21/9/95

THE Attorney General of KwaZulu-Natal, Tim McNally, is suing the Mail & Guardian for R250 000 over reports published last month detailing criticism of his handling of investigations into hit squad activities. McNally, charging that the reports "cut at the very heart of his reputation and dignity", has demanded publication of a "complete, unconditional and unequivocal retraction and apology" in this edition of the newspaper. The M&G has instructed its lawyers to oppose the action, raising as part of its defence the United States Supreme Court judgment in the case of the *New York Times v Sullivan*.

The judgment, delivered in 1964, established that a public official cannot sue for libel in regard to the exercise of his official duties unless it can be proven that allegations were published without an honest belief that they were true, or with reckless disregard as to whether they were true or not.

My struggle to bring out the truth

LSM 22-28/9/95

276

KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general **Tim McNally** responds to criticism that he failed to prosecute senior IFP members for alleged hit squad activities

THE full page report in the *Mail & Guardian* (August 4 to 10) attacking my integrity is a patchwork of falsehoods which did me great harm. It

seems to me that the report has since become a springboard for further attack. Richard Lyster of the Legal Resources Centre in Durban is reported (*Business Day* August 31) as having said that a sub-committee of my critics has been established to find cases which indicate bias, incompetence or inability on my part. What arrant nonsense! Such cases are not to be found.

There is a theory that the Big Lie has more chance of being accepted by the public than the Little Truth. This is a variation on one of Hitler's more quotable quotes (*Mein Kampf* Chapter 4 b).

The Big Lie portrays me as a person who bungles incompetently along from error of judgment to conduct shaped by political motive in breach of my oath of office.

An assessment of me by a Transvaal judge in a letter on my appointment as attorney-general gives a glimpse into the Little Truth. He wrote: "Congratulations upon your appointment as attorney-general. It is indeed a well-deserved and much welcomed promotion. You will bring to that high office your erudition and ability and also your grace and dignity — something so rare these days."

The hundreds of people who have rallied to my support from all round the country profile me as a hard-working and God-fearing man who has put his not inconsiderable skills and experience at the disposal of all the people of

KwaZulu-Natal. My dual role as AG and national president-elect of the St Vincent de Paul Society keeps me in touch with people from all walks of life, from cabinet ministers and judges to grassroots people I work with at meetings and on visits to black and coloured townships.

Reporters of the *Sunday Times* and the *Mail & Guardian* describe me as an embattled AG. I am far from that. In between my normal duties I addressed law students at the University of Natal this week, and will be attending a crime prevention forum meeting on September 18 and delivering a lecture on expert evidence at a major seminar on September 21 in Bloemfontein. I was invited to address another national conference in Johannesburg on the same day, but could not do so due to the prior commitment.

The Minister of Justice is reported in the *Sunday Tribune* of September 3 as having said, in regard to KwaZulu-Natal, that "it is a crisis

that murder and such crimes are not being prosecuted". I have written to the minister to reassure him that murder and such crimes are indeed being prosecuted in those cases where police dockets disclose a *prima facie* case.

Eight supreme court judges are kept busy in KwaZulu-Natal on a daily basis dealing with such matters. Indeed, we have had some singular successes only recently with convictions and very heavy sentences being handed down in two high-profile cases, namely the hit squad case before Judge van der Reyden and the murder trial involving Mountain Rise policemen before Judge Wilson. It is business as usual in my office, with my dedicated staff and me giving our best attention to a huge through-flow of work.

The parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Justice has given me notice that my attendance is required to appear before it on September 27 at the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The other attorneys-general have received similar notices. This process of accountability holds no fear for me. I believe it will give me a platform from which to confront and confound "my critics." Meantime, my retirement date remains November 28 2003.

By BROWN JONES

ARMSCOR this week revealed exactly how it is beating its words into ploughshares.

At a military research seminar in Braamfontein, Armscor senior manager Dr Andre Buys described how the only country in the world to ever dismantle a nuclear weapons capability had gone about it.

South Africa has 400kg of highly enriched uranium in storage 15km from Pretoria, supposedly safe against terrorists — unless they have scientists on their side, said Mr David Albright, resident of the US-based Institute for Science and International Security.

South Africa also had a controversial batch of tritium, which dramatically increases the power of nuclear weapons, imported from Israel in exchange for uranium.

As part of the scheme, the tritium was sold for use in fluorescent signs such as those on cinema exits.

South Africa — the founder member of "the ex-nuclear club" — realised it had to commercialise its technology if it was to succeed in dismantling its nuclear weapons capability, said Dr Buys.

Scores of Armscor ideas were whittled down to 17 business units with processes stemming from the uranium enrichment programme.

Centrifuges designed to enrich uranium were adapted to reduce emissions from industrial stacks, to filter air for helicopter turbines and to



URANIUM MAN . . . David Albright

improve mining ventilation.

Staff members at Armscor subsidiaries involved in the construction of nuclear devices also came up with 200 commercial ideas that were hacked down to six projects.

These were:

- Explosive cladding. Metals aluminium that cannot be welded conventionally are joined by explosives.
- Creating rare-earth magnets.
- Linking tungsten to copper or silver for use in electrical switchgear.
- Hot isostatic pressing which allowed components to be made from metallic powders.
- Pyrotechnic products which include special focused explosives to break up big boulders; and,
- A medical ventilator.

However, Dr Buys said it was not known if the technology conversion would be successful in the long term.

"Since no one else has dismantled a nuclear weapons programme, there is nowhere to look for advice."

The 400kg of highly enriched uranium outside Pretoria cannot immediately be reconstituted into weapon form.

And, with a glut of nuclear material

on world markets, it is only worth R15-million.

But if, as the ANC wishes, it is used to make medical isotopes, the value will increase to R500-million.

However, Western nations oppose this option because they fear the "black bomb" — industry terminology for a black nation with nuclear weapons capability.

Mr Albright said: "America doesn't want highly enriched uranium to remain in South Africa."

At the ANC's military research group meeting in Johannesburg this week, he said the West wanted the possibility of bomb-making removed from South African soil.

But Mr Albright said: "The US government won't give up on highly enriched uranium. They don't want to hurt South Africa economically — they just don't want it to have this power."

On the other side, the ANC was "upset by the lack of trust, the idea that

Ban widens gap between flying and smoking

By ROGER MAKINGS

THE writing is on the wall for high-flying smokers as top international airlines increase pressure for smoke-free flights.

British Airways has started a weekly non-smoking Johannesburg-London flight on Friday nights. And it has not ruled out further such flights.

Air France recently reduced the num-

ber of smoking seats on its flights "following world trends".

And the Airports Company said it would ban smoking in certain sections of the nine SA airports it controls from next month.

The International Air Transport Association has said it would like a smoking ban on all flights from 1996.

BA joins the growing band of other

it wants to create a black bomb".

"If highly enriched uranium wasn't present in South Africa, it would take years before it could get a nuclear weapon here," said Mr Albright.

"But as it is, the project could be reconstituted in secret and it would take only a few months."

Mr Dion Smith of Armscor confirmed that a maximum of 1 000 South Africans had known about the nuclear military programme — so reconstitution in secret was not impossible.

The closest South Africa came to using one was in 1987.

Test-bomb shafts were dug in the Kalahari desert and later closed in the 70s.

But they were reopened in 1987, said the ANC's Roger Jardine, because "the Cubans were overrunning the SADF in Angola."

Dr Buys said: "The shafts were reopened in relation to events in Angola. The war was reaching a semi-conventional state and it was backed by the Soviet Union."

The thinking was that if South Africa detonated a nuclear bomb in a shaft, the Americans would pick it up on satellite or seismic equipment and would be forced to help — or risk SA using remaining "credible devices".

And so the watchers and the watched, former adversaries, continue to debate the chronology and detail of what really happened, with Armscor asking for a copy of a Soviet report it says "cannot exist".

Police general proposes multiparty KwaZulu-Natal peace process

Draw Forrest and Farouk Chothia

THE police general in charge of the KwaZulu-Natal security crackdown has advocated a multiparty peace process, including the revival of the peace accord and codes of conduct "for everyone", as a condition for lasting stability in the province.

Community safety programme head Gen André Pruis was speaking after the launch of the latest phase of operation jumbo, which deployed 1 000 additional troops and policemen in the province.

The immediate aim was to stabilise and restore normal policing in trouble spots, Pruis said. However, longer-term stability rested crucially on political and socio-economic initiatives.

The operation came under renewed attack by Inkatha yesterday. In a speech opening the KwaZulu-Natal peace summit in Durban, premier Frank Mdlalose described the security forces as "the father of violence" and accused them of destabilisation. He said that by failing to consult his provincial counterpart, Celeni Mketwa, about the latest deployment, national Safe-

ty and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi had been "deliberately provocative" and had undermined the authority of the regional government.

Mdlalose said security forces had invaded the homestead of MP and chief Khayelihle Mathaba three times in the past week without search warrants.

He said the state could not enforce peace through its power, and "the sinister forces of destruction" could be overcome only by individual citizens who embraced peace.

The latest deployment brings to about 5 000 the additional soldiers and policemen

sent to KwaZulu-Natal since the launch of the community safety plan in March.

Four task groups — based in Durban, Port Shepstone, Maritzburg and Eshowe — were deployed at the weekend, each including intelligence personnel, unrest and violence investigators and community and legal officers.

Rapid reaction units have been set up to deal with outbreaks of violence in "non-priority areas", while the national-crime investigation service, set up under the constitution to tackle national crime trends, has also been drawn in.

According to the provincial security committee, the first two days of the crackdown netted 49 illegal firearms and resulted in 24 arrests.

Pruis, with deputy police commissioner Mike Bester the national co-ordinator of the operation, stressed that the operation sought merely to normalise flashpoints and that additional forces could not be deployed indefinitely. To win a durable peace, the political and socioeconomic roots of crime would have to be addressed.

Continued on Page 2

General

Continued from Page 1

"I would like to see the revival of the peace accord in KwaZulu-Natal, with everyone — political parties, civil society — bound by a peace process."

Pruis said that in reaction to criticism of the security forces, national commissioner George Fivaz had visited all the task groups, stressing the need for professionalism and an apolitical approach.

Responding to complaints that the regional government had not been consulted on the latest operation, Pruis said the deployment of additional forces was a "stepping up" of the community safety plan.

"I consulted Celeni Mketwa, I addressed the amakhosi; I spoke to premiers in the intergovernmental forum; I spoke to the safety and security committee in the regional government. The response was uniformly positive," he said.

Killer locomotive faulty, says driver

■ BY JUSTICE MALALA

The underground locomotive which went through several safety devices and plunged on top of a cage killing 104 mineworkers at the Vaal Reefs Mine on May 10, was faulty on the night before the accident, it was claimed yesterday.

The claim was made by the locomotive driver and sole survivor of the accident, Tsepang Mpota, who said he had found on the night of May 9 that the locomotive would move forward only a short distance before stopping.

Speaking at the Vaal Reefs Commission of Inquiry into the disaster, in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, Mpota yesterday began giving evidence at the joint inquest-inquiry about what happened that night in the mine's Number 2 Shaft.

Mpota said when he found there was a fault with the locomotive he reported the matter to the "engineering person" on duty.

The particular individual had said someone would come to check on the fault.

Mpota said he had also reported the fault to James Lang, the shift boss on duty on the night of the accident.



Tsepang Mpota ... at the commission of inquiry yesterday.

PICTURE: JODI BIEBER

It was put to Mpota that Lang had earlier testified that no one had reported the fault to him.

"He is lying," Mpota said.

Mpota testified he had, in the two months he had been working in the mine's Level 56, where the accident occurred, pointed out to Lang that the skits sprag - a device used to stop the parked locomotive from moving - was missing.

The first time he had report-

ed the matter, he had been told to continue with his job.

"He (Lang) told me that that won't stop me from doing my job," Mpota said.

He said because Lang had refused to sign the checklist in which he indicated the skits sprag problem, the checklist had not been submitted to the mine captain for more than two months.

He said that the locomotive's lights, hooter and controller had not been in good condition at times.

He said that in the period before the accident, the locomotive's lights were not bright, they were very dim.

On May 9, he found that the battery of the locomotive had been changed, he said in response to a question.

"The locomotive had a blue battery and the charge-boy (battery assistant) was there," he said, adding he knew the battery had been changed.

Vaal Reefs Mine health and safety co-ordinator Robert Proudfoot testified earlier in the inquest that Mpota had worked at the mine since 1987 and been a locomotive driver for three years.

The inquest-inquiry may recommend prosecution of those found guilty.

Star 20/9/95

Police slammed over probes

(296) (297) (298) / 28/9/95
KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally yesterday criticised police for poor investigations into hit squads, especially in the former KwaZulu.

He told a Pretoria parliamentary justice committee hearing on powers and responsibility of attorneys-general he had received only one hit-squad docket in his 2½ years in Kwa-Zulu-Natal.

"The standard of police work is low, particularly in those areas that were served by the former KwaZulu Police," he told committee members.

McNally recently came under fire from political parties and legal groups for not prosecuting senior Inkatha members who were implicated in hit-squad activities.

The allegations were made by state witnesses under a protection programme, and by three-hit squad murderers recently sentenced to long jail terms.

McNally said he had repeatedly expressed concern that too few hit-squad cases had been placed before him.

"The only hit-squad case that landed before me was from the Investigation Task Board. It was the Captain Masinga case. I did decline to prosecute, but because of certain misunderstandings I have been asked to reopen my mind on the matter," he said, without elaborating further.

He said the general perception that he was was reluctant to prose-

cute such cases was wrong.

McNally said IFP and ANC delegations had met him over prosecutions on hit-squad deaths.

The ANC, led by KwaZulu-Natal economics minister Jacob Zuma, had asked him to be "more adventurous" in deciding which people should be prosecuted.

"I explained one had to have a prima facie case. One could not deviate from those standards. I told them the constitution views everyone equal before the law."

Asked who was responsible for political killings, McNally said: "This is a delicate question which I will answer as delicately as I can. The main parties involved are the ANC and IFP ... there is no question about that."

"A further dimension comes in when one tends to get squabbles within the political parties, with factions attacking other factions."

Justice committee chairman Johnny de Lange said he was astounded that McNally had failed to mention the police in his answer on who was responsible for political killings.

McNally replied he did not know that that had been required of him, adding: "But police are indeed involved in violence."

He also said that inflammatory political speeches definitely contributed to political killings.

- Reuter.

The KwaZulu-Natal crisis: As the violence spirals and people flee Pretoria fiddles while

(276) WM 22-28/9/95

Central government relies on press clippings for intelligence. ANC regional leadership is in a shambles. The IFP is torn by internal disputes. **Eddie Koch** reports with **Paul Stober** and **Marion Edmonds**

It is a drizzling Wednesday night on Durban's beachfront and there is a machine at the amusement park called The Octopus, which uses a powerful electric turbine to twirl its occupants around in plastic cubicles which spin at great speed on the end of a set of gyrating mechanical tentacles.

The contraption, its screaming riders watched by a group of onlookers who appear to be mesmerised by the perpetual motion, is a metaphor for the province that surrounds it. KwaZulu-Natal is whirling into what the Human Rights Commission (HRC) describes as a "situation of near anarchy", and the politicians at the control panel are unable to find the stop button.

Other images from the same rainy night on the esplanade describe the

effects of the centrifugal forces that are ripping through the region.

On the pavement next to the funfair lie some bodies wrapped in black plastic. They look like those bags that police take murder victims away in, but it is just a mother and her children, some of the province's estimated 500 000 internal refugees, who sleep in the crevices of the city at night, their villages in the countryside destroyed.

One block away a van without number plates pulls up outside a fast food complex called The Bazaar. Out get two drunk men with their girlfriends. One has a .45 on his hip. The other takes an automatic rifle from under the seat of the vehicle, folds back the stock, and asks one of the women to hide it under her jacket before they walk off into the night.

A new regional dialect is emerging to describe people like this, who so brazenly stalk the streets and the villages of KwaZulu-Natal. Last month nearly 100 people were killed in political violence and more than 200 houses were burned down. "The spoos and the sdoos are the single most important cause," says Linda McLean of the Human Rights Commission.

"Spoos" are the Inkatha Freedom Party's militias, more formally known as self-protection units (SPUs). Some call them the *amafiverandis* because residents in Inkatha areas have been forced to pay five rand each for the upkeep of the units. "Sdoos" are ANC-aligned self-defence units (SDUs) some of whose members have formed renegade gangs which terrorise people in areas that were once considered ANC strongholds. And there is a new band of thugs who operate in Kwa-Mashu and Umlazi near Durban, and call themselves the "Akaplas". They are Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) and Azanian Peoples Liberation Army (Apla) dissidents who last year deserted from the national army base in Wallmansthal.

While the acronyms of terror proliferate, there are signs that the country's political centre cannot keep its problem province from sliding into chaos. At a national level, senior figures in government, including people in the inner circle which advises the president, admit they do not have a coherent strategy for dealing with the spiralling chaos there.

Last month the Safety and Security Ministry launched Operation Jambu. One thousand soldiers and policemen were sent to KwaZulu-Natal and they have, so far, not prevented the death toll from rising. The main reason, says Jenny Irish of the Network of Independent Monitors (NIM), is that the force has been dispersed around 54 flash-points in the province. In the first three weeks of the operation, 91 illegal weapons were seized and 500 people were arrested. Many of these were illegal immigrants, dagga smokers and drivers under the influence of alcohol.



New horizons: ANC supporters who had fled their homes to escape violence return with their meagre possessions

PHOTOGRAPH RUTH MOTAU

But

A
nati
Kwa
info
inte
kno
mor
staff
pin
pro
Port
say
staff
can
prox

Kwazulu-Natal burns

From PAGE 11

(276) W M 22-28 | 9/95

bers now complain openly that their leader, Jacob Zuma, has failed dismally to give the party direction in the province. And the lack of strong party structures on the ground leaves wide open spaces for the renegades who have joined the Sdoos and the Akaplas.

But, as the machine whirrs on, there are signs of forces that can counter its centrifugal effects. Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has established the Independent Task Unit (ITU), a crack team

of lawyers and detectives, to investigate political murder and mayhem.

Their evidence has led to a number of prosecutions, and impending trials will promote a return to law and order in the province.

"The recent conviction and sentencing of operatives of a Kwazulu-NFP hit squad is a welcome development which should send a signal to perpetrators of violence that the days of impunity are drawing to an end. This is the first time that a South African court has recognised the existence of hit squads," says the HRC report.

Rigorous investigations by the ITU

have forced the attorney-general's office, which has distinguished itself over the past two years by failing to bring prosecutions against the warlords who rule parts of the province, to consider charges against senior political leaders who were implicated in political murders during the hit squad trial. The central government has also ordered all chiefs whose bodyguards were officially issued with G-3 automatic rifles, a common weapon used in political attacks, to return them.

Operation Jambu has, so far, not been a spectacular success. But NIM and a group of non-government organisations have sent a memorandum to Mufamadi with recommendations that could improve its impact.

"What we need is a group of professional detectives (which has been

promised as part of the operation) to back up the soldiers and for them to move into one area at a time, mop up the illegal weapons and arrest the people responsible for the violence. This should be followed by rigorous investigations and prosecutions," says Irish.

Ari Sitas, a poet and professor of sociology at the University of Natal, says he hears the sounds of another force that can brake the cycle of cynicism and violence. They are the distant voices of ordinary people who are fatigued by it all, businessmen who want to make some money and provide jobs in the process; church leaders who have seen their parishes destroyed; lawyers disillusioned by a failed criminal justice system; monitors who do better intelligence work than the NIA with a fraction of the

resources; rank-and-file party members who are fed up with a failed leadership; mothers who are tired of putting their children to bed under plastic bags in the rain; spoons who just want a job in the army and a pay packet at the end of every month.

What the province needs, says Sitas, is a modern prince to lead these disparate groups of people in a march against the warlords who rule much of it. "That is a coherent social movement that will give a voice and a platform to the many voices in civil society who are demanding peace and development, a movement which will put strong popular pressure on the state to ensure that people can go to sleep at night without worrying that someone is coming to burn the house down."

Outrage at brutal slaying of police

□ *Throats slit after 4 ambushed and shot* ARG 26/9/95 (276)

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — Outrage has followed the brutal killing of four policemen in an ambush in the rural district of Impendle near Pietermaritzburg.

National police commissioner George Fivaz said the slaughter of policemen, especially in KwaZulu-Natal, should be regarded as a national crisis. He said the government of national unity would be briefed.

The discovery of the bodies of dog handlers Johannes Wessels, 28, Steven Cummings, 24, and their assistants, Osman Mkhize and a constable named by police only as Biyela, as well as police dogs Bruno and Zulu, shocked and horrified senior policemen at the scene.

As several arrests were made yesterday, police expressed their horror and outrage at the apparently cold-blooded and calculated killings.

After being shot, it appeared that the victims' throats were slit, according to one policeman.

An unidentified police informant was also killed in the early morning ambush.

Provincial police commissioner Chris Serfontein said he was "shocked at the callous and brutal slaying" of the policemen.

Commissioner Fivaz expressed "deepest outrage at the cold-blooded mass execution of the four policemen."

"The atrocity shows that the time has come for all political parties, traditional leaders and community leaders to mobilise against the murder of police officials."

The policemen, all members of the Pietermaritzburg Dog Unit based at the Mountain Rise police station, were investigating the killing of a resident about 6.30am when they were confronted by a mob and disarmed.

They sent out radio requests for assistance "making it known the group was displaying aggressive tendencies... shortly afterwards, several shots rang out and the policemen were shot and killed in cold blood".

Warrant officer Wessels apparently sought refuge in a house, was discovered and shot. His body was dragged out and placed in the road about 10m from the house.

After the killing spree, the mob went on the rampage killing the police dogs, jumping on the roof of the patrol car and smashing its windows and lights before being spotted by members of the Internal Stability Unit.

General Serfontein said a gun-fight between the police and the mob ensued before the gangsters fled into the mountains. After an intensive investigation, police arrested several suspects and recovered three firearms.

"It is obvious this was a cold and calculated murder," said General Serfontein.

● Police in KwaZulu-Natal seized 30 AK47 assault rifles, 5 Makarov pistols and more than 2 000 rounds of ammunition yesterday in the biggest arms cache discovered in the province.

The arms were stashed in the false bottom of a bakkie in Phoenix. Two Mozambicans were arrested for gun-running. The guns and ammunition had apparently been smuggled across the border and were destined for Bham-bayi, north of Durban, the scene of many deaths and violence clashes.

Prayer massacre

Seven adults, five children slaughtered by hail of bullets at religious meeting

Arg 26/9/95 (276)

ANIL SINGH
The Argus Correspondent and Reuter

DURBAN. — Twelve people were slaughtered as they knelt in prayer when gunmen opened fire on a house in Highflats on the Kwa-Zulu-Natal South Coast.

In addition to the seven adults and five children who died, four people were seriously wounded before the attackers torched the house.

Early today a strong police contingent was rushed to Springvale at rural Highflats, inland from Port Shepstone.

Police became aware of the massacre only early today when a survivor reported the attack.

"From the information we have it would appear that a group of men, women and children were at a prayer service last night," said spokesman Bala Naidoo. "About 9pm gunmen arrived and just opened fire. As the victims fled from the house they were shot dead. Four people, including a 10-month-old baby, were among the survivors," he said.

The survivors, some badly wounded, hid in terror of their lives until first light when police were called.

Colonel Naidoo said police found spent cartridges from various calibre guns, indicating that there was more than one killer.

Top police investigators were today rushed to the scene and reinforcements were deployed to prevent further attacks.

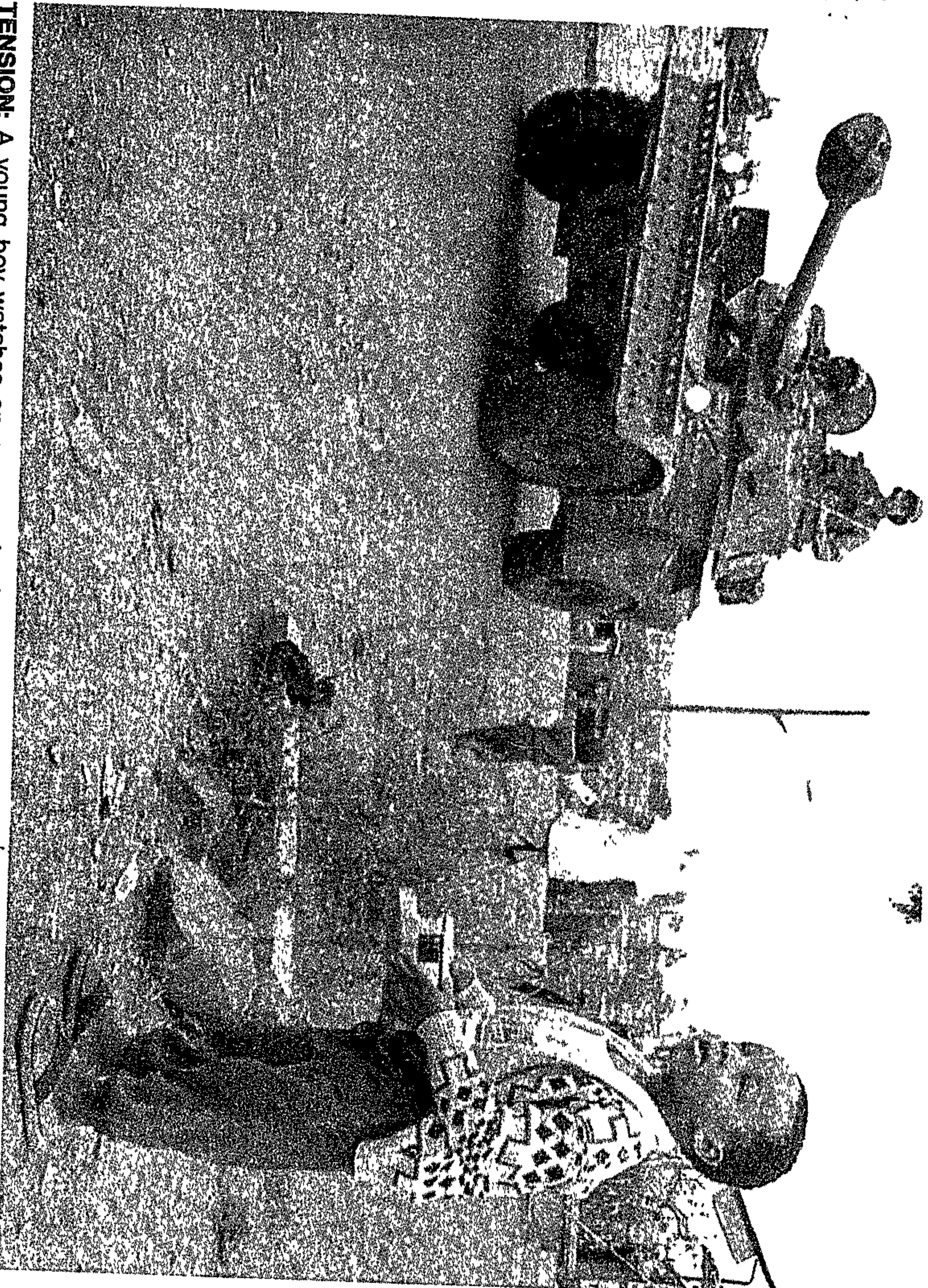
It was not known whether the attack was politically motivated.

Police said the motive appeared to be related to faction fighting which had continued sporadically for years.

Police have offered a reward of up to R250,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

A constable at Highflats said police were still at the scene this morning and that no further details were available.

The area has a history of political violence, but he said there had not been any fighting recently.



TENSION: A young boy watches an armoured vehicle on patrol through the tense rural district of Impendle near Pietermaritzburg in KwaZulu-Natal after the murder of four policemen. **Report on page 4.**

"The place has been quiet. We were very surprised about the attack but we have had quite a bit of crime here," said the constable, who did not want to be identified.

The Inkatha Freedom Party's national

spokesman on safety and security, Vela-phi Ndlovu, condemned the killings.

The ANC's KwaZulu-Natal spokesman on safety and security Bheki Cele said he had not yet heard about the killings and

would respond later.

The murders followed the killing of four policemen and an informer at Mpen-dle in the south west of the province while they were investigating the murder of a 12-year-old boy early yesterday.

'We need help urgently . . .'

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — "We need assistance urgently. We are surrounded and the crowd is aggressive. Our guns have been taken away and we cannot protect ourselves."

These were the last words that Warrant Officer Johannes Wessels broadcast on police radio to a member of the Internal Stability Unit minutes before he and three of his colleagues were shot dead in cold blood as they ran for cover.

Dog-handlers Warrant Officer Wessels, Sergeant Osman Mkhize, Constable Sithembiso Biyela and Sergeant Steven Cummings were gunned down in the strife-torn Impendle district outside Maritzburg yesterday.

A police informer who was taking the policemen to a house in the area was also killed.

The policemen were a team from the Maritzburg Dog Unit, investigating a murder case that occurred in the area the previous night, when they were ambushed.

Today senior police officers were locked in a meeting and top of the agenda was the massacre of the four policemen.

A senior police officer said today that "the rank and file of police are outraged at the killings". Off-duty policemen are volunteering to help in the investigations. "We want these bastards," said a police investigator.

Five suspects have been detained and police are questioning them. Three guns have been sent for ballistic testing.

See page 4

McNally makes one concession at hearing

BD 28/9/95

261 (276)

PRETORIA — KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally yesterday offered to review a decision not to prosecute six policemen in the province for the death of a suspect in custody, but stood firm on other controversial cases.

Sapa reports the offer was made during a special parliamentary justice committee hearing at Pretoria's Union Buildings yesterday, in which McNally was called to account for controversial prosecutor's decisions.

In a historic first, the nine SA attorneys-general have been summoned before the committee to give substance to their parliamentary accountability.

On his reluctance to prosecute murder squad cases in KwaZulu-Natal, McNally, who is the longest serving attorney-general in the country, said that only one such case had been put before him.

It involved an alleged conspiracy to murder a KwaZulu policeman, a Capt Masinga, and the docket was prepared by the special investigation task unit.

Suspects whom McNally declined to prosecute included senior Inkatha Freedom Party officials such as Prince Gideon Zulu. In a written explanation for declining to prosecute, McNally concluded that there was no case on the face of it.

He blamed poor police investigations for the low number of prosecu-

tions that had resulted from murder dockets reaching his desk.

"It is not my role to go on to the highways and byways with handcuffs to seek out those responsible for political killings in Natal," McNally said.

Only two "hit squad" dockets had been given to him by the government-appointed investigation task unit investigating hit squad activity in the province. One had resulted in a prosecution and the other lacked prima facie evidence, he said.

However, committee members questioned him on the fact that "only 2% or 3% of political killings have been successfully prosecuted".

"It's true that we do not have a grip on the violent situation in KwaZulu-Natal because we do not have the authority to have that grip," he said.

Meanwhile, Farouk Chothia reports that US-based human rights organisation Human Rights Watch yesterday called on Justice Minister Dullah Omar to appoint an independent inquiry to investigate McNally's apparent reluctance to prosecute in certain politically-related cases.

Human Rights Watch Pretoria representative Bronwen Menby said while the organisation was pleased that McNally appeared before the parliamentary justice committee, not enough could be achieved in a one-day hearing.

Sitting of Eastern Cape legislature postponed

BD 28/9/95

Kevin O'Grady

THE second sitting this year of the Eastern Cape legislature — it has convened for only 43 days since its inception 17 months ago — was postponed again this week because Bills were not ready to be tabled.

Legislature spokesman Connie de Beer said the sitting had been postponed until early November because committees were still considering input from public hearings on the Youth Affairs and Tourism Bills.

The postponement has raised concern that five Bills introduced, including the two which caused the delay, would not be passed this year.

The legislature has passed only eight Bills since it first started sitting in May last year.

And most of those were passed down from national government or were

largely technical in nature.

De Beer said the legislature would reconvene on November 6.

The contentious Promotion of Youth Affairs Bill is expected to come under intensive debate and be subjected to a number of amendments.

The Tourism Board Bill, which will allow for the amalgamation of the former Ciskei, Transkei and Cape administrations' tourism bodies, has received the support of the tourism industry. Sapa reports from Bisho that the Eastern Cape was riddled with corruption and maladministration and likely to overspend its budget by almost R4bn this year, said a document before the province's executive council.

Author of the document and agriculture and economic affairs MEC and NP provincial leader Tertius Delpoit said he based his figures on data circulated by the provincial finance department.

POLITICS

ATTORNEY-GENERAL QUIZZED

McNally 'not reluctant' to prosecute hit-squad cases

PRETORIA: A parliamentary committee quizzed kwaZulu/Natal's attorney-general yesterday.

EMBATTLED kwa-Zulu/Natal attorney-general Mr Tim McNally has denied his office is reluctant to prosecute in hit-squad cases.

He was speaking yesterday before Parliament's portfolio and justice committee at the Union Buildings.

Mr McNally told the committee, chaired by advocate Mr Johnny de Lange, that since becoming attorney-general in the province in 1992, he had received only one hit-squad docket for investigation from the police.

He said all hit-squad cases referred to his office were dealt with at a very high level.

"In fact I am eager to prosecute anybody who has committed murder, regardless of political affiliation.

"It does not matter whether the murderer is ANC or IFP," he said.

Mr McNally told the committee there was only one case in which he had declined to prosecute, and he had issued a statement to the media giving his reasons.

Asked who was involved in the political killings in the province, Mr McNally said it was the ANC and the IFP. Violence flowed from one party to the other and vice versa, he said.

He said there was also faction violence within the political parties, especially in the Midlands and Richmond areas.

Prodded by Mr De Lange, Mr McNally confirmed the police were also involved in some of the violence. He also said some right-wing elements were involved, although he could not identify which right-wing party they belonged to.

Mr McNally said he had been



QUIZZED: Mr Tim McNally

approached by a delegation of IFP leaders concerned at the high number of their members who were murdered and the low rate of prosecutions.

He also said a delegation of the ANC had urged him to be more adventurous in his decisions to prosecute murders, even if these involved ANC members.

Mr McNally said his position was that he had to

keep to the parameters of the law, and had to have a prima facie case in order to prosecute. If that was regarded as legalistic, so be it, he said.

He said inflammatory political speeches also contributed to the violence.

The reasons for the low level of prosecutions were bad policing and the fear of witnesses to come forward, he said.— Own Correspondent

Stephane 1997-25-30

Police reject IFP security plan

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal police commissioner Lt-Gen Chris Serfontein said yesterday the security forces would not abide by the IFP's 10-point plan for security force operations in the province as it was a "unilateral declaration", but supported a proposal that a body be established to monitor security force activities.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said the IFP was dismayed by Serfontein's response, and that he was being "politically mischievous" by labelling the proposal a "unilateral declaration".

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said neither the IFP proposal nor the ANC-initiated security crackdown would succeed as long as the issue of "power hunger" remained unresolved.

In its 10-point safety and security charter, the IFP proposed that its lead-

ers accompany security forces on operations in IFP-strongholds, that night raids be avoided and that local policemen form part of security force operations in their areas.

Serfontein said he welcomed constructive ideas on ending violence, but "we cannot be party to unilateral declarations and charters".

At the start of Operation Jambu III, the police had invited all parties to the meetings on security deployment, but there had been no positive response.

In their "quest for supremacy", political parties were bombarding the media with disinformation on the role of the police. Political intolerance had reached its lowest ebb since the general election, Serfontein said.

The IFP also proposed an inquiry into the role of security forces in the murder of Inkatha members. Serfontein did not refer to this proposal.

BD 29/9/95

ANC ENDORSES STATE OF EMERGENCY

Plan for kwaZulu safety

DURBAN: The ANC says harsher methods are needed to deal with spiralling violence, but the IFP says a state of emergency will endanger its participation in government.

THE ANC in kwaZulu/Natal yesterday endorsed a possible state of emergency for the province.

ANC provincial leader Mr Jacob Zuma called for "harsher methods" to deal with spiralling violence, while ANC spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye said his party would support emergency measures aimed at halting the death toll.

More than 70 people were killed over the weekend and the ANC's provincial executive committee meets today to discuss the situation.

Mr Zuma said a solution to the violence could no longer be post-

poned

"How many more people must die before we realise that the situation is out of control? There is a need for quick action to stop violence now," he said.

The party's support for an emergency comes in the wake of threats from the IFP that a state of emergency would put severe strain on its participation in the government.

IFP senator Mr Philip Powell said the party would consider pulling out of the government if a state of emergency was imposed without consultation with kwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and the provincial Minis-



QUICK ACTION: Mr Jacob Zuma

ter of Police, Mr Celani Mtetwa.

Mr Mtetwa said he saw no need for an emergency to be declared.

The IFP has released a 10-point Charter on Safety and Security to be installed in violent areas.

The party said the charter had been canvassed with all relevant role-players, including the ANC and the security forces.

The IFP has also called on the security forces to accept IFP members accompanying them on night-time raids and called for the immediate suspension, pending investigation, of all South African Police Service or SANDF members accused of misconduct or illegal activities.

However, the ANC rejected the charter as "a public relations exercise aimed at diverting anger from the execution of four policemen at Impendle".

SAPS spokesman Major Bala Naidoo said the document had been referred to the security committee and was still under discussion. — Own Correspondent

High noon at the Union Buildings

6291 29/9-5/10/95 (276)

Parliamentary questioning of Kwazulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally started off looking like a Wild West duel, but ended in a stand-off, writes **David Beresford**

It was 12 midday exactly — "high noon" in gunfighter parlance — when Tim McNally took his seat in Room 153 at the Union Buildings on Wednesday. A slight, grey-haired figure sporting a little pot belly and half-frame glasses perched on the end of his nose, South Africa's senior attorney-general looked more like a headmaster than a gunslinger.

But there was an air of grim determination about him as he gazed, thin-lipped, down the room at the man who was to be his chief tormentor: the curly-haired and bubbly figure of Johnny de Lange, chairman of Parliament's Justice Portfolio Committee.

McNally's voice was slightly reedy, but he gathered confidence as he launched into his opening gambit: a recitation of the efforts he had made in the cause of affirmative action. He read proudly from a 1993 memorandum he had submitted (without success) to the then Minister of Justice, Koble Coetsee, proposing a training scheme to bring "persons of colour" into the prosecutorial system.

His non-racial credentials established, he moved on to his workload. "At times we receive post from overseas to the extent of 1 000 letters a day," he said with meaningful emphasis. "Our post bag groans from the dockets and the letters that come also from South

African sources. I, as attorney-general, do not get to see anything like all that documentation ... " It was to be a theme: I did not see it, but "I accept responsibility for everything that goes on in my office". The battle-ground prepared, he sat back. "I now invite you to engage me in discourse."

The attack was slow in coming. An invitation to sketch the situation in Kwazulu-Natal had him groping for the emotion adequate to his indignation: "People are mourning; people are dying; blood is being spilt and, uh, people are mourning and people are digging graves for their dear ones."

The timorous-looking Douglas Gibson grasped the nettle with that air of frank naïveté that is a badge of the Democratic Party. Was he aware of the negative perception in some quarters with regard to his record in political prosecutions? The AG waxed indignant. "The general perception that I do not prosecute hit squads is absolutely wrong," he declared.

The National Party's Jaco Maree tried some politicking. Which parties were behind the violence? "This is a delicate question which I will answer as delicately as possible," said the AG with the gravity and deliberation to be expected of a high-ranking judicial officer. "The IFP and the ANC."

The opening was too tempting for



Squaring up: Kwazulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally (left) and parliamentary justice committee chair Johnny de Lange PHOTOS ROLF ASHBY

the ANC's De Lange. The AG had failed to mention the police and paramilitary forces, he challenged. McNally hastily changed tack — he had not been asked about the police, "but the police are indeed involved in the violence".

It was mid-afternoon before the first tilt in the scales of justice was recorded, by another ANC MP, Llewellyn Landers, with the case of one Thomas Majola. He sketched it briefly.

A man arrested for theft was questioned at a dam by six policemen. "According to the policemen he asked for the opportunity to have a bath in the dam. And according to the policemen while having this bath he drowned." According to the state pathologist Majola did not drown, but died by asphyxiation. The pathologist

also found injuries consistent with the administration of electric shocks. Pieces of electric cable and inner-tubing were discovered at the site. "It is said that you, Mr McNally, declined to prosecute these policemen."

"This was one of these cases which I did not deal with personally," said the AG, flicking through his papers to discover his brief. "But it does appear to me that the decision was a correct one."

The inquest had found — on a "balance of probabilities" — that there had been "possible negligence" on the part of police. The judicial mind having already reached that conclusion, there was little chance of going to trial, where the test was "beyond all reasonable doubt". Thomas Majola's bath seemed to open the floodgates, the ANC smelling

blood. There were 5 006 complaints against police in his jurisdiction last year, yet only 10 to 20 percent were prosecuted. Why did he ignore the advice of Judge Goldstone to use three hitmen as state witnesses against top-level Inkatha functionaries? Why did he dismiss Carl Koenig, his state advocate, when he was making progress in hit-squad investigations? Why did he plea-bargain with Thor Chemicals?

As the charges were hurled, squabbling broke out among the parliamentarians. It was turning into a witch-hunt, complained Maree, his voice rising in fury. "This thing is getting out of hand," protested Gibson. Witnesses should not be "badgered and hectorred and shouted at."

But through it all, the AG kept his equanimity. The police figure was familiar to other jurisdictions. Goldstone did not have all the facts at his disposal. There had been a leak and anyway he had apologised to Koenig. He had reprimanded a junior for the deal with Thor and, besides, they were lucky to get a conviction at all.

As dusk fell outside Room 153, the minority parties were fleeing the battlefield, leaving the ANC and the AG slugging it out. By 6.30 pm there was an air of exhaustion.

All AGs followed the same standard, pleaded McNally.

De Lange lifted his head and growled: "McNally, we haven't had the complaints that we've had with you."

"Yes ... yes," murmured the AG, with an evenness born of a lifetime of courtroom exchanges. "I'm in a rather difficult province; maybe you will bear that in mind as well. I walk a certain tightrope in my province. And I walk it to the best of my ability."

It was a stand-off at OK Corral.

**GROUCHO
MARX**
US comedian
(1895-1977)

powers in Germany
1992 The Sultan of Brunei, said to be the richest
man in the world, celebrates 25 years on the throne

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It wasn't until quite late in life that I discovered how
easy it is to say "I don't know" — **W Somerset
Maugham**, English writer (1874-1965).

A-G's grilling condemned

(276) (277) Star 2/10/95

Ulundi — The political "interrogation" of KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally was a glaring example of the move towards political show trials characteristic of totalitarian states, the IFP said yesterday.

A national council resolution adopted at the weekend, expressed the IFP's "indignation at the unprecedented attempts to apply direct personal political pressure on the Attorney-General of KwaZulu-Natal". It was referring to McNally's seven-hour grilling before Parliament's ANC dominated justice committee on Wednesday in which the A-G had to account for certain decisions to prosecute.

"The grotesque spectacle of

politicians interrogating an attorney-general on specific decisions affecting prosecutions is a glaring example of the steady drift to political show trials characteristic of totalitarian states.

"The ANC has embarked on the dangerous course of utilising denunciations and sweeping allegations against political opponents in place of impartial non-political judicial administration."

The ANC KwaZulu-Natal region has criticised McNally for his perceived failure to prosecute Inkatha officials allegedly involved in political violence in the province, and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa has publicly accused the A-G of bias. — Sapa

orte
her
his
ALK

alth

McCarthy calls for mediation in KwaZulu

ET (DR) 3/10/95
By JOHN SHERROCKS

(276)

The government of national unity must honour its undertaking on mediation if KwaZulu Natal is to shake off the violence hampering economic growth, McCarthy chairman Brian McCarthy said.

"The vast majority of businessmen agree that since an undertaking regarding mediation was given to Dr Buthelezi on the question of the power of the provinces, that undertaking should be honoured," said McCarthy in his chairman's report.

"Until it is done, it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to gain acceptance of a new constitution by a very large proportion of KZN's population and violence will continue."

McCarthy said that until the level of violence and labour unrest was reduced, there would be no significant foreign investment.

He said the group had budgeted for further real growth in earnings for 1995/96.

While the group complied substantially with the King Report's Code of Corporate Practice and Conduct it would examine the "few aspects of non-compliance" during the current financial year.

Panel seeks clarity on McNally evidence

CT5/10/95

THE joint parliamentary committee on justice is to meet today and tomorrow to discuss the evidence given by the attorneys-general last week, but the possibility of a major shuffle has not been discussed.

This was disclosed yesterday by the secretary of the portfolio committee on justice, Mr Willie Hofmeyr.

It is understood that because of concern about the situation in some attorneys-general offices, various options, including the possible transfer of the kwaZulu/Natal attorney-general Mr Tim McNally have been suggested in the parliamentary committee.

Mr Hofmeyr said a number of issues arose during the evidence given to the committee, but this was merely the start of a process. "What we will do now is take the process forward from the evidence we heard."

When the committee meets next week, it will hear evidence from the Department of Justice, the Public Service Commission and the Department of Public Works.

"We have to take a decision on unresolved issues, included unan-

swered questions arising out of the evidence given by Mr McNally," Mr Hofmeyr said.

Mr McNally says he will resist any attempt to transfer him.

"I will not consent to any move from kwaZulu/Natal. My appointment lasts until I reach the age of 65," said Mr McNally.

He was transferred in 1992 from the Free State to fill a vacancy in Maritzburg. He said an attorney-general could be transferred only when a vacancy needed to be filled and had to take place with the person's consent.

'McCarthyism'

Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Mr Ed Tillet yesterday condemned the suggestion of moving Mr McNally. He said it would be a politically motivated attempt to get the attorney-general to surrender his legal independence.

Mr Tillet described last week's hearings as "McCarthyism" and said Mr McNally had acquitted himself well before the "hostile" committee. — Political Staff, Own Correspondent

Natal lawman defiant on transfer attempt

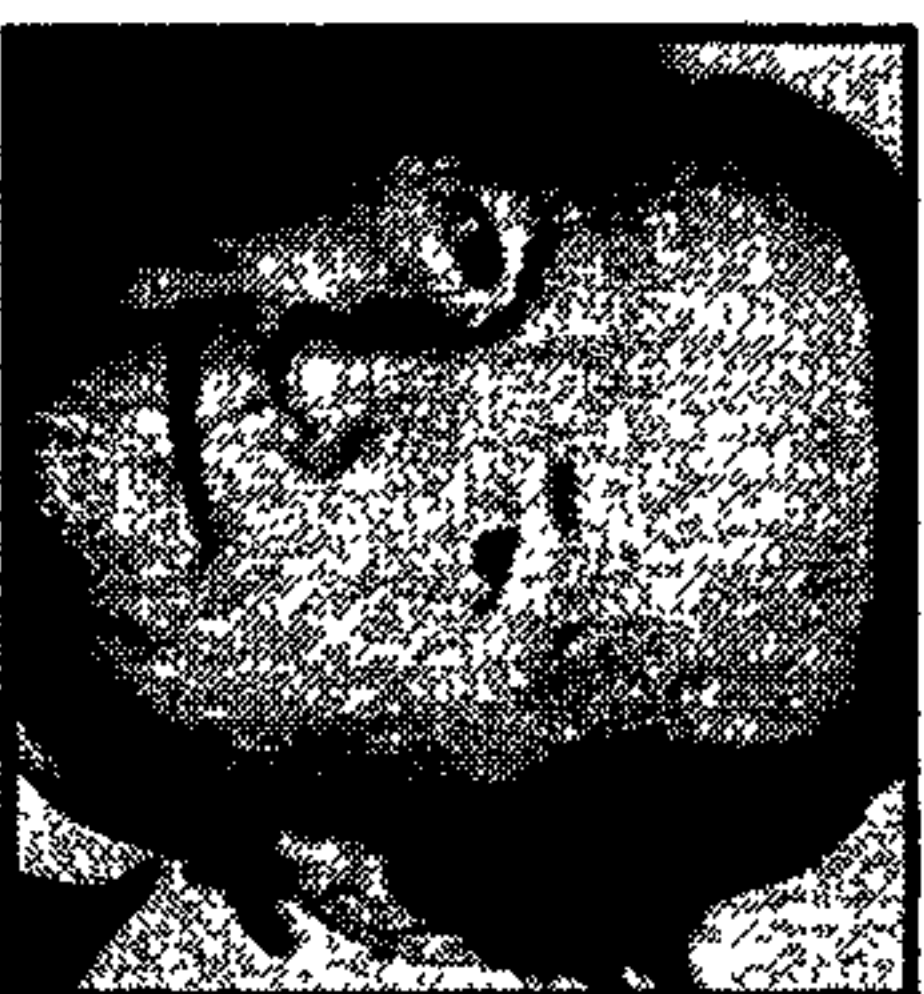
Political Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Controversial KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally says he will resist any attempt to transfer him from the province to another area.

He was responding to a report that the parliamentary justice portfolio committee may recommend a reshuffle of Attorneys-General following last week's hearings of A-Gs at the Union Buildings.

One option which has been raised by committee members is to transfer Mr McNally to the Johannesburg post vacated by Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau earlier this year.

"I will not consent to any move from KwaZulu-Natal. My appointment lasts until I reach the age of 65," said Mr McNally, who has been in the province since 1992 — when he was transferred from the Free



Tim McNally

State by then Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee to fill a vacancy in Maritzburg.

He said an A-G could only be transferred when a vacancy had to be filled and had to take place with the person's consent. He had not applied for the Johannesburg post and had no intention of doing so.

Mr McNally has been at the centre of a row over his al-

leged failure to prosecute high-profile hit-squad cases in KwaZulu-Natal.

Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Ed Tillet yesterday slated the suggestion to move Mr McNally as a politically motivated attempt to get the A-G to surrender his legal independence.

Mr Tillet described last week's hearings by the parliamentary justice portfolio committee as "McCarthyism" and added that Mr McNally had acquitted himself well before the hostile committee.

Spokesman for the National Association of Democratic Lawyers (Nadel) Krish Govender said a uniform standard of justice had to be maintained for the whole country to send a clear signal to criminals in every province.

"If the standard of work of an A-G is deemed to be unsuit-

able for a particular area, I don't see how he can be fit for another area."

Mr Govender said it would be wiser to move such a person to another less controversial post in the state legal system.

Acting Johannesburg A-G Kevin Atwell said the vacancy should be filled sooner rather than later as important long-term decisions needed to be taken.

According to a member of the justice portfolio committee, Senator Bulelani Ngcuka, a report will be drawn up following last week's hearings at the Union Buildings, where the country's A-Gs testified on their work.

The viability of a number of options would be considered, including the reshuffling of A-Gs and the establishment of a parliamentary commission of inquiry to look into the performance of A-Gs, he said.

~~2552~~ (276) ARG 5/10/95

KHOZA 'EXPOSED'

CP 15/10/95

(276)

By CP REPORTERS

KWAZULU/NATAL'S MEC for safety and security, the Rev Celani Mthetwa, and former Inkatha Freedom Party Youth Leader Themba Khoza, were involved in gun-running as part of the former government's dirty tricks campaign, according to documents before the Eugene de Kock trial in the Supreme Court in Pretoria.

De Kock, the former colonel in charge of the Vlakplaas hit-squad unit, is standing trial on more than 100 counts, including murder, attempted murder and fraud. It is alleged that the two men worked in cahoots with De Kock in supplying arms to the IFP.

The documents show that Khoza and Mthetwa were paid between R1 000 and R2 000 each a month from the SAPS Secret Fund between 1990 and 1992.

These allegations have not yet been tested in court, although the documents are part of the court proceedings.

But witness for the State, Warrant Officer Willie Nortje, said in evidence that he had registered "high placed" IFP officials as informers.

He said that these documents had disappeared from SAP headquarters in Pretoria. He said that the men were paid more for their loyalty.



IN THE FIRING LINE ... Themba Khoza.

MONDAY
OCTOBER 16, 1995 ★

NATS TO BLAME FOR VIOLENCE — ANC

NP 'tried to stall democracy moves'

CF16/10/95 (276)

JOHANNESBURG: The ANC says allegations that two IFP members were paid informers and had a key role in gun-running support its belief that the NP fomented violence.

THE African National Congress accused the National Party yesterday of repeatedly trying to undermine the democratic transition.

It said allegations in a Sunday newspaper that two prominent members of the Inkatha Freedom Party had been paid informers for the "apartheid government's dirty tricks" department suggested the NP had been involved in past attempts to stall the transition.

"Despite numerous denials by then-president Mr F W de Klerk, the ANC has always maintained that the IFP had no capacity to wage war on communities without the logistical and material support of elements within the then-police and military," ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said.

"In this context the NP aided

and abetted in the murder of thousands of our people in kwaZulu/Natal and Gauteng."

Inkatha yesterday denied the allegations that kwaZulu/Natal's Minister of Safety and Security, the Rev Celani Mtetwa, and party hardliner Mr Themba Khoza had been pivotal figures in gun-running and other covert operations.

Trial

The newspaper said documents filed in the murder trial of alleged third force commander Colonel Eugene de Kock, but not yet tested in court, "provides the strongest corroboration yet of ANC claims that certain security force members and politicians conspired to foment civil war" in the run-up to last year's all-race elections.

Mr Mamoepa said the report "vindicated the ANC view that the post-1990 violence ... was part of a ... strategy by the NP regime to manipulate and influence the course of the transition".

"The expose, coming in the wake of a threat by Mr De Klerk to mobilise the security forces against the government of national unity, makes us wonder whether his threat was not reliant on the very third force network built over the years," he said.

"In the final analysis, the responsibility for murder and mayhem in kwaZulu/Natal lies on the shoulders of the National Party."

Mr Mamoepa called for a thorough investigation.

● IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Butheezi, in a speech prepared for a rally, said yesterday that his party was being targeted for violence because it stood in the way of the ANC's efforts to gain "total control". — Reuter

ANC calls for suspension of accused IFP leaders

(276)

JOHANNESBURG: The ANC called on the Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday to suspend senior IFP Provincial MPs who allegedly worked as informers and gun-runners for the former government.

The allegations, contained in a Sunday Times report, vindicated the ANC's view that post-1990 violence in black areas was part of a deliberate National Party strategy to influence the transition to democracy, said ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa.

Yesterday's report said kwaZulu/Natal Safety and Security Minister, the Rev Celani Mthethwa, and Gauteng legislative assembly member Mr Themba Khoza had been implicated by court papers as gun-runners and paid informers for the previous government.

If true, Mr Mamoepa said, the pair should be arrested and charged.

"The responsibility for murder and mayhem in kwaZulu/Natal lies on the shoulders of the National Party," he said in a statement.

The ANC called for investiga-

tions to determine the extent of "third-force" involvement in current violence in kwaZulu/Natal.

The probe should further examine alleged involvement of the clandestine network to manipulate the coloured community and prompt calls for a 10th province in the Transkei.

A separate statement from ANC provincial leadership in kwaZulu/Natal demanded IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and kwaZulu/Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose explain what they knew about the alleged activities of their colleagues.

It said Deputy President F W de Klerk should account to South Africa for all past "and present" activities of his former government's "dirty tricks" department.

If correct, the allegations would confirm the ANC's belief the IFP was an extension of "apartheid covert security forces". They would show political violence was a deliberate act by the former government to ensure democracy failed in South Africa. — Sapa

CT 16/10/93

Furious Khoza rejects allegations

Star 17/10/95 (276)

■ BY JOVIAL RANTAO
POLITICAL REPORTER

Former Inkatha Freedom Party youth leader Themba Khoza yesterday admitted to having met former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock on several occasions but denied that he and members of his party had any dealings with the retired policeman.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Khoza said he had met De Kock in several Police Forum meetings and he knew him "like any other policeman".

"During the meetings we would discuss information received regarding potential violence. We shared information with the police and the Police

Reporting Officer.

"No member of the IFP has had any dealings with the police. I don't know Vlakplaas or the C10 Unit," Khoza said.

The IFP MP proclaimed himself innocent and said he was "itching to go to court" to prove his innocence. He said he had briefed his lawyers who were exploring the possibility of taking legal action against a newspaper which published the report.

He challenged the ANC-led Government to press criminal charges against him.

"I am prepared to stand in a court of law and prove beyond reasonable doubt that all allegations are nothing but a concerted campaign against myself and the IFP," Khoza said.

Denying allegations of spying for the previous government, gun-running and causing factional violence, Khoza said he was being "picked on" because he is one of the "tough guys around who does not want to be pushed around by the ANC or any political party". He said the actual target of the allegations was the IFP and "I happen to be the jewel in the party".

Khoza said he was hurt by the allegations, which were first made at the Goldstone Commission into third force activities and then published by a Sunday newspaper.

He questioned why the names of two senior ANC officials who allegedly worked with the police had not been published.

Call for legal action against SANDF

Farouk Chothia (276)

BD 17/10/95

DURBAN — The IFP called on the KwaZulu-Natal government to institute legal action against the SANDF for its alleged involvement in violence against IFP supporters.

The call followed the killing of two children — Celani Zulu, 12, and Hlanganani Zulu, 13, — in Msinga last week.

Police spokesman Maj Henry Budhram said police and soldiers were fired on while carrying out a raid for arms, and returned fire, killing the two sisters.

Police were conducting an "intensive investigation" into the incident, during which two weapons were seized.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said community leaders had written to premier Frank Mdlalose, demanding that safety and security MEC Celani Mtetwa obtain a Supreme Court interdict against the SANDF to prevent it from engaging in "further illegal action". He claimed the dead children's sisters — Nonhlanhla, 6, and Zinde, 14, were assaulted by the SANDF during the night raid.

IFP member Mtonotshwala Zulu, 45, was assaulted by the soldiers, who also made death threats against him, Jiyane claimed.

IFP defence spokesman Philip Powell said that this year alone, the IFP had laid between 50

and 60 charges against the SANDF for crimes ranging from murder to assault.

Meanwhile, IFP MP John Aulsebrook said the ANC's refusal to allow the IFP to launch a branch in KwaDabeka near Pinetown boded ill for free political activity, and jeopardised plans to hold local government elections next March.

Aulsebrook said the IFP entered into negotiations with the ANC but the talks "floundered".

ANC safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele said Aulsebrook's statement was "unfortunate" as it pre-empted negotiations scheduled for last night.

Details of the meeting could not be obtained.

Furious Khoza rejects allegations

■ BY JOVIAL RANTAO
POLITICAL REPORTER

Former Inkatha Freedom Party youth leader Themba Khoza yesterday admitted to having met former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock on several occasions but denied that he and members of his party had any dealings with the retired policeman.

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Khoza said he had met De Kock in several Police Forum meetings and he knew him "like any other policeman".

"During the meetings we would discuss information received regarding potential violence. We shared information with the police and the Police

(276) (S) Nov 17/10/95
Reporting Officer.

"No member of the IFP has had any dealings with the police. I don't know Vlakplaas or the C10 Unit," Khoza said.

The IFP MP proclaimed himself innocent and said he was "itching to go to court" to prove his innocence. He said he had briefed his lawyers who were exploring the possibility of taking legal action against a newspaper which published the report.

He challenged the ANC-led Government to press criminal charges against him.

"I am prepared to stand in a court of law and prove beyond reasonable doubt that all allegations are nothing but a concerted campaign against myself and the IFP," Khoza said.

Denying allegations of spying for the previous government, gun-running and causing factional violence, Khoza said he was being "picked on" because he is one of the "tough guys around who does not want to be pushed around by the ANC or any political party". He said the actual target of the allegations was the IFP and "I happen to be the jewel in the party".

Khoza said he was hurt by the allegations, which were first made at the Goldstone Commission into third force activities and then published by a Sunday newspaper.

He questioned why the names of two senior ANC officials who allegedly worked with the police had not been published.

Suspend IFP trio, urges ANC

Star 18/10/95

(276)

■ BY JOVIAL RANTAO
POLITICAL REPORTER

The ANC yesterday called for the suspension of Inkatha Freedom Party MP Themba Khoza and KwaZulu-Natal Safety and Security MEC Celani Mthetwa and released a dossier detailing Khoza's alleged involvement in at least 10 acts of violence which left scores dead and injured.

At a press conference held in Johannesburg, ANC MP Carl Niehaus said that it was an indictment of the IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi that no disciplinary action has been taken against Khoza and Mthetwa.

"The ANC calls on the IFP to suspend the parliamentary membership of Khoza, Mthetwa and (Gauteng MPL) Humphrey Ndlovu pending the outcome of the investigations," Niehaus said.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions has also called for the suspension of the trio.

Niehaus said the IFP's responses so far were an indication

of a party desperate to deflect attention from its alleged role and that of its members in carrying out a programme of destabilisation and violence on behalf of the then National Party government.

"In the final analysis the NP must take full responsibility for the well orchestrated and planned strategy of destabilisation which led to the mass murder of thousands of innocent people with a view to manipulating the outcome of the transition to democracy," Niehaus said.

Niehaus said that the ANC would not lay criminal charges against Khoza but would wait for justice, in the form of, among others, the lengthy trial involving former Vlakplaas commander Colonel Eugene de Kock, to be achieved.

The ANC, Niehaus added, wanted a thorough investigation into the involvement of "Third Force" networks in the exploitation of legitimate workers' grievances for purposes of undermining the Government.

"The ANC also calls for an investigation into the manipulation of the coloured communities in calling for a coloured homeland and activities of the South Western Joint Civic Association and Khoza's involvement in the Eastern Cape's current call for a 10th province," Niehaus said.

He said Khoza's response that his alleged involvement in Third Force activities was part of ANC propaganda warfare was "laughable" given the nature of accusations against him.

Niehaus said Khoza had had ample opportunities in the past to answer to allegations made against him in the Goldstone Commission probes into the Nqutu massacre, Third Force activities and train violence.

Allegations were levelled against him in relation to many incidents of violence including the Boipatong massacre and clashes around the ANC headquarters on March 28 last year.

Khoza has denied allegations which implicated him in spying, gun-running and causing violence.

ZULU FRATRICIDE

Illusive search for peace

The mediation option could still promote peace

(276) F/M 20/10/95



mounting tensions and monotonously high political casualties.

Monthly fatalities through political violence, though substantially below pre-April 1994 levels, are consistently higher than those in other provinces. But, more alarming, while violence elsewhere is waning, there is the sense that an explosion is imminent in KwaZulu-Natal, that all it needs is a spark to trigger a new wave of intensified conflict.

The politicians are increasingly accused of sweeping aside the welfare of the province in their single-minded pursuit of petty political objectives. Many analysts believe the priority should be economic development and implementation of the RDP. Instead attention is devoted to these issues only when and if skirmishes between Inkatha and the ANC allow space and time on the agenda.

The irony, as Zuma points out, is that it doesn't need a sophisticated political analyst or economist to recognise that violence is the biggest obstacle to economic empowerment and development.

Eighteen months ago, ANC threats to have the provincial election results overturned in court overshadowed all else. No sooner had that threat receded when a fallout ensued between Inkatha and the ANC over the provincial legislature meeting in Ulundi. Relations between Inkatha and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini became terse and tense when the monarch failed to arrive at a function to meet the provincial cabinet. So it went on without a gap between tension-rising disputes.

Issues which generated conflict and tension included argument over.

□ The location of the provincial capital in Maritzburg or Ulundi (accompanied by ANC threats to boycott Ulundi and claims by Inkatha that the ANC was trying to make the province ungovernable),

□ The appointment of Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi as head of the House of Traditional Leaders;

□ The call by Inkatha for the ANC to make

good on its pre-election promise for international mediation;

□ The withdrawal by Inkatha from the Constitutional Assembly, from parliament (briefly), and the provincial premiers' forum as well as most inter-provincial structures;

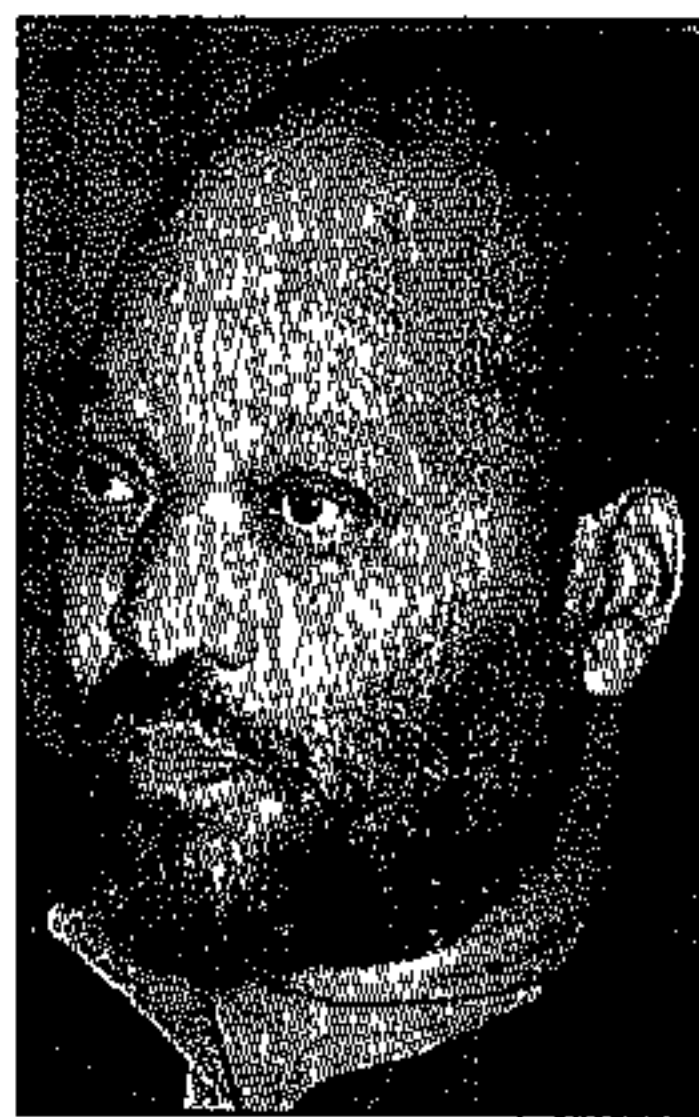
□ The post-election powers for traditional leaders accompanied by threats to boycott the polls,

□ The payment of the king and the traditional leaders, with the ANC pressing for payment by the central government and

Inkatha insisting that payment was the prerogative of the provincial government; and

□ The demarcation of local government constituency boundaries, which prevented the province from participating in the November 1 local government elections and cast doubt on its ability to be ready by the final deadline of March 31.

Another more recent issue to attract fulmination from the province's fractious politicians encapsulates the underlying cause of the wrangles. It is the battle



Zuma

being waged between Inkatha and the ANC (though the five minority parties in the province have minor parts to play) for a provincial constitution. The ANC is bent on ensuring that KwaZulu-Natal's charter conforms to the party's unitary state concepts. Inkatha is equally determined to take a tough line in achieving a strongly autonomous dispensation, though within a united SA. The ANC charges Inkatha with pursuing a secessionist agenda, a charge that Inkatha rejects as calumny.

Adding grist to the mill is an Inkatha threat to call a snap provincial election. Ironically, the challenge of an early election initially came from Zuma, who threatened to force one if progress could not be reached on the constitution by the end of the year.

A common thread runs through these clashes: all relate to Inkatha's quest for increased provincial power.

Ironically, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose believes that most of the tensions would melt away virtually overnight if the province were to have a federal constitution accepted — a belief, on the surface at least, as far-fetched as Zuma's faith in imminent peace in the province.

Zuma says that federalism in Africa has not worked and, indeed, demands for greater autonomy in countries like Nigeria have resulted in civil war.

University of Cape Town's professor of Southern African studies David Welsh observes that political settlement in KwaZulu-Natal is as far from being resolved now as it was the day Inkatha walked out of the political settlement negotiations at Codesa. He notes "It's unfinished business rather like the franchise issue which was just left hanging by the National Convention in 1908 in the multiparty negotiations. Meanwhile, the province continues to live on the edge of civil war."

Welsh shares a widely held view that, though international mediation is no longer at the top of Inkatha's public agenda, it could well be the hardliners' real objective. "Indeed, it may well be the only palatable option left in what is otherwise a totally intractable situation," he argues.

"Outside of mediation, the stark options are that the ANC concedes Inkatha's constitutional demands or that it uses coercion



THE HUMAN TOLL

August '94 - July '95

	Incidents	Killed	Injured	Homes
Aug	89	74	54	15
Sep	72	66	43	32
Oct	43	52	29	29
Nov	55	60	43	29
Dec	51	75	49	73**
Jan	78	116	57	14
Feb	84	76	45	16
Mar	59	57	68	83
Apr	68	83	40	126*
May	97	83	116	148*
Jun	73	58	33	101*
Jul	86	62	48	93*
Aug	108	82	37	220

** High because of 32 homes burnt on 26 Dec in Maphumulo & 28 homes burnt in an attack in Bhambayi

* From April-July '95 the International Red Cross assisted 4 450 beneficiaries with donations of food, blankets & kitchen sets

SOURCE: HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Continued on page 29

SKWEYIYA COMMISSION

Unanswered questions

FM 20/10/95
(2/10)

The Skweyiya Commission, appointed by North-West premier Popo Molefe to investigate suspicions of massive financial dishonesty by Lucas Mangope, former president of Bophuthatswana, at the expense of taxpayers, has justified its cost to the provincial government and taxpayers. T L Skweyiya SC, a leading advocate who chaired one of the ANC's inquiries into abuses in detention camps during the armed struggle, has found abundant prima facie evidence of abuse of trust and self-enrichment by Mangope and a coterie of his lieutenants.

The commission's report indicts Mangope with misappropriating more than R22m, including royalties owed to his Bahurutse tribe. It puts the total sum of money which was embezzled or misused during his 15-year tenure as the iron-fisted ruler of the nominally independent polity of Bophuthatswana at R220m.

One of the men accused of benefiting illegally during the Mangope regime is Rowan Cronje, the articulate former Rhodesian politician who was one of Mangope's chief negotiators during the 1991-1993 settlement talks. Another alleged beneficiary is the United Christian Democratic Party, with which Mangope hoped in vain to stem the ANC tide towards the end of his presidency and which he now aspires to use in his planned political comeback.

The report heightens suspicions that Mangope, for all his protestations about serving "his people," the Batswana, was a politician who succumbed to temptations of power and greed. Even without the Skweyiya Commission's damning report, there is evidence of the lavish lifestyle enjoyed by Mangope before his overthrow: the luxury cars, the presidential jet, the underground fortress reminiscent, in some ways, of Hitler's bunker, and the palatial residences.

Unless these suspicions are proved in open court, Mangope, like the humblest Motswana, is legally entitled to the presumption of innocence. But the allegations will soon be tested in open court: the Skweyiya Commission has recommended that criminal and civil proceedings be instituted against Mangope and his erstwhile attendants and advisers and Molefe has instructed the North-West Attorney-General to act on them.

There is no reason to question Molefe's sincerity in appointing the commission. His proud boast is that his government has a deep commitment to a "clean administration, total transparency and absolute accountability." But there are reasons for disquiet about the commission

and, more broadly and critically, about the ANC's apparent lack of even-handedness in exposing past evils and punishing (perhaps rehabilitating) past offenders.

It is a pity that Molefe, an ANC man of undoubted courage, appointed Skweyiya to head the commission. Whatever Skweyiya's personal qualifications for the task — and the *FM* does not doubt them — he is an ANC-aligned man. He is a cousin of Zola Skweyiya, Nelson Mandela's Minister of Public Administration, and is — or was until recently — a member of the ANC. Mangope, of course, is a renowned opponent of the ANC. To appoint a man associated with the ANC to investigate Mangope's alleged criminal behaviour is a blunder. It smacks of political witch-hunting, however sincere Molefe may have been.

As bad, if not worse, is Molefe's nomination of the legal firm Ismail Ayob & Associates to institute civil actions to recover money allegedly misappropriated by people and institutions, including Mangope and the United Christian Democratic Party. Ayob is Mandela's lawyer. For him to become involved in a case against Mangope creates the impression that the ANC and people associated with it may benefit politically and professionally from the affair.

Molefe's appointment of the commission in the North-West contrasts with the inconspicuous lack of action by the Eastern Cape provincial government in the face of strong, perhaps even overwhelming, evidence of corruption in Transkei. Former Transkei Auditor-General Wycliffe Yako has told of how police hijacked army generals to force them to approve higher salaries and of how police raided the finance department to obtain a password to upgrade their salaries unlawfully. Mandela himself has spoken of how taxpayers were defrauded of billions of rand by fraudulent computer operations in Transkei.

Yet no action is taken against the former military ruler of the Transkei, Bantu Holomisa, nor against any of his officials. In the absence of a plausible explanation from the ANC, only one conclusion can be drawn: Holomisa has not been called to account for his suspected negligence — there have been no imputations of personal financial impropriety against him — because he is a high-ranking ANC man with a popular following.

There is some irony here. When Holomisa assumed power in Transkei in the Eighties, his justification was to root out corruption. But he ended his term as military ruler by sanctioning a fierce attack on Transkei's AG for being over-zealous.



ARMS INDUSTRY

Survival of the fittest

Privatisation and weaning from State subsidies are imperative

The arms industry — developed to defeat sanctions in a climate of war, with considerable though dubious success — is losing its domestic market to the exigencies of peace. Its troubles, though, run far deeper than that.

As it turns to exports for survival, the industry finds itself exposed to uneasy reliance on a State that is not sympathetic to weapons production — a government pre-occupied with social development and re-establishing international esteem, led by people who were once the targets of the weapons which the industry produces.

That SA's armaments manufacturers — private and State-owned — rely heavily on State subsidies and incentives is an under-publicised fact. Almost half of government's spending on defence research and development in 1993 (R206m) went to private firms through the SA National Defence Force acquisition budget. Defence research and development has in the past accounted for more than 30% of government's total research spending with few visible benefits to the economy, says defence economist Peter Batchelor of Cape Town University's Centre for Conflict Resolution.

"Export sales rarely generate enough returns to cover the original capital and R&D costs," he says. Research and development costs of major weapons systems such as the G-5 howitzer, G-6 mobile cannon and the Rooivalk combat helicopter account for roughly a third of actual unit costs — a sizeable subsidy from the taxpayer.

But government's R&D commitment is declining rapidly, having fallen 67,5% in the past five years, from R1,01bn in 1989-1990 to R329m in 1993-1994. The decline in real terms is even greater and threatens SA's ability to maintain a competitive advantage in world-class technology, says Paul Hatty, consultant to the SA Defence Industry Association (Sadia).

"Without a continuing commitment to R&D there is some risk that the technological advantages achieved will be lost," says Hatty in a paper which Sadia presented in June to the Cameron Commission of Inquiry into the arms industry. Whether or not one agrees with the industry, its concern that government will walk away from it seems justified.

The probe by Judge Edwin

Cameron into the arms industry and armaments policy was sparked by uproar over the discovery that Armscor had sold AK-47s and ammunition, through a shady arms dealer with bogus shipping documents, to Yemen, a prohibited destination.

The commission has delivered a report on the arms deal, with recommendations for appropriate actions, but has yet to conclude its probe into overall arms policy. The inquiry and the political forces surrounding it should not be underestimated for they will have and already have had considerable influence on the future course of the arms industry and its chances for survival.

The Armscor controversy involved only a minuscule portion of the State-owned acquisition agency's business — the sale of obsolete and surplus defence force equipment. But it highlighted the murkier side of arms dealing and struck a political chord that gave disarmament proponents in and around the ANC the leverage they had been seeking to wrest control of arms policy and exports from the Afrikaner-dominated defence establishment.

With the creation in August of the Cabinet-level National Conventional Arms Control Committee (NCACC) chaired by Water Affairs & Forestry Minister Kader Asmal, an avowed arms limitationist, Arm-

scor relinquished control of arms marketing and exports to the Defence Force Secretariat, with NCACC as ultimate decision-maker — thus taking control of SA's arms sales and production beyond the exclusive domain of the defence community for the first time since Armscor's creation in 1977. Armscor had recommended

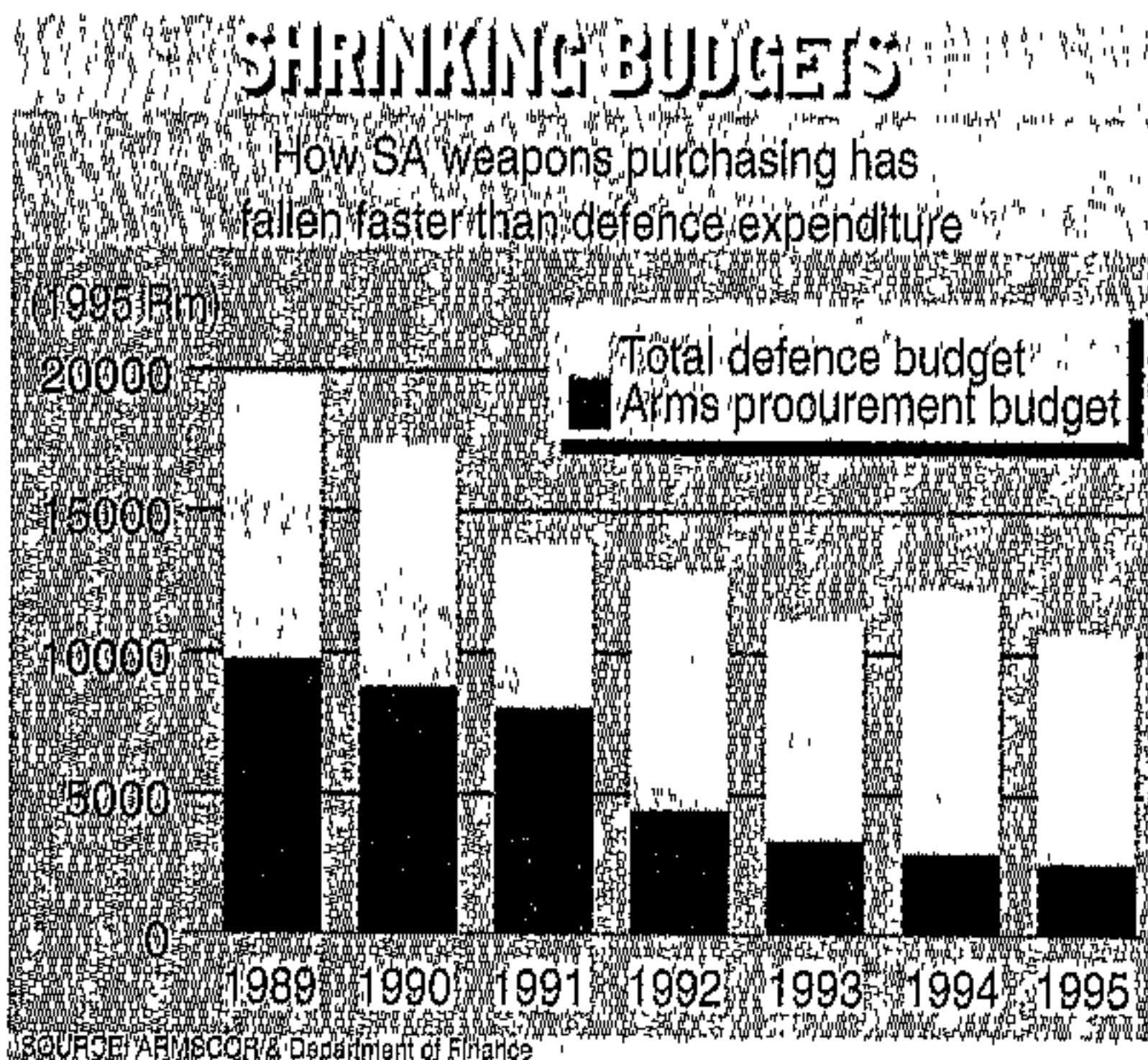
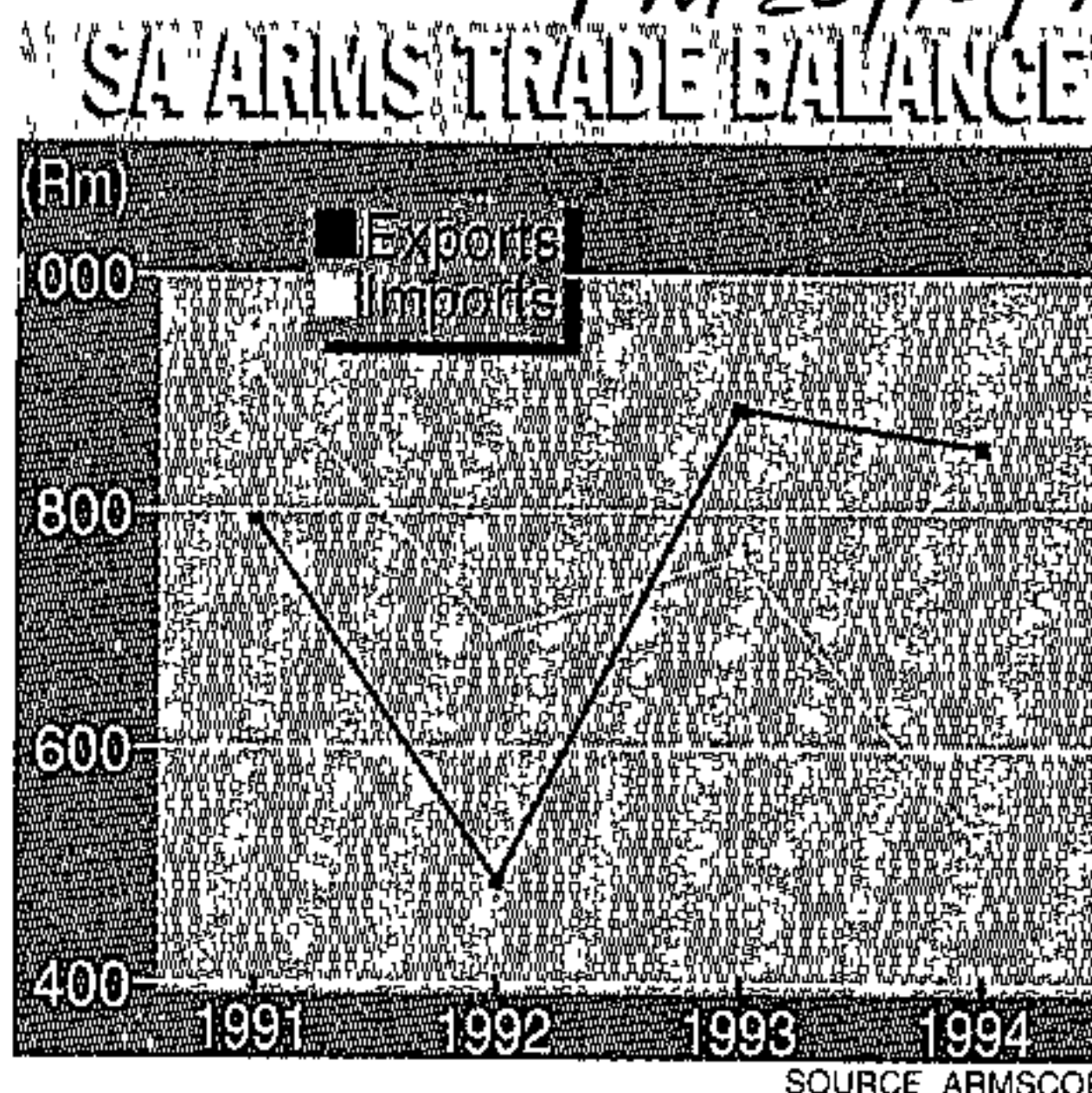
transferring its permitting function to the secretariat even before the Government of National Unity. But it didn't count on the extent and breadth of an NCACC.

Though the Ministers and Deputies of Defence and Safety & Security do serve on the NCACC, they must share the table with other Ministers and Deputies of divergent interests: Water & Forestry, Trade & Industry, Foreign Affairs; Arts, Culture, Science & Technology, General Services, and Intelligence. Adding to the nonmilitary, if not antimilitary, oversight outside NCACC is the Parliamentary Defence Committee under the ANC's outspoken Tony Yengeni, who has shown himself to be less than friendly towards the arms industry.

NCACC has already committed itself to uphold the principles of the UN Charter and of international laws governing arms sales. While pledging to support arms export initiatives, the committee says in its statement of principles that it will "reserve the right to prohibit or withdraw such support should it be in conflict with or irreconcilable with international or national interest at any given time."

It is in many ways a classic "guns versus butter" debate. At the micro-economic level, leading private companies in the defence field such as Reunert, Grinaker and Altech, do well from military-related exports, measuring more than 25% of their output in 1994 — compared with only 9,8% for the entire "Sector 38," which refers to the most technologically intensive industries of the mechanical, electrical and transport equipment fields. State-owned commercial arms producer Denel has steadily raised its export share from 17% in 1992 (when it was formed in a breakaway from Armscor) to 23% in 1993 and 27% last year.

Continued on page 34



Continued from page 24

to bring the province into line with the rest of the country. Either would turn the province's low-intensity civil war into a hot one. The intensity of the conflict may be more manageable in the event of concessions being made to Inkatha."

He adds that though an election might once have had a cathartic effect on the province by clearing the air, it could well "blow the lid off the province if called now."

Welsh does not advocate mediation led by high-profile figures such as Henry Kissinger or Lord Carrington but rather any of a number of federal experts who study SA but don't have a political axe to grind. They could participate in a *bosberaad* with the principal political actors. It might have a slim chance of success and offers possibly the only real chance of achieving peace in the province.

The *FM* concurs with Welsh's analysis and his prescription. Unfortunately, however, mediation seems as far from the ANC's agenda as it ever was. Zuma's blunt response is that mediation would be pointless. Inkatha, he believes, should be pursuing its federalist ambitions through the Constitutional Assembly — a notion Inkatha rejects on the grounds that it gives legitimacy to what they claim is a majoritarian approach to the drafting process.

The ANC has a simple objection to Inkatha manoeuvres: its "confrontational approach" to political issues assumes that it is a major political force when, though it has a strong provincial power base, it won only 10% of votes countrywide in the April 1994 election.

But it goes deeper than that. Zuma, like Welsh, talks of an element of unfinished business. The difference is that business is Inkatha itself. He argues that the party was a creation of apartheid, a concept with conflict and violence as its foundation. Inkatha, the governing party in the now dissolved polity of KwaZulu, has survived while the governing parties in Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana were destroyed when those statelets imploded before the April 1994 election.

Zuma's view is shared by king's counsellor and leading adviser to Goodwill Zwelithini, Prince Sifiso Zulu.

But, whatever Zuma and Zulu believe, Inkatha remains a regional force with an overwhelming rural constituency, into which the ANC has so far failed to make any inroads.

But the surprising aspect of Inkatha-ANC relations is that at regional parliamentary level they appear to function like any other healthy democracy. Some political analysts suggest that with no single party dominating the legislature, KwaZulu-Natal has the ingredients for the most democratic of gov-

ernments in the country. Its legislators engage in healthy debate and meet socially.

Added to that, Mdlalose, as Inkatha's provincial leader, and his ANC counterpart, Zuma, appear to have an exceptionally good



Zwelithini

Mdlalose

working relationship. Both profess that peace takes priority on their agenda. Yet political violence rather than healthy co-existence is the dominant grass-roots reality.

Part of the problem is clearly the hangover from the antagonism and physical conflict between the two parties which erupted in the early Eighties and peaked, in terms of fatalities, prior to the elections, rising dra-

matically from about 160 in January 1994 to more than 300 in April that year.

Though the province was notorious for faction fighting, the nature of conflict took on a new intensity when the ANC (then under the guise of the United Democratic Front) first challenged Inkatha's claim to represent the Zulu nation. By the late Eighties, the cycle of attack, revenge, retaliation and retribution, of killing, looting and arson — all enhanced by the influx in large numbers of sophisticated weapons — had become part of the social fabric.

These factors combined to fuel the view that the struggle is a simple one of quest for absolute power in the province and that the conflict will actually end only when either party has been annihilated or exhausted in the province.

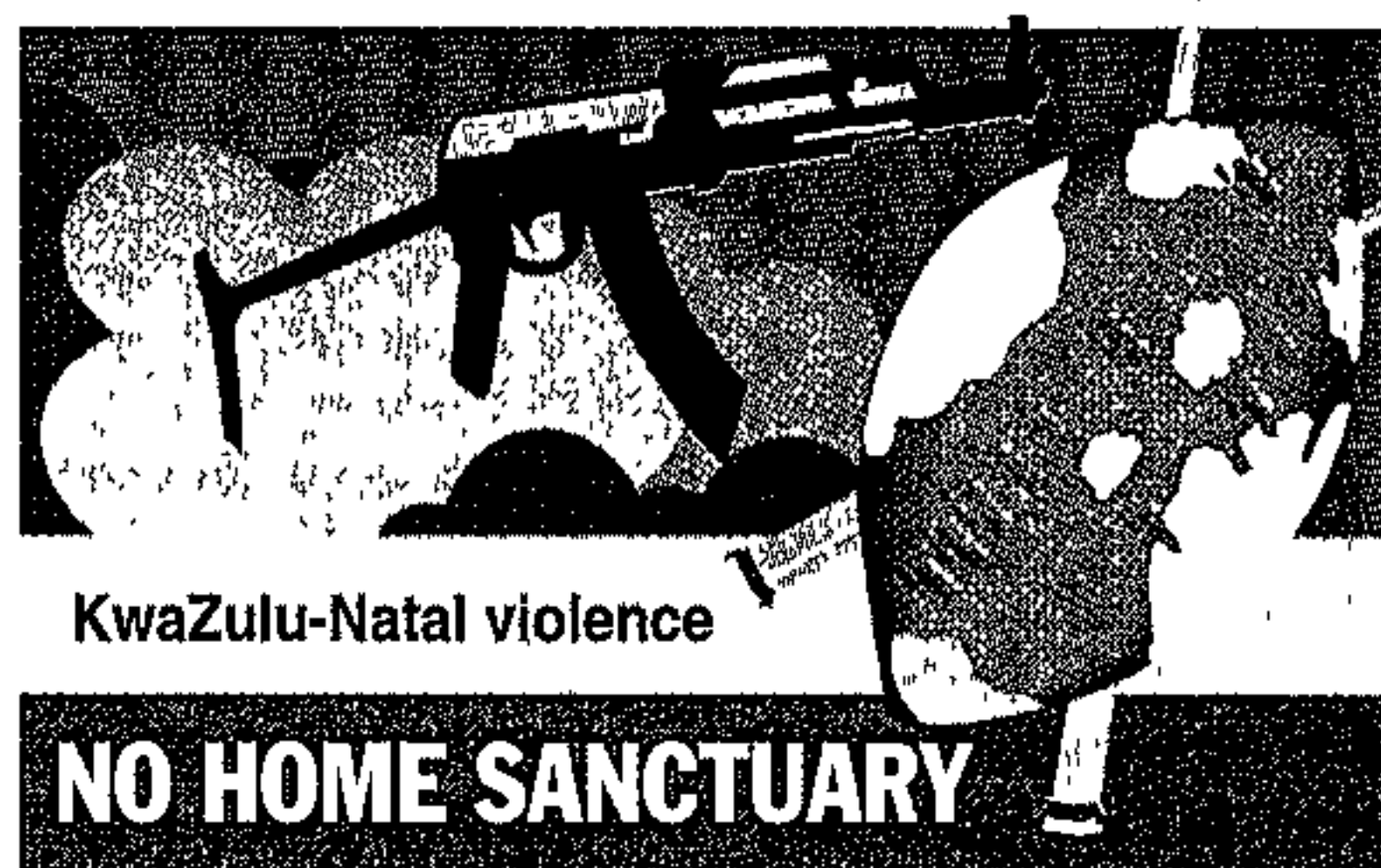
Zuma says it was perhaps a mistake of the new government not to use strong measures to crack down on violence and disarm people within a year of the election. He points to the present joint police army operation, Jumbo III, which, its commanders claim, has reduced the levels of political and criminal violence since it was launched more than a month ago.

Mdlalose believes all leaders want peace but are failing to effectively convey the message to the grass roots. The problem seems to be that neither the ANC nor Inkatha is able to get the peace message down to every corner of their constituencies, he says.

Inkatha's generally intractable stance in an environment of perpetual tension is indisputably a contributor to the continued unrest. But the ANC, too, is far from blameless. Its appeals for peace are often accompanied by as much finger-pointing as that done by Inkatha, and there are hardliners who would love the province to be shown to be ungovernable so that the State could appoint an administrator.

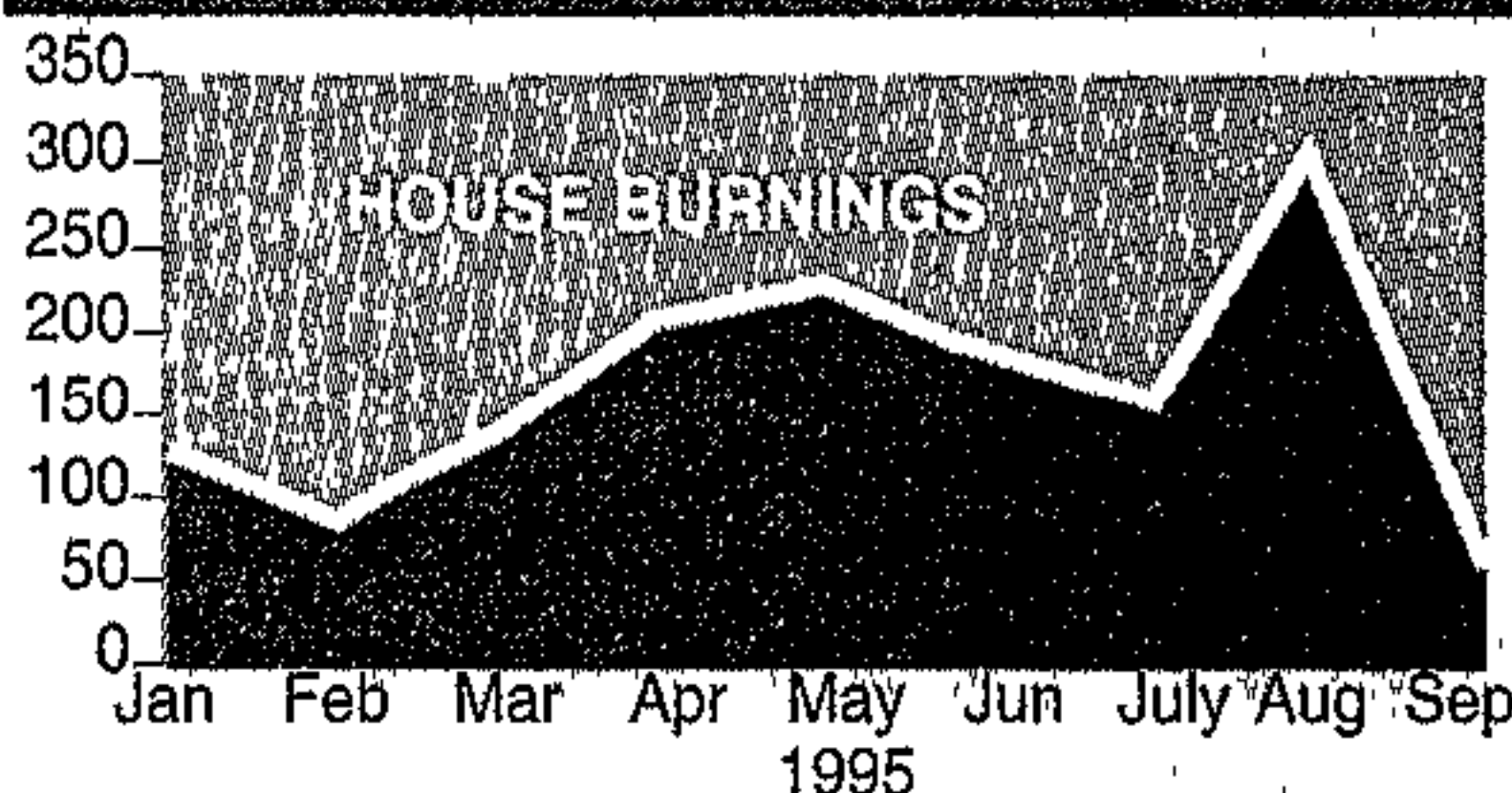
Little or nothing would be achieved by apportioning blame in a manner calculated to identify the main aggressor. One party rather than another may be more culpable. But there will never be peace until both acknowledge their culpability, commit themselves to peace and work for it by exhorting their followers to lay down arms.

As Zuma remarks, all the province's political leaders should be exposed by everyone, from church leaders to business notables, when they play a role in heightening tensions and perpetuating violence.

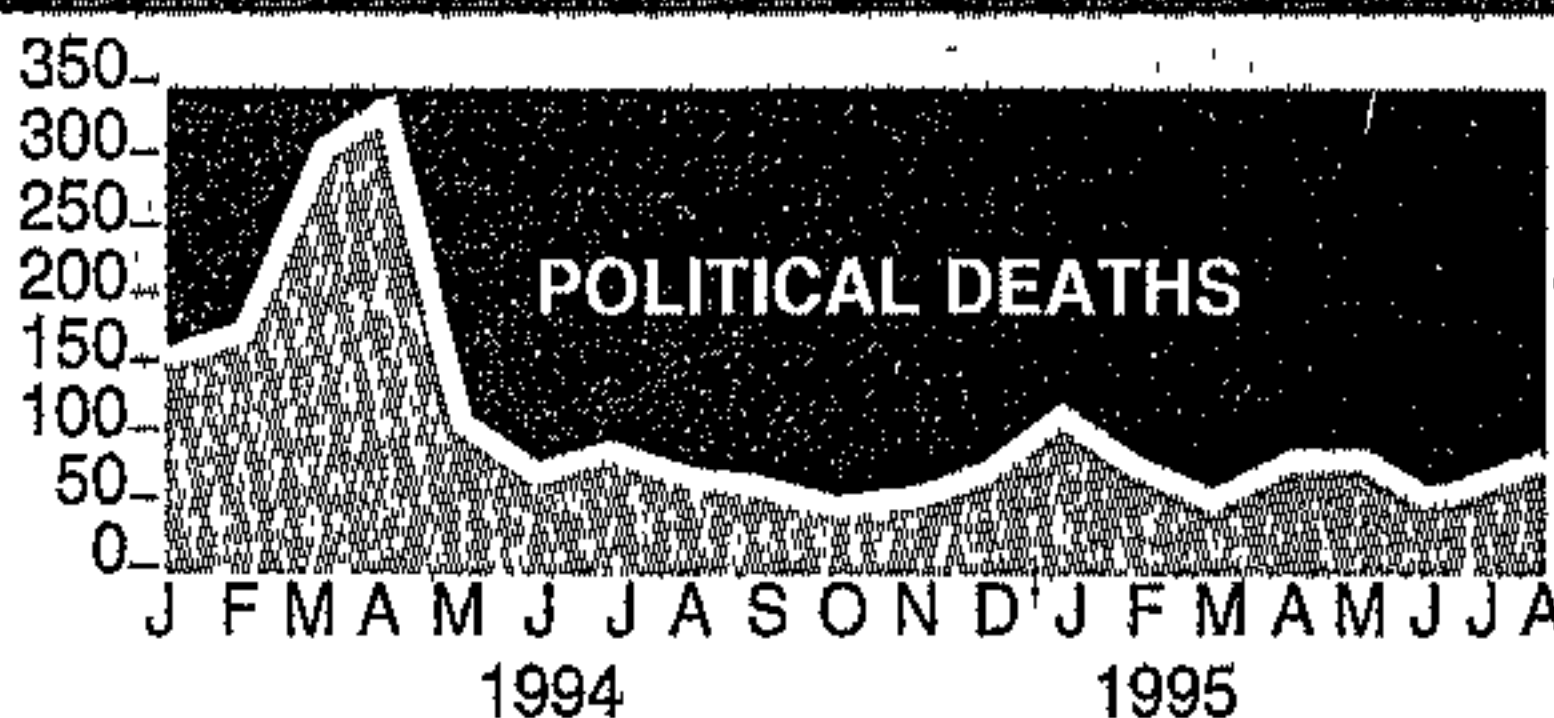


KwaZulu-Natal violence

NO HOME SANCTUARY



PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE



SOURCE: HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE

Long history of third force allegations

Ann Eveleth

KWAZULU-NATAL Safety and Security MEC Celani Mletwa — named this week as a former paid police agent and gun runner — is no stranger to the third force spotlight.

Allegations linking the former KwaZulu homeland justice minister to gunrunning and to the notorious C10 Vlakplaas security police unit first appeared in the *Weekly Mail & Guardian* in June 1994 when it was revealed that the Goldstone Commission possessed evidence to this effect.

The second report of the Transitional Executive Council task force on hit-squads also alleged that Mletwa had visited the illegal Mlaba camp where some 5 000 Inkatha Freedom Party self-protection unit troops received training in the use of firearms and other weapons. Many of them were former Capivi trainees — a group of 200 IFP members who had received clandestine South African Defence Force training in the Capivi Strip in 1986, during Mletwa's tenure in the

homeland justice ministry.

The reports fuelled a controversy at the time, threatening to split the fledgling KwaZulu-Natal unity government when the IFP's Premier Frank Mdlalose's decided to appoint Mletwa to his present post as Safety and Security MEC.

Earlier this year, Durban Supreme Court Judge Nick van der Reyden heard evidence from self-confessed KwaZulu Police hit-squad killers Gcina Mkhize and Romeo Mbanho that Mletwa had delivered a crate of 25 AK47 rifles to the IFP offices in Empangeni, northern KwaZulu-Natal. No contradictory evidence was led in that trial.

Mletwa was "unmasked" last week by the *Sunday Times* — together with IFP Gauteng leaders Themba Khoza and Humphrey Ndlovu and IFP members Victor and James Ndlovu — as a paid police informer who received monthly payments of R1 000 to R2 000. His pivotal role in gunrunning between the apartheid state's security apparatus and his party has been confirmed by the now-public Goldstone Commission transcripts.

Khoza, and Humphrey Ndlovu, who this week denied the allegations, were first linked — along with 16 senior KwaZulu policemen — to hit-squads by the March 1994 TEC report revealed in this paper. The report said Khoza and Ndlovu "were involved in the planning" the November 1993 massacre of 11 people at Ngutu, northern Natal.

Khoza and Ndlovu's brother, Victor, were first linked to gunrunning by the March 1994 Goldstone Commission "third force" report as the recipients and distributors of home-made guns manufactured and supplied by Vlakplaas. That report said Khoza had been recruited by former Vlakplaas member and Absa employee Brood van Heerden. The report also alleged that C10 had paid Khoza's bail and legal fees when he was arrested with weapons at a roadblock in September 1990.

IFP Secretary-General Ziba Jiyane said this week that the allegations raised against IFP members in the De Kock trial were "unproven" and still had to be tested in court.

Goldstone

fingers

Inkatha

police

minister

THE Goldstone Commission has information linking the controversial former minister of police in KwaZulu-Natal, Celani

Revealed: In June 1994 we reported on Goldstone Commission information linking Celani Mletwa to gunrunning

CT 23/10/95

IFP 'will ignore claims about officials, members'

ULUNDI: The IFP would ignore allegations against its members and officials until the killing of its supporters and members was solved, its leader, Chief Mangosutho Buthelezi, said yesterday.

He said allegations against kwaZulu/Natal Safety and Security Minister the Rev Celani Mtetwa and Gauteng IFP leader Mr Themba Khoza were a "cynical dirty-tricks campaign" by the ANC in the run-up to local elections.

Mr Mtetwa and Mr Khoza have been implicated in the trial of former Vlakplaas chief Colonel Eugene de Kock as allegedly having been informers and gun-runners under the former government.

The ANC had not expressed condolences to IFP members and supporters who had lost relatives in the violence. It had also refused to participate or co-operate in the investigations into the deaths of IFP supporters or members, Chief Buthelezi said in a statement.

"In the face of such blatant partisanship and double standards, it would be absurd to expect the IFP to co-operate with one-sided commissions of inquiry or investigations."

Suspension hinted at

DURBAN: kwaZulu/Natal Safety and Security Minister the Rev Celani Mtetwa should be suspended pending the outcome of investigations into his alleged involvement in Third Force activities, Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi implied at the weekend.

In an interview after addressing a meeting at Verulam near here on Saturday, Mr Mufamadi said: "If I had anything to do

with his appointment, I would possibly suspend him."

He said premiers appointed provincial ministers and the decision to suspend Mr Mtetwa depended on kwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose.

It was reported last week that court papers in the murder trial of former Vlakplaas chief Colonel Eugene de Kock linked Mr Mtetwa to Third Force activities. — Sapa

Meanwhile, it was alleged in Ulundi on Saturday that the army and police had been involved in killing civilians in kwaZulu/Natal.

"You have seen the deployment of the SANDF in kwaZulu/Natal and the direct involvement of members of the SANDF and the (police) in the killing of our people," Chief Buthelezi said at the IFP Women's Brigade congress.

He said the kwaZulu/Natal provincial government was powerless to challenge the deployment

of army and police personnel in the province.

Therefore, it was essential that the IFP challenged the ANC's power from the kwaZulu/Natal base, he added.

The IFP in the legislature was committed to promoting constitutional principles tabled by the party for the constitution of the province, Chief Buthelezi said. He was referring to the 20-point plan tabled by the IFP earlier this month. — Sapa

ANC, IFP members held in probe of KwaZulu hit-squad activities

DURBAN — Police investigating murder-squad activities in KwaZulu-Natal had arrested three commanders of ANC self-defence units and four members of IFP self-protection units on murder charges, the safety and security ministry said yesterday.

Police had also arrested a member of the SA Police and a former special constable in connection with the murder of United Democratic Front activists in 1990.

An SDU assistant commander, Simphiwe Dlamini, who is a police constable based at the police protection unit, and SDU commanders Mkhari Makhatini and M'southern Zondi were arrested in connection with a kangaroo court's murder of two accused men. "It is suspected that those arrested were engaged in alleged hit-squad activities," the ministry said. It said Dlamini and Zondi were also being investigated in connection with the murder of some IFP leaders and members. They are to appear in court today.

Two SPU members were arrested in connection with the murder of an ANC member and attempted murder. Two others were arrested in connection with the murder of an IFP member suspected of being an ANC sympathiser, the ministry said.

SPU members Dasa Zakhele Mkhwanazi and Bhitsa Sibusiso Nkwanyana are being held in custody in connection with the killing of ANC activist L. Nhantumbo and the attempted murder of Sizwe Mthethwa last month. Two others, Thulani Nyeza and Lucky Gumede, were arrested last month following the murder of alleged

member and attempted murder. Two others were arrested in connection with the murder of an IFP member suspected of being an ANC sympathiser, the ministry said.

ANC sympathiser Mkhetheni Zulu. All have appeared in court and their cases have been postponed.

It identified the policeman arrested in connection with the deaths of UDF activists as Sgt Peter William Smith, of the Maritzburg internal stability unit and former special constable Welcome Muzi Hlope, now a member of SANDF based in Ladysmith. They were both arrested in September and subsequently charged. Smith and Hlope have been arrested in connection with the murders of

UDF activists Vusi Ngcobo and Bonakwe Gase at Mbava near Wartburg. An inquest magistrate has already found Smith and Hlope responsible for the murders.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillet said the announcement of the arrests smacked of an election ploy and it had the potential of prejudicing the suspects in their trial. "It is totally unorthodox. I can only assume that this is a pre-election ploy to win votes."

Continued on Page 2

Arrests (276)

Continued from Page 1

However, he added, the IFP welcomed any measures to combat violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

Meanwhile, Ingrid Salgado reports the IFP alleged yesterday that six of its Mpumalanga local government election candidates were ambushed and shot in Lochill, near the Swaziland border, on Monday night, in what the party called a "politically-motivated and election related" attack.

But police and the SANDF said last night the incident occurred during a shootout between SANDF members and occupants of a vehicle, one of whom was killed. There were only five occupants in the vehicle, police said.

An SANDF spokesman said the incident, which occurred closer to Piet Retief, followed a report to an SANDF patrol that there was a vehicle in the area containing illegal firearms. The SANDF members encountered the vehicle, but its driver pointed a handgun at them. In the process one was killed and four wounded. The SANDF had appointed a board of inquiry.

Police could not release names last night but IFP national council member Thoko Zungu said a sixth man, a "Mr Sibeko", had gone missing after the incident. Luke Madonsela was killed while Simon Nkosi, Zweli Thusi, Jacob Masina and Mkhulunyelwa Khumalo were taken to hospital, she said. Masina and Thusi were in a serious condition after both were shot in the head.

The IFP claimed that the "carefully planned and premeditated action" was aimed at undermining its "growing and successful election campaign" in

Mpumalanga.

Zungu said the shooting occurred just a day before IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi addressed an election rally in the province, which all the men were due to attend.

Police spokesman Capt Doep du Plooy said a murder case had been opened in Hartbeeskop in the former KaNgwane homeland.

The SANDF spokesman would not comment on the IFP's allegations but was unaware the men were said to be local government election candidates.

Zungu said the men were IFP candidates in Empuluzi and Elukwatini. They had been "ambushed and shot because they are IFP candidates running for election, in what is nothing less than a political assassination".

IFP MP and local government election campaign manager Senzo Mfayela called on government to establish an independent commission of inquiry into the incident "and all previous attacks on our leaders".

Local government elections task group secretariat member Adrian Enthoven said he hoped the incident would not have a detrimental effect on elections. "It is very unfortunate that this should happen at this time. We haven't been aware of any major incidents (of violence) up to now," he said.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said if the IFP's allegations of an ambush were true and violence became a pattern, it would undermine holding free and fair elections and contravened the electoral code of conduct.

The ANC in KwaZulu-Natal said yesterday there had been an assassination attempt on Umlazi Civic Association chairman Dan Danisa at the weekend.

His condition was critical.

Massacre: 7 in

□ Former MI officer, security policeman appear after killing of

Court

(276) 13 people in KwaMakutha
ARG 30/10/95

DURBAN. — Seven men including military intelligence and police officers appeared briefly in the Durban Regional Court today in connection with the massacre of 13 people in KwaMakutha in January 1987.

No charges were put to the men and magistrate Jan Augustyn postponed the case until December 1.

"We are requesting an adjournment today so that the accused which the state intends charging can be added to the indictment," said prosecutor Bernard Schonfeld, referring to former defence minister Magnus Malan and 10 other former top military officers to be charged in the case.

"These men will come before court on Thursday and their case will be remanded to December 1," he said.

Mr Schonfeld said General Malan and the others had been taken off the witness list and would be charged for the KwaMakutha killings.

Mr Schonfeld said three more people had been added to the witness list, including Colonel Jan Breytenbach, ex-commander of 32 Battalion, General Sipho Mathe, former commissioner of the KwaZulu Police and Major Leonard Langeni, currently head of VIP security in KwaZulu-Natal.

The seven who appeared today were former military intelligence Brigadier John More, former security policeman Colonel Louis Botha, Inkatha's Deputy Secretary-General Zakhele "M Z" Khumalo and four KwaZulu policemen.

They were arrested in connection with an attack on the United Democratic Front-supporting Ntuli family in KwaMakutha, 30 km south of Durban, in 1987.

Mr Augustyn extended the accused's bail conditions preventing any of them from contacting witnesses. — Reuter.

KwaZulu-Natal premier drops Mtetwa from safety, security portfolio

Farouk Chothia

KWAZULU-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose yesterday sacked the hit squad implicated. Celani Mtetwa from his post as provincial safety and security MEC, but kept him in the cabinet as public works MEC.

The ANC and NP both said they would have preferred to see Mtetwa quit the cabinet.

Mdlalose said he would take over the safety and security portfolio.

The public works portfolio had been

separated from the finance portfolio and Mtetwa would be the public works MEC, while Senzele Mhlungu would be responsible only for finance. The separation was necessary as Mhlungu's portfolio was "important and very busy".

Mdlalose's decision came after repeated calls from the ANC to suspend Mtetwa after allegations were made that he had been involved in hit squad-related activities.

A pre-election Goldstone commission report claimed that he had been

involved in gun-running, while similar claims of gun-running had been made against him in the trials of three KwaZulu police "hit squad" members and former Vlakplaas C-10 unit commander Eugene de Kock.

However, Mtetwa said yesterday that Mdlalose's decision to transfer him was not linked to the allegations.

"That is just talk in the newspapers," Mtetwa said. He was "happy" to be the new public works MEC.

"It is a challenging post. It has so much to do with development," he said.

(244) (276) 30 31/10/95

Mtetwa said he still had to decide whether to continue operating from Ulundi, or to move to Durban. Mhlungu ran the department from Durban.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said Mdlalose's decision to transfer Mtetwa from a powerful portfolio to one that existed "only in name" was an admission that there was "something fundamentally wrong" with Mtetwa.

Makhaye said the allegations against Mtetwa were serious. Mdlalose should have shown "decisiveness" by

Mtetwa

(244) (276) 30 31/10/95

Mdlalose had shown what a low regard he had for the safety of the people of KwaZulu-Natal, Makhaye said.

However, Volker said the NP welcomed the fact that Mdlalose had taken over the portfolio.

There were no suspicions around him, and safety and security matters

would now receive attention at a higher level, he said.

Kevin O'Grady reports that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi played down the removal of Mtetwa from his post. "I have been in government for more than 20 years and it (a cabinet reshuffle) is something that happens all the time."

"It is not an earth-shattering thing to do," he said at an impromptu media briefing shortly before an election rally in Johannesburg.

suspending or sacking him.

NP KwaZulu-Natal caucus chairman Tyno Volker said Mtetwa should quit the cabinet if there was substance to the allegations against him. It was no use "pussy-footing" in such a situation.

Makhaye said Mdlalose's decision to take over the safety and security portfolio was worrying. Mdlalose's department was not known for efficiency. By adding a key post to his workload,

Continued on Page 2

Mounting pressure led to security force arrests

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

ARG 31/10/95

(276)

THIS week's arrests of top former security force officers in connection with alleged hit squad activities follows mounting political pressure — but speculation that the arrests were for political gain in local elections is being dismissed.

Tim McNally, the KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general, was questioned at a meeting of parliamentary justice committees last month about why there were so few prosecutions, in proportion to the endless slayings in the province.

He said he could act only once police investigations were complete, a reply which shifted the onus to Independent Task Unit commander Frank Dutton, the officer who is to handle this week's arrests.

Unhappiness among African National Congress members of the committee about Mr McNally's responses, which appeared to indicate a reluctance to give priority to hit squad prosecutions, led to speculation that moves were to be made to dismiss him.

But it is regarded as highly unlikely that the arrests were African National Congress-inspired, with little to be gained in votes nationally by such a move, and nothing to be gained in KwaZulu-Natal because of the postponement of local elections in the province.

The fact of the arrests following a conventional investigation by an independent task group, which is investigating alleged violence by all parties, also removes credence from claims that the moves were an election ploy.

Luwellyn Landers, an ANC member of the National Assembly justice committee, said the involvement of so many top old guard officers in the court proceedings due to start this week could lead to the flushing out of more of those allegedly involved



TIM McNALLY: He can only act once police investigations are complete.

in hit squads.

A possible effect of the trial is renewed pressure on all those involved in politically-linked violence to come forward when the Truth and Reconciliation Commission is established.

A complicating factor is whether any accused in ordinary court proceedings would be allowed to halt a trial by claiming the crime should be dealt with by the commission, as a politically-motivated violation of human rights.

Sydney Mufamadi, the Minister of Safety and Security, has denied the pending arrests were part of politicking, pointing out that investigations by the Investigation Task Unit had been underway for a year.

As soon as the relevant docket was ready for consideration by the attorney general, it had been delivered to him.

Mr McNally decided on October 26 to prosecute the suspects and the Independent Task Unit made contact with legal representa-

tives of the defence force.

Mr Mufamadi said Mr McNally had suggested that the suspects be arraigned in court yesterday.

But lawyers for the defence force had requested more time to find the suspects and arrange their appearance in court.

It was decided to accommodate this request by moving the date of the court appearance to Thursday morning.

Mr Mufamadi said he had decided to appoint an investigation into the alleged existence of hit squads in the KwaZulu Police following the announcement by General Roy During that hit squads existed in that force.

His decision also followed the findings of the Goldstone Commission and the investigation by the former Transitional Executive Council.

The decision had been supported by former police commissioner Johann van der Merwe, Mr Mufamadi said.

HIT-SQUAD CLAIM: MINISTER MOVED

Surprise step by Mdlalose

CT 31/10/95

(276)

DURBAN: The KwaZulu Police Minister has been moved from his post after claims that he was involved in hit squads. The IFP denies the cabinet reshuffle is linked to the allegations.

THE removal of controversial IFP Police Minister Mr Celani Mtetwe from his post has been linked to recent allegations of his involvement with the security forces and hit squad activities in KwaZulu/Natal.

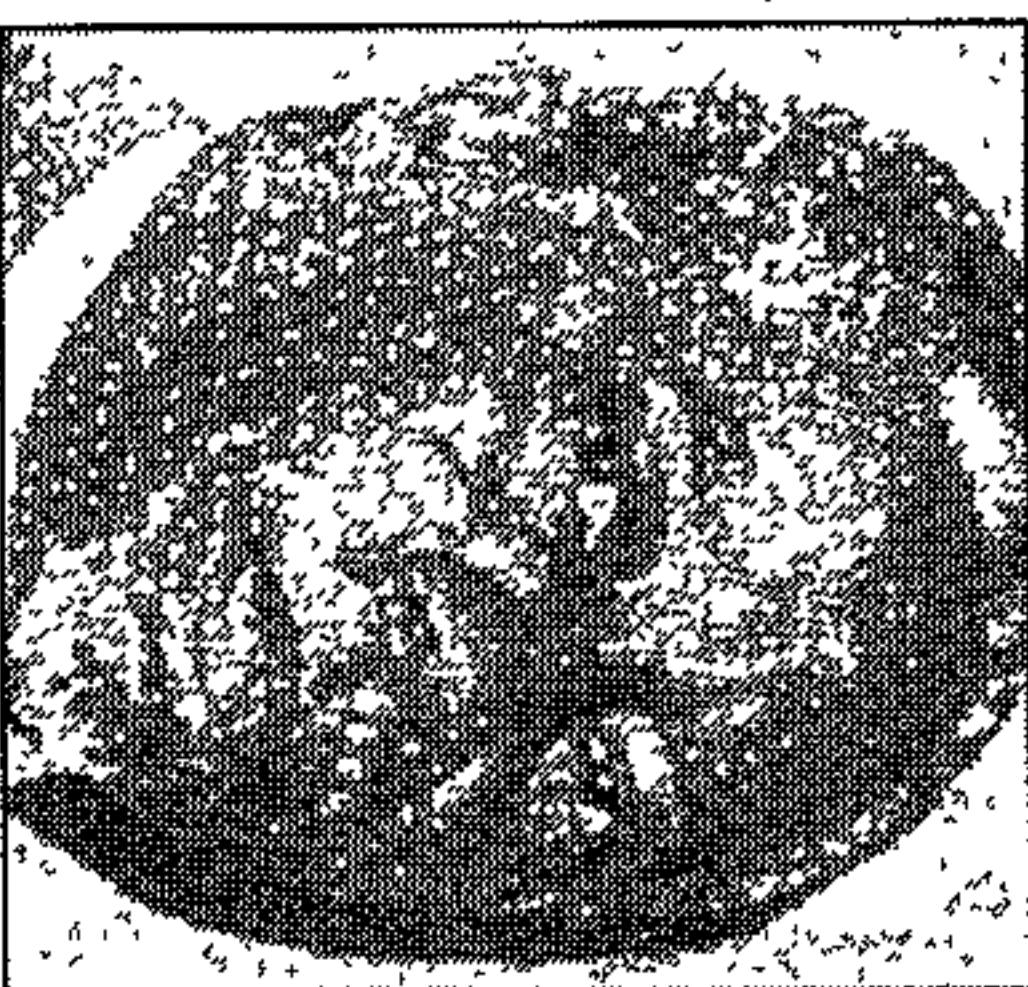
In a surprising move, KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose announced the re-organisation of his cabinet yesterday, without informing any of his ministers before the deed was done.

Mr Mtetwe has been given the public works portfolio, and the premier himself has taken over the safety and security department. The new appointments become effective from tomorrow.

Previously, public works fell under the ambit of Finance Minister Mr Senzele Mhlungu.

Although Dr Mdlalose did not give any explanation for the reshuffle, opposition political parties in the province have linked it to the allegations surrounding Mr Mtetwe. Earlier this year Colonel Eugene de Kock, who has been charged with 100 counts of murder and fraud, implicated him as a paid police informer.

At the time several political parties called for his removal from the sensitive safety and security post. While the IFP has denied suggestions that Mr Mtetwe has been removed from his job because of



PREMIER: Dr Frank Mdlalose

the allegations, the NP, ANC and DP have suggested the premier has bowed to pressure from the allegations and removed the minister.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said there was nothing

"earth-shattering" about the reshuffle. Chief Buthelezi said he had been in government for 20 years and it was a normal procedure. Asked if he was worried about the allegations, he said: "No, why should I be?"

The ANC was scathing in its response, saying that Dr Mdlalose's cabinet reshuffle was "suspicious".

"By moving Mr Mtetwe from the powerful safety and security portfolio to one which exists in name only, Dr Mdlalose is admitting that something is fundamentally wrong," a statement said.

NP spokesman Mr Tino Volker said: "The NP trusts that this move will enhance a perception that safety and security will be dealt with apolitically in KwaZulu/Natal." —OWN Correspondent

Massacre investigators will act if links found

FW, Buthelezi may be charged

(276) (S) / Star 2/11/95

■ BY JOVIAL RANTAO AND JANINE SIMON

Deputy President FW de Klerk and IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi may be charged if investigators uncover sufficient evidence that they were linked to the 1987 murder of 13 people in Kwa-Makutha in KwaZulu Natal.

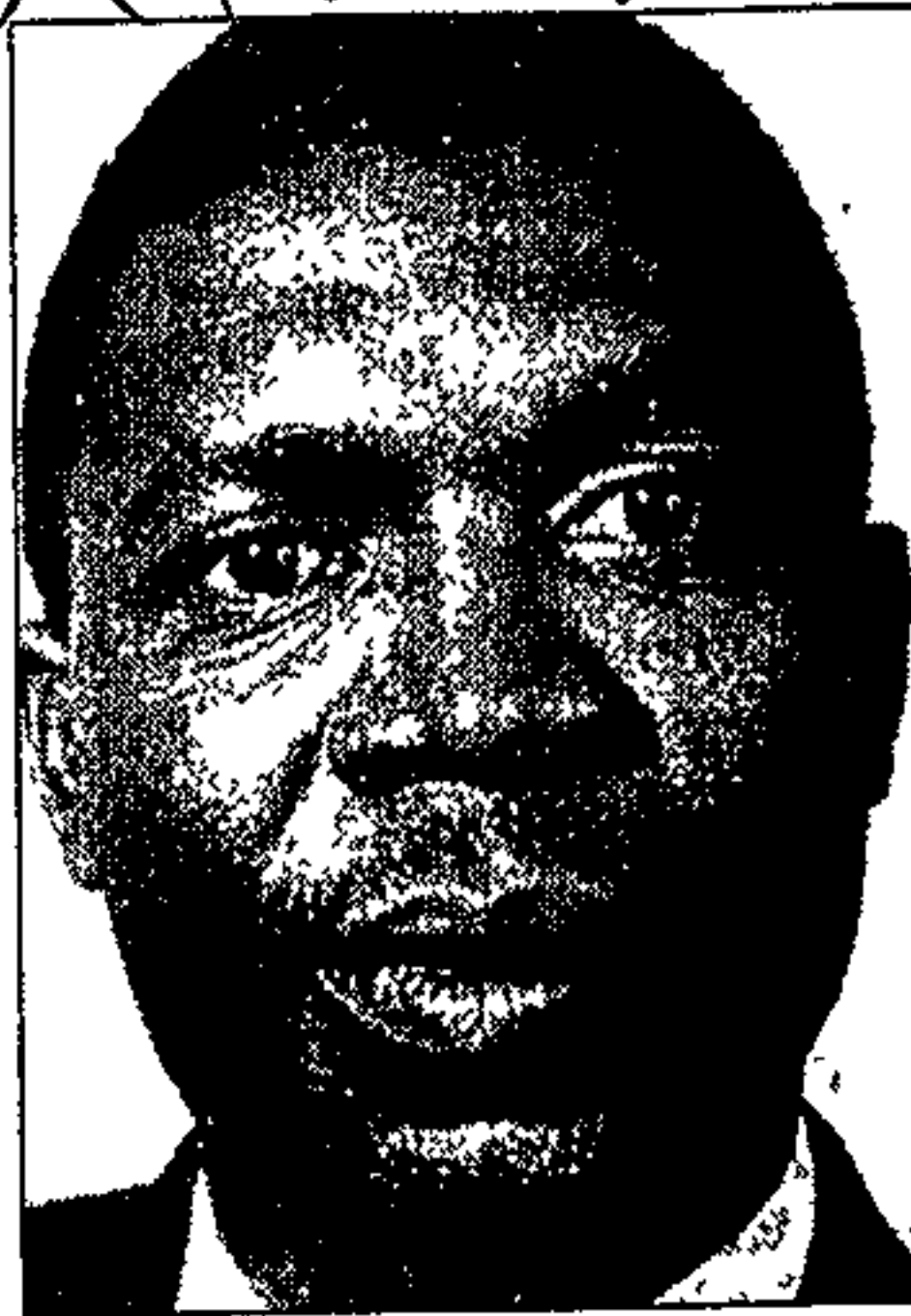
Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi told a press briefing in Johannesburg this morning that "investigations have been running for more than a year and are continuing. Police will arrest anyone if evidence comes to light against them", adding that if there was evidence linking the men to the case, they would probably be on the list of witnesses.

Former defence minister General Magnus Malan and 10 other retired military officers are to be charged with murder when they appear in court in Durban today after the Freedom Front, on advice of the generals' lawyers, aborted its efforts to secure an interdict to prevent the arrests.

The 11 accused are due to be arrested today in connection with the murder of the 13 people. The generals' pending arrests, which were announced by KwaZulu Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally, has elicited angry reaction from right-wing circles.

FF leader General Constand Viljoen said he had called off his planned court application, which was scheduled for the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court, after the generals' legal representatives expressed concern that the court action and delay would have a negative impact on their clients.

"The generals' unanimous opinion is that they are totally innocent and that they've got to hide away. They want to use the court case to prove beyond any doubt their innocence as quickly



Mufamadi ... probe goes on

as possible. They're worried that a delay in the case will not be in their favour. After consideration of facts, I've decided to respect the request of the generals," Viljoen said.

He said, however, that the principle remained. The constitutional clauses regarding national unity and reconciliation stated clearly that amnesty must be granted and that specific efforts should be made towards reconciliation.

"As long as there's continuance, shortly prior to the truth commission, with cases against just one party in connection with the conflict of the past, where the other party is promoted by not being charged, this will be in conflict with the clauses of the constitution. Then such steps come down to double standards and victimisation," Viljoen said.

The FF would again present the case to President Mandela, who yesterday said he would not intervene in the case. He said the Government would respect any court decision on the matter.

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has said bail

conditions have already been agreed upon.

Mufamadi said the investigations, headed by a 33-detective investigation task unit and a civilian-led investigation task force, were launched after statements in mid-1994 by then commissioner of the former KwaZulu police, Lt-Gen Roy During, alleging hit squads were operating in the KwaZulu police.

This was seen against a background of mounting evidence pointing to serious abuse of power in that province, including two reports from the Goldstone Commission.

The generals are expected to face murder charges relating to the death of 13 people killed in an attack on the KwaZulu Natal home of UDF leader Victor Ntuli on the night of January 21 1987.

The generals, whose fingerprints were taken on Tuesday at the Pretoria Police College and who will appear with Malan in court are: former minister of defence, Gen Jannie Geldenhuys, former chief of the South African Defence Force Admiral Dries Putter, former SADF Chief of Staff of Intelligence Maj-Gen Neels van Tonder, former SADF Chief Director of Intelligence Operations, Gen Kat Liebenberg, former Chief of the SADF who succeeded Geldenhuys and who was Chief of the Army at the time of the Kwa-Makutha attack, Maj-Gen Tienie Groenewald, former Chief Director of Military Intelligence, Brig Cor van Niekerk, former Director of Special Tasks Two, Cmdt Jan van der Merwe, former security officer of Military Intelligence, Col Dan Griesel, former operative of Military Intelligence, Lt-Col Johannes Victor, and former intelligence officer, Natal Command, Maj Jakes Jacobs.

► Night of horror - Page 6

The Third Force: Apartheid's chickens Caprivi camp at

Mail and Guardian reporters

GENERAL Magnus Malan and 10 former colleagues were arrested because police seized top-secret documents linking them to an Inkatha hit-squad and the birth of the "Third Force".

KwaZulu-Natal's cautious Attorney General Tim McNally ordered the men's arrest because of information in a secret file handed to him by the province's crack investigation Task Unit, set up by Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

The Mail & Guardian has established the ITU has evidence about a secret subcommittee of the State Security Council (SSC) which facilitated the training of a hit-squad loyal to Inkatha.

The squad is accused of carrying out political assassinations in KwaZulu-Natal, and its establishment in 1986/87 marked the beginning of "Third Force" operations in South Africa, which led to the deaths of thousands of people.

The SSC co-ordinated the former government's strategy of total onslaught against its political opponents. Malan, as then-Minister of Defence, served on the SSC, and his co-accused are alleged to have been members of the subcommittee.

The brief of the SSC subcommittee

— chaired by former chief of the army General "Kat" Liebenberg — was to facilitate a programme to train and arm 200 young men loyal to Inkatha to counter the growing popularity of the United Democratic Front and perceived military strength of the African National Congress military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe in KwaZulu-Natal during the 1980s.

It was this team of highly-trained hitmen, dubbed the Caprivi 200, which is accused of the 1987 Kwa-Makutha massacre, in which 13 civilians, including six children, were indiscriminately slaughtered.

The SSC subcommittee arranged for the group to be sent to the Caprivi Strip in 1986, where they were trained by SADF special forces in offensive warfare techniques.

On the basis of evidence collected so far, the office of the Natal attorney general has presented the courts with two legs to a trial around the KwaMakutha killings, one of the most gruesome massacres in KwaZulu-Natal's ongoing civil war.

The first leg involves charges against members of the Caprivi 200 team accused of carrying out the massacre.

The second and latest involves General Malan and his former colleagues who will be accused of setting up the Caprivi force.

The truth commission will only work if the government has the resolve to prosecute those who don't make disclosures. What is happening now is a precondition for the commission to work

'No reconciliation truth' -- massacre

ERNEST THUSINI used to be a religious leader. But it was the brutal murder of five of his children at KwaMakutha on January 21 1987 that brought him into politics. "I think the attack motivated me to go into politics because I believed I had to do something to help enable these changes to take place. Once there was change it would give me the self-fulfilment that my children did not die for nothing," the African



The aftermath: Survivors of the KwaMakutha massacre

Former top cops show support

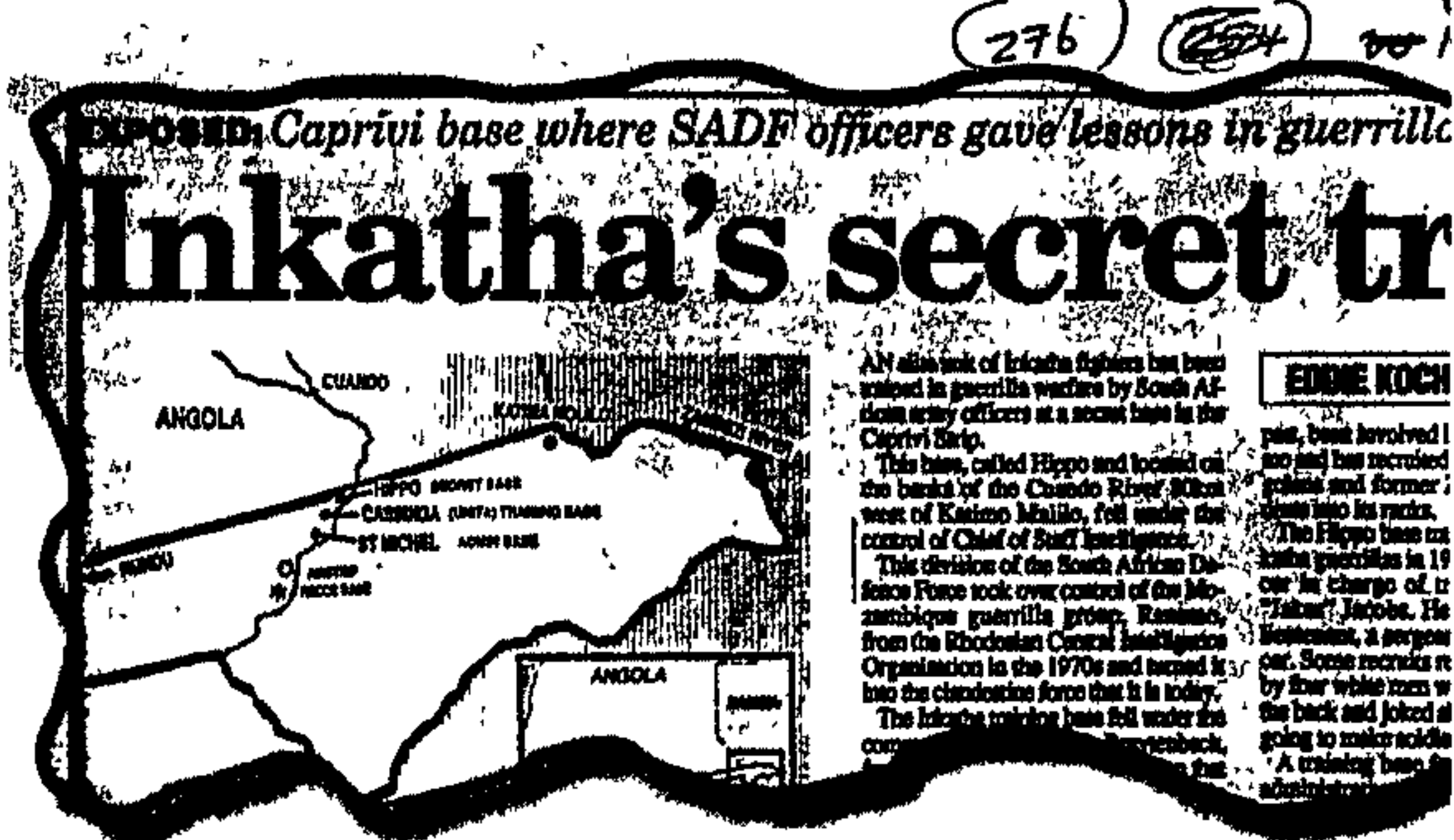
FORMER defence minister Magnus Malan said the arrests yesterday of himself and 10 former military officials were the "biggest crisis for democracy in South Africa". Speaking to journalists after the 11 men appeared in court in connection with the 1987 KwaMakutha massacre, Malan shouted over dozens of black protesters outside the Durban Regional Court, who yelled "murders" and sang in Zulu.

Earlier, inside the courtroom, dozens of former police and military heads, as well as former law and order minister Adriaan Vlok and former police commissioner Johan van der Merwe, lined up to shake the hands of the stony-faced accused after bail conditions were set.

Most of the men were ordered to pay R10 000 bail, and all were instructed to report to various police stations weekly — some, ironically, to Pretoria's Adriaan Vlok station — and to hand in their passports to ITU head Colonel Frank Dutton. The men are due to appear again with seven other suspects, for the 1987 Kwa-Makutha murders on December 1, when an indictment will be served.

● The impending arrest of Malan and his co-accused was leaked last week by right-wing sources to the Afrikaans weekly, *Rapport*. Malan was originally due to have been arrested on Monday, but Malan's lawyers asked for time and the AG agreed to delay their appearance until yesterday.

come home to roost with the arrest of retired generals and a the heart of evidence a



Our story which first exposed the Caprivi camp in September 1990

In the first case, among the seven accused are four KwaZulu policemen who went for training at the Caprivi Strip: Peter Msane, Celukwanda Ndlovu, Prince Mkhize and Martin Khanyile. Accused with them are former military intelligence officer, Brigadier John More, who will be accused of assisting with planning, and Colonel Louis Botha, who will be accused of clearing tell-tale signs of the slaughter.

The seventh accused is IFP deputy secretary-general MZ Khumalo, allegedly in control of the Caprivi men when they returned to KwaZulu-Natal

after their training.

Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen said he was sure IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthezi knew of the involvement of Malan and military officers in operations designed to beef up Inkatha's military strength.

"I am sure this was dealt with by the previous National Party government and the KwaZulu homeland government. Surely they should have discussed it government to government," Viljoen told reporters at an election rally in Vereeniging.

"They have been involved in reinforcing the KwaZulu people and Chief

Buthezi (then chief minister of KwaZulu homeland) in order to defend themselves against the onslaught of the United Democratic Front and ANC revolutionary war."

The crackdown by Mufamadi Malan and his colleagues could lead to further arrests and victims. Azhar Cachalia, secretary of Safety and Security, this week told M&G the success of the truth commission depended on the vigorous prosecution of people from security forces — and also the ANC — refuse to come clean about past

without survivor

National Congress Durban Metropolitan councillor said this week.

Thusini and his wife Faith were among five survivors of the gruesome massacre, saved by a wardrobe which hid them from the attackers' view. His sons Sanele (4), Mbusa (6), Vukle (7), and Phumzile (8), and daughter Nomfundo (10), were less fortunate.

Lashing out at attempts this week by Deputy President FW de Klerk and Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen to have the arrests of former defence minister Magnus Malan and 10 former military officials quashed, Thusini says "Without truth, there can be no reconciliation."

"In no way will I accept it if those guys just sweep it under the carpet. There has to be truth and it has to be the real truth. It's not even proper for them to ask for a blanket amnesty because morally, as a human being, you cannot escape letting the country know what it needs to know. It would be cynical and hypocritical for them to try to use some route to escape," he said.

Thusini argued that if Malan and company were able to escape "the rule of law", it would mean nothing had changed in South Africa. "You don't change by voting, change has to come from within."

While Thusini feels that "if there is concrete evidence, people should have to face trial before seeking amnesty", he supports the truth and reconciliation process — even for the men who caused him the "devastating" loss of his children.

"It was something that was agreed by all the parties in order to heal the wounds of the past. We need to know what happened. I believe that even though my children won't come back, if the truth can come out it will help to heal the whole country."



General amnesty? From left: Former generals Magnus Malan, Tienie C most senior of the 11 accused



Caprivi camp was first expose

THE Weekly Mail (now the Mail & Guardian) first exposed the existence of the Caprivi 200 hit-squad in 1990, when it reported the group was trained at a secret training base called Hippo on the banks of the Cuando River in the Caprivi Strip. The base was not far from the Angolan border and was controlled by the South African military's chief of staff intelligence.

At least two batches of Inkatha fighters — each about 100 strong — were trained to use AK-47s, RPG7 rocket launchers, G3 automatic rifles, Browning machine guns and anti-personnel mines. The course at Hippo lasted seven months and included lessons on urban and guerrilla warfare, use of explosives and

demolition methods. The South African Defence Force officer in charge of training was M "Jakes" Jacobs, a former instructor for military special operations. Jacobs and Brigadier Cor van Nierk, former director of the militia Special Tasks 2 unit, are among military officers charged with Malan in connection with the KwaMakutha massacre.

The ITU made a vital breakthrough in its investigation into Third Force violence in February this year when Daluxolo Luthuli, former commander of the Caprivi 200, decided to defect from Ulundi and co-operate with ITU.

At the time, Luthuli told M&G finance reporter Enoch Mthembu

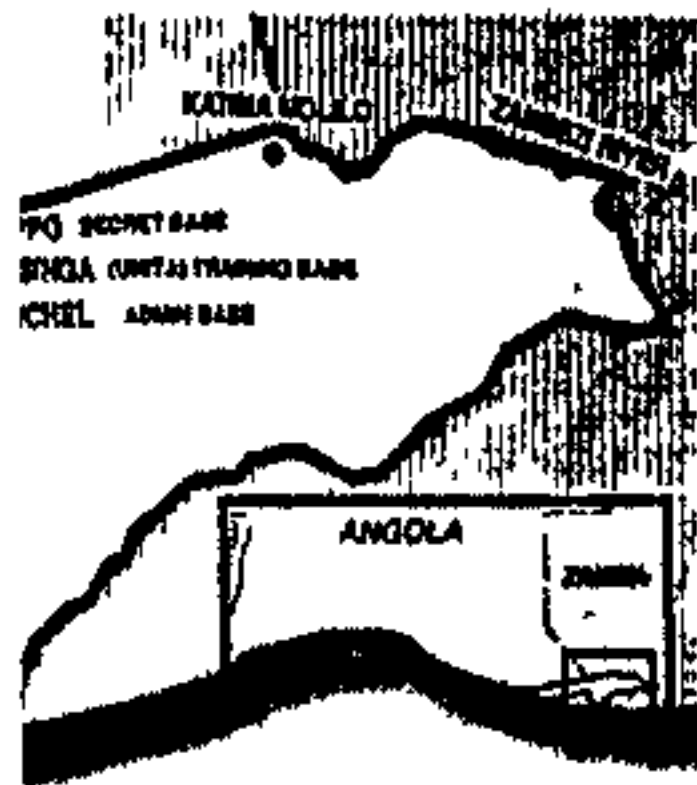
oost with the arrest of retired generals and a former defence minister

Part of evidence against generals

(276) (264) MGT 3-9/11/95

vi base where SADF officers gave lessons in guerrilla tactics

Inkatha's secret training base



AN elite unit of Inkatha fighters has been trained in guerrilla warfare by South African army officers at a secret base in the Caprivi Strip.

This base, called Hippo and located on the banks of the Cuando River, 80km west of Katimo Mulilo, fell under the control of Chief of Staff Intelligence.

This division of the South African Defence Force took over control of the Mozambique guerrilla group, Renamo, from the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation in the 1970s and turned it into the clandestine force that it is today.

The Inkatha training base fell under the command of Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, who was then the

EDDIE KOCH reports on evidence of a Renamo connection

been involved in support for Renamo and has recruited Mozambicans, Angolans and former Zimbabwean diamond miners to its ranks.

The Hippo base trained at least 200 Inkatha fighters in 1986. The SADF officer in charge of training was Major General Jannie Geldenhuys. He was assisted by a lieutenant, a sergeant and several other officers. Some recruits remember being met by four white men who stopped them on the bank and asked about how they were going to make soldiers of them.

A training base in the Hippo area, an administrative

At least two batches of Inkatha fighters, each about 100 strong, were trained to use AK-47s, RPG7 rocket launchers, G3 submachine guns, Browning machine guns and anti-personnel mines. The course at Hippo lasted seven months and included lessons in urban and guerrilla warfare, use of explosives and demolition, and counter-intelligence work.

The recruits were never told where the base was but remember seeing elephants, giraffes and lion. Some were led to believe that they were in Zimbabwe.

After training was completed, the recruits were divided into

where some of them were required to train other Inkatha members. One of these units spent two weeks at a farm north of Pretoria, where they went on a refresher course.

These details have been denied by the government of KwaZulu and a representative of the SADF told said he had no knowledge of the Inkatha training base. However, they have been verified by a former member of the military's Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB), a member of the SADF who served in the Caprivi Strip region at the time, and by Inkatha members who were trained at Hippo and have made statements to lawyers about their experiences.

There are also reports that there was, at Hippo, a small hospital and a camp for

d the Caprivi camp in September 1990

seven policemen. Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen said he was sure IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi knew of the involvement of Malan and military officers in operations designed to beef up Inkatha's military strength.

"I am sure this was dealt with by the previous National Party government and the KwaZulu homeland government. Surely they should have discussed it government to government," Viljoen told reporters at an election rally in Vereeniging.

"They have been involved in reinforcing the KwaZulu people and Chief

Buthelezi (then chief minister of the KwaZulu homeland) in order to defend themselves against the onslaught of the United Democratic Front and the ANC revolutionary war."

The crackdown by Mufamadi on Malan and his colleagues could lead to further arrests and convictions. Azhar Cachalia, secretary for Safety and Security, this week told the M&G the success of the truth commission depended on the vigorous prosecution of people from security forces — and also the ANC — who refuse to come clean about past acts

of violence.

"It was clear that several of those who have been charged in this case would not have co-operated with the truth commission. The commission will only work if the government has the resolve to prosecute those who don't make disclosures — and this applies to members of the liberation movement and the state's forces. What is happening now is a precondition for the truth commission to work."

Howard Varney, a lawyer advising the ITU, said this week the Malan case was at such a sensitive stage he could not discuss it with the press.

Indemnity may be hard to come by

(276) (264) MGT 3-9/11/95

HERE is only one route open to General Magnus Malan if he wants to avoid the trial which is ahead of him.

He and his co-accused can ask the court in Durban for a stay of proceedings because they wish to take their case to the Amnesty Committee within the Truth and Reconciliation Commission when it is set up early next year.

Then the Natal attorney general, in consultation with that committee, may decide to ask the presiding judge for charges to be withdrawn and for the matter to be handled by the truth commission. The judge may refuse, and the decision of the court will be final.

But the attorney general may also decide to turn down the request for the matter to be referred to the Amnesty Committee, especially if the charges relate to murder.

But even if the case is referred to the truth commission, amnesty will not be automatic. Questions of proportionality will temper mercy.

There have been two previous procedures for indemnity since the African National Congress was unbanned. The first was in 1990, when the National Party government needed a device to negotiate with exiled members of the ANC who were also wanted for various breaches of the law.

The device was complemented by the Further Indemnity Act of 1992. Killers from the right wing, the ANC, Inkatha, and the Pan Africanist Congress were released from prison and indemnified. But only a handful of security force members sought indemnity from prosecution. At no time did former President FW de Klerk advise soldiers and policemen to seek indemnity under that Act.

Neither Malan nor his co-accused asked for indemnity until shortly before last year's general election. Then Malan and about 3 500 former and serving members of the security forces attempted to get indemnity in a mass application. Their applications could not be processed because none of those seeking indemnity specified any crimes.

And now it is too late. That legislation has fallen away.

It would seem, therefore, that Malan and his co-accused have probably got a long trial ahead of them.



General amnesty? From left: Former generals Magnus Malan, Tienie Groenewald and Jannie Geldenhuys — the most senior of the 11 accused

Caprivi camp was first exposed five years ago

(276) (264) MGT 3-9/11/95

THE Weekly Mail (now the Mail & Guardian) first exposed the existence of the Caprivi 200 hit-squad in 1990, when it reported the group was trained at a secret training base called Hippo on the banks of the Cuando River in the Caprivi Strip.

The base was not far from the Angolan border and was controlled by the South African military's chief of staff intelligence.

At least two batches of Inkatha fighters — each about 100 strong — were trained to use AK-47s, RPG7 rocket launchers, G3 automatic rifles, Browning machine guns and anti-personnel mines. The course at Hippo lasted seven months and included lessons on urban and guerrilla warfare, use of explosives and

demolition methods.

The South African Defence Force's officer in charge of training was Major "Jakes" Jacobs, a former instructor for military special operations. Jacobs and Brigadier Cor Van Niekerk, former director of the military's Special Tasks 2 unit, are among the military officers charged with Malan in connection with the Kwa-Makhutha massacre.

The ITU made a vital breakthrough in its investigation into Third Force violence in February this year when Daluxolo Luthuli, former commander of the Caprivi 200, decided to defect from Ulundi and co-operate with the ITU.

At the time, Luthuli told M&G freelance reporter Enoch Mthembu he

acted as chief of staff for the Caprivi 200 and also Inkatha's military council between 1987 and the early 1990s.

"They (the paramilitary units) were killing Inkatha opponents, that is ANC leaders, with instructions from IFP leaders. Sometimes they would kill ANC people at their own discretion and then report back to their seniors so that cover-ups could take place," he said.

Luthuli said during the interview he had decided to defect from Inkatha because he regretted his role in the hit-squad network.

Many of the Caprivi 200 are still employed in old KwaZulu Police structures now absorbed into the South African Police Service.

Memories of bloody massacre

Star 4/11/95

Eight years after 13 people, including women and children, were killed in a brutal attack in Kwa-Makutha, the horrific memories live on with the families of the victims.

VENILLA YOGANATHAN
reports

Ernest Nthuzhini is unable to wipe away the memory of gunmen bursting into his tiny home and opening fire on his sleeping children.

It was eight years ago on January 7 1987, but for Nthuzhini it is as if the horror killings took place yesterday.

His children - all between the ages of 3 and 10 - were gunned down as they slept in the outbuildings just metres from house number 1866, the scene of the Kwa-Makutha massacre.

Of the Ntuzhini children, only Zanele, who was six years old at the time, survived - she hid in a wardrobe until the gunmen had left the bloody scene.

On the other side of the wardrobe dividing the room, Ntuzhini and his wife Faith had lain helpless.

This week, as General Magnus Malan and 10 other heavy-weight military men appeared in court in connection with the killings, Ntuzhini's anger resurfaced.

"I can't talk about forgiveness until the truth is known. How can there be forgiveness and reconciliation when we don't know the truth?" he asked.

For him, the worst was being unable to defend his children. "It's through God that my wife, Zanele and I survived, but I cannot tell you what it's like to be unable to protect my own kids."

Unable to live with the memories in KwaMakutha, the Ntuzhinis moved away shortly after the killings.

But for Thabisile Ndwane,

the only memories of her parents are in the form of some faded photographs taken in happier times when her family was whole.

Unlike her older sisters and brother, Thabisile (10) has no recollections of those times. She was only two when her parents, Edward and Maggie Ndwane, were killed.

The Ndwanes had left their four children in their Lamontville home to attend a church prayer meeting in KwaMakutha.

"It was the last time we saw our parents alive," says Phindile, the eldest of the Ndwane children. She was 12 at the time.

Suddenly orphaned, and baffled by the disappearance of their parents, the children, all between the ages of 2 and 12,

were sent to live with Maggie Ndwane's spinster sister Florence Ngqwangi.

Says Ngqwangi: "It has been a struggle. I have suffered to send these children to school and feed them."

"We're pleased that they have managed to trace the alleged killers," says Phindile, who is now in Std 8.

"If they were still alive we could have had a

comfortable life. We are still angry."

The children's aunt has also suffered because of the killings. Now in her sixties, she battles every month to keep the household running and send all four children to school on a state pension.

"There's nobody working in this house. Sometimes I sell fish and vegetables to make extra money."

Meanwhile, house number 1866 still stands in KwaMakutha and the new occupants, Steve Simanane and his family, say that they are extremely happy there.

But a gaping hole on the front wall is a cruel reminder of the tragedy that took place eight years ago.



ACCUSED: General Magnus Malan on trial over massacre



STILL ANGRY: Thindile (left), Sindidile and Thabisile Ndwane being raised by their aunt, Florence Ngqwangi (front). She on her pension

bloody massacre linger

Stan 4/11/95

(276)

Political parties at loggerheads over generals' prosecutions

Accusations of double standards and victimisation are just two issues that have put political parties at loggerheads since the arrest of General Magnus Malan and 10 other high-ranking military men this week.

The National Party and the Freedom Front, labelling the arrests a political ploy on the part of the ANC in the light of the elections, believe military men who served under the previous government should be granted political amnesty.

"There is an understandable swelling of rage in NP circles because a different set of rules is applied to members of the previous government and ANC leaders," said spokesman Fanus Schoeman.

The handling of the case would prove the biggest test for the integrity of President Mandela and the ANC, he said.

The Freedom Front's Genl Constand Viljoen accused the ANC of applying double standards and of victimisation.

Criminal case

It was against the spirit of the Government of National Unity for one group to be singled out for the conflicts of the past and the other groups to be exempted by not being criminally charged, he said.

ANC spokesman Dumisane Makhaye said the KwaMakutha attack, in which women and children were killed, was "an outright criminal case".

"It is stretching the imagination too far to say that women and children holding a night vigil were an immediate threat to the state," he said.

The NP and Freedom Front were "beginning to panic because they know that this matter does not end with the case of the generals", Makhaye said.

The KwaMakutha killings were in a totally different category from the matter of torture at ANC training camps.

"Dealing with people who were sent into the camps on clandestine missions by the enemy is different from dealing with people holding a night vigil," Makhaye said.

Of calls to "forgive and forget", he said: "Unless we are saying we should grant amnesty to all murderers sitting in jail in all categories, we cannot forgive and forget the KwaMakutha killings."

Kevin Humphries of the Institute for Multiparty Democracy said prosecuting the generals could result in a "tit-for-tat" situation, with the right wing stirred up.

"This is probably not very helpful to the country now," he said.

He believed the truth had to be disclosed if South Africa was to move forward. "There is much confusion as to whether the arrests were politically motivated, but what is clear is that this move is the beginning of the breakup of the deadlock over such issues."



STILL ANGRY: Thindile (left), Sindidile and Thabisile Ndwalane, orphaned in the attack, are being raised by their aunt, Florence Ngqwangi (front). She is battling to keep the family going on her pension

PHOTOGRAPH PATRICK MTOLO

By WALLY MBHELE

INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will not apologise or withdraw his statements that he blamed former ANC president Oliver Tambo and the ANC for the KwaMakhutha massacre.

Speaking on behalf of Buthelezi, the IFP secretary general, Ziba Jiyane, told City Press his organisation would not apologise until all the arrested were found guilty in open court.

He was referring to former Defence Minister Magnus Malan and other top former SADF officers who were arrested this week as well as other military officers and police, an IFP official and KwaZulu policemen who were arrested earlier.

All will appear together on 13 counts of murder in the Durban Regional Court on December 1.

Malan and ten former senior SADF officers are accused of helping to form an IFP Caprivi trained hit-squad which was allegedly responsible for the gruesome murder of 13 people, including seven children, in KwaMakhutha in 1987.

And as the crisis around this SADF-trained alleged IFP hit-squad deepened, Buthelezi on Friday threatened to sue those who insinuated that he was involved in helping with the formation of hit-squads.

Jiyane told City Press he saw no reason why Buthelezi should apologise or withdraw his statements until an objective investigation into the "murder of more than 430 IFP leaders and thousands of IFP members had also been made."

At the time of the KwaMakhutha massacre Buthelezi issued a strongly worded press statement, blaming the ANC, its former president, Oliver Tambo, and the United Democratic Front.

"I cannot see it (violence) being resolved short of the president of the external mission of the ANC, Oliver Tambo, calling off the vendetta which has organised the vendetta which has organised and the UDF are waging against me and Inkatha," said Buthelezi at the time.

Buthelezi said it was clear that "this violence was bound to lead to counter-violence and the whole bloodbath could go on indefinitely unless Tambo puts a stop to these attacks."

The family of Willie Ntuli, a UDF leader, was almost wiped out in the grisly pre-dawn mass-

IFP won't say sorry

(246)
CP 5/11/95

Buthelezi blamed ANC for killings

acre in 1987, hardly a year after IFP trainees had completed their course in the Caprivi and returned to KwaZulu/Natal.

The police blamed "terrorists" for the massacre, saying that AK-47 weapons were used and that only the ANC received such weapons from Russia.

They said a group of suspected terrorists in a vehicle were seen near the Ntuli home shortly before the attack.

Ministry of Law and Order spokesman at the time, Briga-

dier Leon Mellet, said: "The police are determined to track down the perpetrators of this cold-blooded, senseless and callous deed."

This week Jiyane described the investigation task unit - led by detective Major Frank Dutton - as an ANC front which was bent on destroying the IFP.

Jiyane said the IFP had a right to its own suspicions. The arrests, he said, did not augur well for democracy and reconciliation.



HORRIBLE MEMORIES ... Mbuso Ntuli pictured with his mother, Ethel, at the time when his father, Willie, and three sisters were massacred.

ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa accused Buthelezi of persisting in laying the blame for political violence at the door of the ANC despite mounting evidence to the contrary.

"The attempts to discredit a legitimate criminal investigation is once more a demonstration towards the victims of violence that these parties have little sensitivity to their suffering," said Ramaphosa.

■ Among those arrested with

Magnus Malan are former SADF chief, General Jannie Geldenhuys, former chief of staff of intelligence, Vice Admiral Dries Putter, and former chief of the army, General Kat Liebenberg, and three arrested earlier include former military intelligence officer brigadier John More, former Natal chief of security police, Colonel Louis Botha, IFP deputy secretary general, MZ Khumalo and four Caprivi trained KwaZulu policemen.

Stark CP 5/11/95 reminder for Mbuso

By SIPHO KHUMALO

(276)

AMID the media and security spectacle on the "Day of Generals" in the Durban Regional Court a young emotionless man to whom the whole process brought back haunting memories sat outside court no 12.

While the spotlight was on the generals who are alleged to have had a hand in the grisly massacre of 13 people at the Ntuli homestead in KwaMakhutha in 1987, one of the survivors, Mbuso Ntuli (21), sat quietly outside the court on a bench.

"I have failed to gain entrance into the court. This is despite the fact that I told the police guarding the door that the trial had to do with the members of my family," said Mbuso in an interview with City Press.

But what does he think about the whole spectacle?

"What I am happy about is that a clear picture is beginning to emerge as to who was behind the massacre. In the past I suspected the wrong people.

"But I believe there are still others. I would like them to be arrested and be brought to court for trial," he said.

Mbuso and his mother, Ethel, are the only remaining members of the Ntuli family. His father, Willis, and three sisters were killed on the scene when people armed with automatic weapons stormed their house and killed 13 people in 1987.

His brother, Victor, a leader of the KwaMakhutha Youth League, then a United Democratic Front affiliate, was killed later in 1990 when his hunters finally caught up with him outside the local hall.

"Victor and I survived the massacre because after a number of attempts on our lives my father took us to a hide-out.

"Victor received a call where we were hiding and then broke into tears. I realised there was something wrong but he did not tell me what had happened and was prevented from going home," he said.

Mbuso, who was 13 at the time, went home.

"When I arrived the bodies had been removed but there was still blood all over the place and huge holes in the walls.

"To me the situation resembled a scene from a movie and it was like I was dreaming. I could not accept the fact that real people could be so ruthless and it took me days to believe that my people had died."

After failing to gain entrance to a number of schools around Durban and after his brother had been gunned down he left the country in 1990. He returned in February.

And what now for Mbuso?

KwaNatal violence 'a plot'

AFRICAN National Congress national chairman, Jacob Zuma, warned that if KwaZulu/Natal was left unchecked it could be a source of destabilisation for the whole country.

CPS 11/93
Addressing the ANC's provincial general council in Durban, Zuma said that there were serious problems facing the province, with the Inkatha, as a majority party, failing to take the lead in eradicating violence.

"It does seem there are schemes by those who are not happy with the government of national unity to make the province ungovernable

and undermine the confidence in the ANC-led government of national unity," he said.

Zuma said his movement had always wondered why Inkatha found it difficult to support measures aimed at eradicating violence in the province.

The ANC, said Zuma, has also wondered why, when there were disclosures about certain members of Inkatha being involved in violence, they were not arrested.

However he said the recent arrest and charging of top military personnel with murder has explained the mystery.

"The mystery being

that violence in this province was a deliberate, joint plan between apartheid government structures and its KwaZulu homeland government structures. (276)

"The security forces knew exactly who were committing crimes and where. In fact, if they acted, they would have been acting against themselves," he said.

In the light of recent revelations, said Zuma, the question that arose was whether Inkatha was more of an extension of the apartheid government state than the liberation movement that it has always claimed to be.

"No genuine liberation movement would agree to work out strategies to kill other members of the liberation movement and people it claimed to want to liberate," he said.

Deputy Constitutional Affairs Minister, Vali Moosa, who also addressed the council, rejected claims that the arrest of the generals was an ANC "election gimmick".

Moosa said it was the National Party that had insisted at Codesa that the clause that all attorneys-general were independent should be put into the interim constitution. — SIPHO KHUMALO



JACOB ZUMA

Attorneys-general rally to support McNally

Star 7/11/95
By HELEN GRANGE

The provincial attorneys-general are adamant that their independence to prosecute as they see fit is protected under existing laws despite recent allegations that their KwaZulu Natal colleague, Tim McNally, was politically influenced to charge former defence minister Magnus Malan and ten others with murder.

McNally had previously been accused of being reluctant to prosecute people accused of hit squad crimes in the province, but last week charged the 11 retired high-ranking military officers of being implicated in the murder of 13 people in 1987, raising the suspicion that he had been subjected to political pressure.

He vehemently denied this alle-

gation.

The Star canvassed attorneys-general yesterday about their independence and they agreed that the existing Attorneys-General Act of 1992 and the Interim Constitution offered adequate protection of their independence. There was no need for a national attorney-general, as has been mooted by some law organisations recently.

They also rallied to support McNally in his latest decision, saying they were confident of his integrity in the matter.

Philip van der Merwe, editor of the attorneys' journal De Rebus, commented after writing on the issue in a recent editorial:

"I assume McNally decided to prosecute Malan when more evi-

dence was added to the docket recently, justifying a change in his legal status from state witness to murder accused," Van der Merwe said.

The editorial of the latest edition of De Rebus says that the independence of prosecution is a necessary precursor to meaningful judicial independence - a situation which was adequately catered for already.

At the same time, accountability was reinforced by means of a parliamentary justice committee which held public hearings with the attorneys-general and exchanged views on their decisions.

At the last meeting of this committee in September, McNally had undertaken to review his decision not to prosecute six policemen for the death of a suspect in custody.

Mandela 'will not grant amnesties' CT 9/11/95

PRETORIA: President Nelson Mandela said he would act without fear or favour in his handling of political debates on pending prosecutions in kwaZulu/Natal but would not grant amnesties or interfere with the trials.

The President's office said Mr Mandela would not pardon former defence minister General Magnus Malan or 17 others facing trial in connection with the murders of 13 people, including 11 women and children, at a prayer meeting in kwaMakutha in 1987.

"Although there are exceptional powers to grant pardon under the constitution and for granting indemnity ... or amnesty under the Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Act, the President does not ordinarily have the power to intervene in such prosecutions and it would be improper for him to do so."

The arrests and pending prosecutions arose out of a concern to deal with the legacy of violence in kwaZulu/Natal. — Reuter

MONDAY
NOVEMBER 13, 1995

'ELECTION CANDIDATES WERE AMBUSHED'

Troops being used to crush IFP — Buthelezi

CT 13/11/95

(42) (276)

ESTCOURT: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi alleged at a rally here yesterday that the might of the state was now being harnessed to destroy the IFP.

ANC members of the SA National Defence Force had used their positions and troops to carry out violent acts in the name of their organisation, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

In a speech prepared for a peace rally in Okhahlamba near here, he said that just before the local government elections IFP candidates in Mpumalanga province had been ambushed by SANDF members.

"The might of the state is now being harnessed to destroy our party, the IFP, a party they consider to be their enemy number one," he said.

Many IFP members had been at the receiving end of the violence which had started in 1985 with "the launch of the United Democratic Front by the ANC".

The IFP had pleaded with the pre-

vious government to stop "this carnage" to no avail.

"One was hoping that this would stop with the emergence of a government led by a black majority party. But instead, members of the security forces who are deployed ostensibly to protect our communities are the very ones carrying out this genocide."

Chief Buthelezi said he had always reported specific killings to the cabinet, verbally and in writing to Defence Minister Mr Joe Modise and Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi, but had received no response.

He said the IFP was being physically eliminated because "our case for real democracy, justice and pluralism is immeasurable".

Referring to Gauteng premier Mr Tokyo Sexwale's earlier statements that the ANC would bus its support-

ers to kwaZulu/Natal for the province's local government election, Chief Buthelezi said the matter would be discussed at next week's traditional leaders' conference in the province.

In Ladysmith yesterday, Mr Mufamadi said the government remained seriously concerned about the standard of policing in kwaZulu/Natal.

He told a public forum the government would bolster its community safety plan efforts in the province to combat political and criminal violence.

The success of the safety plan was that Operation Jumbo III had highlighted the urgent need for additional policing resources in the province, such as additional investigative staff and possibly more troops.

There had been a significant decline in violent incidents in many parts of kwaZulu-Natal, particularly in the North Coast and Midlands flashpoint areas, since the deployment of 1 000 additional security personnel in August. — Sapa

TUESDAY
NOVEMBER 21, 1995

BRIEFS

**Black women's
progress 'priority'**

cf 21/11/95
DURBAN: The promotion of black women in the Department of Justice was a high priority, Justice Minister Mr Dullah Omar said at the weekend. *(276)*

Opening the legal forum here on access to justice, he said it was crucial to make the management of the Justice Department representative of the population.

"Advancement of blacks and women, particularly black women, is a priority," he said. *(88)*

Court hears of SDUs 'reign of terror'

MARITZBURG. — The African National Congress's self-defence units, SDUs, had created police "no-go" areas in the Richmond district where they had imposed a reign of terror on the community, the Maritzburg Regional Court has heard.

This was evidence in a bail ap-

ARG 9/11/95
plication by three SDU operatives who face charges arising from "people's court" killings in 1993.

(276) #
Lionel Groenewald said police investigations in the Richmond area were hampered due to SDU intimidation and threats. — Sapa.

Steady drop in KwaZulu killing — police

DURBAN. — Police said increased security patrols and community involvement in fighting crime had resulted in a steady decline in violent deaths in troubled KwaZulu-Natal since the beginning of the month.

Police reports showed that 64 people were killed in violence in the province since last Friday, compared to 84 deaths the previous week and 110 killings a week earlier.

A police spokesman said: "There has been a steady decline since the deployment of extra police and soldiers in the province."

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi ordered an additional 1 000 police and soldiers deployed in the province

at the end of August to curb violence.

Durban's internal stability unit commander Robbie Cooke said increased police and army patrols and better planning had contributed to the drop in violent incidents.

"We are trying our best to put in as many people as possible and to involve all role players in the community when concentrating on flashpoints.

"We plan with much more eagerness and we go into flashpoints to normalise them. Then we continue normal policing to keep those areas stable," he added.

KwaZulu-Natal peace committee head Dennis Nkosi said a lasting solution was needed to end all killings in the province.

"We actually have to come up with a model to eliminate the death of people at all costs. A lasting solution to peace still needs to be found," he said.

Provincial ANC spokesman for safety and security Bheki Cele said this week's lower death toll was "good news, but the figures are still bad".

He attributed the decrease in deaths to peace talks between warring sides in some flashpoints, increased visible policing, effective investigations and arrests.

Inkatha safety and security spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu said a reason for the lower toll was successful community police forums, but added he was still worried about continuing "political assassinations" in KwaZulu-Natal. — Reuter.

Policemen held over 1987 KwaZulu deaths

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The investigation task unit arrested two SA Police Service (SAPS) members yesterday in connection with the killing of 13 people in KwaMakhutha, KwaZulu-Natal, taking to 20 the number of arrests made in connection with the 1987 attack.

An ANC self-defence unit commander was also arrested in connection with the murders of four ANC members in Richmond, KwaZulu-Natal, in March last year.

The investigation task board — the civilian body overseeing the investigations — said SAPS members Alex

Biyela and Hloni Mbuyazi, formerly KwaZulu police members, appeared in the Durban Regional Court yesterday after being arrested for allegedly taking part in an attack on ANC supporters in KwaMakhutha in 1987. Both were released on R2 000 bail.

The arrests follow the appearance of former defence minister Gen Magnus Malan and IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo in the Durban Regional Court in connection with the killings.

The board said ANC self-defence unit commander Musa Mkhize was arrested in connection with the murder of four people, including ANC KwaZulu-

Natal midlands youth league secretary Mzwandile Mbongwa, in Richmond in March last year.

While the board said Mbongwa was thought to have been a police informer, former ANC midlands spokesman Blade Nzimande dismissed this claim.

The board said Mkhize was in custody pending a bail application. He was also being held in connection with the murder of a policeman and attempted murder of another policeman.

Mkhize's arrest followed the detention of two other self-defence unit commanders in connection with a people's

Continued on Page 2

Arrests

Continued from Page 1

court killing of two youths in 1993.

Meanwhile, the ANC called on Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to step up the security force crackdown in KwaZulu-Natal in the face of escalating violence. "Poisonous" statements by IFP spokesmen Ed Tillett and Philip Powell posed the danger of justifying "strikes" against

communities in the province.

Tillett said IFP member Ndabazakhe Ntshiza was assassinated on Monday in the Bulwer area. His companion, Albertina Mkhize, was injured when gunmen opened fire on his car.

Tillett claimed SA National Defence Force members, formerly members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, were behind the assassination of IFP members. The ANC was using the SANDF as a "shield" to carry out killings. More than 15 IFP members had been killed in the midlands in the past month.

Saturday Star
December 30 1995

Mdlalose agrees to joint plan to tackle violence

Star 5/12/95 (276)

Durban - Premier Frank Mdlalose said yesterday, after talks with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, that security in volatile areas in KwaZulu Natal would be stepped up this weekend.

"(The police) are aware that there could be some flashpoints coming this very weekend. They are taking certain measures which I will not disclose," Mdlalose said after two hours of talks with Mbeki.

Political and criminal violence in the province claimed another 21 lives on Thursday, pushing the death toll in a week to 175.

Mbeki said it was agreed there would be close co-operation between central and provincial government to probe the recent massacres on the KwaZulu Natal South Coast.

At least 19 people were killed on Christmas Day when more than 600 men, believed to be Inkatha supporters, rampaged through the Shobasha-

bane area, near Port Shepstone.

"(The) process of investigations should be handled in co-operation between the national and provincial governments ... (and) in an integrated manner to try and get to the bottom of this violence," Mbeki said.

He said agreement had also been reached on the need to look at the ability of security forces to deal with violence in KwaZulu Natal.

Mdlalose welcomed the decision by Police Commissioner George Fivaz to send investigators to probe the massacres, but said the IFP-led provincial government would go ahead with its own inquiry. "We ourselves have been wanting to investigate the issue of murders that have been going on for years."

Ten people were killed in an IFP stronghold on December 15 and nine were killed in an ANC-supporting area four days later. - Reuters

Flats gang deaths equal KwaZulu toll

ARC 8/12/95

(25) (276)

ROGER FRIEDMAN
Staff Reporter

GANG violence in the Cape Peninsula alone is claiming as many lives as political violence in the entire killing fields of KwaZulu-Natal.

This shock disclosure has led to outrage among hard-pressed Cape Flats police as the national government pressures the Western Cape to export policemen to KwaZulu-Natal.

About 775 people lost their lives in political violence in the relatively large geographic area of KwaZulu-Natal between January and December 1 — an almost identical figure to gangsterism-related loss of life on the relatively tiny Cape Flats over the same period.

These figures were supplied by the Human Rights Committee in KwaZulu-Natal which monitors political violence, and by Western Cape police.

Yet KwaZulu-Natal's problems feature much higher on the list of national policing priorities, with a massive operation — Jumbo III — under way and extra personnel being deployed there from all over the country, including the Western Cape.

A senior detective in the field of gangsterism said:

"What we have is a politically motivated tendency versus a gangsterism motivated tendency."

"The nett results are the same. Yet KwaZulu-Natal is a priority. Why?"

Regional police minister Patrick McKenzie said he would be attending a police ministers' meeting in Pretoria next week and would strongly object to the Western Cape's fourth-placed grading in terms of national policing priorities.

Western Cape African National Congress leader Chris Nissen said he would raise the issue with Minister of Safety and Security, Sydney Mufamadi, at an ANC National Executive meeting in Gauteng today.

Western Cape Attorney-General Frank Kahn said "proper resources and facilities were long overdue for the Western Cape".

National Commissioner George Fivaz said he was monitoring the situation "carefully" and would take further action when he deemed it necessary.

Western Cape police liaison chief Raymond Dowd said the region had asked national police headquarters to exempt it from sending any police to

KwaZulu-Natal for Operation Jumbo III and were awaiting a response.

And the Urban Monitoring and Awareness Committee (Umac) expressed "dismay" that gangsterism, "which affects the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng has been omitted as a national priority crime".

"The crime syndicates which use and promote gangsterism are not province-specific and do not recognise provincial boundaries.

"Surely this qualifies gangsterism as a national priority crime," said Umac director Stef Snel.

Mr McKenzie said: "There is no difference between us and KwaZulu-Natal. Up there people are dying in political violence, while in the Western Cape people are turning on themselves.

"My big concern is that we have been graded fourth in terms of national policing priorities, after Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape.

"Thousands of police and soldiers are being pumped into KwaZulu-Natal, while day after day I struggle for a few extra officers.

"All I got was 117 new policemen and women this year, and the chances are there will be no more next year.

"If it were not for the community-police forums, neighbourhood watches and commitment of our personnel, we would be in an awful crisis," he said.

Mr Nissen pronounced himself "terribly shocked" at the disclosure of the figures.

He called on Mr McKenzie to reprioritise the deployment of the personnel at his disposal away from privileged areas to where they were needed most.

"Township people are asking if they will ever get policemen and women because they cannot afford to pay for 'rent-a-cops'.

"It is completely unacceptable. The South African National Defence Force should be deployed as an interim measure.

"We are in a crisis. We have the most beautiful city, one of the most stable cities, and look what's happening in our townships."

Head of the Western Cape Anti-Crime Forum Chris Ferndale appealed to politicians not to punish the Western Cape because it was not, politically, in line with the rest of the country.

New row over political leader murders

(276) M+G 8-14/12/95

Ann Eveleth

THE shooting deaths of two political leaders in KwaZulu-Natal this week sparked a war of words between the African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party, with each party accusing their opponent of the attacks and calling for stronger "self-defence" measures.

The IFP said the murder on Monday of IFP Impendle constituency chair Mgudeleni Madlala was "the latest in a series of political assassinations" in an area where "almost the entire IFP leadership" had been slain in the past year.

The ANC said two assassins had gunned down ANC Ngoma branch chair Themba Majozi in Umlazi on Tuesday morning in his home, while ANC regional organiser S'khumbuzo Gamede and ANC Wembezi chairman Teaspoon Mkhize survived a separate ambush by AK-47 wielding gunmen on Tuesday afternoon in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands region of Okhahlamba.

South African Police Services Inspector Vishnu Naidoo confirmed a "Walter" Majozi had been found shot dead in his bed in Umlazi's J section, but said he could not confirm his political position. SAPS Captain

Joshua Gwala said two counts of attempted murder were being investigated following the attack on Gamede, and that AK-47 cartridges and shot-gun casings had been found at the scene. Police said the motive was unknown in both cases.

And SAPS Superintendent Henri Budhram confirmed the attack on IFP leader Madlala, who was shot dead and two others wounded when three unknown gunmen with AK-47s burst into an RDP meeting at the Nxamalala Tribal Court in the Inzinga district of Impendle. He said the motive was unknown, but that the Impendle area — where four policemen were gunned down in September — suffered from "political intolerance".

The IFP said it was "ironic that Madlala fell victim to a political assassination while organising an event in support of the RDP, a programme originating from the ANC".

IFP national organiser Senator Senzo Mfayela said it was now apparent that "in the new South Africa, being an office bearer for the IFP in much of KwaZulu-Natal comes with an automatic death sentence" and demanded an "independent inquiry into the ongoing murder of our leaders". Mfayela said the IFP would use

the "full scope of non-violent direct action" to achieve it.

ANC MP Dumisane Makhaye said the attacks made it "clear that the enemies of the ANC have stepped up their acts of terror against ANC members, especially at leadership level". Warning that the run-up to local government elections in the province could see "the IFP and some elements within the security forces" engaging in dirty tricks against the party, Makhaye called for "wall to wall security" in the province. He added that people must invoke the right to self-defence, saying "absolutely everything is permissible in defence of life and property."

● SAPS Superintendent Bala Naidoo said police had investigated 392 murders of IFP leaders and office bearers since 1985, but "to date there is no ... reason to believe that these attacks are orchestrated".

The final Goldstone Commission report, dated October 27 1994 said the Commission's inquiry into 140 cases of murder of IFP members had found "no evidence at all linking members of the ANC and MK to the murders (or) to support the allegation of a systematic policy by the ANC and MK to murder leaders of the IFP".

Concerns over truth commission in KwaZulu-Natal

(276)

MT 9 8-14/12/95

Ann Eveleth

A COALITION of KwaZulu-Natal mental health and human rights organisations has warned that the start of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission next year could escalate rather than ease tension in the volatile province, unless the commission is adequately equipped to deal with the social aspects of the process.

In a submission to Justice Minister Dullah Omar, Lawyers for Human Rights, the Independent Medico-Legal Unit, Human Rights Committee, the Community Dispute Resolution Trust and the Human Rights Documentation Project warned that the commission could take place against a backdrop of escalating violence if financial, legal, social, psychological and security needs of the commission were not met.

The coalition warned that a single massacre similar to those in Ndwedwe and Ulundi on the eve of last year's election could "jeopardise the whole process and prevent people from coming forward to tell their stories". Political violence in KwaZulu-Natal had claimed more than 13 000 lives in the past decade and displaced more than 500 000 people, and "the potential exists for the commission to create

more harm than healing if not implemented with real consideration of the mental health aspects of the process", the submission said.

Warning that the local government elections due in the province next year, a general breakdown of the rule of law and the administration of justice, and a history of security force complicity in violence stood to aggravate tension in the province in the run-up to the commission, the coalition said proper structures needed to be set up now to ensure the commission functioned effectively.

THE DYNAMIC TINA TURNER

ANC 'horrified' by IFP 'havoc'

~~(11/12)~~ (276) 05/11/12/95
JOHANNESBURG: — The ANC was horrified by reports that IFP supporters "wreaked havoc" during a march and meeting at Nongoma, in kwaZulu/Natal, on Saturday, the organisation said in a statement.

The ANC alleged that shots were fired, vehicles were hijacked and roads were blocked during the march.

"This happened when King Goodwill Zwelethini was holding a traditional ceremony just a few kilometres away," the statement said.

It said the actions of the IFP supporters was political thuggery of the worst kind.

"The ANC respects the IFP's constitutional right to assemble peacefully and protest about whatever matter they want, as long as they do so peacefully. However, when they resort to intimidation and violence of this sort, the police need to take firm and decisive action.

"We commend the police for their efforts to protect a busload of the King's supporters who were hijacked by the IFP supporters. We call for the prosecution of all perpetrators," the ANC added.

The organisation said it was concerned these actions could be a foretaste of the IFP's local elections campaign.

"The IFP cannot be allowed to repeat their actions of April 1994, where they prevented the ANC from holding election rallies, intimidated opponents and used fear and force to gain their majority in the province."

The statement called on the government to increase the deployment of police and soldiers in the province ahead of next year's local government poll. — Sapa

IFP backs KwaZulu massacre trial accused

Sowetan 11/12/95 (276)

By Sipho Khumalo
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau

THE Inkatha Freedom Party's national council has thrown its full support behind its deputy general-secretary, Mr Zakhele Khumalo, implicated in the forthcoming trial of General Magnus Malan and other top former SADF generals in covert operations which included the massacre of 13 people at KwaMakhutha in KwaZulu-Natal in 1987.

The national council, the IFP's highest decision-making body, expressed its confidence in Khumalo and pledged solidarity with him at its meeting in Ulundi at the weekend.

Meanwhile, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is very concerned about violence that occurred at Nongoma at the weekend where IFP marchers allegedly fired shots at the vehicle transporting the king's brother to a traditional festival at Enyokeni palace.

The king's legal adviser, Mr Sdumo

Mathe, said yesterday that Zwelithini's brother, Mbonisi Zulu, was fired at when the IFP march got out of hand.

It is alleged a bus carrying people to the king's palace for the ceremony was stopped and driven to Lindiwe sports-ground where the IFP was holding a march.

Police intervened and stopped IFP supporters from manning impromptu roadblocks.

There were no reports of any injuries.

13 | 12 | 95 (276) Star PRD

Killing fields of KwaZulu Natal

Intelligence agencies paint a bleak picture of violence and death in run-up to local government elections

By NORMAN CHANDLER
Defence Correspondent

The number of dead on the killing fields of Kwa-Zulu Natal is approaching 1 000 and the year is not yet over.

As a result, intelligence agencies are painting an unpleasant picture in the run-up to the local government elections, scheduled to be held in March.

Top officials have been briefed on the number of incidents. The reports speak of 900 dead, to date, compared with about 650 last year at this time, as well as attacks on security forces, an increase in gun-running, fearful people huddling together to protect hearth and home, vehicle hijackings, drug trafficking, and a surge in political rivalry which is expected to increase in the first ten weeks of 1996.

Containing the situation has become a stressful task for the South African Army, assisting the police in trying to stop fighting between rival African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) factions and, on the other, preventing bitter historical rivalry between 136 Zulu tribes (or clans) from boiling over into even more violence.

While most of the problems are in the rural southern districts and in the squatter areas around Durban, the central and northern

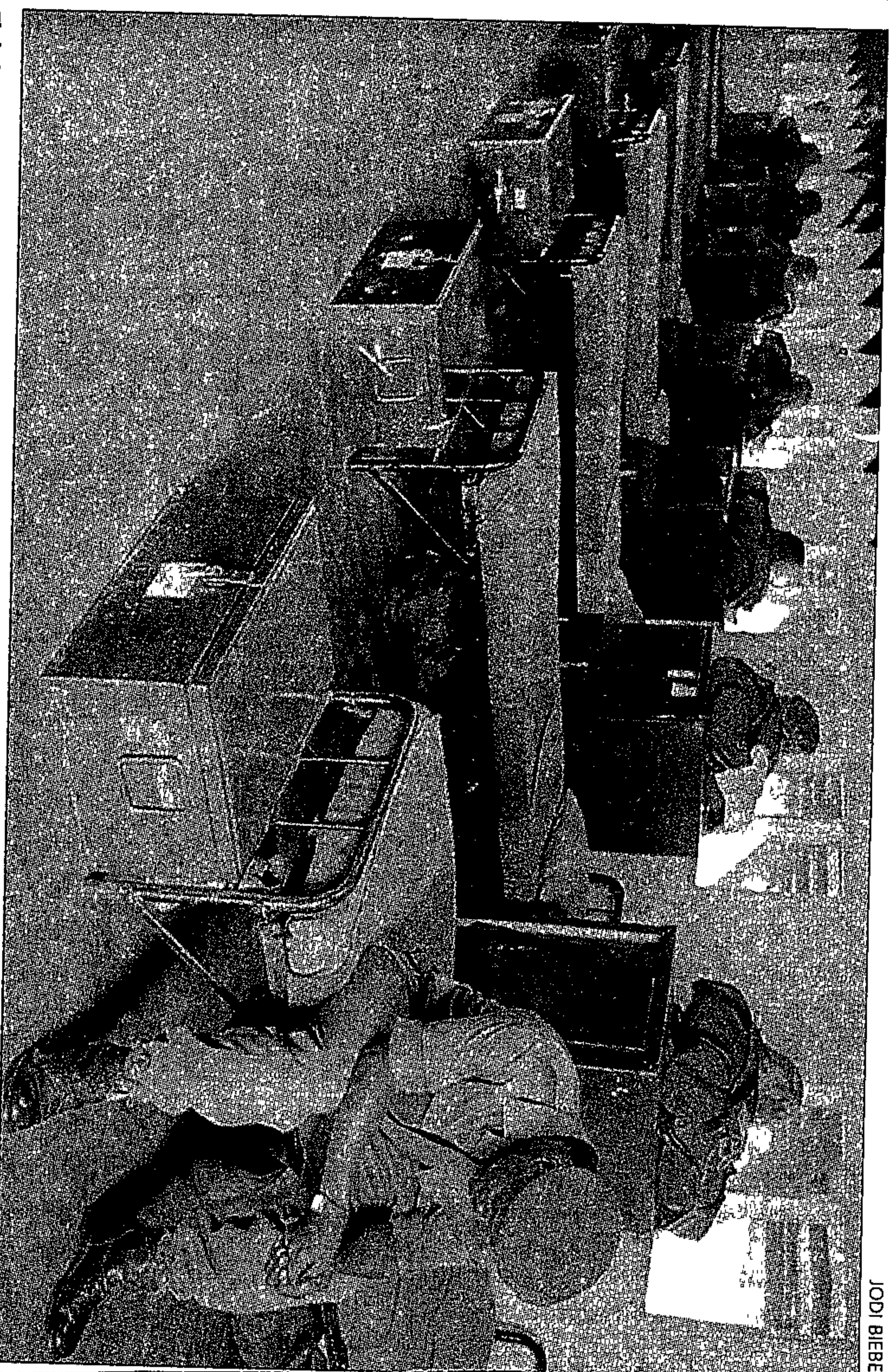
areas have also not been immune. Army commanders admit they are concerned about the effects the violence is having on their men. This year, 10 soldiers from 121 Battalion have been murdered while on home leave (67 security force members have been killed nationwide this year, compared with 66 last year and 59 in 1993).

Soldiers refuse to wear their uniforms when going on weekend passes as they fear not only attacks on themselves but more particularly on their families after they have returned to duty.

Wives of soldiers are no longer living alone, and like other villagers have resorted to community living while their men are serving away from home.

The army has found itself in the centre of a tug-o-war between the IFP and ANC. Supporters of both take it upon themselves to decide whether or not the army is on their side, or the other, with scant regard paid to protestations from the army that the country's military forces are apolitical.

It is a fallacy, the army points out, that troops deployed are "ANC troops", as has been claimed by some politicians simply because the ANC is the dominant party in the Government. On the other hand, the moment troops go into action against



JODI BIEBER

Fighting blues ... a soldier sits on his bed in the barracks. Policing KwaZulu Natal has proved to be a thankless task for the army.

ANC elements they are labelled "IFP troops".

Troops who often go on home leave to the same area where they had been involved in a firefight, also run into trouble with villagers and have requested they be allowed to take their automatic weapons home with them "but unfortunately we cannot do that. Now they have bought their own weapons, correctly licensed," said

Colonel W A Vrey, office commanding 121 Battalion at Mthabuba

This rise in the level of intolerance is causing concern, as are attacks on security forces and the easy availability and use of guns by people opposed to peace.

The officer commanding 11 SA Infantry Battalion at Jozini, Colonel Jakes Jacobs, pointed out that weapons smuggled in from

Mozambique are usually destined for the IFP while those coming through the southern Swaziland border go to the ANC

The military is trying to stamp out the trade but with little success. Even the sea is being used as a way to land illegal weapons and ammunition.

So-called "no go" areas, in which one group or the other has territorial advantage, are becoming

ing focal points of the fighting. Farmers, some of whose families have been on their land since the 1840s, are reaching the end of their tether because of constant attacks on themselves and their livestock under the guise of "land claims".

Political capital is being made out of the claims, opening up the landowner to further intimidation and potential conflict situations

claim 900

(276) Stan
13/12/95

which inevitably will involve the army and police.

Illegal military actions are also stretching nerves, and in this regard the first signs of fearlessness by gangs in engaging the army are beginning to emerge.

Recently, a platoon was ambushed by a gang of 80-odd men wearing camouflage and other military uniforms, and also armed with automatic weapons. It took almost three hours to subdue them.

The attacks may be the result of disenchanting former MK or Apla soldiers taking lead positions in Self-Defence Units (SDUs) which have mushroomed over the past few years, or running gangs of armed robbers.

They have acquired a myriad of weapons and "appear now to have got over their fear of taking on the military, and this could be a trend in the future," Vrey said.

The SDUs and gangs are dressed in army browns, and some even wear camouflage. The clothing is coming from military reject stores, and indications are that the army is now no longer selling job lots to these stores.

"According to the letter of the law, wearing camouflage is illegal," says Vrey.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dudley Wall, of Natal Command, says that while the military have been able to confiscate many weapons, "it is just the tip of the iceberg. What else is out there?"

What is beginning to tell on morale of the troops are soldiers' long tours of duty.

The rationalisation of the military, brought about through cuts in defence spending, means that some men are in the field for up to

40 weeks of the year. If one takes into account annual leave of, say, three weeks, this leaves just nine weeks to provide advanced training or re-training. The 40-week period is seen as far too long.

The root causes of the violence can probably be placed not only at the door of political rivalry but also of ingrained historical disputes between different Zulu tribes.

Natal Command's Colonel Frans Verfuss says faction fighting has always been part of the violence scenario in the province and that this has escalated into political violence.

The situation is one the army believes should actually be handled by the police.

"If the military had a choice in the matter, we would not like to be doing township duties. The Government however expects us to do so at present, so we have to," said Verfuss.

Their involvement has caused problems, particularly as, with the integration of seven armies and 2 000 members of the KwaZulu Self-Defence Unit into one cohesive national defence force, so has come the personal political rivalry, the ingrained hatred of someone from another tribe, and language barriers.

Hidden agendas which soldiers may have are not allowed to see the light.

Channels of command have been opened to give everyone in a unit a chance to beef about something or other. "If you do not have open channels, then we are setting the scene for sit-ins, toyi-toying and the like," says Colonel Sidney Zeeman, officer commanding 5 SAI at Ladysmith.

PAC joins in rejection of KwaZulu Natal constitutional pact

By MINDLI MAKHANYA
Political Reporter

The Pan Africanist Congress has joined the ANC in rejecting the constitutional agreement for KwaZulu Natal reached by the Inkatha Freedom Party and National Party.

The deal outlines a constitution in which the ruling IFP drops contentious proposals such as a provincial militia, an autonomous judiciary, a Constitutional Court, and also a constitutional monar-

chy for the province.

PAC KwaZulu Natal leader Joe Mkhwanazi said they rejected the document because it bypassed other parties and breached an agreement that the constitution would accommodate every party represented in the provincial legislature.

"We can't allow that agreement to be the constitution.

"The only document that we recognise is the base document that the constitutional committee is currently looking at," said

Mkhwanazi yesterday.

The ANC poured cold water on the agreement earlier, saying it did not represent the breakthrough claimed by the IFP and NP. Its negotiator John Jeffrey said the IFP had merely dropped the points that would have been thrown out by the Constitutional Court anyway.

He added that the IFP-NP agreement detracted from the provincial constitutional committee process.

"If the ANC had to follow the

same process nationally, there would be an outcry from the other parties," said Jeffrey.

The ANC and other minorities – particularly the Democratic Party – are opposed to what they see as draconian provisions in the IFP proposals.

Among these are a council of state and cultural councils that would regulate cultural and religious matters, as well as proposals which make traditional leaders the primary organs of local government.

(276) Star 13/12/95

Zwelithini accuses IFP

MTG 15/12/95

(275) (473) 21

Mehlo Mvelase

A VISIBLY angry King Goodwill Zwelithini for the first time blamed the Inkatha Freedom Party publicly for violence last weekend — after his brother, Prince Mbousi Zulu, had escaped a hail of bullets fired at his car.

Zwelithini's outburst, during a traditional ceremony in KwaZulu-Natal's KwaNongoma last Saturday, marks a new low in relations between the Zulu monarch and Mangosuthu Buthelezi's IFP.

Zulu's car had come under fire shortly before, allegedly from a group of IFP supporters participating in a march led by IFP leader David Ntombela.

Zwelithini said he had received a report that "royal family members

have narrowly escaped death from Inkatha supporters", but advised his supporters not to seek revenge as he was a "king of peace".

He told IFP leaders to leave him alone and "face their equals" — other political parties. "I will not succumb to evil people who are trying to sabotage my traditional ceremonies."

Meanwhile, it has been learnt that Zwelithini two weeks ago secretly met 16 IFP-aligned chiefs, led by Chief Nkanyiso Biyela, who recently resigned as a KwaZulu/Natal MP in response to the king's call that chiefs should be non-partisan.

A source close to the king said the chiefs apologised for earlier ignoring his call of non-partisanship and said they were scared then of a "dangerous mamba", who is now "powerless".

Mandela, Buthelezi

■ President Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu

Buthelezi held talks about how to stop the slaughter in KwaZulu-Natal.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — President Nelson Mandela said he and Zulu chief Mangosuthu

Leaders put heads together in bid to stem

Buthelezi had a duty to end political violence in troubled KwaZulu-Natal and would work together to try to stop the killings.

"Violence in this province is of such a magnitude that it is a matter of concern to (Chief Buthelezi) and myself," said Mr Mandela after meeting the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

leader and about 30 other Zulu tribal chiefs.

"Whoever is responsible for it ... we are all now involved in the violence and future historians will say this violence, this slaughtering of innocent people, occurred when (Chief Buthelezi) was the leader of the IFP, and I the leader of the ANC, and that it is our duty to ensure we work

together to put an end to violence," said Mr Mandela. Asked what plans he had to end violence, Mr Mandela said: "We will sit down ... certain concerns have been raised which I think are important to be addressed."

"But how we move the process forward is a matter where we should sit down and work out a detailed plan in

regard to each aspect," he said.

Fighting between followers of Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi has eased since all-race elections last year, but the independent Human Rights Committee said yesterday 37 people were killed in political violence in the province in November.

The committee also said 757 people had died in political

organisations to give amakhosi (chiefs) the respect they deserve," said Mr Mandela.

"I have advised (chiefs) wanting to join the ANC) to please remain above politics. It is only if there is this mutual respect that there can be free and fair political activity in the rural areas," said Mr Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi and his Inkatha movement have repeatedly scoffed at suggestions that traditional leaders should be above politics. — Reuter.

called for the chiefs to stay out of politics and Mr Mandela echoed the call yesterday, saying he had even discouraged chiefs who wanted to join the ANC.

"Amakhosi (chiefs) in this province are perceived as members of the IFP. Once there is that perception it is going to be difficult for members of other political

ARG 16/12/95
conflict in KwaZulu-Natal so far this year while reports showed over 13 000 had died in the region in just over a decade.

Much of the political warring has occurred in tribal areas ruled by chiefs, largely perceived to be aligned to Chief Buthelezi.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has frequently

hold talks

slaughter in KwaZulu-Natal

Phola Park guns stay hidden despite swoop

By NEWTON KANHHEMA

Residents of Phola Park on the East Rand jeered yesterday as police drove out of their township after a largely unsuccessful, seven-hour weapons search of the township.

In the end two rifles, two pistols and hundreds of rounds of ammunition were confiscated.

"You can come tonight and listen to the gunfire. Had it been dark we would have shown you our guns. I think the police didn't do a fine job," said a resident who declined to be named for fear of reprisal.

The resident, who claimed to be a community leader, said there were hundreds of rifles in the area and police would have to dig deeper to get the weapons.

At least 1 000 police officers and soldiers swooped on three East Rand shack settlements in an attempt to stamp out the possession of illegal weapons that have been blamed for the escalating violence in the area.

Sapa reports.

Five people were killed in a faction fight in the settlement this week.

During yesterday's search, one man was arrested for dealing in dagga.

"One AK-47 rifle with one magazine and 26 rounds (of ammunition), one R-5 rifle with two magazines and 200 rounds, one zip gun and one Olympic 6 revolver were confiscated," SAPS spokesman Capt Deon Peens said.

Restore order

A total of 2kg of dagga and numerous dagga plants were also seized, he said.

"The purpose of the police action was to restore public order and to secure the safety of the public in the area," he added.

Police said the residents had not objected to the house-to-house searches at Phola Park and the Mandela and Chris Hani squatter camps between Katlehong and Tokoza.

"We had the community leaders with us and there were no problems," Peens said.

Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale and Safety and Security MEC Jessie Duarte observed the search.

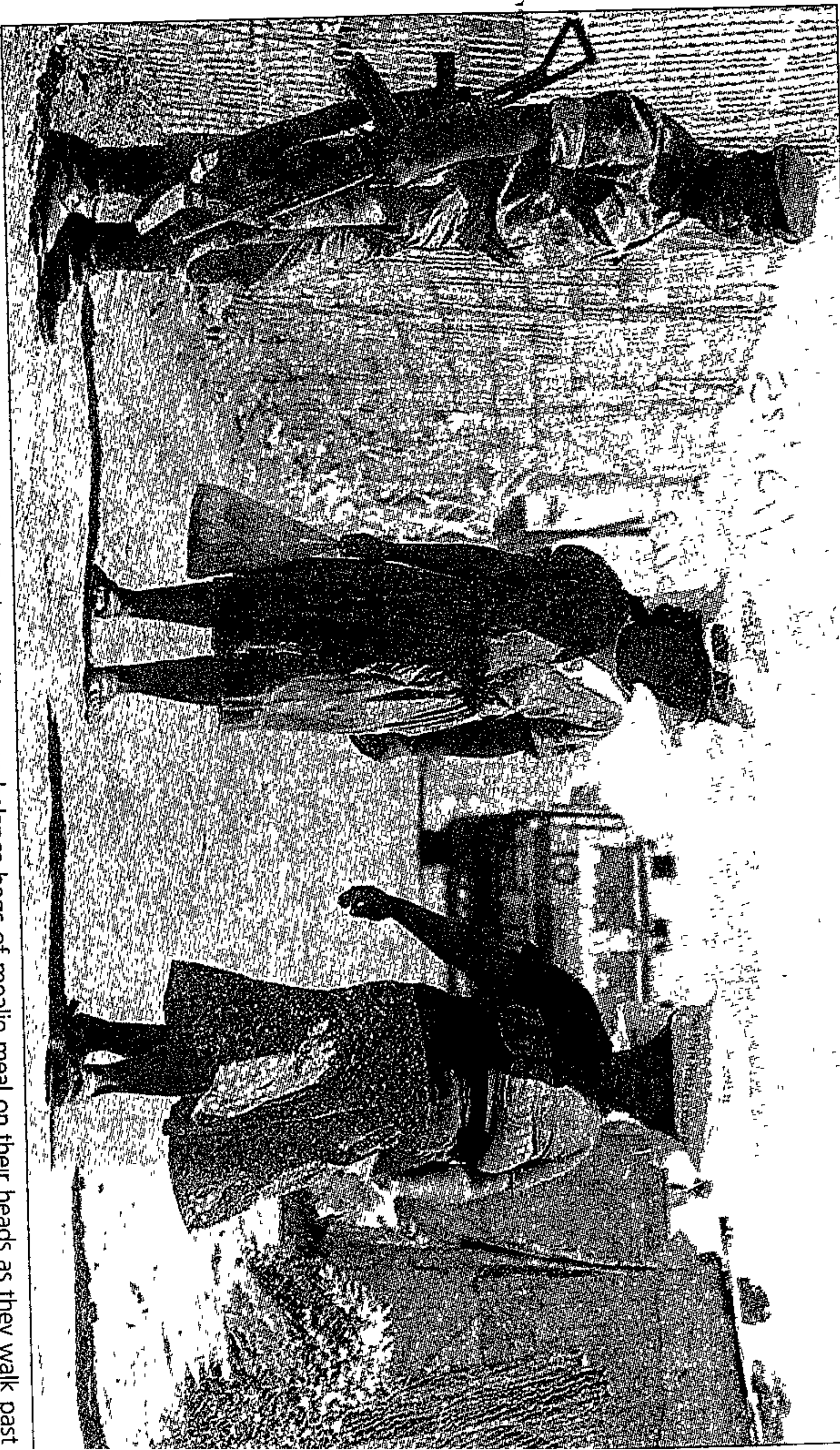
Residents said Winnie Mandela, estranged wife of President Nelson Mandela, had visited them and addressed them at the beginning of the week. She is said to have encouraged residents to hand over unlicensed firearms.

"We would like to give up our weapons but we are not safe in this area," said one of the residents. "There have been reports that there is police presence in the area but this is not entirely true."

"At night they do not patrol inside the area. I think they are scared for their lives. They patrol the outskirts of the area."

Other residents said they would not give up their weapons unless they felt safe in their homes.

(278) Star 16/12/95



LIFE GOES ON: Residents of the strife-torn Phola Park squatter camp balance bags of mealie meal on their heads as they walk past member of the South African National Defence Force yesterday. Police and army personnel conducted patrols and searches following the death of six people killed by gunmen wielding AK-47s on Sunday

PHOTOGRAPH: WALTER DHLADHLA, AGENCE FRANCE-PRES

Kwazulu Natal murderers defy Mandela and Buthelezi

ST 17/12/95

(276)

By MICHAEL SCHMIDT

HOURS after President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi shook hands on ending violence in Kwazulu Natal on Friday, gunmen burst into two rural South Coast homes and slaughtered 10 people.

The attacks, in sparsely populated Nsimbini, near Port Shepstone, also followed a fresh salvo of accusations by the Inkatha Freedom Party that former Umkhonto we-Sizwe guerrillas integrated into the defence force were responsible for killing IFP members.

A four-month-old baby and her mother were among those killed in Nsimbini.

The mother was shot while apparently trying to escape. Her dead baby was found strapped to her back.

An Inkatha stronghold, Nsimbini has been politically quiet for the past four years, according to the local police station commander, Captain Nelson Thomas.

But that all changed on Friday night when a band of men armed with R5 rifles, AK-47s and shotguns opened fire on the Cele kraal on a hilltop in the area.

An Inkatha spokesman, Ed Tillett, said Khehla Cele, 22, had been standing outside his mud hut when he heard a gunshot.

"He dived for cover into the hut where the rest of his family were sitting," he said.

"A group of unknown black men burst into the hut and fired at the occupants."

Mr Cele, Gavin Cele, 70, Cecilia Cele, 70, Them-binkosi Cele, 47, and Lungi Khawula, 38, were killed. Nkuthane Mbili, 36, Mavo Cele, 18, Nomvelo Cele, 17, and Bonisile Khawula, 10, were seriously injured.

Mr Tillett said the killers apparently wore defence force uniforms.

The second attack came an hour later at the Lusaba kraal, about 2km away.

Two men, a woman, and a mother and her baby were killed. They have not yet been identified, police said.

A young man who fled when he heard the gunfire from the first attack survived.

Heavy rains bogged down police 4x4s battling to get to the remote settlement.

An ANC spokesman, Bheki Cele, condemned the attacks and praised local

IFP leaders for remaining calm. But Mr Tillett said blame for the murders "must be laid squarely on the sick, pathological killing culture lovingly nurtured by the ANC and its predecessor, the United Democratic Front, in Kwazulu Natal since 1984."

He said the timing of the killings, on the eve of the Day of Reconciliation, could not be a coincidence and boded ill for a peaceful festive season.

Kwazulu Natal's premier, Dr Frank Mdlalose said it was tragic that people had been killed despite a drive to curb political violence, a strategy which was beginning to pay off, with declining political death tolls in October and last month.

Kwazulu Natal police commissioner Chris Serfontein has offered a R250 000 reward leading to

the arrest and conviction of the killers.

Police described the area as volatile and have sent in reinforcements.

Mr Mandela said on Friday that he and Chief Buthelezi had to come up with a plan to move the peace process forward.

"Whoever is responsible for it ... we are all now involved in the violence and future historians will say this violence, this slaughtering of innocent people, occurred when (Buthelezi) was the leader of the IFP, and I the leader of the ANC, and that it is our duty to ensure we work together to put an end to violence," he said.

Govt, Zulu amakhosi compromise for peace

25/18/12/95

(776)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN: President Mandela has struck a compromise with the amakhosi of the Zulu nation, offering to consider their demand that traditional leaders be paid through the province in exchange for political tolerance.

At talks with 31 amakhosi led by IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the government also agreed to review the issue of control of tribal land.

Mr Mandela said afterwards there was little point in trying to determine who sparked the violence but both he, as ANC leader, and Chief Buthelezi, as IFP leader, must work to end it.

The two leaders would meet again "after the Christmas

break" to discuss the matter.

At three hours of talks it was agreed political parties holding meetings in rural areas must consult with the amakhosi.

But Mr Mandela said there was the perception that the amakhosi were IFP sympathisers, which made it difficult for other political parties to operate freely. He called on them to "rise above politics" as people in their communities supported a range of parties.

The issue of payment of chiefs, which has been a political football for over a year, will be referred to a task team consisting of experts from both the provincial department of traditional affairs and the national department of constitutional development.

Police deployed in wake of second KwaZulu massacre

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Eight people were killed in the second massacre to take place on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast in less than a week, underlining President Nelson Mandela's and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's need to unveil a fresh peace initiative for the province at their summit due for early next year.

KwaZulu-Natal premier and safety and security MEC Frank Mdlalose said a team of detectives had been assembled to investigate the massacre, and 150 policemen and soldiers had been deployed in the area to stabilise the situation.

Sapa reports that police have offered a reward of up to R250 000 for information leading to arrest and conviction of the perpetrators.

Mdlalose said gunmen went to the home of Khonzani Danca, 80, in the Gcilima area near Port

Shepstone on Tuesday night, firing shots through the bedroom window. She was gunned down as she tried to flee.

A second attack — believed to have been carried out by the same gunmen — took place about a kilometre away. A house was set on fire and six people — burnt beyond recognition — were killed. One woman was shot dead as she tried to escape. Two others survived.

Practical Ministries violence monitor Danny Chetty — who visited the scene — said five children were among the dead. "The attackers knew their targets and clearly wanted to wipe out the entire family," Chetty said.

Chetty said the violence in the south coast region had claimed more than 200 lives this year alone. The region should be treated as a "national priority" and needed the personal intervention of Mandela and Buthelezi, he said.

The Gcilima massacre came hard on the heels of a similar attack in Ntsimbini, near Paddock, last Saturday. Eight people were also killed in that attack.

Mdlalose said police were offering rewards of up to R250 000 for information leading to the conviction of the killers.

Chetty said that violence in the Gcilima area related to the issue of chief Everson Xolo, who defected from the IFP to align himself with the ANC. Xolo survived an assassination attempt and had been forced to flee his home. IFP supporters were attempting to turn Xolo's area into their stronghold while the chief's supporters were resisting to enable Xolo to return permanently.

Speaking in Durban, Xolo described the massacre as "regrettable". "I'm not going to be intimidated into submission. I'll go on with peace," Xolo said.

Contralesa to forge unity with other political leaders

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA (Contralesa) signalled yesterday that it would move further away from the ANC in a bid to forge unity with traditional leaders from other political parties, including the IFP.

Speaking after a meeting attended by Contralesa's national executive committee and its KwaZulu-Natal region, president Phatekile Holomisa said: "Now that liberation has been achieved it is imperative that we assert our independence as Contralesa so that we attract other traditional leaders. It is natural that there will be a parting of ways (with the ANC) here and there."

Holomisa's comments are likely to heighten tensions between Contralesa and the ANC. Holomisa's faction of Contralesa irked the ANC when it boycotted local government elections and chose to hold a rally with IFP-aligned traditional leaders to protest against central government's treatment of traditional leaders.

Holomisa's decision also precipitated divisions within Contralesa, and its KwaZulu-Natal region threatened to break away.

Contralesa KwaZulu-Natal chairman Zibuse Mlaba said the "misunderstanding" had been resolved. There had been a lack of communication and the national executive committee failed to

timeously inform the region about the rally.

Holomisa said Contralesa would continue interacting with IFP-aligned traditional leaders. It was of concern to Contralesa that traditional leaders in KwaZulu-Natal were divided.

"The only solution is for them to unite," Holomisa said.

Mlaba said the region expected the national executive committee to consult it before holding any meetings with IFP-aligned chiefs.

Holomisa said the issue of Contralesa members holding positions within the ANC would be reviewed once the national constitution was finalised. It was in the interests of traditional leaders to remain in Parliament at this stage to have an input in the constitution-making process.

The task of defining the role of traditional leaders in the constitution could only be left to politicians.

Holomisa repeated his charge that central government was not taking traditional leaders "seriously enough". This was shown by its failure to establish a Council of Traditional Leaders. Contralesa would seek a meeting with President Nelson Mandela to raise its concerns, Holomisa said.

The national executive committee said Victor Sefora — who, claiming to be Contralesa's general secretary, denounced Holomisa on national television — was an "inconsequential dissident".

Island declared a monument

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Robben Island, arguably the site of one of the world's most famous political prisons, has been declared a national monument.

Making the announcement yesterday, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Minister Ben Ngubane said there was potential for the island, which attracts considerable international interest, to become a world heritage site.

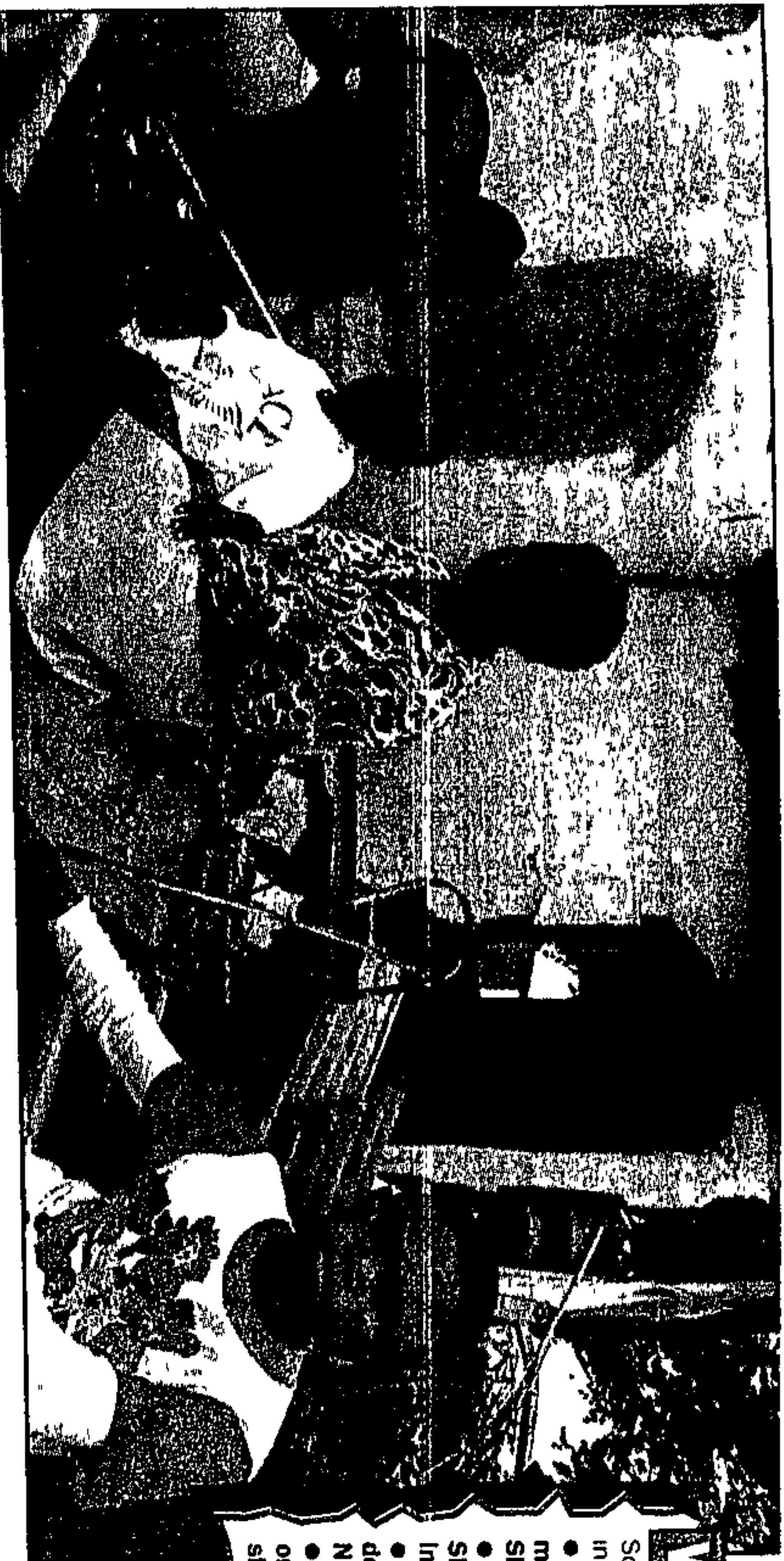
The declaration means that all buildings, structures and other elements on the island may not be altered without the permission of the national monuments council. In addition to protecting the island, the declaration also applies to an area one nautical mile from the shore.

Ngubane said the island was unique as a result of its political, historical and environmental heritage.

Robben Island is composed of blue rock, deposited some 800-million years ago. The maximum security prison, which was home to President Nelson Mandela for so long, is built of this blue stone.

Van Riebeeck was the first to use the island as a prison — a troublesome manservant of his became the first prisoner on the island and, apparently, the only person to escape.

Stunned - surviving members of one of the families that were brutally attacked at KwaXolo near Port Shepstone on Tuesday night. In the background is the shell of one of the houses in which some of the victims were burnt to death.



Written in blood

- Some of the massacres in KwaZulu-Natal this year
- December 16: 10 people killed in massacre at Nsimbini, near Port Shepstone.
 - November 5: Five residents of Shakaville, near Stanger, murdered in raid.
 - September 26: 12 residents shot dead at Springvale in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands.
 - May 9: 11 residents of Nembe, on the KwaZulu-Natal North Coast, shot dead in early morning raid.

Burnt alive

8 killed in coldblooded KwaZulu-Natal attack

(276) *Lawyer 21/12/95*

By Paddy Harper
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau.

POLITICAL LEADERS in KwaZulu-Natal yesterday called for calm in the province after the massacre of eight women and children from an African National Congress-supporting family late on Tuesday night.

The massacre - in which a group of armed attackers slaughtered the residents of two homesteads in the Mvutshini area at KwaXolo near Port Shepstone - follows closely on the killing of 10 people at nearby Nsimbini in the same area last Friday night.

ANC lower South Coast chairman Mr Ravi Pillay called on party supporters in the area to remain calm.

He appealed to local Inkatha Freedom Party leaders and supporters to "expose and isolate" elements in the organisation that might be involved in the killings.

IFP national chairman Dr Frank Mdlalose, yesterday expressed his outrage at the massacre and offered his party's condolences to the families of the victims.

Mdlalose - who is also provincial MEC for safety and security - also called on members of the public to remain calm and to provide police with whatever assistance they could in bringing the killers to book.

Police have offered a reward of R250 000 for any information that could lead to the arrest and conviction of the killers.

Spokesman Superintendent Bala Nandoo said yesterday the killers, armed with AK-47 rifles and shotguns, first attacked the Dancas homestead, killing Mrs Khonzani Dancas (80).

They then went to the nearby homestead of the Ngokoko family and set one of the huts alight by pouring petrol under the door. Mrs Grace Ngokoko (75) was shot dead while trying to put out the fire.

Surrounded another hut

The attackers then surrounded another hut in which a number of family members had taken refuge and set it alight, burning all six occupants to death.

Although police could not identify the dead people, Pillay said they were

Mrs Grace Ngokoko, Miss Nana Ngokoko (23), Zamanzi Ngokoko (8), Maholi Sina (13), Nontshandaza Sina (18), Thulile Sina (11) and eight-year-old Mxolisi Ngokoko.

Nandoo said the killers had operated in a manner "identical" to those who carried out Friday night's massacre, which came in the wake of a call for peace by President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi earlier the same day.

However, Nandoo said it was "too early" to say whether the killings had been carried out by the same gang. He said although initial signs pointed to the attackers coming from nearby Lamont, an IFP stronghold, the possibility of the killings being carried out by "third force" elements operating in the area could not be ruled out.

"This should not be read as a blanket condemnation of the IFP. We believe that the majority of IFP leaders and members are peace-loving, but there is a controlling minority in certain areas such as KwaXolo, bent on violence," Pillay said.

"We call on the IFP to expose these elements and isolate them."

He said the security forces had to share the blame for the massacre as they had failed to deploy personnel in the area on Tuesday despite agreeing to do so at a meeting during the day.

"There was absolutely no police presence at Mvutshini last night."

"The attack took place at 9pm, but police only arrived at 5am," he said, adding that the ANC had called for joint SANDF-SAPS patrols at KwaXolo and KwaCele.

TERROR ATTACKS POLITICALLY MOTIVATED

Solution to Natal violence is political

ET 22/12/95

(276)

DURBAN: A monitor says the army is only a short-term solution for the violence in kwaZulu/Natal.

THE only solution to the violence in kwaZulu/Natal — including the latest attack in which six children and two grandmothers were gunned down near Margate — is a political one.

This is the view of Ms Linda McLean, violence monitor of the Human Rights Committee at the University of Natal, who believes the crimes are decreasing.

"Violence has decreased incredibly since the April election last year. In that month, 338 people were killed. Last month, we had the lowest number of deaths ever — 37."

However, Ms McLean concedes that the death-toll is not the only indicator.

"One should look at house-burnings,

whether refugees are returning to areas, tension and levels of intolerance.

"It is terrifying the number of violent attacks on homes ... there are as many as 50 a month."

The reason for the attacks are territorially and politically motivated, she said.

"These are tactics to terrorise a community and force people of a particular political affiliation to flee from the area so that another party can move in and make the region its stronghold."

The security forces are a short-term solution to the violence. The real solution lies in the political parties taking responsibility, stressed Ms McLean, as political intolerance is the cause.

"There is too much blame-shifting and finger-pointing. If there is a third force element it is only feeding the intolerance that exists between the parties." — OwniCorrespondent

ET 27/12/95

Christmas massacres in (276) kwaZulu/Natal claim 31

DURBAN: At least 31 people were killed in three horrific kwaZulu/Natal massacres over the Christmas period.

Ten people were killed in an attack at Goba early yesterday morning, police said.

Thirty houses were set alight in the attack, which was apparently related to faction fighting.

In another incident yesterday, police discovered the charred remains of two adults and three children who were shot and then burnt in their shack yesterday at Inkonka in the Isvingo area on the South Coast.

Residents were tight-lipped and said they feared for their lives if they gave police any information.

The sixth victim, a man, was also shot but had apparently escaped and went to hospital for treatment.

SAPS spokesman Superintendent Henry Budram said witnesses claimed the attack was politically motivated.

The identities of the victims had not yet been established, but police confirmed that the three children were two, 11 and 13.

The sex and age of the adults could not be ascertained because they were badly burnt.

Meanwhile, police confirmed yesterday that 16 people died in the massacre at Izingolweni, near

Port Shepstone, on the South Coast.

Police said extra troops were sent into the area.

On Monday, at least 600 men with spears, axes and guns swept through the Shoba Shobane area on the South Coast about 8am, setting houses alight and attacking residents.

Altogether 16 people were killed and at least 70 homes were torched in the attack on the ANC rural stronghold, police said.

When security force members intervened, the attackers fled.

Violence

Police suspect the attack might be part of the conflict between ANC and IFP supporters.

ANC spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye claimed violence in the province had increased since Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose took over the safety and security portfolio.

Dr Mdlalose denied the claim.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, Defence Minister Mr Joe Modise and Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi visited the scene of the massacre later on Christmas Day.

Mr Mbeki and his colleagues did not speak to reporters when they arrived to inspect the damage at Shoba Shobane, but looked

upset when they viewed the deserted area.

ANC's kwaZulu/Natal provincial spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye blamed the IFP for the massacre.

"This is part of the programme of the Inkatha to wipe out the ANC from the province," he said.

But IFP spokesman Mr Phillip Powell refuted Mr Makhaye's allegations, saying it was in fact IFP members who had been "subjected to a wave of killing in the past three months".

"Instead of engaging in rhetoric, there should be serious attempts to resolve the problem in that area," Mr Powell said.

The villages of huts, houses and kraals in lush green hills were deserted yesterday.

Most houses had been looted after inhabitants fled to churches and halls in the nearby Port Shepstone.

Captain Shaun von Vollenhoven, commander of the police station at nearby Izingolweni, told Mr Mbeki, Mr Modise, and Mr Mufamadi the attack was well-planned.

"It was a well-orchestrated attack. While one group attacked people, smaller groups torched and ransacked kraals and huts," he said. — Own Correspondent, Sapa-
Reuter

Mbeki to hold series of crisis meetings with KwaZulu-Natal

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Acting President Thabo Mbeki jetted into KwaZulu-Natal yesterday for a series of crisis meetings with provincial leaders, including premier Frank Mdlalose, in a bid to defuse tensions in the aftermath of the massacre of 16 people on the south coast on Christmas Day.

ANC lower south coast chairman Ray Pillay said the massacre in rural Shobashobane was one of the most gruesome to have taken place in the

province, and Christmas Day appeared to have been chosen to create maximum political impact.

Local ANC chairman Kipha Nyawusa was the 15th member of his family to be killed. The attackers, believed to be IFP supporters, slit his stomach open. Two women had their hands chopped off before being murdered, Pillay said.

Mbeki flew into Durban with Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and Defence Minister Joe Modise to meet an IFP delegation led

by national chairman and KwaZulu-Natal premier Mdlalose. Mbeki later met an ANC delegation led by provincial deputy chairman Zibuse Mlaba and a police delegation led by provincial commissioner Chris Serfontein.

Mbeki said a peace initiative would be unveiled to bring a "comprehensive and lasting" solution to the conflict in the province. Mdlalose said there should be no quick-fix solution. The two are scheduled to hold another meeting later this week.

Pillay said about 600 IFP support-

ers armed with automatic rifles, spears and bush knives invaded Shobashobane. Women were among the attackers. The men killed the villagers and the women followed them to set fire to homes. Eighty-seven homes were burnt.

Shobashobane is a small ANC stronghold in an IFP-supporting area. ANC supporters fled Shobashobane earlier this year, but returned about four months ago. Since then, the IFP had placed the village under siege. The community has been cut off from

schools and shops. People wanting to do Christmas shopping in nearby Port Shepstone had to be transported there in a bus with an armed police escort.

Pillay said ANC members had fled to the Port Shepstone area and Shobashobane was now a ghost town.

IFP defence spokesman Philip Rowell declined to confirm or deny that IFP supporters were behind the attack. He said there was "tit-for-tat" violence in the area. It would be "prudent" for the

Mbeki

Continued from Page 1

ANC to avoid pointing fingers, and to help find a solution. The IFP condemned the massacre.

Powell said the IFP believed that the "base line" for peace was international mediation. "The mediation agreement was the cornerstone from which our participation in the new SA was built. If the cornerstone is not there, the whole edifice is very shaky."

ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele said the attack was a "joint venture" by the IFP and the police. He said police were warned last week that Shobashobane could be attacked. They did nothing. Instead, they raided Shobashobane on

(276)

BD 27/12/95

(276)

Continued on Page 2

Leaders

Survivor relates horror tale of day the 'IFP impi' struck

(276)

Star 27/12/95

BRETT FLORENS

By JOHN WOODROOF
AND OWEN CORRESPONDENT

Durban - While a government delegation visited the scene of the KwaZulu Natal Christmas Day massacre yesterday, a teenage survivor gave his own harrowing account of the daylight attack.

Mzwandile Zulu (16) was in the Izingolweni area, 30km from Port Shepstone, when the horror began that claimed the lives of 16 people and left more than 120 homeless. There are still people missing.

"Inkatha are coming," shouted the children, "then I heard shooting. I ran to the door of the house that I was in and saw many Inkatha coming along the road, shouting and beating their

shields.

"Houses were also burning. It was frightening, I tried to find some comrades to help defend the home, but there was panic. Children were screaming and mothers with children in their arms were running.

"I told the children to run and hide as far away as they could. I tried to find my friends but they were running.

"Suddenly there was another impi coming round the corner. We were running into them. They were shouting and waving their spears, then the shooting started. We changed our direction and ran into the valley. Some of my friends were hit and fell. "Those left lying on the ground were shouting to us not to leave them



Gruesome investigation... detectives inspect one of the 16 bodies found in the Izingolweni area near Port Shepstone.

as they were going to be killed by Inkatha.

"I just kept on running. I ran

and ran in the direction of my uncle's house, about 10km away, but was met on the road by him.

► ... To Page 2

He took me to hospital at Murchison, where I was told I had been shot in the arm and buttocks, where the bullet is still."

A high-profile government delegation led by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki visited Izingolweni yesterday. Mbeki was accompanied by Defence Minister Joe Modise, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi and Deputy Intelligence Minister Joe Nhlanhla.

The KwaZulu Natal government is to hold an emergency meeting next week.

Police said 10 people were killed in non-political fighting overnight between rival clans at Goba, near the Midlands town of

Survivors' tale

► From Page 1

Estcourt. Thirty houses were set alight.

In another incident, police said they discovered the bodies of two adults and three children who had been shot dead at Isvingo, on the KwaZulu Natal South Coast.

Gunmen also killed 10 people in the Nsibini township of Paddock on Saturday. The ANC's Bheki Cele, who visited the scene yesterday, blamed police for not doing enough to stop the violence.

Police said a group of at least 600 armed men swept through the Shoba Shobane area about 8am yesterday, setting houses alight and attacking residents. Before security forces arrived in the area, the mob had fled.

■ An armed gang killed seven people on Christmas Day near Mount Frere in the Eastern Cape, police said yesterday. The motive for the murders is unknown.

Matric results in

Special unit to probe killings in KwaZulu

Nicola Jenyey

CIW

(276)
28/12/95
DURBAN — A special task unit would investigate this week's killings in KwaZulu-Natal and government would decide tomorrow whether to establish a full-time unit to deal with sporadic violence, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

He dismissed suggestions that violence in the province would abate if government gave in to IFP demands for international mediation. "The people on the ground are only concerned with criminality," he said. A state of emergency or the deployment of more troops would not be necessary as current legislation made sufficient provision for additional policing, he said.

National police commissioner George Fivaz said additional manpower and logistical support would be sent to affected areas "as a matter of urgency". An independent police investigation team was already in Port Shepstone to investigate the killings and Fivaz recommended that Mbeki initiate an "independent and impartial" inquiry into allegations that police failed to act timeously to prevent the Izingolweni attack which resulted in 16 deaths on Christmas Day.

Since Christmas Day more than 30 people have been murdered and another 35 seriously wounded in attacks in the province.

On Tuesday faction fighting claimed 10 lives in Goba near the midlands town of Bergville. At Inkonka, south of Durban, five people were shot and then set alight in their shacks.

Witnesses said that in the Christmas Day incident up to 1 000 IFP supporters invaded a small ANC stronghold at Shobashobane. Eighty-seven homes were burnt in the attack.

Comment: Page 4

'Special steps needed to halt killing'

ET 28/12/95

DURBAN: Extraordinary measures are needed urgently to prevent a rise in violence in kwaZulu/Natal, African National Congress chairman and provincial party leader Mr Jacob Zuma says.

The kwaZulu/Natal government is to hold an emergency meeting next week to find ways of curbing violence in the province.

Mr Zuma, responding yesterday to the massacre of 16 people at Izingolweni near the South Coast on Christ-

mas morning, said radical plans were needed to deal with the deteriorating situation in the province.

Conflict between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party has increased on the South Coast. At least 36 people died in three massacres over Christmas.

Mr Zuma said these were a sign that the national and provincial governments needed to triple their efforts to stop the violence. Although steps had been taken, not enough

had been done. (276)

Asked if declaring a state of emergency would be a solution, Mr Zuma said he did not believe this would stop the killings.

The death toll in another Christmas Day attack, at Shoba Shobane near Port Shepstone, has risen to 19 with the discovery of three more bodies.

Superintendent Bala Naidoo said 132 people had been slain in the province since Friday. — Sapa-Reuter

Zulu killings: Craps Police unit called till on ARG 28/12/95

The Argus Correspondent and Reuter

DURBAN. — The newly formed Priority Crimes Unit has been given its first task by national police commissioner George Fivaz with an order: "Bring those callous killers on the KwaZulu-Natal South Coast to court."

A hand-picked team of about 25 detectives from throughout the province, headed by the provincial head of the Priority Crimes Unit, Senior Superintendent Johan Booysen, has started investigations into the Christmas Day massacre of 19 people at Izingolweni near Port Shepstone.

At least 36 people died in three massacres on the South Coast in 10 days.

Police spokesman Superintendent Bala Naidoo said the unit had a firm instruction to "leave no stone unturned and bring those responsible for the mass killings to court".

"A standing reward of R250 000 for information about the killings which could lead to the arrests of the murderers is being offered by the police," Superintendent Naidoo said.

Police said today they were making good progress in tracking down the killers.

"This means we could expect arrests soon," said Port Shepstone police investigation unit head Morris Moodley.

"The public are coming forward, but some are waiting for at least one political party to give them authority to give statements to us," he said.

Initial police investigations met with strong resistance from witnesses, who refused to speak to detectives sent from Durban yesterday.

The residents said they would co-operate only with detectives from Pretoria and want an ANC member present during interviews. Police are hoping to take Bheki Cele — the African National Congress's provincial chairman of safety and security — to Izingolweni today to appeal to witnesses to co-operate with the detectives.

At first light today detectives were back at the scene and Senior Superintendent Booysen said some progress was being made in the investigations.

Yesterday Acting-President Thabo Mbeki and other senior cabinet ministers, with Mr Fivaz, met refugees who had fled the area in a church hall at Port Edward.

Mr Mbeki assured the refugees that everything possible was being done to address the situation.

Although a strong security force has been deployed in the area, residents are reluctant to go back home, fearing another attack. At least 80 houses were set alight during the rampage.

Mr Fivaz said in a statement — issued after a meeting with Mr Mbeki, Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi and Minister of Defence Joe Modise and other senior government officials — that additional police and logistical support was to be sent to the area as a matter of urgency.

Mr Fivaz said he had recommended to the acting-president that an independent and impartial investigation be conducted into allegations that the police failed to act timeously to prevent the massacre.

Mr Fivaz also hinted that Operation Jambu, which proved to be a great success in recent months, might be introduced to rid the area of illegal weapons.

Soon after the killings residents claimed the police took a long time to respond to the murders.

Mr Cele said he warned police about impending attacks in the area after two other massacres, but the police did not act.

He said the police had, during a door-to-door search in the area, taken weapons from people who were subsequently killed during the Christmas Day attack.

Star 28/12/95

(276)

Bid to boost security in KwaZulu Natal

Three massacres prompt Government to beef up police Investigation Task Unit and to assess what went wrong with intelligence-gathering

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has announced the beefing up of the police Investigation Task Unit as soon as practically possible and a review of the intelligence networks of the security forces in the wake of three massacres in KwaZulu Natal in the past two weeks.

However, he dismissed speculation that a state of emergency could be declared in the province, indicating that if troop and police reinforcements were needed they could be deployed under existing law.

Mbeki, who is acting president, said the Government would work speedily to assess the security needs of the province. His spokesman, Ricky Naidoo, said it was possible that an announcement on the extra members of the task unit, set up in mid-1994 to probe hit squad activities in KwaZulu Natal, would be made tomorrow.

The new members of the unit, headed by Col Frank Dutton, would assist in tracking down the perpetrators of the carnage during the festive season.

The Government would also assess, in discussions with security chiefs, "what went wrong" with the intelligence-gathering network.



Thabo Mbeki ... security needs will be reviewed.

Asked at a media conference in Durban yesterday what he believed was the root of the violence, Mbeki said the ANC-IFP conflict appeared only to be a factor in the attack at Shobashobane at Izingolweni on Christmas Day. This was not necessarily the case in the other attacks.

A total of 36 people were killed in the three massacres – eight at Nimbini, 12 at Mvutshini at Port Shepstone and 16 at Shobashobane.

After having visited the three areas in the previous two days, Mbeki said he gave little credence to IFP Senator Phillip Powell's

claim that a solution to the violence lay in international mediation. None of the family and friends of the victims had mentioned this as a factor, he said.

Earlier yesterday, Mbeki held talks with SAPS Commissioner George Fivaz, his deputy Mike Bester and Safety and Security Secretary Azar Cachalia to assess the need for security force reinforcement and extra equipment. He gave no further details. The meeting was also attended by Defence Minister Joe Modise and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

Mbeki also held discussions with KwaZulu Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose.

The deputy president acknowledged that the failure of the intelligence networks to get a whiff of the impending trouble at Izingolweni, "in which 600 to 1 000 people" were involved in "a carefully planned and executed" attack during broad daylight, was cause for concern.

Police had identified eight flashpoint areas in southern KwaZulu Natal in which fewer than 500 policemen and troops were deployed. Mbeki said police officers had told him they had had no solid evidence of any impending attack. – Own Correspondent.

Massacre resembled killing fields of Rwanda

Port Shepstone – When 600 warriors said to be loyal to the Inkatha Freedom Party descended on the village of Shobashobane on Christmas morning to massacre their political rivals, they brought along their women to cheer the murderers and robbers.

"When these people started shooting, the women accompanying them were ululating and singing songs of praise," said a small 12-year-old girl who survived Monday's slaughter of ANC supporters.

The girl, evacuated by police to Port Shepstone, said she was too frightened to give her name. She said she had seen a friend shot and lost an uncle who was chopped to pieces by the attackers wielding long knives.

By the time the shooting, stabbing and burning was over, at least 19 people were dead, 22 wounded and scores more homeless.

The attackers razed 87 huts and houses and ransacked dozens more. As many as 100 people are still unaccounted for, many feared dead.

The stories from survivors and police investigators of the attack

on Shobashobane, including accounts of children shot and stabbed without mercy, bore some resemblances to the recent genocide in Rwanda.

Hutu women routinely encouraged their men with songs and chants during the organised killings of Tsutis. They also joined the fray to pillage.

According to KwaZulu Natal police spokesman Supt Bala Naidoo, the participation of women

Ululating women went along

in political violence was uncommon, as was everything else about Monday's attack.

"This is the first time we've seen an attack like this on such a large scale in broad daylight," he said. Between 600 and 1 000 men armed with guns, spears and knives hit the village in a well-orchestrated attack. One of the first victims was the local ANC chairman, Kipha Nyawusa. He died after his stomach was slit open by bush knives.

A teenage boy, Mzwandile Zulu, told a group of journalists how he fled the impis after he was shot in the arm and buttocks.

"I managed to get to my feet while the others were still running. The impi was getting close to me. My arm was burning and so was my bottom. I was too frightened to stop and look. Those left lying on the ground were shouting at us not to leave them as they were going to be killed by Inkatha," he said.

Shobashobane was an ANC enclave in a vast pro-Inkatha area. ANC supporters fled last year because of violence and threats, but returned four months ago. Since then, according to ANC officials and police, Inkatha supporters have placed it under virtual siege.

Many survivors said police had been warned that an attack was imminent, but they did little except to disarm ANC members.

"We sat there watching our houses burn, and very, very much later we saw a police van approaching and it actually didn't do anything," one girl said.

The IFP has denied complicity in the attack. – The Independent News Service.

KwaZulu massacre probe intensifies

(276) Star 28/12/95

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Durban - The newly formed Priority Crimes Unit has been given its first task by national Police Commissioner George Fivaz with an order: "Bring those callous killers on the KwaZulu Natal South Coast to court."

A team of 25 detectives from throughout the province headed by the provincial head of the Priority Crimes Unit, Senior Superintendent Johan Booysen, has start-

ed investigations into the Christmas Day massacre of 18 people at Izingolweni near Port Shepstone.

At least 36 people died in three massacres on the South Coast in the past 10 days, police said.

But, eyewitnesses refused to speak to detectives sent from Durban yesterday. They said they would speak only with detectives from Pretoria.

► KwaZulu slayings

... Page 3

IFP slates Mbeki plan

(276)
DURBAN: Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's decision to increase the strength of the police investigation task unit (ITU) in kwaZulu-Natal was a colossal error of judgement, Inkatha said yesterday.

Inkatha spokesman Mr Ed Tillett said Mr Mbeki had chosen to bypass the kwaZulu/Natal government instead of waiting for a consultation with Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Mr Mbeki said on Wednesday the possibility of deploying extra security force members in the province had been discussed with police Commissioner George Fivaz and other security force members.

"It is well known that the ITU has been rejected by the IFP as being a political instrument used by the ANC to embarrass its political opponents. The unit has failed to isolate perpetrators of political violence," he said. — Sapa

CT 29/12/95

Hail damage totals R20m

Louise Cook

INSURANCE claims totalling R20m were expected for hail damage to crops in Mpumalanga, agricultural insurance sources said yesterday.

Damage to dams, buildings and fences was not included in the figure, but a major insurance company, who did not want to be named, said hail damage alone was likely to amount to R20m. Claims had been received from about 500 farms at Groblersdal, Standerton, Ermelo, Bethal, Heidelberg and Balfour where crops had been hit by hail.

Transvaal Agricultural Union representative for Mpumalanga Boet van Rensburg said the worst damage last week was rain washing away fences and breaking farm dams. "Excessive rain had discoloured maize but in dry weather, the crops can still recover," he said.

IFP slates Mbeki's task force decision

(276) BD 29/12/95

DURBAN — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's decision to increase the strength of the police's investigation task unit in KwaZulu-Natal was a colossal error of judgment politically, the IFP said yesterday.

Spokesman Ed Tillet reported that Mbeki had chosen to bypass the KwaZulu-Natal government instead of waiting for a full consultation with premier Dr Frank Mdlalose.

Mbeki said on Wednesday the possibility of deploying additional security force members in the province had been discussed at a meeting with police commissioner George Fivaz and other senior security force members.

"Deputy President Mbeki's statement is calculated to upstage the ANC's political opponents," Tillet said. "It is well known that the unit has been rejected by the IFP as being a political instrument used by the ANC to embarrass its political opponents. Its investigations have been selective and the unit has failed in its mission to isolate perpetrators of political violence."

Tillet said the unit had been politically discredited in the province.

"The unit lacks broad credibility with the bulk of the province," he said.

"It seems to be bloody minded to impose a solution on the province without consulting the provincial government."

"Beefing up a unit which has been discredited does not seem to serve the purpose of ending political violence in the province."

Tillet said Mbeki was scheduled to meet Mdlalose today and the IFP hoped Mbeki would reconsider his suggestion that additional security force members be deployed in the province.

"The IFP's counter-proposal is that an independent judicial inquiry which enjoys multiparty support in the province be set up to investigate political violence. The inquiry should be free of political stigma or association, because we perceive the unit to be influenced by the ANC."

"The province needs an inquiry with which both the ANC and IFP can feel comfortable. You cannot have either one influencing an investigating unit and we cannot see how the central government can oppose something like that (a judicial inquiry)." — Sapa.

Community policing units in effort to contain crime

Mduduzi ka Harvey

GAUTENG crime would never be stopped, but could only be contained by combining police, traffic police, emergency services, local councils and community resources into a united front to combat its escalation, Sandton community policing forum chairman Steve Margo said yesterday.

Gauteng safety and security spokesman Ian Robertson said a start had been made in the past year to combat crime through community policing forums.

In terms of the new Police Act, the forums now had legal status and area forums had been set up in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Soweto, Midrand, East Rand, West Rand and the Vaal Triangle, with plans under way to set up provincial forums next year to help curb escalating crime, Robertson said.

In an attempt to fight crime the Sandton precinct committee, in conjunction with its 12 000 members and local businessmen, had saved R160 000 this year to buy 20 motorcycles for crime prevention and Sandton City shopping centre management had offered office, storage and parking space for the initiative starting in January.

The internal stability unit

would assist residents to patrol Sandton streets daily, when unit members were available.

Police, traffic officers, patrol cars and emergency services communications were linked to the Sandton crisis control centre.

A R100 000 boost from the Malaysian government to the Alexandra community would be used for a satellite police station in the area.

Nissan SA had assisted the community by offering to repair police vehicles free of charge.

The Bramley forum, consisting of 38 suburbs, had established a fund-raising committee for donations to upgrade the Bramley police station. Residents associations had been established to solve residential problems and neighbourhood and block watches were in the pipeline.

The Sandton crisis control centre had been linked to patrol vehicles to reduce response time and local security companies had been approached to extend their presence to bring about more effectiveness in combating crime.

Linden forum deputy chairman Edward Brittain said government was not combating crime "head on" and was making crime a community responsibility.

Gates opened as Vaal Dam fills up

Mduduzi ka Harvey

WATER Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal has approved the opening of some crest gates on the Vaal Dam, and although the dam was not yet full and stood at 88,3% yesterday, space was being created for the large water volume on the way.

Two gates were opened before noon yesterday and four were opened by late afternoon. Today water is expected to be released from six gates in the morning and from eight gates by noon.

The water affairs and forestry department said the release would not exceed the carrying capacity of the river bed and there would be no danger of property in Vereeniging being flooded.

But, the public was cautioned to be aware of rising water levels, and to move boats and pumps to higher ground. Care should also be taken not to cross low-water bridges which were topped by a flow of 50cm of water as this could be dangerous.

The Vaal Dam should reach 100% on December 30 and is expected to rise to a maximum of 104% on January 2 next year. It was expected the Klip and Suikerbosrand rivers could deliver additional water if rains persisted in Johannesburg or Heidelberg.

ARG 30/12/95 (276)

Mdlalose sets up violence inquiry

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose has announced the establishment of a commission of inquiry into political violence in the province.

Dr Mdlalose said he would ensure the infrastructure necessary for the commission to begin its work early in the new year.

Security at trouble spots would be stepped up, he said.

This followed a meeting with act-

ing President Thabo Mbeki, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, KwaZulu-Natal finance MEC Senzele Mhlungu and MEC for conservation and traditional authorities Nyanga Ngubane to discuss the security situation.

Three massacres in the province this month, one on Christmas Day, have claimed the lives of at least 35 people.

■ See page 10.

New bid to halt Natal violence (276)

APR 30/12/95

DURBAN. — Security in Kwa-Zulu-Natal would be stepped up in volatile areas to prevent new violence over the New Year weekend, Premier Frank Mdlalose said after talks with Deputy President Thabo Mbeki.

"The police are aware that there could be some flash-points. They are taking certain measures which I will not disclose," Mr Mdlalose said.

"The police are busy on that and I would not like to say where they are deploying what forces to do what," he said.

Political and criminal violence in the province claimed another 21 lives on Thursday.

Mr Mbeki said it had been agreed there would be close co-operation between the central and provincial governments to probe the recent massacres on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast.

In one incident at least 19 people were killed on Christmas Day when more than 600 men, believed to be Inkatha supporters, rampaged through the Shobashabane area near Port Shepstone.

"The process of investigations should be handled by the national and provincial governments in an integrated manner to try to get to the bottom of this violence," Mr Mbeki said.

— Reuter.

loyal friend's love survives the green hills of destruction

ST 31/12/95 276
WHEN Makhosazana Gambushe returned to the scene of the Christmas Day massacre on the green hills of Shobashobane she had one hope — to find the 96-year-old paralysed woman she had cared for.

She had seen many of her neighbours callously slaughtered during the early morning attack and had little hope of finding Mamkhonjwa Cele alive.

Entering the gutted shell of her friend's home, she used a stick to rake through ankle-deep ash to look for Mrs Cele's body.

Peering into the hut where the old woman used to sleep, Mrs Gambushe explained "Mama Cele was sick and paralysed. When the killers came, we ran for our lives. We could not carry her and had to leave her behind. I could not save her. I do not know if they kidnapped her, dragged her into the bush and killed her or if they burnt her to death in her home."

There were no tears in her eyes, only dread that the woman she loved like her own grandmother had been murdered.

On Christmas morning, the killers descended like a plague of locusts on the thatched-roof mud rondavels of Shobashobane, a subsistence farming area 40km inland from Port Shepstone on Kwazulu Natal's South Coast.

Numbering at least 600 and armed with assault rifles, assegais and pangas, the impi, believed to be Inkatha supporters, surrounded the tiny ANC community in a deadly pincer movement.

The vicious pogrom which followed obliterated the entire community and left Shobashobane a ghost village.

Christmas was to have been celebrated quietly at home with friends and family in this tiny ru-

By MICHAEL SCHMIDT

ral community which does not even have a minister to hold services in its disused church. But the impi left 19 men, women and children dead, 21 wounded and 23 missing, including seven children.

With chilling military precision, 85 homes were razed to the ground. A home with a gas stove exploded with such fury that it blew the roof off and cracked the walls.

All the houses were so thoroughly looted that barely a carpet or a pair of shoes remained.

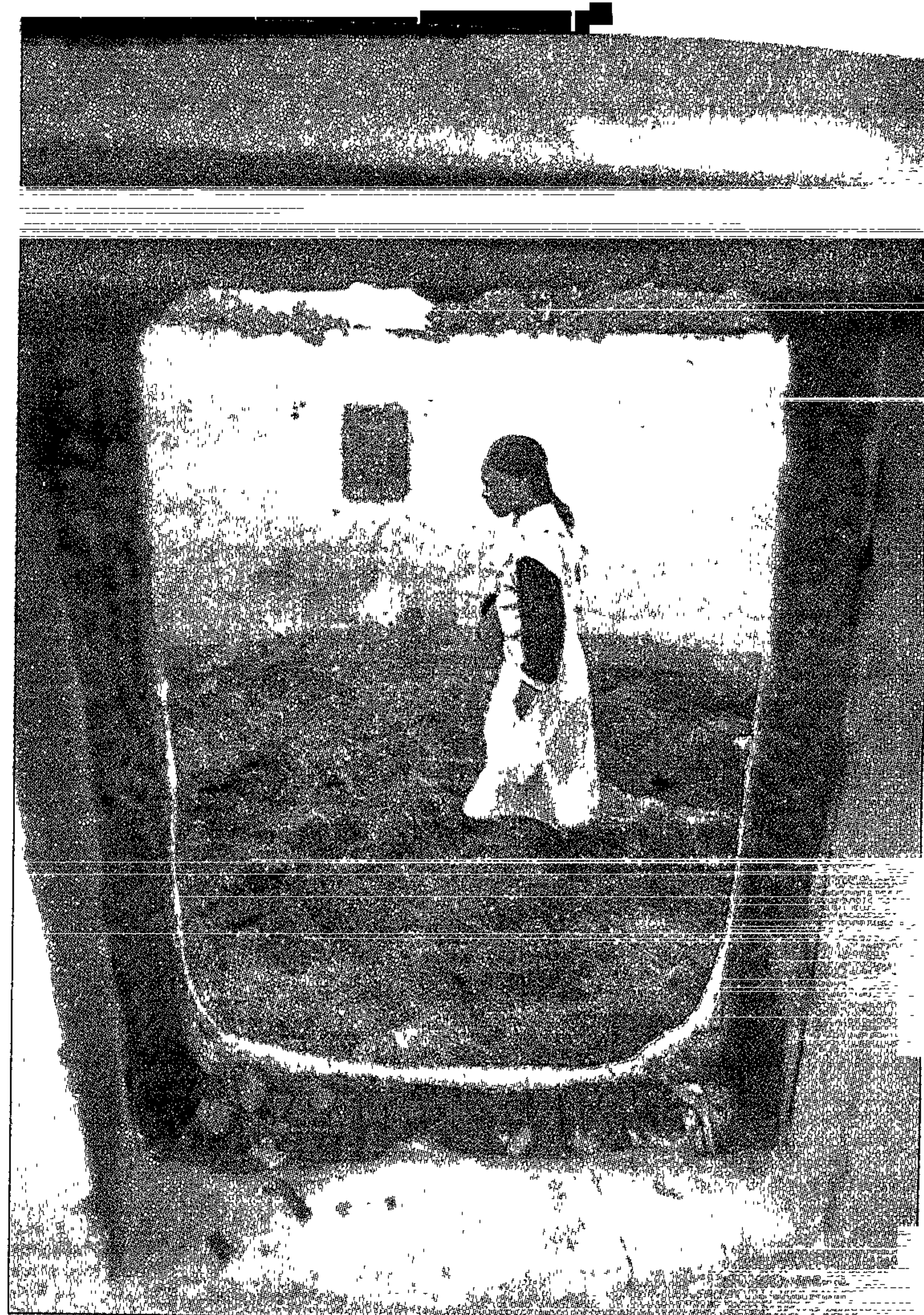
Birds chirp in the bushes, but an air of desolation hangs over the gutted kraals. No children play at the roadside. No women hang laundry to dry. No men till the fields. All the livestock have been stolen.

The home of ANC chairman Khipha Nyawose, who was murdered, is blackened and destroyed. Mealies for a Christmas lunch which was never eaten lie scattered on the ground, mingled with school books and assegais.

The only signs of life are a handful of frightened, hungry dogs and the riot policemen who try and feed them as soldiers comb the undergrowth for more mutilated bodies.

The wanton slaughter on the day of peace and goodwill sent waves of shock through the country and led to calls from police and peace monitors for a state of emergency to be declared in the district.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and a high-powered delegation spent 15 minutes at the scene the day after the massacre. After the politicians were gone, the grim task of searching for the bodies



ASHES TO ASHES . . . a survivor walks through the ashes of a burnt-out hut in a grim search for the bodily remains of relatives and loved ones
Pictures: RICHARD SHOREY

continued. Mrs Gambushe and a handful of survivors returned under police protection to try and find missing friends and family. They searched the thick weeds surrounding the Cele kraal's mealie and pumpkin fields for the paralysed woman, but all that moved were two starving kittens

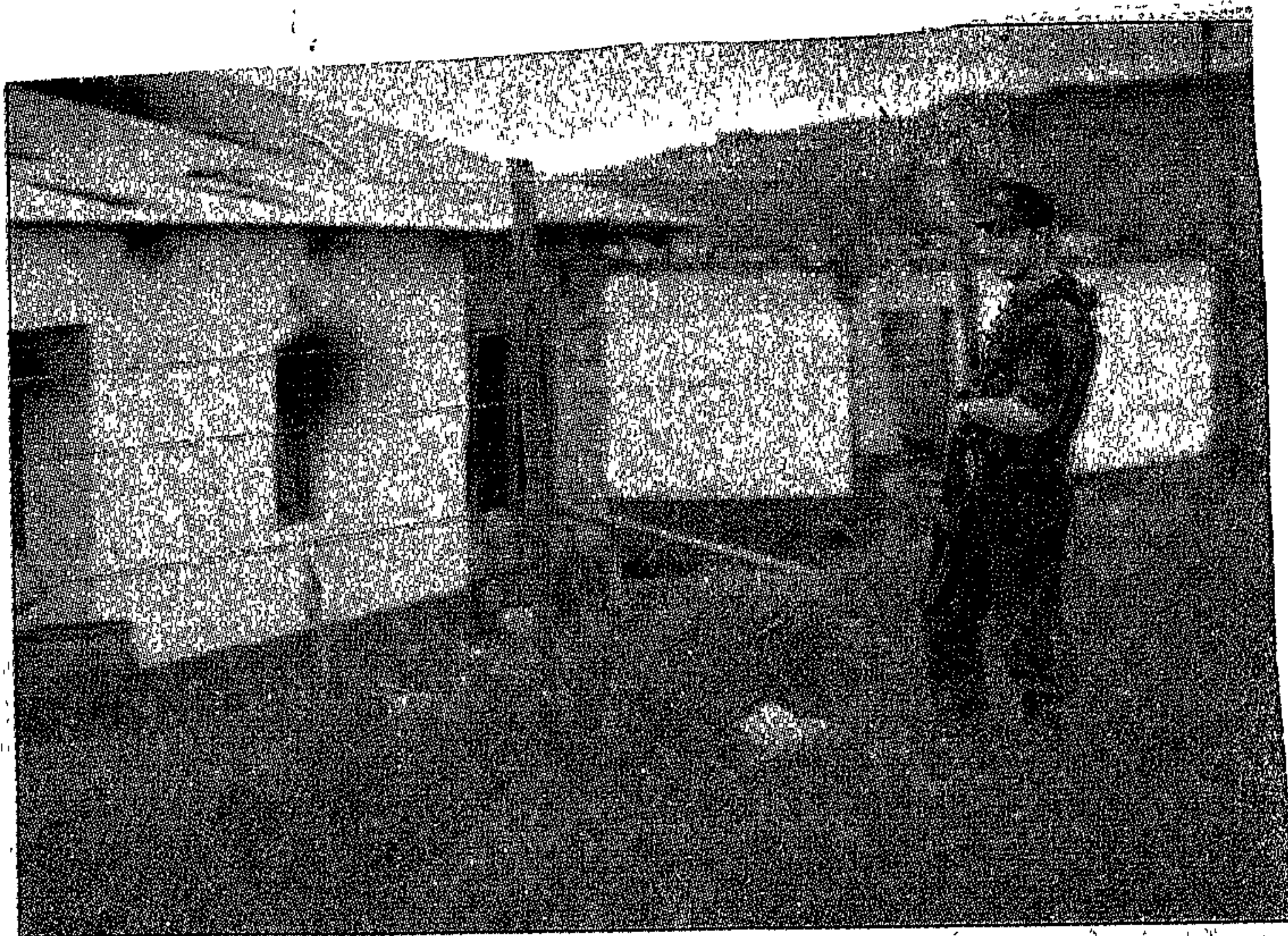
and a small puppy huddled in the cold drizzle.

The survivors said they had heard some bodies had been dumped down long-drop toilets.

Two days after the massacre, police discovered three more bodies, that of a woman in her late 30s and of two men in their late 20s.

The bodies were found deep in ravines where the victims had been trapped in what one soldier described as a well-orchestrated manoeuvre.

The inaccessible location of the two men's bodies in a dense thicket at the bottom of a steep, muddy hillside bore mute testimony



TOO LATE . . . A watchful policeman surveys the setting of unpunished, wanton mass killings

(276) ST 31/12/95

ny to the determination of their killers.

For Amos Nyawose, 44, an uncle of the slain ANC leader, the search for his 17-year-old daughter, Phindile, was over. Escorted by police, he found her body dumped in a ditch.

"They shot her in the back while she was running. I'm very angry.

It hurts so much; she was my baby girl," he said. Mr Nyawose, his wife and two young sons managed to escape.

On the verge of tears, 16-year-old Nana Nyawose searched her parent's home without success for her brother, Bonginkosi, 11.

"We were separated when we ran away from the armed men. I haven't seen him since," she said.

One of the lucky ones was Michael Khakhuse who collected his three young children from the home of his father, Mjabulelwa Khakhuse.

"When the impi came, they told us to go inside," the older man said. His home and his livestock were untouched even though a woman walking home after visiting there was murdered.

A possible reason for his escape is that, unlike the huts of ANC sup-

porters, the walls of his kraal are daubed with crosses in memory of the late chief Khandelesizwe Cele who died last year.

Inkatha has said that ANC refugees who returned to the area a year ago did not ask the permission of tribal leaders to settle there.

But ANC officials visiting the scene scoffed at the suggestion that only crossed homes were spared, saying it was an attempt to portray a political massacre as a tribal faction fight.

Victor Mgwazi, 33, said he had been staying with his brothers when the attack came. Their wives were staying elsewhere because they were

afraid of the IFP, he said.

"At about 8.30am, I heard people shouting that Inkatha was coming. I ran outside and saw people coming down the hill and lighting houses. There was a lot of shooting," he said.

Mr Mgwazi said in the wake of the killers came their women and children who looted homes and set fire to them.

He and his brothers sprinted for the safety of the Izingolweni po-

lice station, about three kilometres away on the opposite hilltop in Inkatha territory. But armed attackers from that side shot at them and turned them back.

His brother, Nelson Mgwazi, 29, who was married with four children, was caught by the attackers.

"They told him to sit down. Then they shot him twice and chopped him in the head. They did the same to some other people they caught with Nelson," he said.

Mr Mgwazi and his surviving brothers managed to hide in a derelict hut until the fighting was over.

Local IFP leader Sipho Ngcobo denied Inkatha involvement in the massacre. But he accused a group of 30 ANC men such as Mr Mgwazi of being common criminals who had returned to the area in January to stir up trouble after having been kicked out last year.

Mr Mgwazi said they had been chased away solely because they were ANC supporters. They had returned because seven of their former neighbours had been killed by Inkatha.

Izingolweni police station commander Captain Shaun von Volenhoven said tensions had been rising for some time, with Inkatha residents preventing ANC residents from shopping at the local centre and the ANC residents in turn blocking Inkatha traffic.

With chilling military precision, 85 homes were razed to the ground and countless innocents slaughtered

RIOTS & DISTURBANCES - KZ./NATAL

1996

JANUARY — JULY .

File 116
Criminal

② AND (AREA = "FILE" SALES > 1500)

all (70)

①

Massacre investigation starts today

(276) Star 3/1/96

Durban - A national investigation team of 32 detectives formed to investigate the Christmas Day Shobashobane massacre on the KwaZulu Natal south coast arrived in Port Shepstone yesterday, a police spokesman said.

At least 19 Shobashobane residents were hacked and shot to death when a horde of about 600 armed men and women attacked the ANC-supporting area on Christmas morning.

The police investigation team was appointed by police Commissioner George Fivaz following the massacre and would officially begin investigations today, Supt Doug Hannaway said yesterday.

The team consisted of both na-

tional and KwaZulu Natal detectives.

They had already been briefed by investigation chief Brig Bushy Engelbrecht, Hannaway said.

"There are a few logistical problems to be sorted out," he added.

Police were also still negotiating with political parties regarding the terms and scope of the investigation.

"There has been a lot of media speculation about the team and negotiations are necessary to gain credibility," Hannaway said.

KwaZulu Natal police have been slated recently for a perceived failure to apprehend suspects involved in three separate massacres in the Port Shepstone

area.

The attacks occurred over the past three weeks and claimed the lives of at least 37 people.

The Shobashobane massacre occurred in broad daylight close to the Izingolweni police station, raising doubts about police competency in the area.

"It is little wonder that many communities in KwaZulu Natal, and particularly on the south coast, have little confidence in the police's ability to bring stability to the region," the Network of Independent Monitors (NIM) said in a statement last week.

"There is no reason why such gross attacks should not be expeditiously investigated from the outset," NIM said. - Sapa

We'll deploy agents — Fivaz

PRETORIA: Police Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday police would deploy more undercover agents in kwaZulu/Natal in a bid to stop political violence there.

"We are stepping up the intelligence base, especially in the southern region of kwaZulu/Natal," Mr Fivaz told a news conference on plans to combat crime in 1996.

At least 189 people died in violence in kwaZulu/Natal in the week to December 30, police said.

Mr Fivaz asked the government

for a "fair" budget increase in 1996 and said "disgracefully low" police salaries had to be addressed.

He said crime was "the biggest threat to South Africa's security and democratic order".

"Unless the police are given every means necessary to fight crime, South Africa will risk becoming a gangster state where hijackers, druglords, muggers and other criminals will trample hard-won democratic rights into the dust," Mr Fivaz said. — Reuter

(276) et 3/1/96

kwaZulu/Natal peace committee expanded

(276)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CT 4/1/96

DURBAN: The kwaZulu/Natal cabinet has unanimously approved a proposal to expand an existing cabinet peace committee to include all political parties in the province.

The IFP-led unity cabinet — which includes three ANC ministers and one NP minister — also agreed at a special meeting yesterday to the establishment of a provincial judicial commission of inquiry into political violence.

The cabinet peace committee, which currently includes only ANC and IFP members, will be expanded to include the NP, DP, Minority Front, PAC and African Christian Democratic Party. Provincial Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose will head the committee.

The judicial commission will be appointed by the premier "within two months", his spokesman said, in line with an agreement with Deputy-President Thabo Mbeki. Among its tasks would be to probe recent massacres.

● ANC safety and security spokesman Mr Bheki Cele said that if measures being taken by the police to catch those involved in recent massacres were not successful, the central government would have to consider declaring unrest areas in flashpoints.

BO 51196

276

ma reported to the ANC provincial executive committee later in the day on the cabinet decision, he was informed that the committee had not proposed the formation of the commission.

force, "let alone a commission".

The ANC also voiced concern at the appointment of retired police general Wynand van der Merwe as Mdlalose's special adviser on safety and security matters.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele accused Mdlalose of misleading the cabinet, at an emergency session on Tuesday, when he claimed that the proposal for a commission had emanated from the legislature's multiparty safety and security committee.

A senior ANC source said this claim by Mdlalose led ANC leaders in the cabinet, including national chairman Jacob Zuma, to endorse the commission.

The source said that when Zu-

Mdlalose claimed on Tuesday that the cabinet's ANC members agreed to the formation of a commission within the next two months. It would finish its work by the end of February 1998.

Cele said the ANC would refuse to participate in the commission, which would cover up IFP involvement in violence and would cost taxpayers millions of rands.

"What is the logic of having a commission that will report only in 1998?"

Cele said the safety and security committee had proposed a special task force to investigate the assassination of political leaders in the province. However, Md-lalose had since been given legal opinion that the province did not have the power to establish the

AFP spokesman Ed Tillett urged the ANC to reconsider its opposition to the commission. All parties would be consulted over its composition and terms of reference. The commission would not be sectarian, as was the case with the investigation task unit established by central government.

Cele said there was no need for Mdlalose to include representatives of all seven provincial political parties on the cabinet peace committee as they were representatives on the legislature's safety and security committee.

Mdlatlose's decision to open the cabinet committee to senators was an attempt to give IFP Senator Philip Powell, who had provided military training to IFP supporters, a foothold in the provincial government.

King's bid for Zulu peace gets under way

(276) Star 5/11/96

Mandela backs Zwelithini's planned mass gathering to promote peace among his people

By Jovial Rantao
Political Reporter

Consultations between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party started yesterday to pave the way for preparations for a national gathering of the Zulu nation – an "imbizo" – proposed recently by King Goodwill Zwelithini to promote national reconciliation and peace.

Zwelithini's proposal, made in Skukuza in 1994 when the ANC, the IFP and representatives of the former government met to discuss international mediation, was given an impetus by a festive season announcement by President Nelson Mandela that he would meet the Zulu monarch to encourage him to go ahead with the gathering.

Mandela is also understood to have discussed the suggested Zulu gathering with IFP president

and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi when the two met during Mandela's meeting with KwaZulu Natal traditional leaders on December 15.

The objective of the imbizo is to promote national reconciliation, promote peace in a province where violent death has become commonplace and to allow the king an opportunity to appeal for an end to violence.

The gathering would also provide the king with an opportunity to heal the rift between himself and the IFP.

The gathering would be yet another effort to boost peace initiatives in KwaZulu Natal, where a number of police and army projects have been launched to stop the killings which claimed more than 1 500 lives in the past year.

Mandela's spokesman Parks Mankahlana told The Star that ANC national chairman Jacob

Zuma had been delegated, by Mandela, who is on holiday in Transkei, to initiate consultations.

"It's the president's view that this matter should be jointly handled by himself and Chief Buthelezi and dealt with immediately. As a way of achieving that he has asked the ANC's national chairman to act on his behalf while he is still on holiday. He also feels strongly that every resident of the province, irrespective of the political or religious affiliation, should attend the gathering," Mankahlana said.

He said that once back in the office, Mandela was expected to meet Buthelezi before the two of them fly to Nongoma for an audience with Zwelithini. It's after this meeting that a date for the imbizo would probably be announced.

The gathering is earmarked for the end of this month or early February.

Mdlalose violence probe a coverup, claims ANC

By Mondli Makhanya
Political Reporter

KwaZulu Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose yesterday came under fire from the ANC and its allies over the establishment of a commission into the province's political violence.

The ANC charged that Mdlalose was trying to cover up investigations into recent massacres.

In support of the ANC, the SA Communist Party described the commission as a "joke" that would serve no purpose unless it focused on specific incidents.

The ANC said Mdlalose, who is also safety and security MEC, had misled the public when he announced on Wednesday that the provincial cabinet had agreed to form a commission of inquiry into the violence.

It said the cabinet had only resolved to expand the special task force investigating the assassination of political leaders.

Mdlalose had announced that the proposed multiparty commission, to be chaired by himself, would be set up within two months.

It would investigate cycles of violence and counter-violence and would table a report before the end of the year.

ANC safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele questioned Mdlalose's motives for wanting to establish the commission soon after Police Commissioner George Fivaz had set up a special investigating task team, insinuating that Mdlalose was trying to divert attention from police investigations into massacres on the South Coast.

Plan to protect massacre witnesses

A programme to protect witnesses to three recent massacres in KwaZulu Natal has been established, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said during a visit to a massacre area yesterday.

Fivaz and a police team, investigating political violence in KwaZulu Natal over the festive

period, held talks in Port Shepstone.

They discussed plans for tomorrow's funeral of the victims of a Christmas Day massacre by about 600 attackers at nearby Shobashobane in which 19 people were killed.

The area is reported to be tense ahead of the funeral. – Sapa.

9 held over killings on South Coast

Durban – KwaZulu Natal police on Wednesday arrested nine people believed to have been involved in a spate of killings in the Umbumbulu area south of Durban during the past few weeks, public order policing spokesman Inspector Trevor Reddy said yesterday.

The nine suspects, including seven youths, were arrested in the Nkonka area near Umbumbulu after police received vital information from informants.

At least six people were killed in separate incidents in the Umbumbulu area between December 15 and December 30.

The suspects, currently being held in police custody in Umbumbulu, were believed to be linked to these killings as well as many other unsolved cases in the area.

Meanwhile, Police Commissioner George Fivaz yesterday visited Port Shepstone to oversee investigations into a Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane in which 19 people were killed.

Police on Wednesday issued four warrants of arrest for people believed to be linked to the massacre. They were still negotiating with political parties regarding the terms and scope of the investigation.

■ The death toll from criminal and political violence in the province in the last week was 94 yesterday. – Sapa, Political Staff.

Row over new commission

ET 5/1/96

(276)

DURBAN: The announcement of a new commission to investigate violence in KwaZulu/Natal has sparked a row between political parties in the province.

Announcing the commission on Wednesday, Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said it was approved by the province's executive council.

The ANC and the SACP condemned the commission as a veiled attempt to deflect attention from IFP-initiated violence in the province.

ANC safety and security spokesman Mr Bheki Cele said the council never agreed on the formation of the commission.

"The ANC refuses to be party to cover-ups that will cost millions of taxpayers' money," he said.

Slamming the commission as a joke, the SACP said it would serve no purpose unless it focused on specific incidents.

In contrast, the IFP welcomed the commission yesterday. — Sapa

police involvement in the violence hamper police investigations

defeat in KwaZulu

(276) M+G 5-11/1/96

No faith in the police

THE Christmas massacres in KwaZulu-Natal have exposed a flaw in the province's criminal justice and policing system: ordinary people have little faith in these institutions and, until this is restored, civil life will not return to normal, says sociologist Ari Sitas.

"If 400 people march from Houghton East to Houghton West and kill people then there is a good chance that at least 40 percent of them will be identified through community networks like schools, family links, churches and other institutions," says Sitas.

"The question is why are people so reluctant to come forward and give evidence about the identities of those who took part in such massacres. The answer is fear and repression. People know from bitter experience that even if a suspect is arrested, whether it is a political or a criminal case, it will not be long

before they are out on bail — on the streets. This is the experience at community level and it has resulted in a lack of faith in policing and the criminal justice system.

"It will clearly take a long time to establish a professional and independent police force that is not bound by local, ethnic and racial agendas. In the meantime, it seems the only option is to bring in detectives from other parts of the country as a way of breaking down the perception the provincial police are carrying out work in a partisan way.

"The first question must be: who is responsible for policing in Port Shepstone? That person has failed in his or her job. In the normal world this means someone gets fired in less than 24 hours. In other organisations and business you are expected to perform or you are out. That is also the culture that is needed in our police force," he says.

the series was carried out at Shobashobane on the morning of Christmas Day. Six hundred armed men attacked the settlement, despite the presence within walking distance of a mobile police station.

The highly experienced Network of Independent Monitors (NIM) had warned police authorities of an impending attack. But although 19 people were killed and the settlement

was burnt down in a methodical act of destruction, a police patrol arrived only 24 hours after the attack.

About 90 survivors of the massacre, who had eyewitness accounts and were able to identify some of the killers, took refuge at a community hall in Port Shepstone (see story below). The survivors refused to be interviewed or provide evidence to the provincial police unit because its

sad prophecy

place would get better."

At the time, the *Mail & Guardian* ran a front-page report describing the motley band who protected Shobashobane as a group who had been abandoned by national and provincial authorities, who failed to send in the troops — despite extensive evidence that further massacres would occur. The article was headlined "The Great Betrayal".

Later, while he was being interviewed by a television crew making a programme for *Mail & Guardian* Television, Nyawosa predicted the next attack would come at Christmas time and instructed his scouts to begin preparing for that possibility.

Then, late in November, in the last interview before his death, he explained how he had seen death coming his way. The young man appeared resigned

to this. And this stoicism encouraged him to talk quite frankly about things that were troubling his conscience.

He pointed to the rough-hewn headstones that surrounded his homestead and explained how the Nyawosa family had been torn apart after he encouraged his father and brothers to join the African National Congress while his uncle and aunt remained staunchly loyal to the Inkatha Freedom Party.

"I joined the ANC because I believed they stand for the values I also believe in. But today I've lost all my family members and I have no future. We are not protected here

Some of them, like my mother, were religious people. My younger sisters had nothing to do with politics," he said.

"I am living with the guilt because it was I that made them join the ANC. They died for my cause. That is why I have decided to resign from work to come and die where my family was slaughtered."

That prediction came horribly true on Christmas Day when 600 armed men carried out a military-style attack on Shobashobane. Eyewitnesses allege the last surviving Nyawosa family members — people who

'I am living with the guilt because it was I that made my family join the ANC. They died for my cause. That is why I have decided to come and die where my family was slaughtered'

had become emblems of resilience — were singled out by the attackers.

The reports say Kipha Nyawosa was disembowelled, his heart ripped out and the genitals cut from his body.

Police believe this was part of a black

magic ritual designed to strengthen the attackers from the spirit of their dead foe. This may well be true. But the gruesome nature of the slaughter was also designed to underscore a political message: any sign of dissent in this grim corner of the countryside will be obliterated through sheer terror.

Nyawosa is survived by his five-year-old son, Sibahle. The boy, who walks on crutches, escaped death because he had been shot through the hips during an earlier attack and had been sent by his father to live with relatives in a safe part of the province.

leader, Senior Superintendent Johan Booysen, is alleged to have been involved in the mysterious killings of police suspects. Booysen was also one of several policemen criticised by the Goldstone Commission during its investigations in the province.

Mufamadi is facing a civil claim in connection with the deaths of four young men in Umlazi township in June last year during an investigation Booysen headed. Booysen was cleared during an inquest into the deaths of the four, but lawyers for their families are proceeding with a civil claim.

Booysen was sent in to head up the first police team by the provincial government — even though the NIM had asked for the ITU to be used because of its track record of providing professional and robust investigations into political violence in the province. Shortly after his arrival in Port Shepstone, Booysen was identified by the mother of one of the men killed in Umlazi and the survivors then refused to talk to his team.

By late Wednesday — 10 days after the massacre — no statements had been taken by police because the survivors were terrified of retribution and wanted an effective witness protection programme.

The appointment of Engelbrecht was part of the political compromise hammered out by Mufamadi. A witness protection programme is now being set up by an official from the Department of Justice in Durban.

Witnesses and survivors were also assured by Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma on Wednesday that they would be provided with an impartial police team and proper protection. "I think the people accept me. I think we have sorted out the problem of witness protection," said Engelbrecht this week.

The ITU has a witness protection programme and has arrested and charged members of the IFP, the ANC and members of the security forces since it was established. The IFP has been unable to prove its accusations of political partiality against the ITU, but has, particularly in recent weeks, repeated them with increasing ferocity.

Inkatha spokesman Ed Tillet said this week he could not comment about the team as he had not met the members but said its establishment had set an important precedent: that safety and security was an important provincial function, which could not be controlled by the central government only.

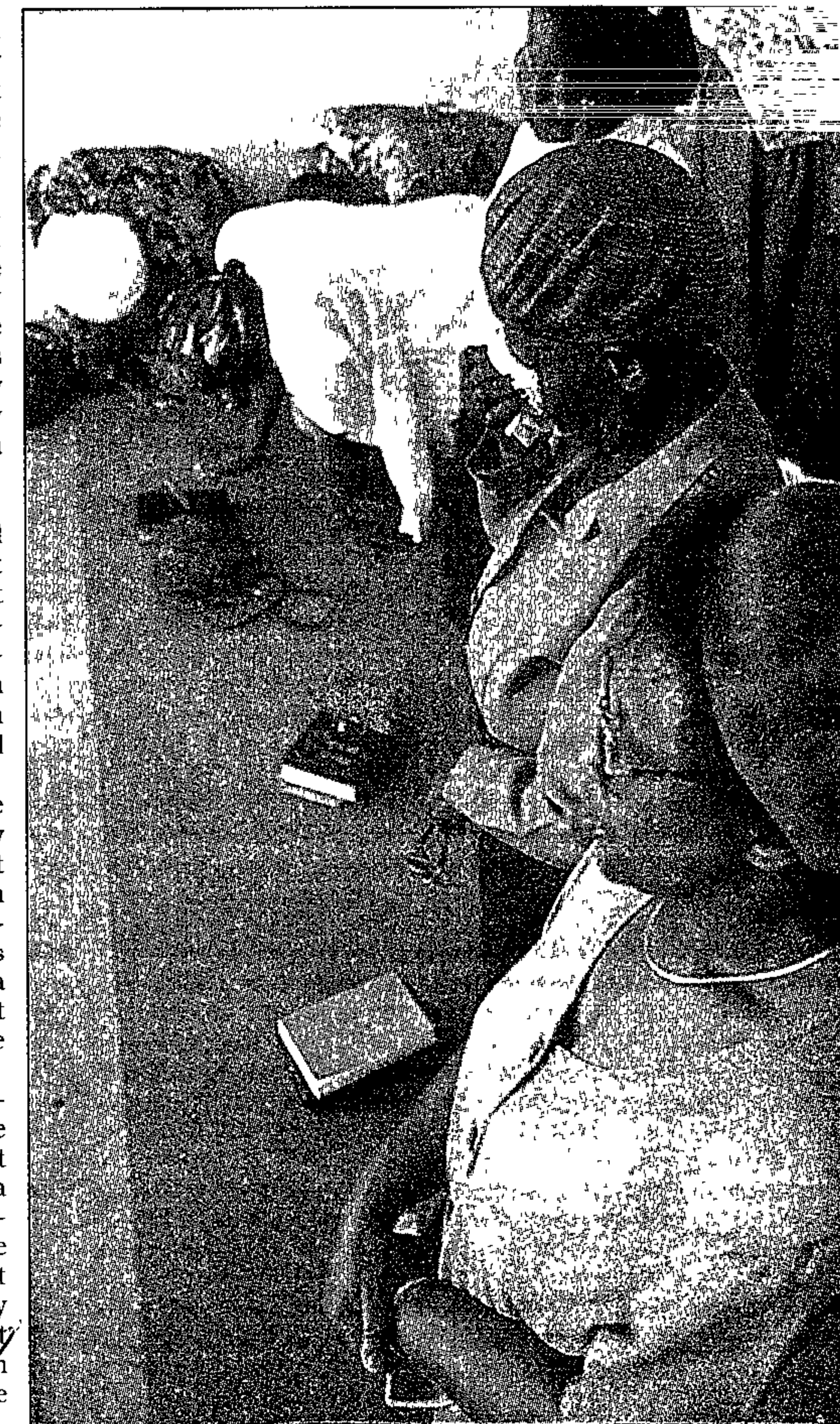
Meanwhile, four warrants have been issued for people accused by survivors of the massacre at Shobashobane of being involved in the attack. The police refuse to identify these suspects but survivors have told reporters that an Inkatha leader and alleged warlord in the Port Shepstone area, headed up the attack.

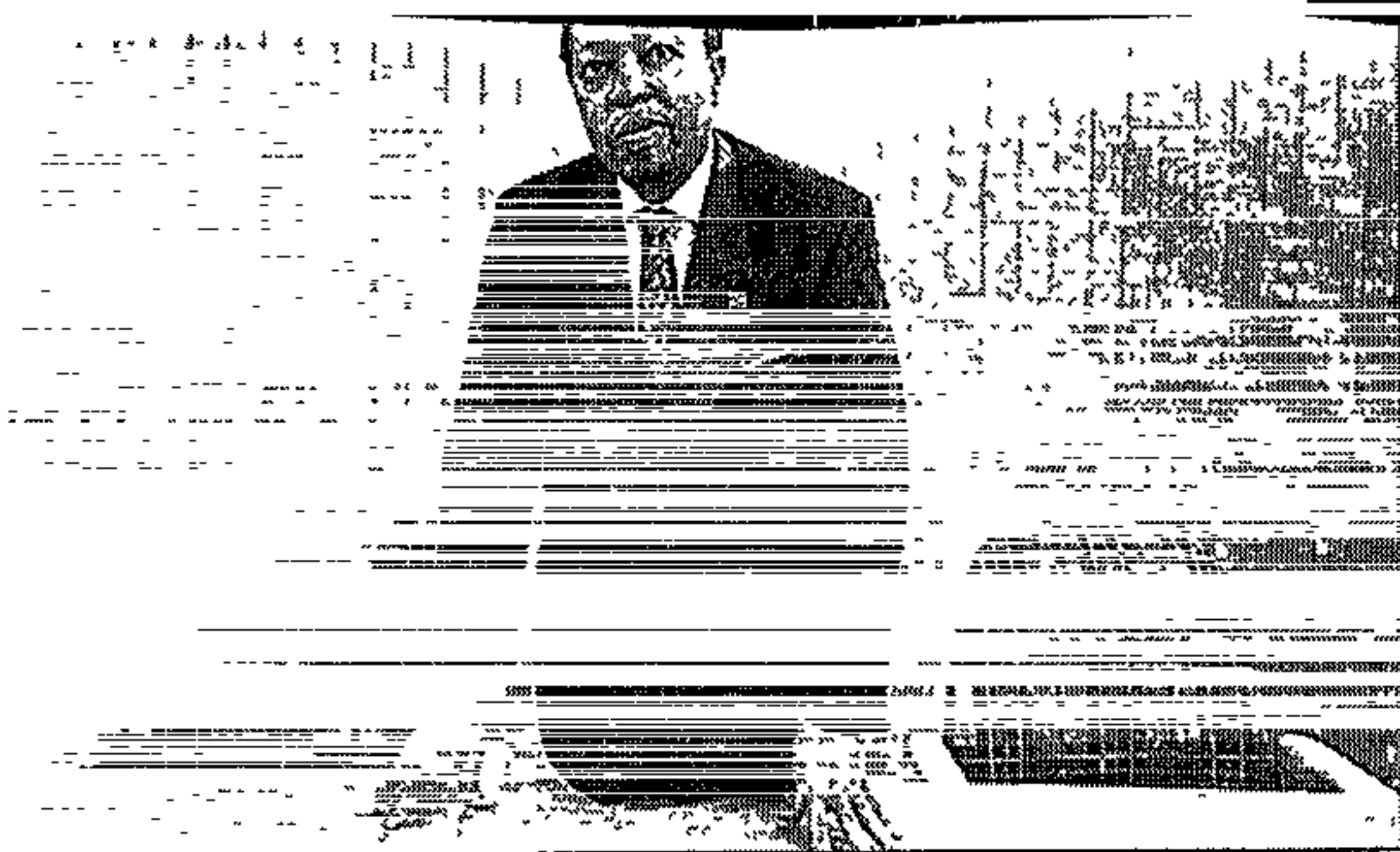
Asked to comment on the allegations, the alleged attacker told the *Mail & Guardian*: "I feel bad about what happened to Kipha Nyawosa (a Shobashobane leader who was murdered and his body mutilated in the massacre) but I am innocent about this attack ... Those who say they saw me among the attackers at Shobashobane are lying. (N) I am arrested there will be more violence because ordinary people will fight."



ABOVE and BELOW: Survivors of the Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane have taken refuge in a Port Shepstone community hall

PHOTOGRAPHS HENNER FRANKENFELD





Bringing the heat: Sibusiso Bengu wants an extra R1,28-billion for education
PHOTOGRAPH RUTH MOTAU

We're still a long way from equal education

M+G 5-11/1/96
Garson and Mona

IF the disappointing matric results released last week show real change in the education system has yet to filter down to where it counts — the classrooms of the country's disadvantaged majority. Although the Department of National Education has not released a racial breakdown of the matric results — all 55,25 percent of 441 853 matriculants passed — it is clear that pupils who wrote former Department of Education and Training (DET) exams fared the worst by far. The drop in the overall result by 2,7 percent compared to last year's figure implies a statistical drop of at least five percent in the results of African pupils. The African National Congress' political rivals have wasted no time in chastising the government for its inability to deliver on education. Education Minister Sibusiso Bengu has sprung into action, promising to secure an extra R1,28-billion for education from the budget, to introduce one matric exam for all pupils for this year (causing confusion over whether exams will be provincially based or national) and to introduce more vocationally based curricula. Despite the hysteria, however, the national results are preliminary and may be boosted by as much as five percent once supplementary and queried results are in by March, as has consistently been the case in previous years.

Furthermore, 1994 figures reflecting a 58 percent pass rate may have been inflated by thousands of successful "repeats", those "drop-outs" with post-election optimism who returned to write matric. In 1994, 47 555 more pupils wrote matric than did last year.

Most provinces have yet to release their figures, but when they do they may be in terms of the old, race-based departments under which they were written (for the last time).

Gauteng has not, on the grounds that the race-based departments are reminiscent of the old dispensation and are not relevant to the new, integrated system. But analysts believe that these statistics are vital as they will reveal where new resources must be channelled.

Figures released by Mpumalanga and Northern Province would seem to bear out the need for a breakdown of results from the other seven provinces. The matric pass rate in former DET schools in Mpumalanga was 33,42 percent and in Northern Province 38 percent. In Mpumalanga, former

Northern Education Department (white) schools showed a 97,5 percent pass rate, former House of Delegates (Indian) schools, 95,67 percent and former House of Representatives (coloured) schools, 89,34 percent. The figures are even more stark in the Northern Province, where former TED schools showed a 98 percent pass rate and former HoD and HoR schools scored 100 percent.

Even without the breakdown, however, available provincial results indicate poor matric results in former DET schools. Those provinces with high numbers of DET pupils and with a big rural component — like Northern Province with around 95 percent of its pupils writing DET exams and a 38,6 percent pass rate — fared the worst. The Western Cape, however, with the lowest proportion of DET pupils, fared the best, with an 84 percent pass rate.

KwaZulu-Natal is the anomaly: despite a relatively high proportion of pupils writing DET matric exams, and soaring levels of political violence, the province fared extremely well, with a 76,6 percent pass rate.

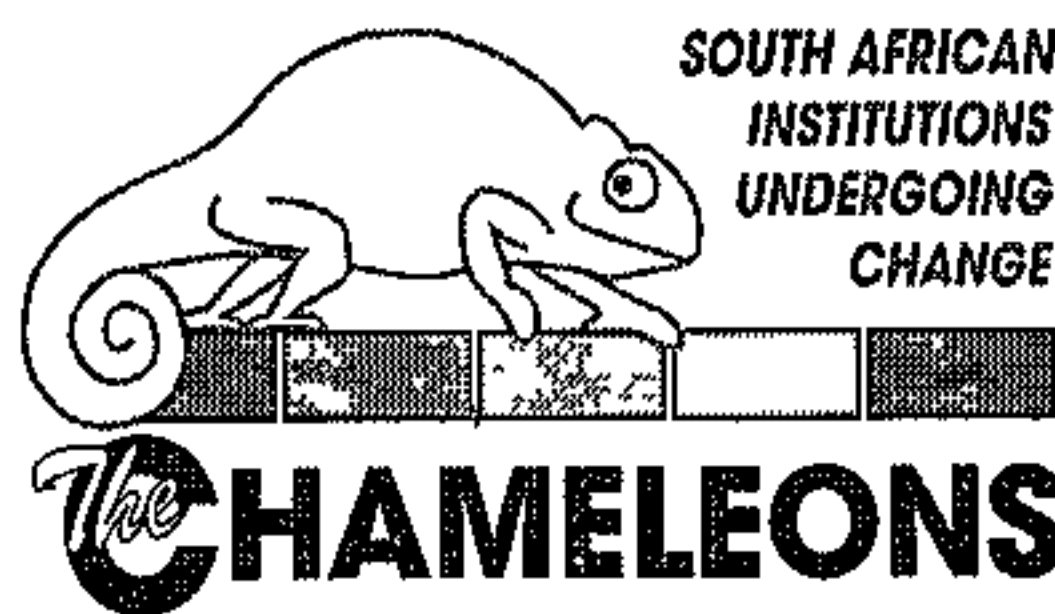
However, these results, while impressive, must be seen in the context of the "extremely high number of matric drop-outs in the province", points out Blade Nzimande, chairman of the parliamentary Standing Committee on Education. While KwaZulu-Natal has the largest number of school-going pupils, it has a small proportion of matriculants (about 10 percent of the total).

Political violence has forced scores of pupils to become refugees and turned some schools into no-go zones. The high pass rate there is largely due to the high percentage of pupils at privileged formerly-white and formerly-Indian schools, says Nzimande. Coupled with this is the fact that many African pupils are based at the old mission schools where teaching standards are high and classroom sizes are small.

Nzimande said criticism of the education department's performance was "unfair", saying that fluctuations in results during periods of transition were to be expected and that a legitimate government and a lack of disruption in classrooms were "necessary but not sufficient conditions to turn our education system around".

Gauteng MEC for education Mary Metcalfe said that the overall results of certain provinces were boosted by their large number of historically privileged schools. "We need a careful and thorough analysis of the statistics so we don't perpetuate old attitudes."

The South African Post Office is suffering the birth pains of



Gaye Davis

CHAOTIC postal services have made South Africa a haven for those who regularly employ one of the world's best-known lies — "the cheque is in the mail" — and people have turned to electronic banking, fax machines and courier services for the speed and reliability they once took for granted in the post.

But in the Eastern Cape, where postal services have all but collapsed, people have no access to such alternatives. Postal orders not arriving from breadwinners working on the mines mean people get hit in their stomachs.

On April 1, the postal services of the former bantustans — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — will become part of the South African Post Office (Sapos), signalling another paroxysm for an organisation yet to regain its breath — let alone market-share — after a series of changes.

"We acknowledge we have not delivered a service in the past year, but we're trying to fix that", says Sapos managing director Frank Touwen. "So many things have changed and are changing within Sapos. We're changing our technology, our routings, our labour — and we're doing it all in a context of a changing South Africa."

Touwen, a South African who returned to take up the post after three years as MD of Philips Communications Systems in the United Kingdom, rattles off his list of priorities: "My biggest is to get the efficiency of the mail service back to a professional standard, both in terms

of delivery times and reliability. People have got to be able to post something and know that it will get there — on time and without having been tampered with.

"My second is to reposition Sapos in the new South Africa. We're running affirmative action and diversity programmes internally, so that staffing will come to reflect the make-up of the population. But we're also engaged in providing postal addresses for people in the most disadvantaged areas of the country.

"The more people who have access to an address, the more they'll use the post office. Which leads me to my third priority — making the post office profitable. We're looking at a R400-million loss on a turnover of R2-billion." At present, this is made good by the state — but it's doubtful whether the hand-outs will continue for long.

Increasing Savings Bank turnover might help: its two million customers have around R1,3-billion invested, but the market potential is much greater. Touwen won't be drawn on whether the bank will be registered as a commercial bank, but says its reach, with 1 800 post offices countrywide, all linked electronically, is vast — especially as far as rural customers are concerned.

"We need to refocus on lower-income groups. The savings bank makes money for us and we're happy with it, but we'd like to increase overall turnover. It wouldn't be at other banks' expense — we'd be generating a new market."

Touwen is in a Catch 22 situation, he has to extend services, so Sapos can fulfil its mandate of becoming a "post office for the people". His favourite example of skewed provisioning is the Pretoria region, where 71 post offices served the white pop-

ulation, while the black township of Mamelodi had only two. In just over a year, more than one million post boxes — in the form of portable "lobbies" — have been installed, linking residents of informal settlements with the world. Sapos is also taking its services to where clients do business, opening Postpoints at pharmacies, supermarkets and spaza shops.

But while he expands services, Touwen also has to watch costs. Cutting jobs is tricky when job creation is a national priority, and hiking rates is not an option, for reasons both political and commercial. The government's privatisation plans are sure to suck Sapos into the vortex of union opposition, but integrating the TBVC postal services — with some 2 300 workers at 172 post offices — presents a more immediate challenge.

While Sapos commercialised in 1991, TBVC workers are still paid by the public service — often for doing nothing at all. Uncertainty and suspicion fed a steady deterioration of services, eventually forcing posts and telecommunications minister Dr Pallo Jordan to intervene. He chaired a top-

level committee, putting together trade unions, old management and the Public Service Commission, to decide how staff would be split up into post, telecommunications and regulatory functions, and how to launch pension fund audits and sort out the integration and future role of existing hierarchies.

Integration will mean dealing with the former TBVC areas' annual R90-million loss. Touwen and Sapos chairman Donald Masson are engaged in talks with the government about getting it underwritten. Touwen spells out a Macawber-like equation: "Income is about R40-million or R50-million, expenditure is

'We acknowledge we have not delivered a service in the past year, but we're trying to fix that,' says Frank Touwen

... and

Farouk Chothia

LONG regarded as the last outpost, the winds of change are blowing through the Victorian-looking Pietermaritzburg city hall: the mayor has discarded his mayoral chain, the Queen's English has been replaced with Zulu, development is getting off the ground — and most importantly, the African National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) are working together.

With Umsundusi tagged to its name to symbolise the merger of black townships into the city, the Pietermaritzburg transitional local council has become the only city or town in KwaZulu-Natal where the concept of a government of national unity has been implemented at municipal level. In the metropolitan and local councils of Durban, Port Shepstone, Empangeni, and Ladysmith — the list of towns is much longer — the ANC and IFP have been locked in bitter power-struggles. In almost all the areas, the IFP outmanoeuvred the ANC in its urban heartlands by entering into alliances with



Working with the opposition: Pietermaritzburg's ANC mayor Rob Haswell

KwaZulu-Natal violence: The killings continue while political bickering and alleged Christmas killings signal ANC

M&G Reporters

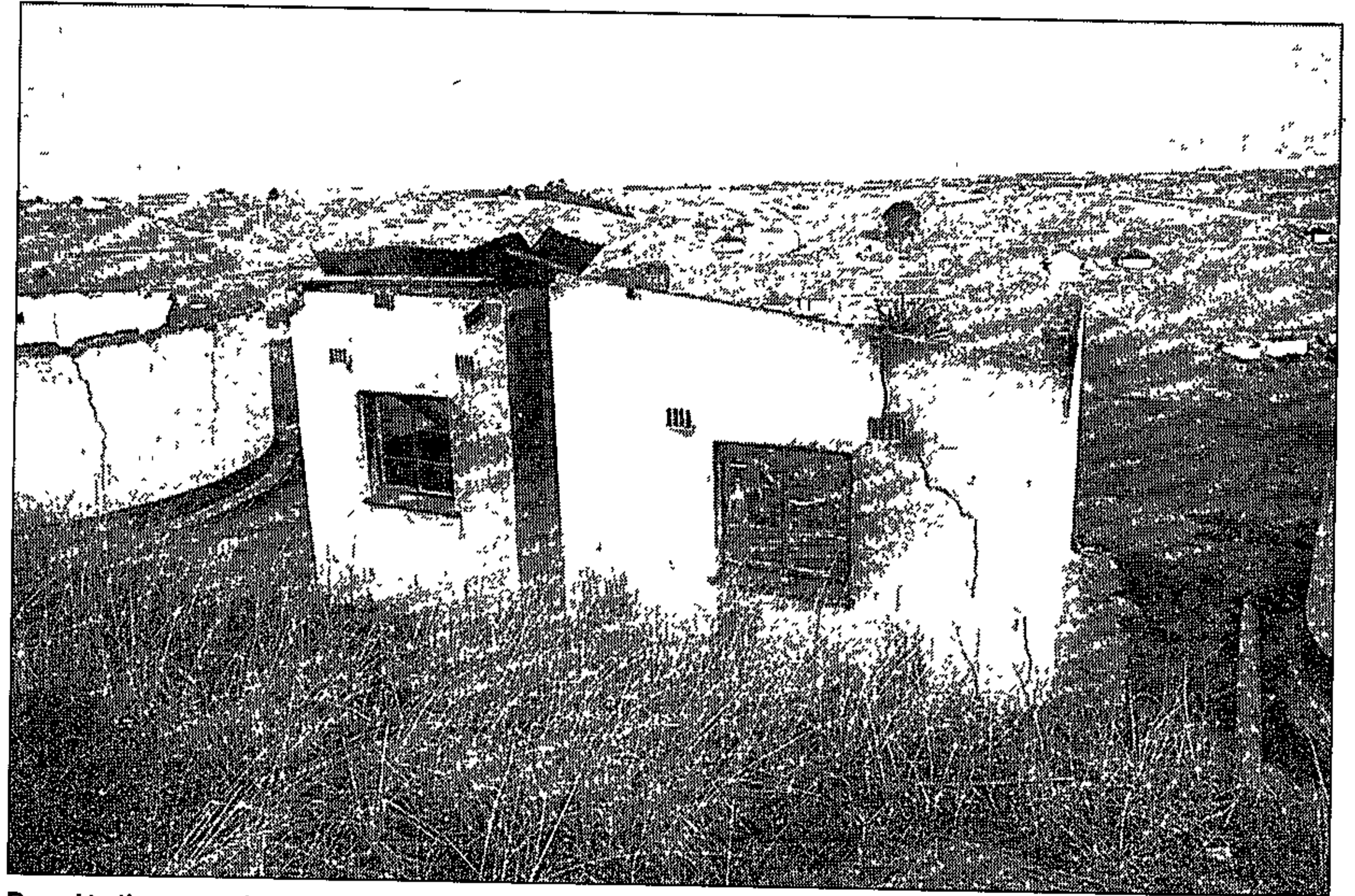
A COMPROMISE team of policemen sent to KwaZulu-Natal to probe a string of massacres which rocked the region over the Christmas period represents a political defeat for the African National Congress and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi.

Mufamadi was effectively prevented from using his capable Investigative Task Unit (ITU) to probe the killings on the province's south coast. At least 37 people were slaughtered in attacks on three villages, two in ANC areas and the third in an Inkatha Freedom Party section.

The IFP objected to the ITU being sent in to probe the series of massacres, claiming the unit — which conducted the investigations which led to the prosecution of General Magnus Malan for the 1987 Kwa-Makhutha massacre — is a "front" for the ANC.

Independent monitors and survivors complained that the first police team sent by the provincial government to investigate the killings was headed by an officer involved in a controversy over the mysterious deaths of suspects in police custody.

A compromise was reached at a crisis meeting attended by Mufamadi, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose last Friday. Police



Razed to the ground: All that remains of the once thriving Shobashobane settlement is gutted buildings and the graves of murdered residents

PHOTOGRAPH RUTH MOTAU

Commissioner George Fivaz has now set up a team of 37 detectives, including 14 from other provinces, to probe the massacres.

The political bickering has cost investigators time. A proper police probe has only begun three weeks after the first massacre in which IFP supporters were killed and more than a week after 600 men went on a Christmas Day rampage in an ANC

settlement.

Human rights organisations are complaining that political agendas and infighting over who controls policing of KwaZulu-Natal have undermined impartial investigations into violence committed by various political factions in the province.

The new, compromise police unit is based in Port Shepstone. Director Harold "Bushy" Engelbrecht, from

Pretoria, says the investigation into the massacres is the challenge of his career and he is determined to arrest the killers. The unit includes a contingent of detectives from other parts of the country to ensure it will not be compromised by popular beliefs that KwaZulu-Natal policemen are biased. The rest of the team comes from Durban.

The latest and worst massacre in

Kipha Nyawosa's

Eddie Koch and Mehlo Mvelase

THERE are two things about Kipha Nyawosa that endure from the discussions we had with him before they came and ripped out his heart on Christmas Day.

The first was a fatalism, an almost detached acceptance, that he would die like the rest of his family. The second was an uncanny sense of humour, an ability to laugh and smile, in the face of the trauma which surrounded him. Both were macabre symptoms of the terror that has gripped parts of KwaZulu-Natal.

We first met Nyawosa in September last year during a visit to Shobashobane. He spent much of the afternoon hopping from one pile of stones in the village to the next as he described, almost proudly, how he and his brothers had dug these mass graves for members of the family.

The last funeral, he said, was particularly wearisome. "Why?" we asked. "Because I had no more brothers or family left to help dig the graves and collect the stones." Between October 1994 and June 1995, Nyawosa buried 14 of his kin killed in a spate of massacres which have become endemic in the civil war that rages between supporters of the IFP and the ANC around Port Shepstone.

The violence had thrown a black shadow over the April elections for the people of Shobashobane, he said. "Before the elections my family was alive. Now they are dead. I don't feel this new South Africa we got last April. At the moment it is not so good,

because people are dying like flies."

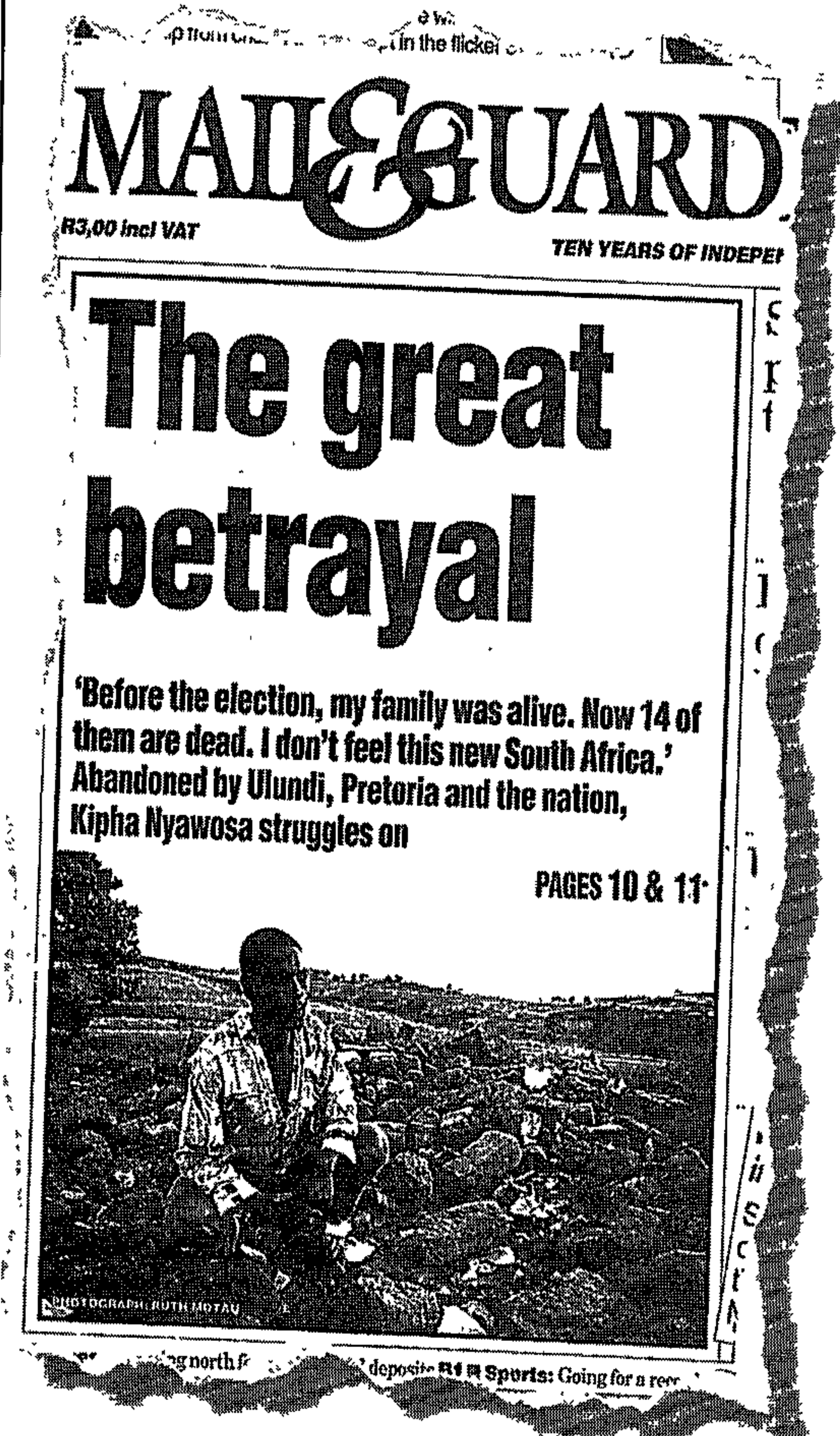
Shobashobane, once a stronghold for the ANC, had become a ghost town because of repeated attacks from the neighbouring settlements. Most residents had fled, swelling the ranks of half-a-million refugees who have been driven from their homes by low-intensity civil war in various parts of the province.

Nyawosa refused to move out because he saw it as his job to defend what remained — houses that hadn't been burnt, furniture, roofing material, windows and door frames — from being plundered by people who lived in "enemy" villages across the valley from Shobashobane.

It was clear that Nyawosa ran a defence unit to protect the village from further attack. He refused to admit this, though, and joked instead about the young boys who had ridden up to us on old bicycles with buckled rims that had no tyres when we entered the village.

This rag-tag army, he admitted, was a "scout unit" set up to patrol the dirt road that winds through the village and report any sign of "enemy movements" from the settlement across the valley. Strangers who failed to provide the pre-arranged community password were stopped and questioned and the scouts were instructed to rush over to a mobile police station nearby at the first sign of an impending attack.

"But you don't really think these boys could fight off an army of trained fighters," said Nyawosa. "We need the army here. If we can get the SANDF I can sleep nicely and I think the people would come back so this



The M&G's lead story in the week of September 22 1995 featured the plight of Kipha Nyawosa and the remaining members of the Shobashobane community. The settlement was destroyed in the Christmas Day massacre

Christmas Day killers will be hunted down, vows Mbeke

By MICHAEL SCHMIDT

MALAN MTHELHWA, 43, stood alone in the bottom of the grave of his 16-month-old son, Khiphokwakhe, yesterday, pain and despair etched in his face. Christmas Day killers slaughtered both his wives and his second-youngest child.

He laid a bed of logs on his baby son's tiny white coffin.

"I am so depressed that I cannot even eat," the simply dressed rural man said. "I also lost my wives, Busisiwe, 38, and Jabuhle, 37. Now my surviving 16 children have no mothers to care for them."

As he spoke, the bodies of 17 other Shobashobane massacre victims were being buried on a green hillside next to a derelict mission church near Port Shepstone on KwaZulu Natal's south coast.

A ring of steel comprising 1 500 policemen and soldiers, scores of armoured vehicles and helicopters, shielded the 1 200 mourners after threats that the funeral would be disrupted and the bodies exhumed.

Sharpshooters stood by as Deputy President Thabo Mbeki warned that the killers would be tracked down and brought to book.

But his main theme was peace, reconciliation and democracy.

"By their deeds, the killers spat on the graves of Zulu heroes who fought oppression, like the impis who defeated the British at Isandlwana.

"It was short-sighted of them to think that they could succeed against those who brought down white minority rule.

"We stand here today on this land soaked with the blood of our people to speak of peace and justice. We are full of grief that even one person lost their life at the hands of these murders.

"The killing must stop. It must stop now. The killers must be arrested and tried."

Mr Mbeki called on all security forces in the province to co-operate with investigators in catching the perpetrators.

He said other flashpoints in the province — like Nongoma, Ndvedwe, Bulwer and Gamalakhe — required urgent attention and the deployment of security forces to protect life.

"The government of national unity and the majority ANC will leave no stone unturned to ensure the coming municipal elections are free and fair," he said.

Mr Mbeki and provincial ANC leader Jacob Zuma visited the graveside as concrete was poured on top of the coffins, which were covered in traditional blankets, to prevent the graves being disturbed as threatened by IFP supporters.

staves off US ent shutdown

Clinton
a stop-
ally end

It could also mean another shut-
down later this month if negoti-
ations over balancing the budget

ANC senator due in court

PATRICK MOGALE, a senator from the
Northern Province, will appear before an
Acornhoek magistrate tomorrow on
charges of contempt of court.

He should have appeared in court for



OUTPOURING... a mourners collapses at the mass funeral of 17 of the people killed in Shobashobane, KwaZulu Natal, on Christmas Day

Picture: RICHARD SHOREY

The war without a name in kwaZulu

(276) CT 10/1/96

THE MASSACRE at Izingolweni in kwaZulu/Natal was extensive enough to draw national attention and an independent investigation. **SUZANNE DALEY** takes a look at issues surrounding the violence.

PORT SHEPSTONE: In the days after the attack, the courtyard of St Katherine's Anglican Church here was crowded with refugees. Portable latrines stood in the parking lot and the jungle gym could barely be detected under the drying laundry.

The survivors told of hundreds of men and women coming over the hills on Christmas morning, chanting, beating their tribal shields in the traditional Zulu way but coordinating their activities with two-way radios as they surrounded homes in the village of Izingolweni, setting them on fire and hunting down their inhabitants.

Mavis Nyawose, 40, said she ran from her hut and tried to hide in a shallow pond. But the attackers found her, pulled her out by her hair and left her for dead after hacking at her head with knives.

Like the other survivors of the slaughter that left 18 people dead — their bodies scattered over more than five kilometres of the lush, hilly countryside near here — Mrs Nyawose had no trouble explaining why it happened.

"We are ANC," she said. The attackers belonged to the Inkatha Freedom Party. The body of Izingolweni's ANC leader was found near his hut, castrated and disembowelled — mutilations reserved solely for him, the police said.

In most of South Africa, democracy has settled in with amazingly little fuss, belying the more than 40 years of apartheid rule. The local government elections in November went off with barely a hitch. South Africans in most provinces debated, plastered lampposts with campaign posters from an array of parties, and staged exuberant rallies, virtually without bloodshed.

But in kwaZulu/Natal political fighting continues. The local elections had to be postponed because of disputes over district boundaries. And the massacre in Izingolweni was only the latest in a stream of carnage that has left thousands injured and some 800 people dead in 1995 alone.

Only two weeks before the attack, President Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi met and pledged to try to once again negotiate their differences and stop the killing.

But many say the province may be headed for even more violence with the approach of local elections on May 29, and the completion of the new constitution.

Buthelezi's party eked out a 50.7% majority in the region in 1994 and some poll takers say Inkatha will be hard pressed to keep its majority. The ANC, with jobs and development money to offer, is making inroads, particularly among the young, who are less inclined toward Buthelezi's traditionalist views.

Another obstacle between the parties is the new constitution, which is approaching completion. Buthelezi wants virtual autonomy for his province, including what amounts to letting kwaZulu — home to a majority of SA's more than eight million Zulus — have its own army. He draws much of his support from tribal

chiefs who rule the rural areas as they always have, doling out land and settling disputes, and he champions their rights.

Last April Buthelezi stormed out of the negotiations over the constitution and has not returned. He often uses language that his critics say incites violence. In September, he gathered a crowd of more than 40 000, many armed with spears, in Durban and implored them to "rise and resist."

Anthea Jeffery of the Institute on Race Relations, who is writing a book on the conflict, said the next few months "could be really bad" because both parties have a lot at stake. "As the deadlines approach the tensions will rise. It just can't be ignored."

Another factor that could fuel tensions is the coming trial of the country's former defence minister, General Magnus Malan, which could prove at least embarrassing for Buthelezi because it will put the spotlight on his co-operation with the old apartheid government.

A retired general who was part of that government, Malan stands accused of murder for his role in training Inkatha forces to assassinate ANC officials. Buthelezi has not been charged in the case, but the indictment mentions him several times and links one of his closest aides to the killings.

All this does not mean much in the tiny villages where most of the violence takes place. While survivors of the Izingolweni attack were clear about which party they supported, none seemed capable of explaining why they chose the ANC or what the party stood for.

Teachers and churchmen who provide services for people in Izingolweni say the inhabitants actually have little or no political education, but have little choice except

to declare their allegiance to one party or another.

In the deep rural areas of kwaZulu, modern politics are tangled with old tribal and domestic rivalries over scarce resources such as water, land or housing.

"It is not an easy situation," said the Rev Dan Chetty, the director of Practical Ministries, a private group that provides educational programmes and often helps pay for funeral services.

"The problem is that no one is giving this much thought. This is not an area of great economic consequence. If you look around there is nothing here. This is not a batch of people large enough to produce big votes, so it just goes on. We have a bloody civil war here and no one wants to admit it. Everyone wants to applaud our new democracy."

Retaliation

Independent groups that monitor the violence say the attacks are about evenly divided between ANC and the Inkatha supporters. But most say the ANC violence is more often in retaliation and is not totally under the control of the national organisation.

Government officials say they are planning to beef up security in kwaZulu. Six months ago, about 1 000 extra policemen and soldiers were sent into the province to help quell the violence.

Some experts say they have reduced the number of killings. But others say they have simply forced the aggressors to be better prepared.

"Now what we are seeing is better-organised attacks," said Linda McLean of the Human Rights Committee, New York Times.

"It used to be that one group would just cross over the river and open fire on whoever was there. It didn't matter who got killed. But with the security forces they have to plan better and we are seeing much more targeting of significant leaders. It's just not random anymore."

The massacre at Izingolweni was big enough to draw national attention. Deputy president Thabo Mbeki visited the site two days later and announced an independent investigation.

But many of the attacks go virtually unrecorded. Two weeks before the Izingolweni incident, 10 people from two Inkatha families were gunned down at night in their huts in nearby Paddock. Some local officials believe the Izingolweni attack was in retaliation for the Paddock killings.

Witnesses and police officials say the Izingolweni attack began at about 7.30am, when some 800 attackers arrived.

Phez Gambushu, 12, said she ran from her hut, abandoning what was to have been a Christmas feast of stew. "I was doing my washing when I saw them coming," she said. "I just kept running until I crossed the river." From there, she watched for hours as the attackers went from house to house. The men had AK-47s.

Neamisle Nyawose, 17, her face swollen and leg bandaged, said she also ran away, but was not so lucky. She tumbled down a hill and fell into a hole, where the attackers found her and shot her in the leg.

For two days afterwards, soldiers combed the hills, finding more bodies. Furniture and clothing were scattered on the hills. Inside one home, a pot was still by the fire, filled with porridge, and a child's school books were scattered nearby. — New York Times.

THE ANC-led central government has a knee-jerk response to political violence in KwaZulu-Natal. It tends to react to crises, and its responses vary from threats of a unilateral security crackdown to pledges of co-operation with the IFP-led provincial government.

Last May, President Nelson Mandela signalled that the gloves were off in the battle against what he described as IFP-orchestrated violence. He threatened to cut funding to the provincial government, and stomped through the province in an effort to liberate no-go areas.

He was in reactive mode. It was a response to the violent disruption of the Cosatu May Day rally in Durban's Umlazi township, and to the call by IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi to "rise and resist" central government.

Taking his cue from Mandela, SAPS national commissioner George Fiyaz flew into KwaZulu-Natal to announce a series of measures to curb violence. He promised a strong security force presence at political rallies, and body searches for weapons. This happened for a while, and then fizzled out.

Mandela, too, fell quiet. He returned in July for ANC stalwart Harry Gwala's funeral, and changed course. He dropped his headline strategy to emphasise the importance of peace talks with the IFP.

Central government again galvanised itself into action in late August with Operation Jumbhu 111. This signalled a shift back to a hard-line strategy. The SANDF was deployed without consulting the provincial government.

Premier Frank Mdlalose led opposition to the deployment, but Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi ignored his protests. Relations between the security forces and the IFP plummeted. IFP supporters killed four policemen in Impendle, in the midlands.

The IFP offered an olive branch, proposing that a code of conduct be drafted for security force operations. Mufamadi ignored the proposal, indicating government was in no mood to compromise.

Operation Jumbhu 111 succeeded in reducing violence levels. The Human Rights Committee recorded 49 deaths in September, 47 in October and 37 in November. But the figures are deceptive. Last month's three

Violence continues in KwaZulu as govt swaps strategies

FAROUK CHOITHIA (276)

BD 12/11/96

massacres showed that the capacity to carry out spectacular attacks is still there. The death toll for the month was 75.

Operation Jumbhu 111 is fizzling out. The SANDF has reverted to its pre-operation deployment of about 10 companies with an estimated 1 500 soldiers, according to SANDF spokesman Capt Kim van Niekerk.

An SANDF insider says they are reluctant participants. "Our role is to protect the country from outside threats. We do not want to play the role we played in the 1980s — fighting an internal enemy. This enemy could one day become the government," the SANDF source says.

A police insider says they, too, are sceptical about a crackdown. No weapons raid was carried out in IFP strongholds after the Shobashobane massacre. "We would have been forced into a shoot-out, as they are heavily armed. There would have been another massacre," he says.

Although central government has greater confidence in the SANDF, it is allowed to intervene only at the request of police. As a result, the SANDF has played a minimal role in capturing weapons. Mufamadi's move to recall homeland weaponry has proved to be a damp squib. He had the weapons confiscated, but agreed that new firearm licences could be reissued immediately.

After the Shobashobane massacre, it was the turn of Deputy President Thabo Mbeki to lead a central government intervention.

He dropped the headline approach, and sought to rebuild ties with the provincial government. He and Mdlalose struck a deal to form a special investigation team, made up of both national and provincial policemen, to look into the killings.

Some commentators interpreted this as an IFP victory. The ANC initially wanted the investigation task unit (ITU), responsible for the arrests of Gen Magnus Malan and IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele Khumalo on hit squad charges, to hunt down the killers. Says one commentator: "The ITU would have ensured not only the foot soldiers were arrested. It would have investigated suspicions that senior politicians were behind the massacre."

Defending Mbeki, an ANC source says: "The agreement is in line with our vision of co-operative governance between the centre and provinces. We have ensured the investigation team does not operate in a hostile atmosphere, though it remains under national control."

Mbeki also shifted the focus away from troop deployment. "The soldiers moved to one flashpoint to bring stability, only to find violence had flared up elsewhere," the ANC source says. Mbeki therefore emphasised the additional deployment of intelligence agents and detectives. This would ensure that warn-

ings of attacks are received, and perpetrators hunted down.

At the Shobashobane funeral, ANC lower south coast chairman Ravi Pillay said that once arrests were made, it would ease the way for IFP moderates to enter into "meaningful" peace talks with the ANC. But some critics believe this strategy would not yield results.

"There is no need for more intelligence agents. Information is available but it is neither properly collected, nor sent through the proper channels for action," one monitor says. "The Shobashobane massacre was a classic example of this. Police were warned that an attack was on the cards, yet nothing was done."

Mufamadi has been blamed for the failure to overhaul the provincial police. His ministry played a key role in the first-tier appointments to police management in the province, but failed to do so in the case of second-tier appointments, where the old guard remains entrenched. It is significant that in the aftermath of the massacre, former Shobashobane station commander Shaun von Vollenhoven stated regional management as "autocratic and racist". Allegations of police complicity in violence continue to be made.

Central government's ad hoc response is a major indictment of it. When in opposition, the ANC often

claimed the NP government had the power to "switch off the killing machine". Yet it has failed to develop comprehensive strategy to end the violence. Its approach of reacting specific incidents fuels the perception that violence continues on a on-off basis.

This is not the case. Human Rights Committee figures show in 1991 there was an average of 6 deaths a month in the province, nearly 120 in 1992, 170 in 1993, and 250 in the first four months of 1994. After the election, the monthly average was nearly 50. Last year monthly average was nearly 70.

Some commentators believe the to come up with a solution, government needs to create special units — similar to the ITU — to investigate every aspect of the violence. Among the issues that need to be investigated are:

- The source of weaponry. Allegations are that weapons from the former eastern bloc are making their way to the Durban port;
- Military training. It is alleged that in rural areas 24- to 48-hour training sessions are taking place. There is no legislation to prevent the training. It is legal to learn how to use licensed weapons for self-defence purposes;
- The proliferation of the drug trade. Allegations are the drug syndicates are flooding weapons into the province, as they thrive in an unstable climate; and
- Private security firms. Present and former security force members — including those linked to the Civil Cooperation Bureau — right-wing farmers and parks board officials are suspected of providing support to perpetrators of violence.

This security approach needs to be backed up with moves to inject fresh blood into the faltering reconstruction and development programme in the province. The unmet need for employment as it gives them opportunities to loot and the low literacy rate in the province — which is less than the national average — makes it easier for people to be duped into championing violent causes.

Even these measures may be insufficient to end the violence, as at the heart of the conflict lies a contest for power between the IFP and ANC. But with the organs of violence smashed, the two parties may be forced to negotiate lasting peace.

SPUs cost kwaZulu ratepayers R10,8m

(276) (274)
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CT 19/1/96
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 R5,5m was paid to the SPU members.

Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose 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 Mdlalose.

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.

MEC 'ambushed': (27b) Report to go to A-G

DURBAN. — KwaZulu-Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally would investigate the alleged ambush of a convoy of vehicles transporting among others, provincial health MEC Zweli Mkhize.

The MEC was allegedly ambushed while he was on his way to Bulwer in the Midlands. Police said during an exchange of fire Gamuntu Sithole and Sibusiso Shezi, both Inkatha Freedom Party members, were injured.

"Apparently Zweli Mkhize, who was travelling in a motorcade, came under fire. His bodyguards fired shots and two people were wounded. That's all we know," Superintendent Bala Naidoo said, adding that Mr McNally would begin his investigation as soon as the police completed their investigation.

Mr Mkhize said he and provincial MP Sifiso Nkabinde and security personnel were travelling in two vehicles to the Gala settlement, about 60km west of Maritzburg, where four people had been killed in political fighting over the past week.

"We were going to investigate reports of nine more houses burnt over-

night and as we passed Bulwer, the road entered a forest and we were shot at from both sides."

Mr Mkhize said the vehicle carrying his guards had been hit in the bodywork and the windows had been shattered. He said the ANC was concerned at the alleged lack of policing in the area and would urgently contact police chiefs about the security situation.

Over 300 people are said to have fled the Gala settlement, an ANC stronghold, after renewed fighting last week.

■ Police yesterday also reported 11 deaths in incidents of violence in the province. ARG 20/11/96

Thirty-two-year-old Thulani Mkhwanazi of KwaMashu was shot in the head while walking to his car parked in the Ekuthuleni residential area.

The manager of Dereauville farm in Doringkop on the north coast, 38-year-old Ambrose Mavudla, was shot dead by men wearing balaclavas. The killers fled the scene in Mr Mavudla's car, police said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Two held for Natal violence

(276) *Sowetan* 22/1/96
By Sipho Khumalo
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau

THE Investigation Task Unit (ITU) has arrested two men, one of whom is a rifleman in the South African National Defence Force, in connection with the incidents of violence which occurred in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands last year.

ITU spokesperson Mr Howard Varney said at the weekend that his unit arrested Mr Khehla Shabalala, who is to face arson charges arising from two attacks on homes belonging to Inkatha Freedom Party members in Ixopo.

Varney said Shabalala was allegedly involved in an attack at Shabalala kraal near Ixopo, where five huts and three buildings were set alight, causing damage estimated at R45 000. Shabalala was also allegedly responsible for an attack on the kraal of Chief MG Chiliza at Emadungeni, near Ixopo. Chiliza is a strong supporter of the IFP.

Two houses were set alight and damage was estimated at R40 000. Shabalala will appear in the Ixopo Magistrate's Court with Mr Mbhekwa Njilo, Mr Xolani Dlamini and Mr Super Hlengwa, who were arrested by the ITU on December 15 last year.

Varney also announced that unit members under Detective Inspector Lionel Groenewald arrested an SANDF rifleman, Mr Melusi Vusumuzi Gwala, a former member of the self-defence unit at Indaleni, outside Maritzburg.

The arrest took place at 115 South African Infantry, Murrayhill, Pretoria. Varney said this arrest followed earlier arrests of Mr M' Southern Zondi, Mr Mkhari Ngubane and Mr Simphiwe Ngubane who were arrested in connection with the murders of ANC activist Mzwandile Mtolo and Bongani Mkhize.

They were killed in Richmond.

Varney said his unit was also looking for a suspect, Mr Sikhumbuzo Bob Ndlovu, who has been evading arrest for sometime.

He appealed to members of the public who have information about Ndlovu to contact the police.

Go-ahead given ⁽²⁷⁶⁾ for Natal Imbizo ⁽²⁷⁶⁾

Sowetan 23/1/96
By Joe Mdhlela
Political Reporter

AN "Imbizo" of the Zulu nation to be preceeded 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 Mahlabandlopfu 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 M. 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 perpetuated 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.

Dignity must be restored to a people

Argus Correspondent
GREG ARDE reports
from Durban

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had made KwaZulu-Natal a "ghost province".

Mr Mandela said: "We cannot see the Zulu people humiliated by this killing."

With that line, the thoughts of this journalist turned from the very important royal-presidential meeting to a less high profile, but nevertheless humbling encounter.

It was with 54-year-old mother of seven, Mrs Soliwe Gambushe, standing underneath a makeshift tent erected on the site of the Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane on the South Coast, where 19 people were killed when nearly 1 000 people stormed through the settlement with murder on their minds.

Mrs Gambushe looked like a

woman humiliated. Pleased to be home, but wary: "I don't trust any one any more," she said, grabbing a naked child off the ground.

"Look, they killed babies. I don't know what is going to happen here".

Ordinary victims of violence, like Mrs Gambushe, would not necessarily consider Mr Mandela's meeting with the king, or any other gathering to end violence as "very significant", as the President described it.

However, the meeting is a move aimed at cementing a number of important peace initiatives.

It was King Zwelithini's suggestion that an imbizo, or Zulu national gathering be held to discuss violence, and it was raised at talks between Mr Mandela, Chief Buthelezi, and the province's near-

ly 300 chiefs in Durban over a month ago.

At the Nongoma meeting, Mr Mandela received the king's final blessing for the imbizo, saying further talks would be held with Chief Buthelezi, ANC provincial leader Mr Jacob Zuma, and chiefs to pave the way for the event, to be held late this month or early February.

Mr Mandela said: "I do this with all humility because I may be the president, but I'm not above custom and it's absolutely essential that everybody have access to me".

The imbizo aside, another key feature of action by the ANC-led central government against violence, appears to be the repatriation of violence refugees, who monitors estimate could number anything between 500 000 and a million.

ARG 23/1/96

Monitors have long held that repatriation will bring stability - a view adopted by deputy president Thabo Mbeki when he visited Shobashobane last week and promised permanent security force protection to ensure such stability for displaced people.

The show of force by national government over the South Coast killings seems to have sparked activity by the provincial government which launched a number of New Year peace initiatives.

Most notably, the opening up of a Cabinet sub-committee on violence to others beside the IFP and ANC.

The most criticised has been the plan for a violence commission to release its findings in 1998!

What might emerge as one true step in the direction of peace, is properly dealing with the

humiliated

province's estimated 10 000 self-defence and self-protection unit members, linked to the ANC and IFP.

Another hopeful sign was the recent commitment by provincial traditional authorities minister, Chief Nyanga Ngubane that chiefs will take part in peace activities.

Chiefs, most of whom are IFP aligned, will not take too kindly to the recent efforts of the king's royal council to have them constitutionally removed from politics.

But, their leaders have pledged their support in ending political violence, which the Human Rights Committee says has claimed more than 1400 lives since the 1994 elections here.

Whatever it takes, dignity must be restored to a people humiliated.

Truth probe group for KwaZulu-Natal

Political Correspondent

THE Truth and Reconciliation Commission's committee on reparations and rehabilitation is to hold a "consultative meeting" with community organisations in KwaZulu-Natal early next month.

Further meetings in other regions of the country would follow, said Hlengiwe Mkhize, committee chairman.

The first day, February 7, will be spent in Port Shepstone, where community organisations will be consulted.

"The purpose of the consultations will be to identify existing and potential community resources which the committee could draw upon in its work, and to be assisted in the formulation of recommendations on a reparation policy and a rehabilitation strategy," she said.

The second day would be spent on internal committee business, Ms Mkhize added.

The committee is to make recommendations to the president on both urgent interim relief and long-term reparation and rehabilitation for the victims of gross human rights violations committed between March 1, 1960, and December 5, 1993.

Police involved in Christmas massacre, investigator claims

ARG 24/1/96

(276)

DURBAN. — Strong evidence that several policemen were involved in the planning and execution of the Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane in southern KwaZulu-Natal has been uncovered by a special team set up to investigate the killings.



George Fivaz



Thabo Mbeki

were already being held under a witness protection programme, some of whom had taken part in the attack.

"Some say they were forced to take part in the attack and we will use some as state witnesses."

Team head Bushy Engelbrecht added that several other suspects had been arrested in connection with recent killings on the south coast.

"We have made a number of arrests this morning. But I can't give any details at this stage because that may jeopardise investigations," Director Engelbrecht said.

Director Engelbrecht leads 36 investigators probing the Shobashobane killing of 19 people and at least 14 other massacre and murder cases on the south coast dating back to early 1994.

"Several policemen could be arrested in the near future. They are low-ranking policemen from the lower south coast area," he said of the Shobashobane massacre.

"We have statements connecting them to either the planning of, or direct participation in the attack," he said.

Director Engelbrecht said 18 people

Director Engelbrecht said evidence gathered over the last few weeks indicated between 1 500 and 2 000 people had taken part in the killing.

His announcement that policemen were allegedly involved in the massacre comes after claims by deputy President Thabo Mbeki after the incident that "some of the killings in KwaZulu-Natal were organised and did not arise from conflict between the ANC and the IFP".

President Mandela has also recently pointed to a "third force" fanning the conflict between the parties.

Alleged police involvement in the massacre highlighted the evil legacy of political involvement in policing, commissioner George Fivaz said in Pretoria today.

He said if police were found to have been involved they should be ruthlessly exposed and rooted out. — Sapa-Reuter, The Argus Correspondent.

Leaders move on pre-imbizo summit plan

(276) (277)

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA

Political Reporter

Star 26/11/96

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

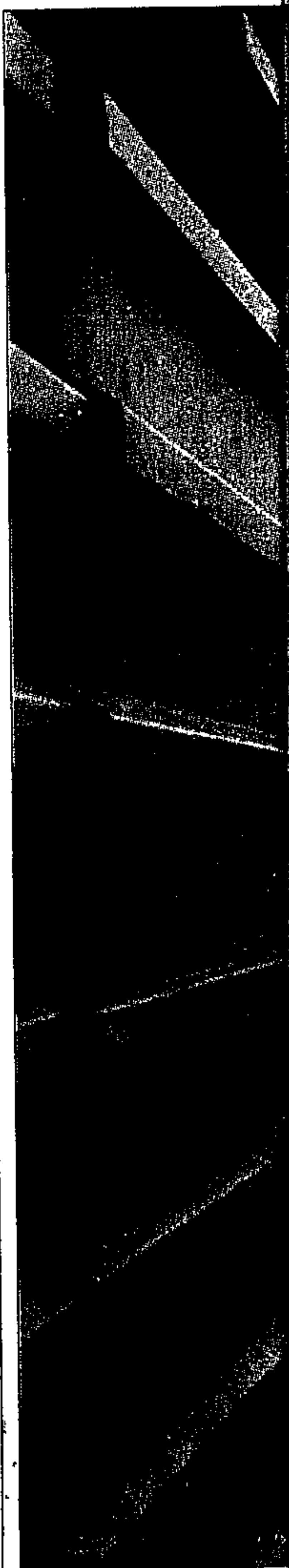
At the first meeting at Zwelithini's Khangela Mankentshane palace on Thursday, the king gave his go-ahead for the holding of an initial summit involving senior traditional leaders, the ANC, the IFP and himself.

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*.



Poaching rife but funds insufficient for marine inspectorate

Cape Town - The SA Navy's role in helping to police South Africa's fisheries is to be discussed at a top-level meeting next week between the Director-General of Environmental Affairs, Dr Colin Cameron, and the head of the navy, Admiral Robert Simpson-Anderson.

This was revealed at a news briefing yesterday by Environmental Affairs Minister Dawie de Villiers, who said poaching was "of very great concern to

us" but that South Africa did not have enough funds to equip an effective marine inspectorate.

"The number of inspectors is far below what is required and their salaries are a major problem," De Villiers said.

"But we're not going to get enough money next year or even the year after, and we'll have to find new methods."

For law enforcement to be effective it was essential to

have the full co-operation of coastal communities and to devise "creative" policing.

"We need to win the hearts and minds of people, and to link the inspectorate with other agencies," the minister said.

There was close co-operation with the navy, which was of great importance in policing South Africa's offshore areas, but much of the poaching, involving species like perlemoen and rock lobster, occurred in

the inshore area, De Villiers said.

"There are limitations - the navy is not a panacea."

There would be discussions next week between Cameron and Simpson-Anderson to see how co-operation could be improved.

Referring to the fisheries policy development committee, headed by Mandela Gxanyana, De Villiers said it had made "wonderful progress".

He had set it a June 3 deadline, after which its recommendations would be taken to the parliamentary portfolio committee and then the Cabinet before a white paper was published.

Referring to criticism that the committee had been working slowly and that an additional R1.3-million had had to be found for its budget, De Villiers said its work was "complex".

Racial clashes between pupils at Pretoria schools probed

Alleged racial incidents involving three city schools are being investigated by a district director of education in Pretoria.

Two incidents - one apparently involving a threatening attempt by a black boy pupil of a white girl, and the other a scuffle on a municipal bus between black and white pupils from two schools - are believed to have taken place during the week.

The schools are Hoerskool Sluisspresident C R Swart, Hoer Tegiese Skool Johan Vorster and Hoerskool Silverton.

The alleged strangulation attempt at C R Swart followed an altercation between a black Standard 8 boy and a white Standard 6 girl. It was reported to the police's child protection unit in the city.

In the other incident it is believed that fighting broke out between black pupils from Silverton who wanted to sit on the upper level of a double-decker bus and tried to make white pupils from John Vorster sit on the lower level. The fight was stopped by teachers.

Police moving to wrap up inquiry on massacre collusion

Durban - Investigations of alleged police complicity in a Christmas Day massacre at Shobashobane on the KwaZulu Natal South Coast will be largely completed by the end of next week, the SAPS said yesterday.

The police reporting officer in the province, Neville Melville, who is heading the investigation, said: "It is anticipated at this time that the bulk of our investigations will be completed by the end of next week."

He said the main allegation being investigated was that police had been warned of the attack but had failed to take appropriate preventive steps.

Claims that police had conducted a search for arms on the eve of the attack to clear the way for the massacre were also being investigated, as well as allegations that police had failed to respond to the massacre.

At least 18 people were murdered when several hundred people went on the rampage in Shobashobane.

Police earlier in the week said significant progress had been made in the investigations. - Sapa

'Mummy, I'm dying', driver told Winnie after city centre fracas

ANC MP Winnie Mandela told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday she had not been under the impression she was under attack in a 1993 shootout in the city centre that left two men dead.

She was testifying at the inquest for her driver/bodyguard John Lawrence and pedestrian Dumisani Ntshangase, who were killed in the November 20 shooting.

Lawrence had been wounded when he leapt out of the car, which was stopped on Simmonds Street and fired towards the car's rear, Mandela said.

This was after a shot fired at the car had smashed the rear window, she said. Mandela was seated on the left of the rear seat. She said Lawrence had flung himself out of the car and fired shots at a target she could not see. He had then jumped back into the car and she asked him to drive on.

"Mummy, I will never be able to drive you again, I am dying," had been his reply, she said.

The inquest was postponed to Friday - Sapa

BD 29/11/96

Peace rally draws dissent

Farouk Chothia

(274) (276)
EFFORTS by 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.

Sapa 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 two years ago, if he was serious about peace. Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini should have consulted KwaZulu-Natal chiefs before agreeing to the gathering.

Mandela spokesman Joel Netshitenze said that mass action would be naive, as the initiative had backing from most KwaZulu role players.

OFFICIALS TELL OF MILLIONS PAID OUT

'Buthelezi's office okayed SPU cheques

276
CT 30/1/96

DURBAN: The provincial Public Accounts Committee heard yesterday that millions of rand was paid to IFP SPU members without supporting documents.

AN OFFICIAL in the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Finance yesterday identified the office of former Chief Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as having issued the instructions for cheques ranging from R68 000 to R1,4 million to be paid to IFP self-protection unit (SPU) members.

This follows an earlier report by KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Chris Foster into the alleged irregular payment of over R6m from state coffers to the SPU members.

The provincial public accounts committee met to discuss the report in Maritzburg yesterday and, according to the Department of Finance officials, they were simply instructed to prepare the cheques without any supporting documents.

What emerged during the department's grilling before the committee was a tale dubbed by one politician as "Ulundigate". The officials said members of Buthelezi's office drew up the paysheets for the SPU members,

ranging in numbers from 1 400 to 8 000, and then requested the department to issue them with cheques.

It also emerged that the cheques were cashed by unknown officials and then allegedly paid out to the SPU members.

However, of the more than R6m paid out by the finance department, at least R2m could not be accounted for in paysheets from Buthelezi's office.

It was established that at least 15 cheques, amounting to R6m, were issued between September 1993 and March 1994.

At least R4,7m was paid out in September and October 1993 alone.

The officials said when they demanded the rest of the paysheets from Buthelezi's staff, they were told that there had been a break-in and the paysheets had disappeared.

The officials also conceded that they issued the cheques "in good faith" because they were told ade-

quate records were being kept in Buthelezi's office.

According to the present finance director-general, Professor Otty Nxumalo, charges have been laid against a driver in Buthelezi's department for not appearing at work for the past three months.

The driver, a Mr Lombo, is alleged to be at the centre of the SPU pay-out scandal.

When questioned, it became clear that Lombo was in fact the head paymaster in the SPU affair, but Prof Nxumalo said he did not know what qualities Lombo possessed whereby a driver could be entrusted with cheques totalling over R1m.

However, Prof Nxumalo said there was no evidence of the money being misused or misappropriated and said his department was still waiting for the return of the paysheets.

It also emerged that in March last year Lombo had requested more money to pay other SPU members and at the time he warned the finance department that the unpaid SPU members would come to Ulundi to "make mischief" if they were not paid. — Political Staff

Facts surface about IFP cheques

(276)

Star 30/1/96

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Durban - An official within the KwaZulu Natal department of finance yesterday identified the office of Mangosuthu Buthelezi as having issued the instructions for cheques ranging from R68 000 to R1,4-million to be paid to IFP self-protection unit members.

This follows an earlier report by KZN attorney-general Chris Foster into the alleged irregular payment of more than R6-million from state coffers to the SPU members.

The provincial public accounts committee met to discuss the re-

port in Pietermaritzburg yesterday.

The officials said members of Buthelezi's office drew up the paysheets for the SPU members, then requested the department to issue them with cheques.

It also emerged that the cheques were cashed by unknown officials.

However, of the more than R6-million paid out, at least R2-million of the money could not be accounted for in paysheets from Buthelezi's office.

The officials said when they demanded the rest of the paysheets from Buthelezi's staff, they

were told that there had been a break-in and the paysheets had disappeared.

According to KZN director-general Prof Otty Nxumalo, charges have been laid against a driver in Buthelezi's department for not appearing at work for the past three or four months.

When questioned it became clear that the driver, a Mr Lombo, was in fact the head paymaster for the SPU affair but Nxumalo said he did not know what qualities Lombo possessed whereby a driver could be entrusted with cheques totalling more than R1-million.

An imbizo ... at last?

(HB) (276) *Sowetan* 30/1/96

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 – true to form – oppose it and scuttle 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 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 shuttle 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 Jiyane 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, Jiyane dropped them, saying if the chiefs were 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

Everything seems to be set – except that there are a few factors that might get in the way of the momentous meeting. Political Editor **Mathatha Tsedu** considers the ramifications...



King Zwelithini ... his planned *imbizo* with the Zulu people may be scuttled by preconditions.

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 of those conditions 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 word for 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.



Imbizo plan brings high hopes

Star 2/2/96

Zwelithini-Mandela initiative could stop killings in KwaZulu Natal, writes Political Reporter

Mondli Makhanya

Never before in the history of KwaZulu Natal's 10-year-old war has so much hope been placed on a peace endeavour as is the case with the current initiative to hold an *imbizo* (a national gathering) of Zulus.

Many from the belligerent communities and political leaderships have their hopes pinned on the *imbizo*, which is a joint initiative of King Goodwill Zwelithini and President Mandela.

There have been countless other peace initiatives over the past decades that have foundered.

So bad has the distrust got in the province that the only certain way of ensuring lasting peace has been for the IFP or the ANC to intensify their war efforts and wipe out the opponents. This has bred a situation in which the most peaceful and stable communities are those that are politically homogeneous, and where political rivals have been driven out.

The initiative seeks to engender toler-

ance, especially in the build-up to the May 29 local government elections, which political parties fear will lead to more violence.

The *imbizo* idea was born out of a September 1994 meeting between Mandela, Zwelithini and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Coming at a time of political tensions that accompanied Zwelithini's cancelling of Shaka Day commemorations and the IFP's defiance of his directive, the *imbizo* request was Zwelithini's idea of trying to cool temperatures among his subjects.

But at the time Mandela and his government were still concerned about his safety after he had fallen foul of the IFP and the *imbizo* was put on the back burner. Then came the escalation of violence towards the end of last year and Mandela revived the idea.

For the Government the *imbizo* forms part of a two-pronged approach to stamping out violence in the province. The Government is keen to be seen to be doing something about the problem.

While the one prong of the initiative is dispatching additional policemen to the province and deploying senior policemen to co-ordinate investigations into the violence, the Government is adamant that policing alone will not end the war.

Hence the *imbizo*, which forms the political leg to the peace drive. This will be bolstered by renewed efforts to get the IFP back into the constitution-drawing process, and to find common ground on the question of provincial powers and the status of the Zulu monarchical structures.

In his quest to have the initiative succeed, Mandela has made every effort to ensure Buthelezi and the IFP have been involved at every stage of organisation. He discussed the matter with Buthelezi and KwaZulu Natal chiefs when he met them in Durban in December. And when he returned from two meetings with Zwelithini, his first call was on Buthelezi, whom he briefed about his discussions.

When Buthelezi insisted that in terms of Zulu custom there had to be "clearing of the air" session with the *amakhosi*, Mandela handed the responsibility of organising this

session to KwaZulu Natal Traditional Affairs MEC Chief Nyanga Ngubane.

But it is likely that all the niceties will soon come to an end when the different sides meet. The IFP will raise its gripes with the central Government, which the party has said contributes to restlessness among its grassroots and, indirectly, to the violence.

There is the sticky issue of international mediation on provincial powers and the status of the Zulu monarchy. This has been the subject of a dispute between the ANC and the IFP for nearly two years and is the reason the IFP is staying out of the constitution-making process. IFP leaders have already indicated that the ANC's failure to honour this agreement will be raised.

Also likely to cause hiccups is the two-year-old stand-off between Zwelithini on the one side and Buthelezi and the traditional leaders on the other. The two have not been on speaking terms since Zwelithini repudiated Buthelezi's claim in 1994 to the traditional prime ministership of Zulus.

With the majority of chiefs loyal to the

IFP, Zwelithini has found himself in the political wilderness as the chiefs have been answering to Buthelezi.

The support of these chiefs will be pivotal to the success of the planned *imbizo*, and this support will only be gained through the fulfilling of what are essentially IFP demands.

Should the *imbizo* initiative succeed, it is unlikely to directly lead to an decrease in politically motivated deaths. What is hoped is that it will send a message to warring communities that their leaders are unanimous in their call for peace. The sight of Mandela, Buthelezi and Zwelithini on the same platform will give the peace process a psychological boost.

The leaders argue that coupled with increased policing, the initiative will help stem the killings.

Should it fail, political leaders can say that they made an effort.

As Buthelezi put it when he endorsed the initiative: "Any effort to bring about peace is a noble one. Even if we fail it will still be a noble effort and history shall record that we tried."

Protesters demand release of suspects

MARGATE. — The situation in Margate on KwaZulu-Natal's south coast was tense today after several hundred KwaXolo residents blocked the town's main road.

They demanded the release of six murder suspects arrested yesterday morning.

Inkatha Freedom Party leader James Zulu had earlier addressed the crowd, but refused to speak to the media.

When approached by a reporter, Mr Zulu retorted: "I don't want to talk to you".

When a television reporter approached to record Mr Zulu's conversation with Margate police, he kicked the microphone out of her hand. (276)

The situation became tense, but leaders persuaded the crowd to stay calm. —

Sapa. ARC 2/2/96

Irate IFP marchers block main road in protest over arrests

Star 3/2/96 (276)

Durban - About 500 people blocked Margate's main road yesterday to protest at the arrest of six suspects in connection with recent massacres in southern KwaZulu Natal, police said.

"Between 400 and 500 people with IFP banners have gathered in the main road of Margate and are demanding that Director Bushie Engelbrecht address them about Thursday's arrests," Supt Bala Naidoo told reporters.

Police rejected the demand because they could not guarantee the safety of Engelbrecht, who is heading the special investigation team which is probing 15 massacres and murders on the south coast.

"The situation is tense but under control. A large contingent of police has been deployed," Naidoo said.

About 60 soldiers in armoured vehicles had been sent to help police, defence force spokesman Kim van Niekerk said.

Engelbrecht's team arrested six suspects on Thursday in connection with the massacre of eight women and children in the

ANC stronghold of Mvutshini near Margate on December 19.

They were also being held in connection with another attack in the area in which two people were killed on December 2.

Engelbrecht issued a statement yesterday rejecting complaints from local police that his detectives had not consulted them before making arrests.

"Complaints in this regard are completely inappropriate as my team is an independent task team appointed by the national commissioner," Engelbrecht said.

"Investigations can only be carried out successfully if the community has confidence in the team and if its credibility is maintained. Members of my team will remain apolitical and impartial and unattached to local police structures," he said.

Engelbrecht added that attempts would be made to discredit his detectives. "False and malicious rumours are likely to be spread."

Police said eight people were killed in KwaZulu Natal on Thursday, pushing the provincial death toll from criminal and

political violence to at least 80 in the past week.

The Human Rights Committee said political killings in the province dropped sharply last month. It said initial reports indicated that about 20 people were killed, making January the quietest month since the HRC began monitoring violence in 1987.

The previous lowest monthly toll of 37 deaths was recorded in November last year but was followed by a sharp increase in December, when the HRC reported 76 politically motivated killings.

"January is generally a quiet month and the deployment of more police in violence flash-points and investigations have helped," it said, adding: "There is still no evidence of any real effort to seek a long-term solution by both political parties."

The runup to the local government elections on May 29 could heighten tensions between supporters of the ANC and Inkatha when the parties start recruiting and campaigning in party-political strongholds, it said. More than 14 000 people

have died in a decade of violence in KwaZulu Natal.

Meanwhile, criminal charges relating to 18 counts of culpable homicide and contravention of the Criminal Procedure Act have been registered against an undisclosed number of policemen by the team investigating police complicity in the massacre at Shobashobane, near Port Shepstone, on Christmas Day.

In a statement yesterday, investigating team head Advocate Neville Melville said sufficient information had been gathered to warrant the charges. No individual policemen have apparently been singled out.

Nineteen people were shot and hacked to death by a mob of up to 2 000 people in the ANC-supporting enclave of Shobashobane on Christmas morning. Survivors alleged that police from the area confiscated weapons from households on the eve of the attack and took part in the massacre the following day.

Melville said the charges of culpable homicide related to allegations that police had failed to take appropriate measures to prevent the attack. - Sapa-Reuter

IFP wants unconditional release of prisoners

MARGATE. — Police agreed to hold a special bail hearing for six men arrested at Mvutshini on Thursday in connection with the massacre of seven people on December 19.

This followed a meeting between south coast Inkatha Freedom Party leaders (those arrested are IFP supporters) and the head of the Port Shepstone special investigation unit

(48) (276)
Bushy Engelbrecht.

IFP delegation head James Zulu said they would be satisfied with nothing less than the unconditional release of the prisoners.

He demanded the special investigation unit be withdrawn from the south coast immediately.

The six suspects were being held at Westville, Durban. Sapa.

ARG 3/2/96

Crack squad to escort massacre investigation team

By CRAIG DOONAN

A CRACK Pretoria police unit is to fly to the South Coast to protect members of an investigation team who have received death threats since they began investigating political massacres in the area.

Director Bushie Engelbrecht, who heads a team of 37 detectives appointed by Police Commissioner George Fivaz, said the latest threat had been

made directly to him at a heated meeting with Inkatha officials on Friday.

"I was told to my face that I'd be killed," he said.

Police spokesman Director Reg Crewe confirmed members of the special task force would escort the investigation team.

Director Engelbrecht said informers had warned members of his team about the opposition to their work several weeks ago. Then, after detec-

(276) ST 4/2/96
tives arrested six IFP supporters this week in connection with seven murders in December, Kwaxolo residents staged a protest in nearby Margate demanding the men be released.

They also demanded that Director Engelbrecht meet them, but he said an informer warned police of plans to kill him.

He said he had agreed to meet an Inkatha delegation but the encounter ended in chaos. "They demanded I release the

suspects and that I get out of the area. I was told that I would be killed and I was called a dog."

National Inkatha organiser Senzo Mfayela said his party was not opposed to investigations but supporters were angry at the alleged excessive force used in arresting the six.

He also said police seemed more enthusiastic in cases where the victims were ANC supporters than where they were Inkatha people.

IFP demands release of murder suspects

Farouk Chothia

(276) (103)
BD 5/2/96
DURBAN — A tense stand-off developed outside the Port Shepstone magistrate's court yesterday when hundreds of IFP supporters gathered to demand the release of six men suspected of involvement in a massacre at Mvutshini on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast in December.

The protest, the second in a week, follows allegations of a death threat against the director of central government's special investigative team in the province, Bushie Engelbrecht. The team, investigating three massacres, carried out the arrests.

He said that at a meeting with IFP officials on Friday he "was told to my face that I'd be killed".

Additional police were deployed outside the court and razor wire barriers were arrested before a bail application by the six suspects was heard. The application was refused.

The protesters, led by the IFP's south coast publicity secretary James

Continued on Page 2

IFP

(276) (103)
BD 5/2/96
Continued from Page 1

Zulu, were demanding the release of the suspects and the withdrawal of the police team.

The ANC warned that continued IFP demonstrations against the police unit could result in the collapse of the criminal justice system in the province.

The demonstration was an embarrassment to premier Frank Mdlalose, who endorsed the team's formation after negotiating its composition with

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. Both national and provincial policemen are part of the team, but it reports to national commissioner George Fiyaz.

Engelbrecht said he had also been investigating the massacre of IFP supporters in the Paddock area in December. The IFP had blamed the ANC, but "investigations showed otherwise".

Police reporting officer Adv Neville Melville said a culpable homicide and illegal weapons search docket had been opened against policemen in connection with the massacre at Shobashobane on Christmas Day, which the team is also probing.

Bodyguards for massacre probe team

BY ADAM COOKE

A special task force has arrived in KwaZulu Natal to protect a team investigating massacres in the province following yesterday's refusal of bail for six men accused of the murders.

Police said Inkatha Freedom Party members had threatened violence if the men were not granted bail.

News of the court decision prompted an angry response from about 400 IFP demonstrators who had gathered in the centre of Port Shepstone earlier in the day.

A large contingent of heavily armed security force personnel had surrounded the demonstrators with razor wire and were attempting to prevent the crowd from moving to the court.

A visibly shocked IFP South Coast regional chairman James Zulu expressed outrage at the court's decision and later addressed the crowd, claiming the court had created a crisis on the South Coast.

But by late yesterday afternoon the crowd dispersed peacefully.

Police spokesman Reg Crewe said a police unit from Pretoria would escort the team of 37 detectives appointed by Police Commissioner George Fivaz because they had borne the brunt of several death threats.

Crewe said the head of the team of detectives, Director Bushy Engelbrecht, had received death threats during a heated meeting with IFP officials. Crewe confirmed that Engelbrecht had met an IFP delegation on Friday, an encounter that ended in chaos.

"They demanded I release the suspects and that I get out of the area. I was told that I would be killed, and I was called a dog," Engelbrecht reportedly said.

This follows the arrest of six IFP members last week in connection with 10 murders in December.

Seven people were massacred in Mvutshini and three others murdered in Margate.

Crewe said that, while IFP members had threatened violence if the six accused were denied bail, the decision in the Port Shepstone Magistrate's Court yesterday showed that the courts would not be intimidated.

IFP members strongly opposed the police standpoint that bail should not be granted.

"We cannot allow the judicial system to be held hostage - it is for the court to decide," he said.

Staw 5/2/96

(276)

KwaZulu political violence 'exhausts police resources'

BD 7/2/96

(276)

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — The policing of political violence in KwaZulu-Natal used up vital resources which should be used in other areas of crime prevention, a parliamentary committee was told yesterday.

KwaZulu-Natal divisional police commissioner Chris Serfontein told the safety and security portfolio committee the funeral for those killed in the Shobashobane massacre at Christmas cost the SAPS R2,5m.

"The cost is astronomical," he said.

Policing an IFP protest over bail applications in Margate at the weekend cost R450 000 for the extra hours worked by policemen.

Protecting the opening of a political branch office used up 2 000 men for at least 24 hours, he said.

Events like political meetings, marches and funerals were demanding the deployment of anything up to 1 500 policemen, where under normal circumstances 10 to 20 would be used.

Serfontein lashed out at political leaders in the province, saying they were as guilty of making inflammatory and antagonistic statements as many of the people at grassroots level. There was an unwillingness to compromise and this often translated into violence.

The struggle was between the supporters of Inkatha and the ANC for the "total political control of the province".

If the statements made by political leaders in KwaZulu-Natal were anything to go by, "we cannot rely on them to stop the violence", Serfontein said. Politicians had to find a solution and "we are committed to buying time for that process".

Accusations that police were concentrating on Inkatha alone were not accurate. Serfontein said he had dockets to prove that where 200 IFP members had been arrested in 107 cases, during the same time 251 ANC supporters had been arrested in 102 cases.

Sixty-two IFP members were awaiting trial, compared with 103 ANC members awaiting trial. In the Port Shepstone area near Shobashobane, 75 IFP members had been arrested — 26 fewer than the ANC members held.

Divisional commissioner Daan le Roux said local government elections were the main policing priority in the province at present.

Statistics indicated clearly that an increase in violence went hand-in-hand with an increase in political activity, he said. A three-phase plan had been devised with the SANDF to provide protection during elections in the province.

AL

KZN leads in high levels of crime

(276)

(58)

Sowetan 7/2/96

By Rafiq Rohan
Political Correspondent

More than 13 000 people have died in political and factional violence

KWAZULU-NATAL STANDS OUT as the leading province for high levels of crime, particularly political murders.

Figures for 1994 and 1995 show a marked escalation in incidents of political and factional murders in the province. In 1994, 6 230 people died due to political strife while the figure last year was 7 254, almost one thousand more.

This was revealed to the Safety and Security portfolio committee in Parliament yesterday by police commissioner George Fivaz and three of his provincial commissioners who painted a bleak picture of crime and policing in South Africa.

Speaking on KwaZulu-Natal, the regional commissioner Mr Chris Ser-

fontein told the committee that clashes between members of the Inkatha Freedom Party and the African National Congress were the main causes for the high murder rate.

He said the fast pace of political change and the resultant struggle for political power have contributed to the continuing killings.

He complained that the security forces in the region were stretched to the absolute limit and usage of personnel and work hours to police the situation was costing the tax-payer millions of rands.

Up to 1 000 security force members are used at a time in some areas just to police protest marches or even ordinary meetings.

The Shobashabane funeral, following the horrific massacre, cost R2,5 million. Using police to deal with the bail application for those arrested in Margate amounted to R450 000.

At least 7 645 illegal weapons were recovered. These included AK47's, revolvers and pistols.

Hijackings and robberies have affected RDP projects. He also pointed to the "unfortunate increase" in rapes, serious assault, attempted murder, armed robbery and theft.

On accusations that police took sides in the IFP-ANC strife he said: "We don't arrest IFP or ANC supporters. We arrest criminals and murderers."

Jhar 10/2/96

Cosatu threatens mass action over capital question

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Durban — Labour giant Cosatu this week warned of unprece-
dented mass action if Premier
Frank Mdlalose was not care-
ful about his statements re-
garding Umtata as the Kwa-
Zulu Natal capital.

Political parties have vowed
to give the issue urgent atten-
tion during constitutional bi-
lateral negotiations over the
next fortnight.

Provincial Cosatu leader

John Zikhali said Mdlalose's
statements to civil servants
during a demonstration in
Umtata this week had better
have been in his capacity as
Inkatha Freedom Party nation-
al chairman.

Mdlalose raised the ire of
his foes when he told anxious
civil servants that his commit-
ment was to fight for Umtata as
capital. "I am sure that Umtata
will be capital," he said, adding
that the interim constitution
denied him the right to declare

it unilaterally. Zikhali said that
as far as Cosatu was con-
cerned, the issue had to be set-
tled by a referendum, and
statements by the premier pre-
empting the outcome of that
should not be countenanced.

"If he (Mdlalose) was speak-
ing for the IFP, that's okay. But
if he was speaking as premier
there will mass action, serious
mass action. The province will
come to a standstill," Zikhali
warned.

Meanwhile, constitutional

committee members said this
week it was essential to resolve
the capital issue in the nearly
completed constitution be-
cause of the premier's state-
ments in Umtata.

Earlier they decided to
postpone the decision as it was
considered too contentious.
They also resolved to drop a
suggestion that the issue be
settled within six months of the
constitution being passed, fail-
ing which a referendum would
be held in six months.



MDLALOSE: Sees Umtata as the
eventual capital of KwaZulu Natal

Mdlalose (276) may be called

Nicola Jenvey (276)

MARITZBURG (276)
KwaZulu-Natal premier
Frank Mdlalose, and IFP
senator Phillip Powell
could be subpoenaed.

SD 12/2/96
The public accounts
committee heard on Fri-
day that the men might
have to give evidence
about alleged payment of
R2,1m of taxpayers mon-
ey to IFP-aligned self-
protection units.

Mike Tarr (IFP) said
several people should be
called before the commit-
tee "to give the bigger
picture", while provin-
cial authorities hunted
paymaster Muzi Lombo.

Lombo is believed to
hold the key to the miss-
ing R2,1m of taxpayers'
money intended for pay-
ment to Inkatha-aligned
trainees from the Mlaba
camp in KwaZulu-Natal.

The committee sug-
gested Mdlalose and for-
mer KwaZulu-Natal po-
lice minister Celani
Mtetwa be asked to ex-
plain the payments.

ms, top right, and

Govt weary of disruptive elements

(276) Sowetan 12/2/96
'Groups organising to undermine
investigations will not be tolerated'

By Mathatha Tsedu
Political Editor

THE GOVERNMENT WAS not prepared to tolerate a situation where individuals organised themselves into groups to physically undermine investigations into murders of people in KwaZulu-Natal, President Nelson Mandela said on Friday.

In a speech at the opening of Parliament that was seen as an indication of a hardening of attitude by the President, he said South Africans would have to decide whether to become "a law-governed and peaceful society, or hapless hostages of lawlessness."

The groups in the KwaZulu-Natal South Coast were challenging the nation's law enforcement agencies, he said, and this would not be allowed. He had held discussions with both the Minister of Safety and Security and

with the leadership of the police, and had been "assured that strong action will be taken," the President said.

On top of this, legislation was being processed to outlaw the carrying of "dangerous weapons in public. No one, irrespective of organisations to which they belong, will be exempt from these measures", he said to applause by ANC MP's

In a briefing to journalists after the speech, deputy president Thabo Mbeki said in answer to a question that Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had not been consulted about the new legislation as this was not a political matter.

"The violence in KwaZulu-Natal is not a political matter but pure crime. There is no basis for waging war to achieve political goals in this country and no one has stood up yet to say that the killings in Stanger this past week were because of politics," Mbeki said.

Justice not tolerated on South Coast

(276)

Ann Eveleth M+G 16-22/2/96

INTOLERANCE for justice appears to be a growing theme in KwaZulu-Natal as police investigators close in on the suspected perpetrators of political violence.

Recent protests by Inkatha Freedom Party supporters on the South Coast over the arrest of party members in connection with a spate of killings last year were this week echoed by African National Congress youth who staged a protest in Richmond to demand the release on bail of former self-defence unit (SDU) members arrested by the Investigation Task Unit last year.

While South African Police Services Superintendent Henry Budhram described Tuesday's protest by 2 000 Richmond high school students as "peaceful", the students' demand for their comrades' release after bail had been refused reflected a similar impatience with the wheels of justice as that shown by the IFP the previous week. The students accused the Justice Department of "bias" because it had denied bail to the SDU members, but granted it to former defence minister Magnus Malan and other high profile suspects due to stand trial for murder next month.

ANC MP and KwaZulu-Natal deputy secretary-general Sifiso Nkabinde distanced the party from the protests, saying it was "not ANC policy to interfere with the law. Police must be free to investigate without intimidation. We are appealing to people to remain calm and not to interfere with the courts," he said.

On the South Coast, special investigation team spokesperson Director Reg Crewe said the arrest this week of two more IFP-aligned suspects in connection with the December massacre of 10 people in nearby Mvutshini had been "effected without incident", but confirmed that the investigation team was protected around the clock by a special task force sent from Pretoria after death threats were received.

Warning that the team would "not be deterred by threats of bloodshed", Crewe said three more arrests — including that of a prominent IFP South Coast leader — were expected in connection with the Mvutshini attacks.

Crewe confirmed a warrant of arrest had been issued and the team "wants to locate" Sqoloza Xolo in connection with the attack. Xolo also faces charges related to a 1994 massacre and is accused by the ANC of trying to take over the KwaXolo district after chief Everson Xolo fled the area in December 1993 following an assassination attempt.

Further arrests are likely to anger IFP leaders in the region, who two weeks ago reacted to the investigation team's arrest of six suspects in connection with the Mvutshini attack by blockading roads in nearby Margate and allegedly threatening bloodshed if the suspects were not released "unconditionally".

Crewe condemned the IFP's actions, saying: "If a person wants to approach us with information or with a complaint, that's fine — as long as they act within the confines of the legal system. But to try to hold the judicial system hostage and say, 'Release them or there'll be a bloodbath' is totally unacceptable."

The IFP alleged police had arrested the suspects "illegally" and a local police official, Margate Captain Leon Matthysen, complained that the outside investigation team had broken a local agreement that chiefs would be told before arrests were made.

Blaming the South Coast tensions on a continued "police bias" in favour of the ANC, IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane told Capital Radio last week that this perception, which he said was fuelled by the appointment of the Investigation Task Unit probing hit-squads in the province, was responsible for the South Coast fiasco. Jiyane said the deaths of ANC members were investigated vigorously, while the deaths of IFP supporters were not treated with the same urgency.

Ironically, IFP KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose, who sanctioned the South Coast investigation team in what was seen as a major compromise by the national safety and security ministry as it sidelined the ITU in the investigation, said he had received "no evidence" of bias on the part of the investigation team.

14 killings a day in KwaZulu Natal

Durban - At least 214 people have been killed in criminal and political violence in KwaZulu Natal since the start of the month, an average of 14 killings a day, police said yesterday.

Their reports yesterday showed at least 103 people have been killed in the past week and spokesman Inspector Vish Naidoo said a total of 686 people had died violently in the province so far this year. In January, police recorded 472 killings.

He said efforts to step up policing which seek to involve the public in curbing violent crime could help decrease the murders that are taking place in

this province.

"Our strategies of high visibility and proactive policing should help curb the murders in this province, regardless of whether they are criminal or political," Naidoo said.

"If we talk about politicians having to find an end to political violence we shift the focus away from criminal violence. The killings here are mostly criminal," he said, adding the public needed to co-operate in crime prevention.

Monitors say more than 14 000 have died in the province in political violence, mainly between IFP and ANC supporters, in the past decade. - Reuters

Chiefs cast a gloomy light over imbizo

By CRAIG DOONAN

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, indunas 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 an 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. This lowers the dignity of the Zulu monarchy. The President is not even a Zulu," he said, adding 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 Zibuse 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 obstacles to holding the imbizo 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."

ST 18/2/96

276



SUPPORTING THE PROCESS . . . President Nelson Mandela is promoting the imbizo to find ways of ending the carnage and establishing lasting peace in KwaZulu/Natal.

A glimmer of hope — not a surefire fix

(276) CP 18/2/96

The proposed imbizo to address the conflict in KwaZulu/Natal should not be seen as a cure-all, says Institute for Multi-party Democracy national director PROF BONGANJALO GOBA.

LAST YEAR when the Peace Summit was organised by the Peace Committee, many of us had high hopes that at long last a recipe would be found to end the carnage in the province of KwaZulu/Natal. But as we all know, since that time more people have died in the province.

Efforts to find solutions to the problem of political conflict and related violence have been undertaken by many groups, without success. Now that we have a fresh initiative — an imbizo promoted by President Mandela and supported by all the conflicting parties — there is a glimmer of hope that the carnage will end and lasting peace will be achieved. Those of us committed to the democratic process believe that any step which seeks to address the fundamental issues at the centre of the ongoing political conflict must be supported.

But the question many of us are asking is: will the imbizo address some of these issues, or will it be only a symbolic gesture of reconcili-



FAR TOO MANY HAVE SUFFERED AND DIED . . . If the deep and bitter conflicts that end in this kind of bloodshed are to be avoided, some basic common ground will have to be found among all the parties to the imbizo.

tion while the contentious issues remain unresolved? As I have indicated elsewhere, the imbizo is a significant step in the right direction but it must not be seen as a panacea to our political problems. It is important because it has the potential to initiate a process of dialogue and reconciliation among conflicting parties.

The divisions that exist among the key brokers of the imbizo are so deep that their agreement to the idea represents a major breakthrough. But the real challenge is how the process is to evolve to bring about the actual imbizo.

To what extent will the key parties be willing to transcend their deep ideological divisions in order to address the main purpose of the imbizo — which is to bring about lasting, authentic peace to the province? What dynamics will the involvement of traditional leaders, many of whom are politically aligned, bring

For the imbizo to be meaningful, all parties will have to establish a common denominator that will enable them to address the major problem of political violence.

I suggest that to achieve this common denominator, the following must be taken into consideration:

- That the future of this province in terms of political stability and economic progress depends on finding a lasting solution to the problem of violence;
- That each party and various sectors of KwaZulu/Natal have a significant contribution to make to this process;
- That the imbizo must come up with a major educational campaign — supported by all key leaders — to reinforce the need for peace;
- That the imbizo must be followed by tangible programmes that support peace efforts, especially in areas of conflict, as well as the new security measures and effective policing in the province; and
- That the imbizo should set up a broad sectoral body to monitor the progress of the issues discussed.

The imbizo must be seen as fostering a spirit of reconciliation and providing concrete proposals for action to end the carnage and encourage an atmosphere of free political activity as a prelude to the coming elections.

Let us all support this effort — not because it represents the last straw which will end violence, but because it provides a new space to come up with creative solutions.

Let us encourage all our leaders to ensure that this opportunity is not missed.

Buthelezi seeks meeting before imbizo

By BHEKIE MATSEBULA

TRADITIONAL leaders (Amakhosi) in KwaZulu-Natal on Friday agreed that a plenary meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and President Nelson Mandela be held before a date for the proposed imbizo is finalised.

President of the KwaZulu/Natal House of Traditional Leaders – also President of the Inkatha Freedom Party

Buthelezi told the Amakhosi in Ulundi that the purpose of the plenary meeting would be to clear up certain outstanding issues between the Amakhosi and the King with Mandela.

Buthelezi said some of the outstanding issues included the payment of the Amakhosi which he said should be made by the provincial government.

Buthelezi told the Amakhosi he was disturbed by reports circulating throughout the country that the proposed imbizo was a peace rally between the IFP and the ANC.

Buthelezi said: "That's not what I was told by the President (Mandela) when he spoke to me over the phone, concerning the meeting which is being arranged. I was surprised to learn from the media that the President, through his spokesman Parks Mankahlana, that the meeting was a peace imbizo."

Buthelezi also expressed shock at the accusations levelled against him by Zulu indunas in the

Gauteng province who claimed that he supported the proposed imbizo.

"I clearly stated that I will get a mandate from you (amakhosi) whether we accept the proposal or not," he said.

KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose told the Amakhosi that he stood by his decision that Ulundi should be the capital of KwaZulu/Natal.

IFP is key to the success of *imbizo*

By Sipho Khumalo

THE Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA in KwaZulu-Natal says it fully backs the peace *imbizo* currently being spearheaded by President Nelson Mandela but suspects the Inkatha Freedom Party will not go along with the initiative.

Contralesa's KwaZulu-Natal head Chief Zibuse Mlaba says he suspects the IFP and chiefs aligned to the party will impose pre-conditions aimed at "frustrating" the *imbizo*.

Mlaba spoke to *Sowetan* yesterday after a weekend meeting at Ulundi of more than 300 IFP-aligned chiefs.

In a short statement issued after the meeting the chiefs resolved to attend the preliminary meeting in order to have "heart to heart" discussions in the presence of President Nelson Mandela and King Goodwill Zwelithini.

They said such a meeting would allow them to discuss the "whole" situation in KwaZulu-Natal and confer with Zwelithini on the "advisability" of holding the proposed *imbizo*.

Mlaba said he suspected that the IFP would stage a "go-slow" to ensure that the *imbizo* was not a success.

"Inkatha is worried by the current

independent position of the king, hence they talk about the king being spiritually exiled. They have been perpetuating the idea that the king is in the pocket of the ANC and until such time that they view the king as in their pocket they will not want to see His Majesty calling a successful *imbizo*," said Mlaba.

If such an *imbizo* takes place the IFP will be concerned that it will have the effect of promoting Mandela.

"But I am convinced that if it takes place and the king explains his independent position to the nation and urges them to give peace a chance, levels of tension in the province and in the hostels will decline," Mlaba said.

Those close to the process said pre-conditions for the *imbizo* are likely to be imposed on Mandela and the king.

These pre-conditions, say sources, will include demands that Mandela apologise for the Shell House shootings, that chiefs be paid by provincial governments, that central government leave the Ingonyama Trust Act intact and that international mediation get under way before the *imbizo* begins.

The sources say the IFP-aligned chiefs will also demand that the king accepts Buthelezi as the "traditional prime minister" of the Zulu nation.

Troops help avert violent clash

(276)

sowetan 21/2/96

By Simon Zwane
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau

A HUMAN SHIELD of South African National Defence Force troops was used to prevent angry IFP and ANC supporters from clashing at Impendhle in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands yesterday.

A heavy police and army contingent has been deployed in the area since the weekend when tensions rose after the ANC announced its intention to establish a branch in the area.

Security forces used razor wire to separate the two groups who have been trying to attack each other since Monday, according to police.

Police threatened

KwaZulu-Natal police commissioner Chris Serfontein said police had been threatened by both parties and were being accused of partiality by both the IFP and ANC.

ANC members who tried to assemble in the local church hall on Sunday were prevented from doing so when IFP supporters, led by MPP Mr David Ntombela and Senator

A proposed ANC office caused tension in Midlands district

Phillip Powell, occupied the venue.

Five people have been killed in the area since the weekend.

Three of them were shot and killed at a former induna's kraal on Monday.

Four others were wounded in the incident. Police said 9mm and shotgun cartridges were found at the scene of the murders.

The people who were killed have been identified as Ms Gladys Mazeka (62), Siphamandla Mazeka (3) and Noluthando Mazeka (18 months).

Nine-year-old Bonisiwe Mazeka told how she saw three armed men hiding in the shadows outside the house. She alerted her grandmother Gladys Mazeka, who was shot and killed when she went to investigate. The family said they do not know what the motive for the murder was because the head of the family, Mr Amos Mazeka, had resigned as induna about two years ago.

The ANC leader Mr Sifiso Nkabinde said the incident did not augur well for free and fair elections in KwaZulu-Natal. He said the ANC had tried to hold a meeting in the area for more than three weeks but IFP supporters had constantly prevented ANC supporters from doing so.

"We are prepared to make compromises but they come with rigid positions. They are not prepared to compromise," he said.

Warning of bloodbath

The IFP's Ntombela, who was carrying a R5 rifle, warned that there would be a bloodbath if the ANC insisted on holding a meeting. He said the community was angry because five people had been killed about a month ago when Nkabinde visited the area.

Ntombela alleged that the ANC had driven children out of schools on Monday and forced them to attend an ANC gathering.

Family's plea over missing

Fall in number of Natal deaths

(276)

Ingrid Salgado

BD 22/2/96

THE lowest death toll in at least five years was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal last month because of strengthened security measures and the prosecution of alleged perpetrators of political violence, the Human Rights Committee's latest report said.

However, the watchdog body warned that the relative calm did not indicate that long-term solutions to violence had been found. Violence could worsen in the run-up to local government elections and as the truth commission began its work.

The committee recorded 21 deaths in KwaZulu-Natal in January, down from 74 in December and 117 in January last year.

The arrest of suspects and the appointment of investigation units had made would-be perpetrators "ill at ease", and there had been fewer large gatherings.

However, political party leaders were encouraging violent crime through mudslinging, bickering in parliamentary sessions and leaders' involvement in shoot-outs with political enemies. This made a mockery of parties' public commitment to peace.

PH

SO

HA

I

2-16

Probe into violence fails with no support

Ann Eveleth

A MULTI-PARTY peace initiative, which might have prevented the Christmas Day massacre in Shobashobane, faltered through lack of support from local *amakhosi* (chiefs) and two Inkatha Freedom Party members of the KwaZulu-Natal government, according to members of a proposed peace commission.

A Port Shepstone-based Independent Commission of Enquiry (ICE), chosen and approved by local IFP

and African National Congress last August by the Southern KwaZulu-Natal Chamber of Business. Its brief operations after attempts to gain acceptance from the Regional Authority of the volatile Izingolweni district received a less than enthusiastic response, the ICE said.

"From the start, we sought to have an inclusive process accepted by everyone. We have been unable to get that acceptance, so we're suspending our efforts," said commissioner Eric Barry, a local attorney.

The ICE was part of a multi-party peace initiative launched in the region

last August by the Southern KwaZulu-Natal Chamber of Business. Its brief operations after attempts to gain acceptance from the Regional Authority of the volatile Izingolweni district received a less than enthusiastic response, the ICE said.

"From the start, we sought to have an inclusive process accepted by everyone. We have been unable to get that acceptance, so we're suspending our efforts," said commissioner Eric Barry, a local attorney.

seek approval from regional minister of traditional affairs Chief Nyanga Ngubane and then Minister of Safety and Security Celani Mhewa.

The ministers, however, failed to attend a scheduled meeting on November 14, and an undertaking by the Regional Authority to arrange a further meeting has still not materialised.

"If police work turns up evidence that people who been involved in the massacres were also sitting on the committee that approved our team, I think that should indicate aggravating circumstances," said Barry.

Star 23/2/96 (276) 2/1

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, Mbukeni Innocent Zakuza, has been charged with the 1994 massacre in which nine members of the Mzelemu family were shot, stabbed and hacked to death," spokesman Reg Crewe told Reuters.

"Zakuza 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.

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

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

Zakuza was currently in custody awaiting a third trial in connection with the murder of a po-

liceman 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."

Mandela lines up other black leaders for KwaZulu Natal imbizo

Star 23/2/96

(276)

By **MONDLI MAKHANYA**
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 Organ-

isation 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 Ulundi 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 Mankahlana confirmed yesterday that Mandela would "in all likelihood" invite Makwetu and other black leaders.

He added that Mandela "was seriously considering" this move.

communications deputy director Mongezi Mnyani; and support services director Theo Burgers. Pictures: ROBERT BOTHA

'Plot thickens' over Sarafina 2

Ingrid Salgado

BD 28/2/96

GAUTENG health MEC Amos Masondo denied yesterday the national health department had consulted his provincial ministry on expenditure for the controversial R14,27m AIDS play Sarafina 2 by playwright Mbongeni Ngema.

Masondo was responding to a question by DP MP Jack Bloom. Bloom said later that Masondo's admission directly contradicted Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma's recent statement that all provinces were consulted about the play and had not lodged objections to it.

"The plot is thickening as the national health ministry dives for cover in offering contradictory explanations in a vain attempt to cover for this massive blunder by the minister," he said.

Zuma had been "less than truthful" on the matter. She should "come clean on this scandalous expenditure on a venture that will have little real impact in stemming the rampant AIDS menace", Bloom said.

Zuma is due to meet the national health parliamentary committee today to answer questions on the allocation of R14m to Ngema and the tender process in which Ngema won the contract for the play unchallenged.

New charge against Malan and Khumalo

Farouk Chothia

BD 28/2/96

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally filed an alternative count of conspiracy to murder yesterday against former defence minister Gen Magnus Malan and IFP deputy secretary-general Zakehe Khumalo in the run-up to the resumption of their hit squad trial in the Durban Supreme Court on Monday.

In a supplement to the original indictment, McNally said the 20 accused, including Malan and Khumalo, had unlawfully conspired to kill United Democratic Front (UDF) and ANC members in the period between December 1985 and June 1989.

In the original indictment, the 20 were charged on 13 counts of murder, four counts of attempted murder and one count of conspiracy to murder UDF activist Victor Ntuli. The trial relates to the massacre of ANC supporters in Kwa-Makhutha on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast.

McNally said the conspiracy had involved the establishment of a paramilitary capability for the IFP. Two hundred men had been covertly trained by the SA Defence

Force and a "small full-time offensive element" was established for deployment against UDF and ANC members.

McNally claimed that, at a meeting on March 21 1988, Malan "cautioned" (IFP leader Mangosuthu) Buthelezi as to the sensitivity of their relationship. He informed Buthelezi that the IFP "should not be linked" to the SA government, and that Buthelezi should not "identify" himself with the government during overseas visits. The payment of certain special constables, who had been trained in the Caprivi Strip, was also discussed at the meeting.

McNally said that in March 1988 Khumalo expressed dissatisfaction to Malan that the SADF did not have "its heart and soul" in Operation Marion, the code name for the covert activities that were agreed to. Malan gave an assurance that "urgent attention" would be paid to Khumalo's concerns "to eliminate bottlenecks".

McNally said sites identified for use by the "offensive group" included one in the Louis Trichardt area in Northern Province and one in the Port Dunford area in KwaZulu-Natal.

determine the capital, spokesman, Thembinkosi said yesterday. BD 28/2/96
Mdlalose had sought legal advice from two independent lawyers to determine whether he could "bow to" from IFP supporters to decapitate the capital. Attorneys Meyer & Partners and ad

Unions pay for damages

Deborah Fine

BD 28/2/96

THE SA National Metal Workers' Union and the SA Municipal Workers' Union had settled a claim for R90 000 in damages lodged against them by the greater Johannesburg metropolitan council, a legal representative for the council said yesterday.

The council was suing the unions for damage caused during a joint protest march in Johannesburg in March 1993.

The claim included costs for the cleaning of streets which amounted to 3 759 man hours.

The matter was struck off the roll in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday as the unions agreed to settle the matter last week with a payment of R82 000, the representative said.

Gencor

Bargaining plan for peace gathering

Wyndham Hartley

(276)

BD

28/2/96

CAPE TOWN — The ANC is considering using the controversial Ingonyama Amendment Bill and the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Act as bargaining chips to keep the peace gathering planned for KwaZulu-Natal on track.

This emerged yesterday after the ANC had asked the Senate land affairs committee to delay consideration of the Ingonyama Amendment Bill because of the sensitive nature of meetings between President Nelson Mandela, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the

chiefs of the province. Committee insiders said it was agreed to accept the ANC request.

KwaZulu-Natal sources said they expected Mandela to face a barrage of criticism over the Bill, as well as over the Shell House shootings and international mediation, when he meets the chiefs, Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini and Buthelezi in Nongoma on March 15. The meeting is designed to pave the way for a traditional gathering.

They said it would make sense for Mandela to have something "in the

Continued on Page 2

Gathering

(276)

BD

28/2/96

Continued from Page 1

bank" before the meeting. As well as an offer of movement on the Ingonyama Bill and the remuneration of chiefs, Mandela might apologise for the Shell House killings. Other possible concessions to Inkatha lay in improving Buthelezi's relationship with the king.

The Ingonyama Bill, which will amend the Act ceding all the land of the former KwaZulu homeland to bring it under central administrative control, has been widely condemned by traditional leaders in KwaZulu-Natal as an

attempt to steal the land of the province. The Act is the subject of a Constitutional Court application following its "re-enactment" as a provincial law by the KwaZulu-Natal legislative assembly last month.

Freedom Front chairman of the committee Piet Gous confirmed that the committee had unanimously supported the proposal by ANC senator Sam Motsuenyane because it would reduce bloodshed in KwaZulu-Natal.

A land affairs spokesman said Minister Derek Hanekom knew nothing of the Bill being put on the backburner and "as far as he is concerned it remains proposed legislation in the parliamentary process".

Can traditional weapons be turned into ploughshares?

■ Symptom and underlying cause – it's surely important to distinguish between the two, since the difference is crucial if one is looking for a solution to the extreme political violence that periodically convulses parts of KwaZulu-Natal, writes **GRAHAM LINSOTT.**

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela has urged a closing of the legal loopholes that continue to allow people – presumably IFP-supporting Zulus – to carry traditional weapons.

It is difficult to disagree with this broad sentiment. Those weapons are used to intimidate political opponents – it is a sophistry to argue that they are just part of traditional regalia. Put to the use that they are, they are wholly undesirable.

But, are traditional weapons the cause of the violence in KwaZulu-Natal or merely a symptom?

Is the cause not rooted in the continuing antagonism between the ANC and the IFP, their failure to reach a modus vivendi?

Were it not for this, who would care what prancing warriors chose to carry?

Zulu accoutrements would be as inoffensive as the ceremonial dirks carried by Scotsmen. They would tend to be seen just as seldom.

Is it not more meaningful to address the underlying causes of the tension and mutual intimidation?

There is also, cause for uneasiness about this particular approach to treating a symptom.

First of all, although traditional weapons are intimidatory – and intended to be so – it is actually firearms that cause most of the mischief these days, not assegais and knobkerries.

Firearms are anything but traditional, and – in the hands of those who use them in political violence – already illegal anyway.

This worse symptom will not be touched by legislation against traditional weapons.

Secondly, what happens if people defy the legislation (as Chief Buthelezi has suggested they will)?

If a thousand men are illegally armed with traditional weapons, how many policemen does it take to disarm them? Ten thousand? Five thousand? What would the casualties not be?

It does not bear thinking about.

Nor can we afford to have on our statute book a law that is not enforced. There is already more than enough con-

tempt for the law.

This is no argument to condone traditional weapons, just a caution as to methods of dealing with them and a questioning of whether treatment of symptoms yields meaningful results.

Fortunately, there are signs that the underlying causes of the violence in KwaZulu-Natal might be about to get serious attention.

In about a fortnight, the provincial legislature is expected to vote on a provincial constitution, where a broad degree of consensus between the IFP and the ANC seems not impossible.

This could disarm the IFP's concerns about provincial powers in the final national Constitution and open the way for its return to the Constitutional Assembly.

This would certainly reduce political tensions and the bloodletting that goes with them.

There seems also to be progress in arranging an imbizo – gathering of the Zulu nation, called by the King – involving Mr Mandela and the chieftaincy, led by Chief Buthelezi.

One should be wary of regarding such an imbizo as a panacea – and much could still go awry – but it could become an important step toward normalising KwaZulu-Natal.

Meanwhile, regional economic fac-

tors offer the longer-term prospect of an underpinning of positive political initiatives.

In spite of everything, KwaZulu-Natal continues to attract the lion's share (36 percent) of overseas investment.

A new international airport at La Mercy, with airfreight facilities to the African interior and the Far East, promises a competitive edge for regional manufacturing and an unlocking of the province's vast tourist potential.

And a vast dam-building programme, under consideration for the Tugela Basin over the next decade or so, promises to establish yet another economic dynamo.

Much of KwaZulu-Natal's violence can be attributed to the transferred aggression of communities trapped in deep poverty and hopelessness.

Those who sneer at talk of the region's human and water resources being harnessed to create a "Ruhr of Africa" – which would transcend political factionalism – ought to consider the alternative of a Bosnia of Africa.

But current political and economic factors do at last suggest a treating of the disease, not its symptoms.

It will be a happy day when traditional weapons are in the same realm as the dirk, the claymore and the cavalry sabre.

ARLS 2/3/96

(276)

Women 'will stop' KZN killing fields

By Rafiq Rohan
Political Correspondent

IF THE MEN CANNOT PUT an end to the killing fields of KwaZulu-Natal, then the women will. Sickened by continuing bloodshed and killings in KwaZulu-Natal the African National Congress Women's League will start a process of engaging the Inkatha Women's Brigade to initiate peace moves in the area.

In an exclusive interview with *Sowetan* yesterday, Ms Thandi Modise, deputy chairwoman of the league, said if crossing over political barriers was necessary to stop the violence, then that is what must be done.

This decision was taken at the league's summit in Cape Town at the weekend.

"We are tired of the killings. We are tired of the bloodshed. The summit of the women's league has mandated us to move into the area," Modise said.

"We are determined to make a contribution so that the rivers of blood are stopped."

The league fears that the upcoming

elections could also spark off more violence in the region.

"It is crucial that we move as fast as possible because of the local government elections."

She said efforts would get under way in the next two weeks to unite the two women's organisations in the region.

Moving to the *Sarafina 2* controversy, Modise said a lot of "lively debate" revolved around the issue and that perhaps too much time was spent discussing it.

"Like good ANC people we want to take the debate out of the media."

Although the conference said it still had confidence in former league member Dr Nkosazana Zuma, Minister of Health, the organisation was preparing a memo to hand over to President Nelson Mandela "detailing our concerns".

"We want the President to set up a

(276) *Sowetan 5/3/96*
Political barriers will be crossed, if necessary, to stop the violence

mechanism to look into the matter. As far as we are concerned *Sarafina 2* is not the solution to the Aids problem."

Referring to the R14.2 million spent on Mbongeni Ngema's production, Modise said: "We are not impressed by the budget."

Another important development of the meeting was that a Southern African conference would be organised in South Africa for female ex-combatants of liberation struggles in Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa.

Women were being excluded from important decision-making situations even though they actively fought on the battlefield.

The plan would highlight the contributions those women made in the struggle and to decide a plan of action.

An immediate project would be to set up a shrine for all female combatants who had "fallen in the struggle".

Operation Marion charges outlined

(276) (274) Sowetan 12/3/96

FORMER DEFENCE MINISTER General Magnus Malan and 19 others appeared in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday facing charges of murder and conspiracy to murder.

Here is a list of the charges against selected members of the accused.

- Malan was allegedly mandated to assist IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi in the creation of a paramilitary unit for the former KwaZulu homeland. Malan was allegedly directly involved in setting up a SA Defence Force (SADF) military training programme for about 800 IFP members in order to combat the perceived threat to the Government and the IFP posed by the African National Congress and its United Democratic Front allies.

- General Johannes Geldenhuys, former SADF chief, allegedly collaborated with Malan in the various stages of establishing the "offensive unit" or hit squad.

- Vice-Admiral Andries Putter, former chief of staff, SADF Intelligence, allegedly initiated regular contact between Buthelezi and top military

Charges reveal a high-powered and complex plan to help Buthelezi

officers after receiving a report that Buthelezi was "in a conciliatory mood towards the SADF". The meetings allegedly led to the planning of Operation Marion

- General Tienie Groenewald, former chief of Military Intelligence, allegedly made contact with Buthelezi on November 25 1985 and presented Buthelezi's requests to Putter. Groenewald allegedly held further meetings with Buthelezi and was one of the military officers who recommended the creation of the offensive unit for Buthelezi.

- Major Louis Botha, former security policeman appointed liaison officer for the police, allegedly diverted police patrols away from the KwaMakutha area on January 21 1987 when 13 people were killed in a hit squad attack.

- General Kat Liebenberg, former chief of the army, was allegedly appointed chairman of a special task

group that drafted a comprehensive report (the Liebenberg Report) on the financial implications and other details of paramilitary aid to Buthelezi.

- General Cornelius van Tonder, former chief director of intelligence operations, allegedly took charge of planning and executing all "hit squad" operations.

- Brigadier John More, former military intelligence officer, allegedly granted permission for hit squad trainees to perform an attack

- MZ Khumalo, Inkatha Freedom Party deputy secretary-general, was allegedly selected to be the official liaison person between the IFP and Operation Marion. He was allegedly also responsible for the payment of the IFP Caprivi trainees.

- Caprivi trainees Peter Msane, Nicholas Ndlovu, Martin Khanyile, Prince Mkhize, Hloni Mbuyazi and Alex Biyela allegedly carried out the KwaMakutha attack. — Sapa.

innocent guilty

(276) Source 12/13/96

Malan pleads innocence as IFP protests outside court

By Simon Zwane

FORMER DEFENCE MINISTER General Magnus Malan and his 19 co-accused pleaded not guilty to charges of murder and conspiracy to murder in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday in a trial the prosecutor and KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally described as "the beginning of a process of truth and justice".

In his opening address, McNally said this process would open up a part of South African history that had remained dark and secret.

Responding to media reports on the financial costs of the trial, McNally said: "Justice is a costly commodity. Justice will be pursued in this case no matter the cost."

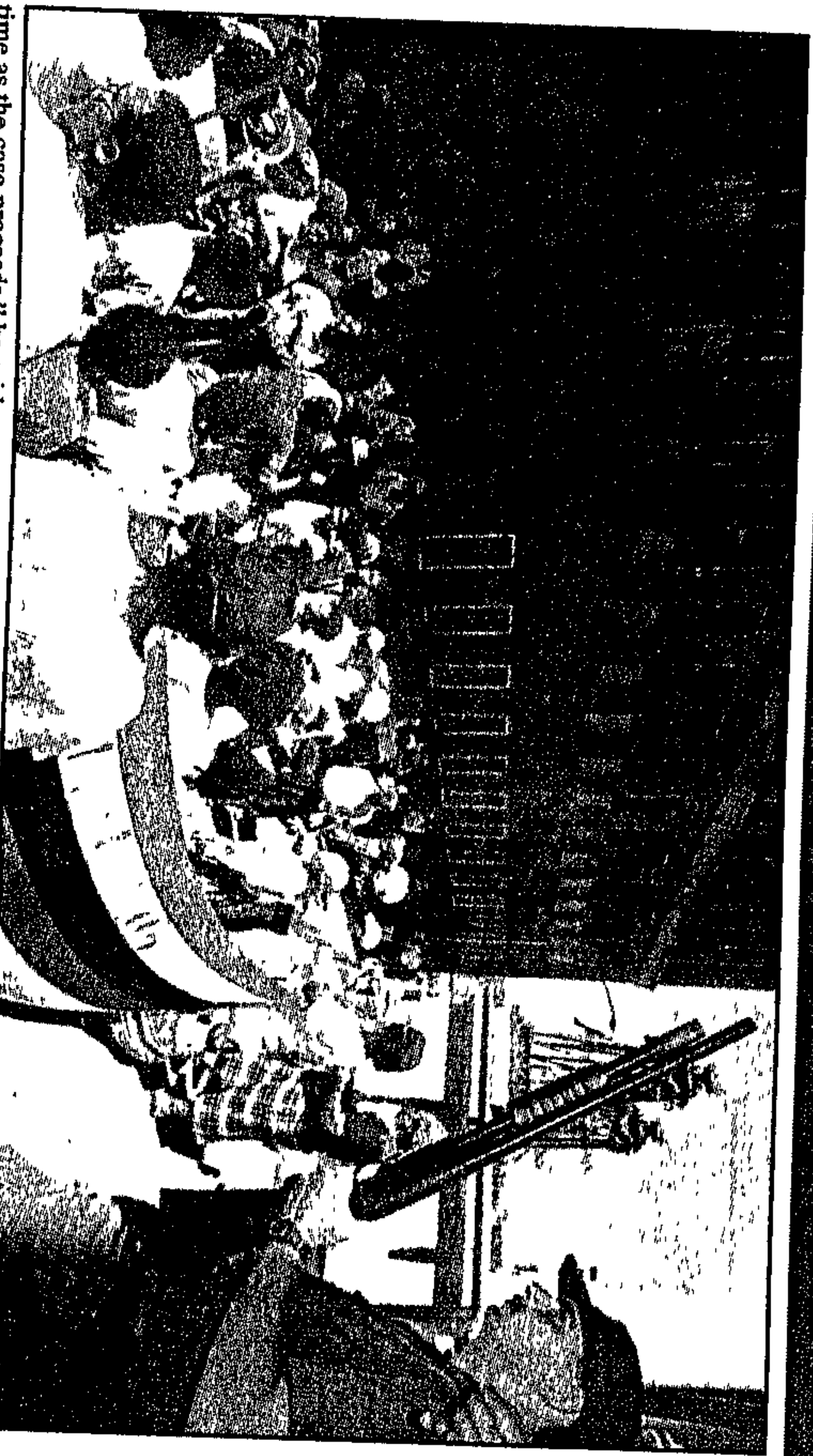
He said "Operation Marion", a project to provide military training in Caprivi to 200 Inkatha Freedom Party members to kill African National Congress and United Democratic Front supporters, had cost the taxpayers R7,6 million.

KwaMakhutha massacre

The 20 accused have been charged with 18 counts of murder and attempted murder arising from a massacre of the Ntuli family in KwaMakhutha in January 1987. Fourteen people were killed in the attack and four survived. The murderers are alleged to have been looking for UDF activist Victor Ntuli when they killed his father and relatives.

Caprivi trainee Celukwanda Ndlovu allegedly committed the murder while Peter Msane stood outside the house. McNally said IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would not be called as a witness in the trial although there were repeated references to him in court documents.

"The documents would adequately cover his role without calling him before the court. This aspect will, however, be reviewed from time to



About 150 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters staged a demonstration outside the main entrance of the Durban Supreme Court yesterday where 20 people, including former defence minister Magnus Malan, are standing trial on 18 counts of murder and four of attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder. PIC: NATAL NEWSPAPERS

time as the case proceeds," he said.

Although former Defence Force chief of staff General Andreas "Kat" Liebenberg had denied before the Goldstone Commission that he knew anything about "Operation Marion", the Liebenberg report (written by Liebenberg himself) painted a different picture, the prosecutor said.

The report revealed that Liebenberg was the chairman of the working group on security in the former KwaZulu and showed him as the key person in the conspiracy to murder ANC and UDF supporters, the court heard.

McNally quoted Liebenberg as saying in the

report that the purpose of the working group was to set up a small group of a well-trained army for the IFP, which could be used to attack the ANC, UDF and other organisations.

The group members could further be used as personal bodyguards for Buthelezi in his capacity as president of the IFP.

Link person

McNally submitted that another accused, IFP deputy general-secretary Zakhele Khumalo, was shown as a link person between the offensive group (Caprivi trainees) and the IFP.

As to the role played by other accused,

McNally said "the mandate was wide enough to cover what happened at KwaMakhutha".

McNally said although "Operation Marion" had existed for a long time, the State would submit that KwaMakhutha was "its only product".

Mr JP Opperman, who is under the witness protection programme and recently returned to South Africa, and Mr André Cloete, who trained the Caprivi group, would be called to give evidence, McNally said.

The trial got off to a chaotic start with media representatives jostling with members of the public to get space in the small courtroom.

KwaMakutha massacre like 'unleashing bulldog'

The January 1987 attack at the home of a UDF activist was allegedly approved by the IFP deputy secretary-general

OWN CORRESPONDENT,
REUTERS AND AFP
Durban

The horror of the KwaMakutha massacre in KwaZulu Natal was described in Durban yesterday by a police officer who said he found a child with her stomach ripped open by a bullet, lying among the dead, and only realised she was still alive when her eyes flickered open.

The massacre in January 1987 was at the home of a United Democratic Front activist, and the testimony was by Maj Allan Alford, at the "trial of the generals", including former defence minister Gen Magnus Malan.

The State alleges the attack was approved by generals, as well as IFP deputy secretary-general M Z Khumalo, and carried out by Inkatha operatives trained by the SADF in the Caprivi.

The codename Operation Marion was allegedly given to the support provided to Inkatha by the SADF and followed talks with IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi about the creation of a

paramilitary force to combat a threat against the IFP posed by the UDF-ANC alliance.

In his opening address before Mr Justice J H Hugo and two assessors in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday, Natal Attorney-General Tim McNally said justice would be pursued in the case no matter what the cost.

"Justice is a priceless commodity ... It is pertinent to mention that the South African Defence Force spent some R7,6-million of taxpayers' money on Operation Marion between 1986 and 1990.

"The prosecution will cast a shaft of judicial light to a corner of our history which has hitherto been dark and secret," McNally said.

"That process has now begun. It is a process of truth and justice."

He said Malan and his 19 co-defendants were "tightly linked" to the conspiracy and although the military officers were not at the massacre scene, they had endorsed a programme which allowed the murder of ANC supporters.

"The owner of a vicious bulldog who unleashes it upon a crowd of people cannot be heard to lament the fact that it chooses to

savage a young child," he said.

McNally said although the alleged conspiracy had existed for a number of years, it was the State's case that KwaMakutha was its only product.

The target of the bloody attack was said to be UDF youth leader Victor Ntuli (22).

He was not at home at the time and lived, but was killed by assassins in 1990.

The courtroom was packed with legal representatives, the media and members of the public, many of whom had queued from 6am to gain entry to witness the not-guilty pleas offered by all 20 accused on all counts.

The accused appeared at ease as each was called individually to rise and plead to the charges - attempted murder of Ntuli, alternatively conspiracy to murder; 13 counts of murder including those of six children under 10 years; and the attempted murder of four other victims who survived.

There are also supplementary charges of conspiracy covering a wider timespan, December 1985 to June 1989, when Operation Marion started to wind down.

Police use water cannon to disperse protesters at court

Durban - Police fired a water cannon to disperse about 100 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters demonstrating outside the Durban Supreme Court yesterday at the trial of Magnus Malan and 19 co-accused.

Police spokesman Insp Chris Overall said court officials had complained about the noise created by the protesters who began

chanting and singing outside the court at 11am.

Overall said police had requested the demonstrators to keep quiet or leave. They apparently refused and police fired the water cannon to disperse them.

The protesters were demonstrating against the prosecution of IFP deputy secretary-general, M Z Khumalo.

Khumalo, Malan and 18 others face murder charges in connection with the massacre of 13 people, six of them under the age of 10, in KwaMakutha in 1987.

A sizeable group of demonstrators heckled Malan and demanded to see and speak to him, but he was steered into the court building under police guard. - Sapa.

Malan trial: Survivors relive terror

Sametari 13/3/96 (276)

By Simon Zwane

TWO survivors of the Kwa-Makhutha massacre, in which 13 people were killed in 1987, yesterday gave chilling accounts of their experiences at the trial of former defence minister General Magnus Malan and 19 others.

Thirteen people were killed in the massacre at the home of former United Democratic Front (UDF) activist Victor Ntuli.

Giving evidence on the second day of the Malan trial in the Durban Supreme Court, Mrs Siwela Thusini described how she and her husband lay on the floor while gunmen killed five of their children in an adjoining section of their partitioned bedroom. A sixth child survived the attack.

Harrowing experience

Mrs Anna Khumalo also relived the harrowing experience. She had had to hide in a wardrobe while people were being killed in a house.

Malan, former defence force chief of staff General Kat Liebenberg, General Tienie Groenewald and Inkatha Freedom Party deputy general secretary Mr Zakhele Khumalo are among the 20 accused

who are facing charges of murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to murder.

Khumalo told Mr Justice Jan Hugo how she had "cowered in a cupboard" with her child to escape the slaughter, while she heard gunfire and explosions "like a thunderstorm".

"I could smell the fumes of guns," Khumalo said.

When the attackers left, a child came crying from another room into the bedroom where Khumalo was hiding and lay down on top of one of the victims. The three sat in silence in the house until daybreak.

"I didn't talk to the child. It made no sound and my child also did not make a noise. We sat in silence in the cupboard."

When she heard neighbours arriving at around 5am, Khumalo thought it was safe to leave the cupboard. The room was filled with bodies, she said.

"I saw a lot of blood. People were lying there, not saying anything."

She later found two more children who had survived the attack. "We took the children out of the house then," she said.

Those killed were family members of William Ntuli, his daugh-

ter Nunu and his stepdaughters Phumelele and Jabu, Isabel Kubheka, Mr and Mrs Ndwalane, Jabu Nduli and the Thusini children Nomfundo (10), Phumzile (8), Vikile (7), Mbuso (6) and Sanele (4).

Police confiscated three bush knives and a spear from protesting Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) supporters outside the court yesterday.

About 80 demonstrators were protesting against the prosecution of the IFP general secretary Mr MZ Khumalo.

Water cannon

On Monday police water cannons were used against IFP supporters after they demonstrated loudly outside the court building. Requests to keep quiet or leave the premises were ignored and police used the water cannons to disperse them.

Yesterday the demonstrators agreed to stage a quiet protest as long as they were allowed to remain outside the court's Masonic Grove entrance.

The bush knives were taken from four youths who were wearing army browns and IFP insignia.

The media were kept well away from the back entrance of the court used by Malan and his co-accused.

Six 'trained in Caprivi for Ntuli massacre'

Star 13/3/96 (276) (289)

Former military intelligence officer tells Malan trial of secret training for Inkatha members to attack ANC

SAPA, REUTERS
AND OWN CORRESPONDENT
Durban

An officer who served in military intelligence gave the first confirmation at the "trial of the generals" yesterday of the existence of a secret camp in Namibia where alleged killers of the Ntuli family in the 1987 KwaMakutha massacre were trained.

The prosecution has charged that six of the 20 accused at the trial were trained at the camp on the Caprivi Strip and on their return were told to "clear" the Ntuli home on January 21 1987 when 13 people were killed.

Former defence minister Magnus Malan is among 20 standing trial.

Some of those who survived the night-time attack on the rural house gave harrowing accounts

of the raid (see report below).

Giving evidence for the State, the former intelligence officer, J P Opperman, said training of IFP members was carried out at the secret camp on the Caprivi Strip in Namibia in the mid-1980s.

About 200 men recruited in KwaZulu Natal were trained at Camp Hippo, but SADF officers were told to keep the location secret, he said.

Opperman said he had been called to military headquarters in Pretoria in 1986 and received instructions to join the IFP training programme, dubbed Operation Marion. He said his senior officers had informed him the trainees would be released to attack the African National Congress upon completion of their training.

"The trainees were under the impression they would become KwaZulu policemen," Opperman said. "They did not know

they were in the Caprivi. Rumours were spread around that they were in Israel."

Opperman told the court that trainees were divided into four groups: offensive, defensive, contra-mobilisation and bodyguards. Thirty men were placed in the offensive group trained for tasks such as house clearing (penetration), kidnapping, sniping and urban warfare. The defensive group, under his command, was taught to gather intelligence.

Political training to further the IFP ideal was given to the contra-mobilisation group by Adult Education, a front company for military intelligence. Twenty bodyguards were trained for the specific task of protecting the IFP president.

In Cape Town IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi flatly denied any involvement.

... To Page 2

Massacre survivors recall night of horror

Two survivors of the Kwamakutha massacre in 1987 related chilling accounts of their experiences during the trial of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan and 19 others yesterday.

Thirteen people were killed in the massacre at the home of former United Democratic Front activist Victor Ntuli.

The charges against Malan and his co-accused relate to these murders and the attack.

One of survivors, Siwela Tusini (29), described how she and her husband had lain on the floor while gunmen killed five of their children in an adjoining section of their partitioned bedroom. A sixth

child survived the attack.

Anna Khumalo (34), the first of the survivors to testify, told the court she had cowered in a cupboard and heard people being shot dead in another section of the house.

She and her four-year-old child were knocked into the cupboard by a victim who was shot dead while attempting to flee.

From her hiding place she had watched an armed man move around the bedroom.

After the attack Khumalo and her child had waited in the cupboard until dawn.

She had been too terrified to answer the cries of another dis-

tressed child whose mother had been killed.

She had emerged after hearing a neighbour's car start. She then had found the crying child asleep on a corpse.

Seven people, four of them children, survived the massacre.

Khumalo said most of those in the house on the night of the attack were members of the Apostolic Church and had attended choir practice that night.

Malan and his co-accused sat motionless in the dock during the testimony of the two women.

A small group of IFP protesters were watched by police outside the court building. - Sapa.

Six 'trained for Ntuli massacre'

From Page 1

(276)

After a lunch meeting in Cape Town with President Mandela, the Home Affairs minister said the use of his name in court documents was "the biggest poppycock I have ever heard of".

Buthelezi's name appears time and again in the indictment against Malan and 19 others, although KwaZulu Natal attorney-general Tim McNally has not indicated whether Buthelezi will be charged.

Buthelezi, who was chief minister and minister of police in KwaZulu at the time, said he had been in possession of information that people were plotting his murder and that of KwaZulu cabinet colleagues.

"When the violence started in 1985 I had a duty not only to see to my own protection but the protection of other people ... so we selected the 200 young people for training.

"Where they were trained and how they were trained, I was not involved in that," he said. From his part there was absolutely nothing sinister and he had a "very clear conscience about it".

Trying times ... former Defence Minister from Durban's Supreme Court dur-

How Inkatha's 'hungry lions' were unleashed

A key state witness in the Malan murder trial has spent nearly six hours outlining how Military Intelligence used Inkatha members in Pretoria's war against the ANC, MK and

UDF. Argus Correspondents MARTIN CHALLENGER and GREG ARDÉ report from the Durban Supreme Court.

OPERATION Marion – Military Intelligence's R7,6 million project to use Inkatha members against the ANC, MK and UDF – was terminated because incoming intelligence chiefs saw it as a political operation and not a military exercise. Captain Johan Pieter Opperman has told the Durban Supreme Court

Captain Opperman has spent nearly six hours giving evidence against General Magnus Malan and 19 others on charges stemming from the Kwamakutha massacre of 1987. His evidence continues today. They have pleaded not guilty.

What has emerged is that this is a trial of officers in Military Intelligence in the 1980s, under the command of Admiral Andries Petrus Putter, their Defence Minister General Malan, and their foot soldiers in Inkatha.

Military Intelligence was running operations with Renamo in Mozambique, Unita in Angola and, from the Fernree base in the Cathkin Peak area of the Drakensberg, the Lesotho Liberation Army.

The same section – special tasks – controlled the training and deployment of 206 Inkatha supporters.

Captain Opperman described the Inkatha trainees as hungry lions who enjoyed their training

and wanted to hit back at the ANC, MK and UDF. Military officers saw Inkatha as a potential resistance movement.

Captain Opperman's evidence yesterday covered the allocating of the Inkatha trainees in the Hippo camp in the Caprivi Strip into an offensive section, a defensive section, a contra-mobilisation group to propagate Inkatha ideas and a bodyguard section.

All the trainees went on strike because only 20 were taken into the offensive group. The rest felt this would lessen their impact back home. At the time the trainees thought they were to be taken into the KwaZulu Police.

Captain Opperman stopped yesterday at the point where he was put on a witness protection programme run by the Investigation Task Unit, which was appointed by Safety and Security Minister Mr Sydney Mufamadi in the middle of 1994 to investigate political violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

Captain Opperman had to repeatedly identify senior officers in the dock that he referred to in his evidence. These were Gerrit Griessel, who he described as his best friend, Major Gerhardus Jacobs, who was once a friend, Colonel Jacobus Victor, Brigadier John More, Brigadier Cornelius van Niekerk, and police officer Colonel Louis Botha.

Captain Opperman said that after the Kwamakutha massacre, the level of violence there dropped drastically. This was the only offensive operation carried out in terms of Operation Marion, he said. This was because Brigadier van Niekerk, head of special tasks, was not willing to carry on offensive operations "because they were a capital offence".

At one stage it was feared that the trainees' commander, Mr Daluxolo Luthuli, had become a security risk. At a meeting of army officers, Colonel Botha and Brigadier Jan Buchner, who went

on to become Commissioner of the KwaZulu Police, it was decided to kill Mr Luthuli. This was not carried out, however, as Mr M Z Khumalo, accused number seven, personal assistant to IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was opposed to the idea.

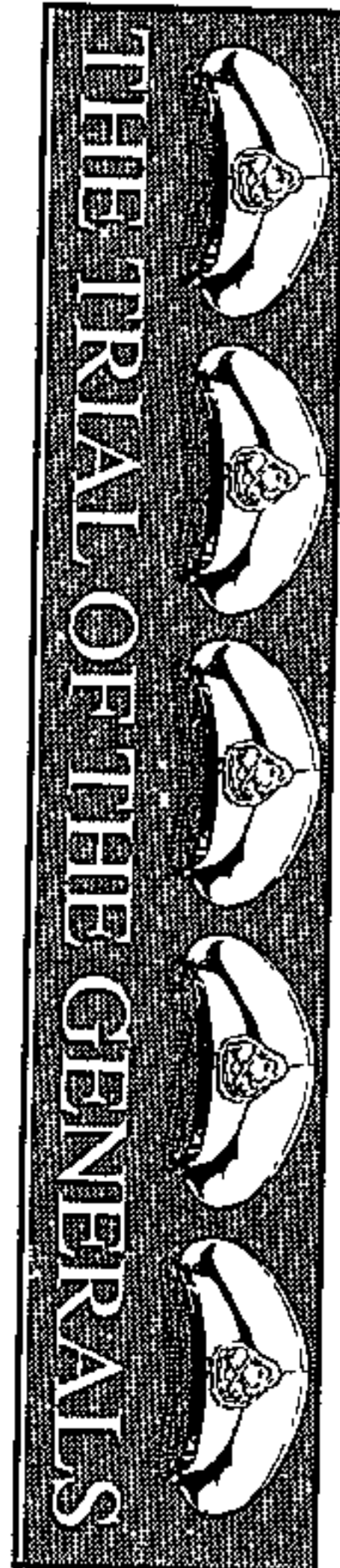
Mr Khumalo was under pressure from the trainees to be deployed, Captain Opperman said. Instead, refresher courses were arranged for them.

Mr Khumalo went to see General Malan in Cape Town. He saw instead one of the general's assistants. A message then came back to Captain Opperman through Military Intelligence that the officers should "get their arses into gear and make sure that Operation Marion was implemented". This was in August 1988.

Captain Opperman was the liaison officer between the SADF and the trainees. Their salary bill was R300 000 a month, paid by Military Intelligence. Captain Opperman was in contact with senior Military Intelligence officers all this time and gave regular briefings on the security of Natal and the ANC threat.

Most of the trainees were based at a farm in Mkuzi, near the Ghost Mountain Inn Hotel. However, 10 people from the offensive group, who Captain Opperman described as a hit squad, were based at Port Dunford.

Captain Opperman handed the court a copy of his SADF duty sheet dated August 31 1988. Captain Opperman and his new colleague in the operation, Mr Griessel, accused number eight, were living in Mtunzini. They later moved to the Mont Blanc holiday flats in Durban.



In the middle of 1989, Admiral Putter was transferred from head of intelligence to become head of the navy. He was replaced by a General Badenhorst. Captain Opperman said that Admiral Putter, General Badenhorst, Brigadier van Niekerk and a Colonel Mike van den Berg flew to Mtunzini for a briefing on Operation Marion.

General Badenhorst "spoke in a derogatory manner" to Admiral Putter and was adamant that the operation be closed down "as it was political and not a military project". The project ended in June 1989.

In November 1989 Captain Opperman was posted to the Directorate of Covert Collection, which monitored activity in other countries that could destabilise South Africa.

Towards the end of 1988 the officers were raided by the Goldstone Commission. A lot of senior officers of Military Intelligence were then put on compulsory leave or retrained.

Captain Opperman was later questioned by the Goldstone Commission and asked if "the 200 trainees were involved in offensive operations. I said to them the 200 trainees were not involved in operations".

In 1993 Captain Opperman, stationed in Durban, was told by the security police that Mr Luthuli was frequenting the ANC offices in Durban.

In mid-1994, Captain Opperman read in newspapers that Mr Luthuli was going to talk about his squads. "I was worried and I was really, really concerned."

He tried through senior officers to get retrained from the new National Defence Force (NDF),

because he did not want to discredit Military Intelligence, but this was not granted. Instead the NDF wanted to transfer him to Pretoria.

"I was panicking. I felt like I was drowning."

Captain Opperman tried to get an appointment with Brigadier Van Niekerk. This was refused. He then resigned from the NDF and opened his own company. Captain Opperman said: "Nothing leaked from me, ever."

Later on he got a telephone call from a policeman at the ITU and agreed to meet them. He was then put on a witness protection programme and promised protection after the trial as well.

Captain Opperman was adamant that he did not receive any financial reward for giving state evidence, nor a house nor vehicles. The only advantage he could get was indemnity from prosecution. In earlier evidence yesterday, Captain Opperman said ANC stalwart and leading anti-apartheid fighter Billy Nair was picked as a possible target for assassination by the Kwamakutha killers.

Mr Luthuli had chosen four targets for assassination. One was UDF activist Victor Ntuli, whose Kwamakutha home was finally selected. Another was Mr Nair. He could not remember the names on the other two "target dossiers".

Mr Nair was abandoned as a target because "obviously later Billy Nair was conscious he was under surveillance and it was decided best to target Ntuli".

Captain Opperman said after prior arrangement he received 10 AK47 rifles from Fernree military base near the Drakensberg Sun, where there was a

training of members of the Lesotho Liberation Army.

Captain Opperman said he and fellow State witness Sergeant Andre Cloete drove to Ulundi with the guns where they met Mr M Z Khumalo on the outskirts of the town.

The three went to a nearby dry riverbed where they met 11 of the IFP selected army trainees.

There he said the weapons were handed out and tested and a diagram of Mr Ntuli's house was drawn in the sand with a stick.

Captain Opperman described the immediate run-up to the attack on January 21 1987 and how the next day he read in one of Durban's newspapers about the incident.

He said the headline was "Horrible Attack – Thirteen Slayed", something like that. He bought the paper and realised the intended target had escaped.

"I was horrified. If intelligence had known that there were women and children in that house the operation would never have taken place," he said.

According to intelligence, Captain Opperman said, a UDF meeting was supposed to have been taking place at Mr Ntuli's home.

The target was chosen because he was the alleged paymaster of UDF operatives involved in attacks on the IFP.

Captain Opperman said that a few days later he had spoken with Mr Khumalo who was "as horrified and sad" about the murder of women and children. Arrangements were made to sacrifice a goat in reparation.

He said military intelligence officers had taken just a couple of hours to give permission for Inkatha's "hungry lions" to go ahead with the planning of the operation.

Captain Opperman said "at the end of 1986 the IFP was attacked very badly by the ANC and UDF. At that sta

their training behind them were getting anxious to do something about it."

Mr Khumalo "was finding the situation very difficult to handle because on the one hand the IFP was getting assaulted and killed and Mr Khumalo, with no military experience had 206 hungry lions on his hands that he had to control".

Captain Opperman said he and Sergeant Cloete met Mr Khumalo near Ulundi.

"The three of us decided that something should be done".

Captain Opperman then went to Natal Command to speak to Colonel Victor, accused number 10, who was head of intelligence at Natal Command.

Captain Opperman said he wanted to establish the exact threat of the ANC and "to get a picture of the violence in Natal". Captain Opperman then went with Sergeant Cloete to see Brigadier More, accused 12, in Pretoria.

"I explained the situation to him and asked if we could go ahead with planning to do an operation."

"I explained that because of information I received from Natal Command and Mr Khumalo that if we did not do something about the situation Inkatha would cease to be a force because they were being attacked very heavily."

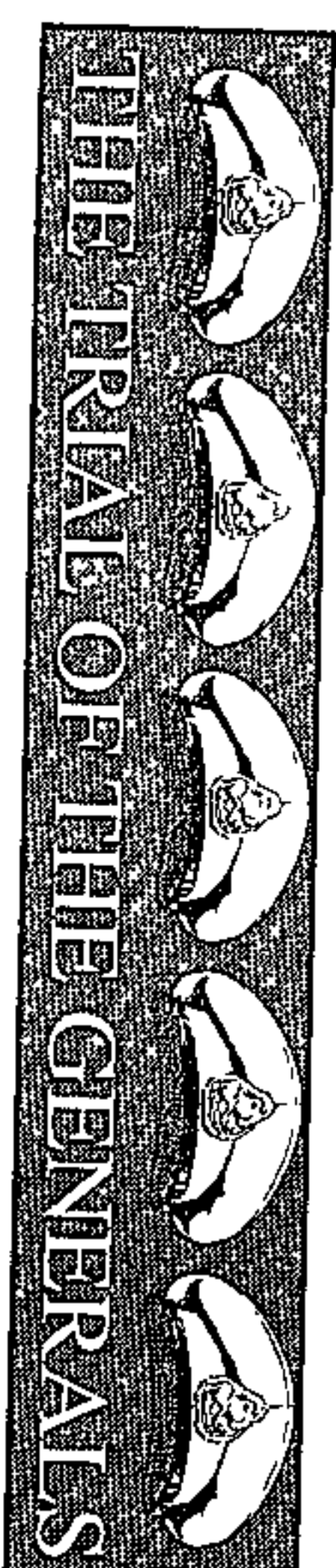
Brigadier More, who was a colonel at that stage went to discuss this with Brigadier Cornelius Johannes van Niekerk who was a director of special tasks.

"We waited a couple of hours for More to return." Captain Opperman said he did return and permission was granted to go ahead with planning the operation.

"It was said that we must ensure that any target must have a positive impact on the IFP and South African government in the sense that the targets that were chosen should be trained MK members and trained UDF members."

(448) (276) ARD 14/3/96

The biggest fiasco of my life



Key witness faces hours of cross-examination on the operation that went horribly wrong

Former Military Intelligence officer Captain Johan Pieter Opperman takes the witness stand for the fourth day today in the Kwamakutha murder trial. Argus Correspondent Martin Challenor reports from Durban.

Key State witness Captain Johan Pieter Opperman is under-going grueling cross-examination in the trial of General Magnus Malan and 19 others in connection with the Kwamakutha murder.

The former Military Intelligence officer finished six hours of testimony yesterday. He was then cross-examined for four hours by Mr Mike Maritz, SC, representing Colonel Jacobus Adrian Victor and Brigadier John Reeves More. There are still six more defence teams to question Captain Opperman.

Earlier evidence was that Captain Opperman consulted Colonel Victor then head of Natal Command Intelligence to see if the intended target Mr Victor Ntuli was an informer. Brigadier More was allegedly in charge of Operation Marion, the Inkatha project, at that stage and later worked on the SADF's Renamo rebel movement project.

Mr Maritz is going through Captain Opperman's evidence painstakingly. Captain Opperman said the operation was authorised against

Mr Ntuli, a UDF member, but not against the women and children who were killed. Intelligence from Inkatha was that there was to have been a meeting of the UDF in the house the night of the attack.

Captain Opperman said the attack was the biggest fiasco of his life, without doubt.

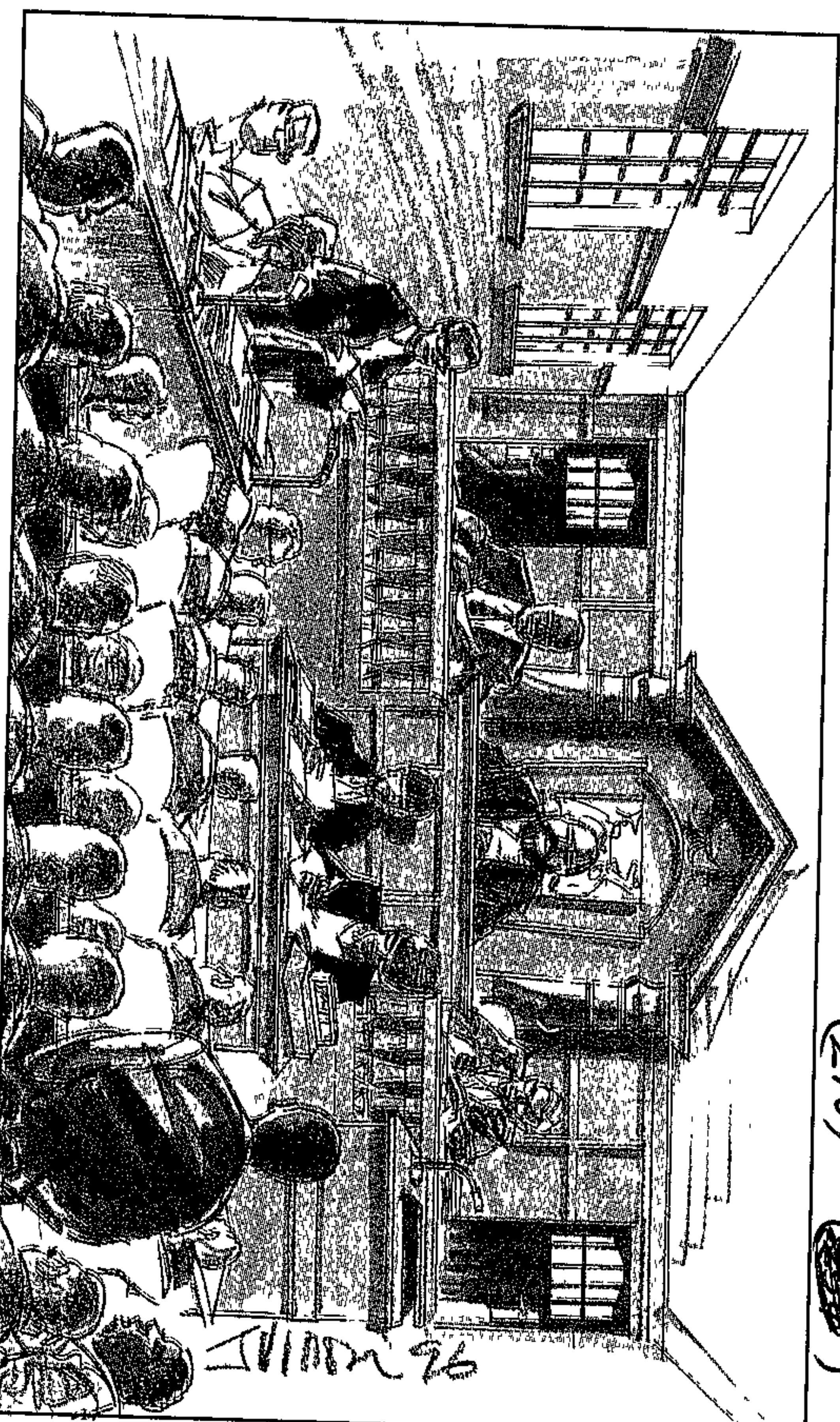
He decided that if there was another operation it had to be based on 100 percent intelligence. Everyone knew the operation went wrong, and was shocked. The women and children should not have been shot. He never gave orders for this.

Mr Maritz put it to Captain Opperman that the death of women and children was unfortunate, but at least the enemy ANC and UDF had been killed. Captain Opperman agreed, pointing out that at the time Inkatha was under serious attack from the UDF and ANC.

At least 153 shots were fired in the attack that left 13 people dead.

Mr Maritz questioned why it was necessary to send 10 men with AK rifles and 50 bullets each to kill one man, and why the intelligence was such a mess.

Captain Opperman said the Inkatha defensive group had gathered intelligence about UDF, ANC and MK people who had been militarily trained. This training could have lasted just two days. If the information was that somebody was trained they would have been a target and an extensive special forces target dossier prepared on them. Inkatha commander Mr Daluxolo Luthuli selected four targets.



IN COURT: An artist's impression of the scene in the Supreme Court, Durban.

Mr Luthuli said Mr Ntuli was the paymaster of operations of the UDF in Natal and also took part in ANC operations. Captain Opperman did not ask Mr Luthuli how Inkatha knew this, but if Mr Ntuli had been killed it would have had a positive impact on lessening violence.

Captain Opperman said he did not question the Inkatha intelligence gathering work or probe too much about the target. He said

any person with an AK firearm was dangerous and depending on the circumstances he would have no problem killing children if they had been trained.

Captain Opperman saw Mr Luthuli again months afterwards, but they did not discuss the attack. He last saw Sergeant Andre Cloete, who worked with him on the Inkatha project, three and a half year ago.

Captain Opperman said he did not

retrenched him with a R300 000 package, he would not have been in the witness box now. "The ITU contacted me I did not contact them."

Mr Maritz asked Captain Opperman if he was an Afrikaner who denied his cultural heritage, because he gave his evidence in English. He asked Captain Opperman if he was a mass murderer and a child murderer. Mr Maritz said the Kwamakutha operation was a fiasco.

Captain Opperman agreed he was a murderer because of what happened in Kwamakutha, but said all the people he had killed in his life died while he was on official SADF operations.

General Malan has four personal bodyguards protecting him, some inside the courtroom. Admiral Andries Petrus Putter and General Kat Liebenberg also have bodyguards. Captain Opperman has a bodyguard who sits inside the court.

People in buildings surrounding the court have been warned not to let photographers use their premises to take photographs of the 20 people on trial.

Meanwhile, police who guard Cabinet Ministers are to now guard Captain Opperman.

Mr Tim McNally, KwaZulu-Natal Attorney General who is prosecuting, told Mr Justice Hugo yesterday that there were real concerns for the safety of Captain Opperman. He was being protected by the Investigations Task Unit.

Defence legal teams were, however, concerned that there would

be improper interference with Captain Opperman during the cross-examination period if he was guarded only by the ITU.

Mr Justice Hugo decided to ask the National Commissioner of Police George Frivaz to supply three or four members of the National VIP Guard Unit to look after Captain Opperman 24 hours a day. Their names and telephone numbers will be given to the defence teams.

The VIP unit will work with the ITU police to ensure there is no improper interference during cross-examination. These police normally guard Cabinet ministers. The judge cautioned against paranoia in what he said were ordinary criminal proceedings.

Captain Opperman, his wife and 16-month-old son are to start life again in a new country after the case. He has been sheltered in Denmark since turning State witness.

Acoustics in the court remain bad. Advocates tend to put their questions at the same time as the interpreter is translating into Zulu, which makes hearing even more difficult.

About 140 people are crowded into a room less than two squash court in size.

After the day's proceedings yesterday, a choir from the IFP, including people from the Dalton Road Hostel branch, sang outside the entrance. Police escorted them along Smith Street to Russell Street, where they lay down for a few minutes to symbolise IFP people killed in political violence.

The Argus Correspondent and Sapa

I am a murderer: Hit squad leader

DURBAN. — Former Military Intelligence captain Johan Opperman today admitted he was a murderer and had commanded a highly trained hit squad which killed 13 people in the 1987 massacre at KwaMakutha south of Durban.

"Yes I am," Mr Opperman said when asked if he was a murderer at the trial of former defence minister Magnus Malan and 19 others in the Supreme Court.

Mr Opperman faced intense cross-examination by defence counsel today.

He however denied that he was a mass murderer who had knowingly authorised the killing of 13 people, most of them women and children.

The deaths had occurred while he was carrying out an SADF operation, he said.

Mr Opperman said he had ordered the attack in the belief that it would target United Democratic Front activist Victor Ntuli.

Earlier in the week Mr Opperman testified on his role in training more than 200 Inkatha recruits at a secret SADF base in the Caprivi Strip and how he took command of them when they returned to KwaZulu-Natal.

Today he said under cross-examination that the massacre had turned out to be the "biggest fiasco of his life".

All the accused in the trial — including 11 senior SADF officers, one police officer and seven Inkatha Freedom Party members — have pleaded not guilty to all charges before Mr Justice Hugo.

● The police who guard cabinet ministers are to now guard Mr Opperman.

Tim McNally, KwaZulu-Natal Attorney General who is prosecuting, told Mr Justice Hugo today that there were real concerns for the safety of Mr Opperman.

Defence legal teams were concerned that there would be improper interference with Mr Opperman during cross-examination.

Mr Justice Hugo decided to ask the National Commissioner of Police George Fivaz to supply three or four members of the National VIP Guard Unit to look after Mr Opperman 24 hours a day.

Their names and telephone numbers will be given to the defence teams.

The VIP Unit will work with the Independent Task Unit police to ensure there is no improper interference during cross-examination.

Judge Hugo cautioned against paranoia in what he said were ordinary criminal proceedings.

(Proceeding.)

● How Inkatha's "hungry lions" were unleashed. — page 21.

ARCT 14/3/96

(276)

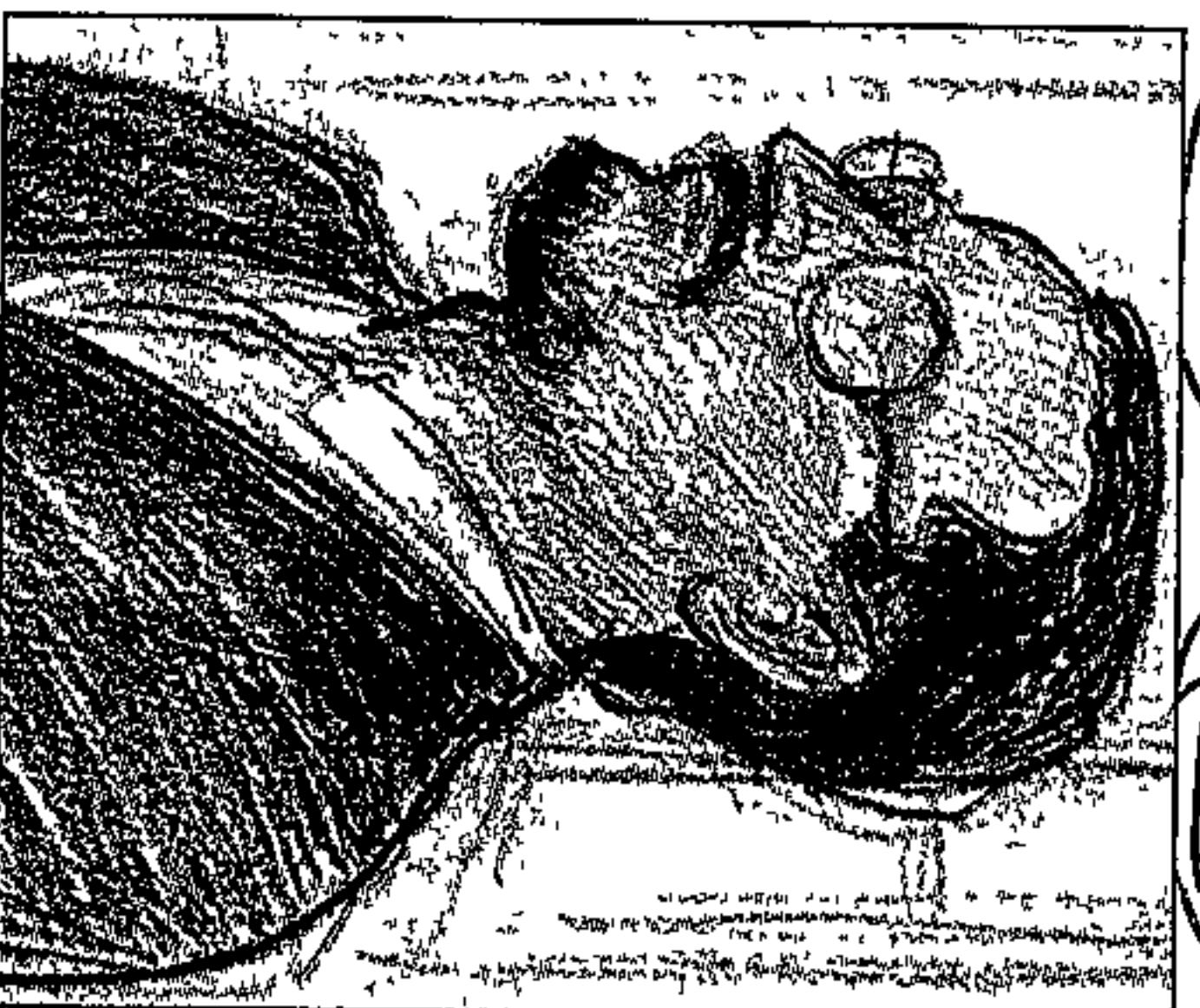
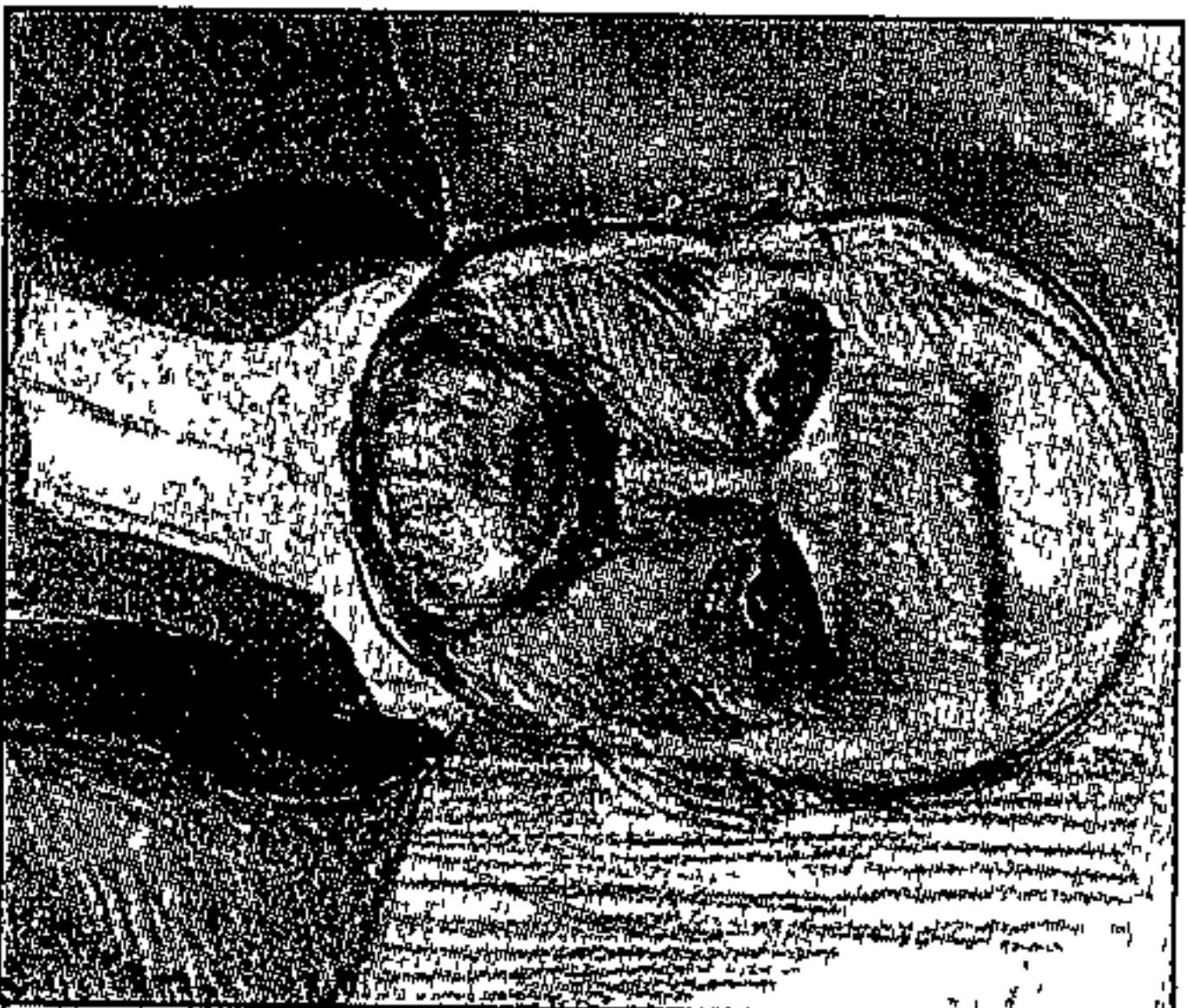
Poker-faces slip at Malan trial testimony

Ann Eveleth

MANY of the 20 accused in the Magnus Malan trial this week dropped their erstwhile stoicism and began to fidget nervously when a slight, bookish ex-soldier, Johan Pieter "JP" Opperman (38), took the stand on Tuesday.

Former defence minister Malan's jowls worked constantly during the proceedings in a bizarre facial exercise routine, while Inkatha Freedom Party deputy secretary general Zakhele Khumalo shifted around on the cushioned bench, and Caprivi camp commander Major Gerhardus Jacobs shielded his face from view.

Starting with his 1986 recruitment into Operation Marlon by Jacobs, and ending with his 1994 resignation from the South African Defence Force after he heard Caprivi political commissar Daluxolo Luthuli had started "frequenting the African National Congress offices", Opperman's testimony led inevitably to the massacre



Terrible testimony: Presiding judge in the Malan trial Jan Hugo (left) and prosecution witness 'JP' Opperman

ILLUSTRATIONS WENDY KNIGHTS

of 13 KwaMakhutha civilians on that fateful night in January 1987.

Confident and unruffled, Opperman detailed the path from the SADF's Caprivi base, where he said 206 soldiers who believed they were

in "Israel" received training in "housecleaning" and other techniques to "fuck up the ANC"; to the dry river bed outside Ulundi where Staff Sergeant Andre Cloete took 10 offensive group members through

"dry runs" of the KwaMakhutha massacre; to his and JFP liaison man Khumalo's "horror" at the death of women and children and, finally, to his own disillusionment when the SADF refused to "help" him leave the military with a retraining package to avoid exposure.

Judge Hugo's brow furrowing deeper with each twist in the sordid tale, Opperman told of the rise and fall and eventual rebirth of Operation Marlon as orders from above shifted. He claimed "KwaMakhutha was the first and only operation" resulting from Operation Marlon.

But Opperman also testified to discussion of a "cell system", allegedly modelled on the ANC, in which "two or three members would do an operation without other members knowing (so that) if that cell is exposed they can only expose two or three members", suggesting a possible cover system to divorce future Caprivi operations from the military. Opperman alleged his authorisation for the KwaMakhutha attack

was handed down from Military Intelligence Colonel Cornelius van Niekerk, who later opposed further offensive actions on the grounds that such actions were "tidsmsdrijf" (hanging crimes). He said the offensive side of Operation Marlon began to wind down, until a "strongly worded signal" arrived from the Ministry of Defence on August 30 1988, "instructing people from Military Intelligence ... to make sure Operation Marlon was done or carried out the way it was supposed to be".

"The signal became the authority for the full implementation of Operation Marlon in Natal," Opperman testified.

He alleged that he and former Fernree base commander Dan Griesel, who had provided the weapons for the attack, then moved to Natal and sought a base to house the trainees. He said Khumalo found the Mkuzi camp near Ghost Mountain in northern KwaZulu-Natal. He said 10 defensive members, trained separately at a base in Port Durnford,

(276)

(276)

MTG 15-21/3/96

OFFICER ADMITS HE WAS A MURDERER

Massacre of women, children 'a fiasco'

CT 15/3/96 (276)

DURBAN: In the Magnus Malan murder trial here the officer in charge of the KwaMakutha massacre by 10 men with AK-47 rifles said one man had been the target but he had not considered using a sniper as a gunshot might have attracted attention.

DESCRIBING the 1987 KwaMakutha massacre of women and children as a "fiasco", ex-military intelligence officer Major Johan Opperman said he failed to act against the hit-squad responsible because the victims also supported the "enemy" — the UDF/ANC alliance.

Mr Justice Jan Hugo asked Opperman if this could be said of children as young as four years.

"We never intended that children should be killed," he replied.

Earlier, during cross examination by defence advocate Mr Mike Maritz, SC, Opperman said even junior school children could have been regarded as targets if they had received MK training. "A child with an AK-47 rifle is as dangerous as any adult," he said.

Opperman, who admitted he was the commanding officer of Operation KwaMakutha, agreed that he was a murderer. He was shown photographs of the bloodied bodies of slain children and women and asked if he admitted

they were the result of his "handiwork". He agreed that they were.

But he repeatedly said women and children were not targeted. The only intended victim was UDF activist Victor Ntuli, said to be a paymaster of the organisation. "This was an operation that went wrong," he said.

Asked why he did not try to investigate what went wrong or take disciplinary steps against those involved, he said he had not thought it necessary because those killed were UDF supporters.

He had thought they could have been people who had remained behind after a UDF meeting which his intelligence operative had reported was planned for that night.

He admitted that the squad had not known Victor Ntuli, and were not shown photographs of him. However, they were "given a description".

Opperman agreed that he personally trained the operative who gave wrong information and failed to estab-

lish that there were many women and children permanently living in the house. He maintained that the operative was "highly trained" and said he had not warned anyone after the failed KwaMakutha operation not to trust him again.

He could not remember the man's name, he said.

Opperman was asked why it was necessary to deploy a hit-squad of 10 men, all heavily armed with AK-47 rifles and two magazines containing 25 rounds each, to eliminate one man.

He said he had not considered using a sniper for security reasons, as the gunshot might have attracted attention.

"You can't seriously be suggesting that it would be better for security reasons to send a squad of men into a house to fire off hundreds of rounds, like a mini war, rather than use one sniper," Maritz said.

Possible explanations, Opperman said, included that the instructor of the "offensive" unit, Sergeant André Cloete, had ordered the squad to kill everyone in the house — against Opperman's instructions — or that the squad members simply acted on their own.



'MURDERER': An artist's impression of Johan Opperman.

Either would amount to a serious breach of military discipline.

Maritz referred to police statements made by Cloete and another man, listed as a state witness, Mr Bhekisa Khumalo (an alleged ex-JFP trainee).

Cloete described how he gave instructions for eight men to penetrate the Ntuli house with AK-47s and two to remain behind as "stoppers" to prevent any of the victims from escaping.

Khumalo stated that he heard an instructor tell members of the group not to leave anyone alive at the scene.

The trial is proceeding. — Own Correspondent

Challenge to the king

(276)

TOMORROW'S MEETING between President Nelson Mandela, King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his entourage of IFP-supporting *amakhosi* will be the most difficult the king has ever attended.

The reason is that although the meeting has been billed as an occasion to prepare for the *imbizo* to discuss violence in KwaZulu-Natal, the *amakhosi* – or rather, the IFP – have a different agenda.

In the statement released after their meeting with Buthelezi in Ulundi last month, the *amakhosi* said they would be going to tomorrow's meeting to discuss with the King "the advisability of holding an *imbizo*"

Now this is different from preparing for an *imbizo*. It means that the *amakhosi* may not be convinced of the necessity of calling an *imbizo*.

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 it themselves and/or dethrone him.

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. So Lesizwe, an organisation of former

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**

scoutan 15/3/96



Better days ... King Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will meet tomorrow to discuss the planned *imbizo*.

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 reigned in his party behind the idea of holding the *imbizo*. However, other IFP officials began making public statements rejecting the idea or threatening to scuttle the *imbizo*.

Buthelezi himself had, on a few occasions, sounded less than enthusiastic about the *imbizo*. The reason for this reluctance on the part of the IFP is not difficult to find.

The party has been upstaged by the way in which the affair was handled. It was brought

about at Mandela's initiative 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 province is preparing for local government elections. This means the idea is seen as yet another "clever ANC election ploy."

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 their wishes would be carried out if they were allowed to speak at those meetings. These issues will therefore present difficult challenges for all involved in tomorrow's meeting.

This was after Natal attorney-general Tim McNally, who is leading the prosecution, said there were real concerns for Opperman's safety and that he needed around-the-clock protection.

Year ended 31 Dec. 1995 £000	Year ended 31 Dec. 1994 £000
------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Plot to kill key Malan trial witness

Star 16/3/96

(276)

By INGRID OELLERMANN

The police investigation task unit (ITU) has received warning of a right-wing plan to assassinate former Military Intelligence officer Johan Opperman, a key State witness in the trial of Magnus Malan and 19 others.

This was confirmed yesterday by unit head Senior Supt Frank Dutton, who said the threat, conveyed via head office in Pretoria, was being investigated. "We are taking the matter seriously," he said.

Stringent measures were being taken to safeguard Opperman, who had been in the witness box since Tuesday.

He alleged that high-ranking members of the SADF authorised the KwaMakutha operation, in which 13 people, including women and children, were slain.

When the defence began cross-examining Opperman on Thursday it was requested that members of the national VIP bodyguard unit be assigned, in addition to ITU guards, to remain with him 24 hours a day.

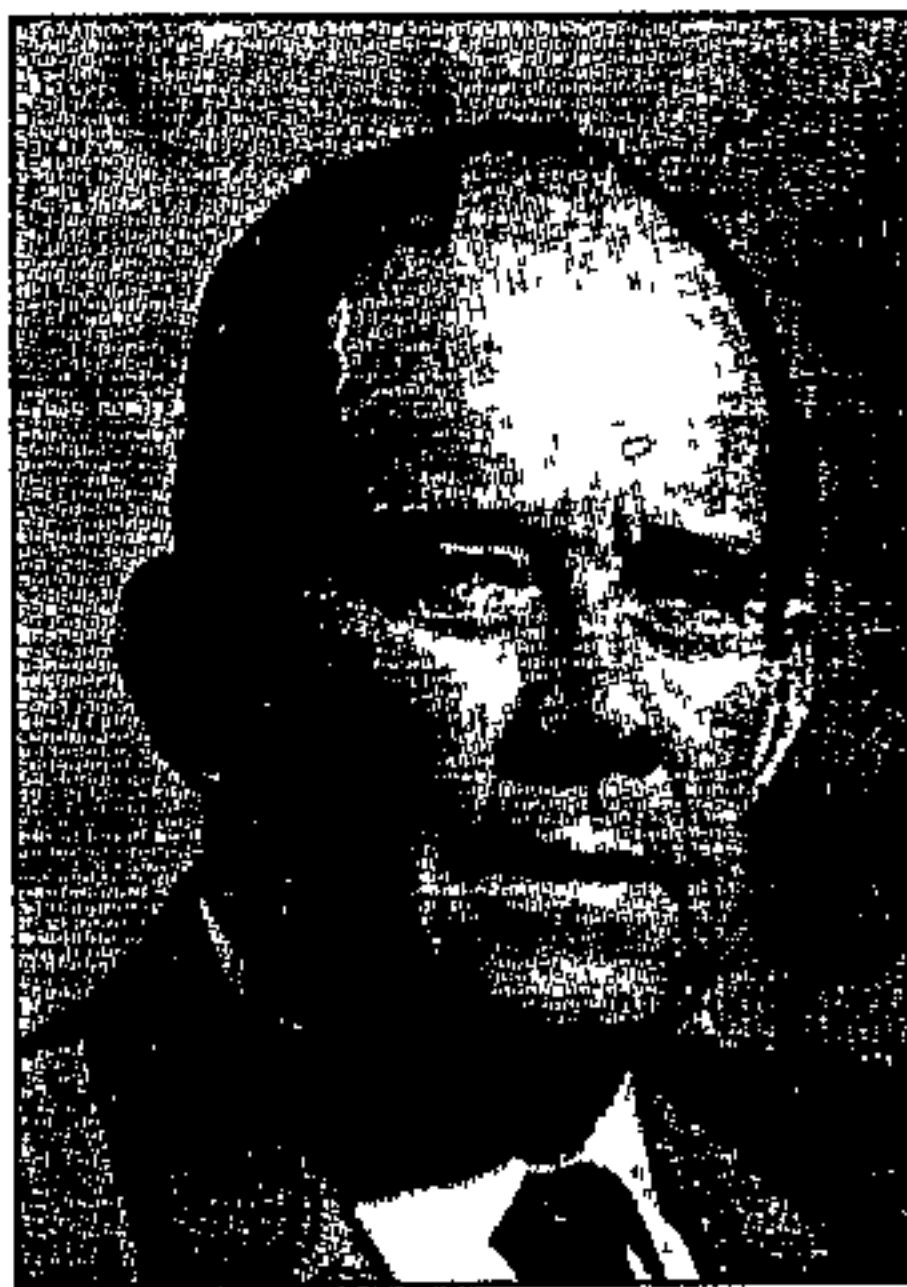
Yesterday Dutton said the national squad had not been not called in because members of the ITU and the SAPS reaction unit were with Opperman - who was in a witness protection programme - at all times.

Opperman, giving testimony this week, disclosed that there were plans afoot to resettle him and his family in another country if he was granted indemnity

from prosecution after the trial. He returned from abroad shortly before the trial to testify.

He denied he had leaked information to the ITU to save his own skin or that he stood to gain financially.

Unable to secure a retrenchment package from the SADF in 1994, he resigned when he became "extremely worried" about hit-squad reports in the media.



Magnus Malan

Yesterday Opperman denied suggestions he was on a "frolic of his own" when he launched the January 1987 attack on the home of United Democratic Front activist Victor Ntuli at KwaMakutha, near Durban.

It was suggested to him that he had fabricated the story to save his own skin. "I am here to tell the truth ... this was an SADF operation," he said. He

denied that the plan had been to kill everyone in the house.

Advocate Mike Maritz, cross-examining Opperman, suggested that this had been the case. All the evidence pointed to it, including Opperman's own statement that the operation had been a success, Maritz said.

Opperman said he had not meant to convey that he was "happy" about the slaughter of women and children. To his mind, the entire operation and planning had gone smoothly, apart from the fact that the "wrong" people were murdered and Ntuli escaped because he had not been in the house.

"The planning, the actual operation, went well. They (the hit squad) were not detected and the security was good because no one could point fingers at the SADF afterwards ... I was shocked that children were killed," he said.

Opperman appeared agitated at times and repeatedly said he could not remember some details of events that happened nine years earlier.

"You are confusing me," he said after admitting he had contradicted an earlier statement. "I am under a lot of stress here."

Maritz suggested to Opperman that the SADF had not authorised the operation, in which AK-47-wielding gunmen murdered sleeping women and children.

TO PAGE 6

P.T.O.

Training of Inkatha 'was highly sensitive'

Sapa

ARG 18/3/96 (276)

DURBAN. - The alleged military training and deployment of Inkatha recruits for offensive action against the African National Congress and its allies had probably been the most sensitive operation sanctioned by the former government, the Durban Supreme Court heard today.

Testifying in the murder trial of former Defence Minister Magnus Malan and 19 others, former military intelligence officer Johan Opperman said the covert operation, dubbed Operation Marion, had been particularly sensitive because the military was at the time withdrawing its support for "resistance movements".

"At that stage the military was starting to get rid of its Renamo (Mozambique's rebel movement) activity," Mr Opperman said. "If it was revealed that the military was involved in Operation Marion, all hell would have broken loose."

"Project Marion was at that stage the most sensitive operation which the government had ever taken on."

Mr Opperman has alleged that senior military officers, who were eager to implement Operation Marion in Natal, authorised an attack in 1987 that caused the deaths of 13 people in 1987 at the house of United Democratic Front activist Victor Ntuli at Kwa-Makutha, south of Durban.

The accused face charges of murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

Mr Opperman said former military officer John More had authorised "an operation" after reports that the 206 Inkatha trainees had become "restless".

"The 206 members were all sitting still while their people were being shot dead," Mr Opperman said, claiming that relatives of Inkatha recruits were being killed by ANC supporters.

Major More's counsel, Mike Maritz, suggested Mr Opperman had not received permission for an offensive operation from his client, but instead had embarked on a "frolic of his own" which led to the murders.

Mr Opperman has alleged that Major More gave permission to eliminate a human target considered an enemy of Inkatha and the government.

Crack squad will track down apartheid's guns

The Argus Correspondent

(276) ARG 19/3/96

DURBAN. - A police and army team will be assigned to track down and seize thousands of illegal weapons circulating in KwaZulu-Natal and bring criminals with guns to book.

The announcement was made shortly before President Nelson Mandela took a tough line in condemning the killing of three Maritzburg policemen in the Richmond African National Congress stronghold.

Mr Mandela's stance and the government's announcement coincide with the release of crime figures that show KwaZulu-Natal is the murder capital of South Africa.

National safety and security spokesman Maxwell Mulaudzi said the ministry was not satisfied with the number of official weapons returned to police in terms of a government notice last year.

Mr Mandela gave notice in October that all weapons handed out by the apartheid government, mainly to tribal leaders in the TBVC states and the former KwaZulu, were to be returned.

To date, only 900-odd weapons, including G-3 rifles, had been returned: 784 from KwaZulu-Natal, 81 from Northern Province, and 28 from Gauteng, Mr Mulaudzi said.

Informed police sources said although the investigation would be national, there were "thousands" of weapons unaccounted for in KwaZulu-Natal alone.

Mr Mulaudzi said the probe would extend to homeland soldiers who had not surrendered their weapons.

Parliamentary safety and security committee spokesman Bheki Cele called for co-operation between provinces to combat continuing cross-border gun smuggling into South Africa.

ntroduction

WEDNESDAY
MARCH 20, 1996

LIEBENBERG'S HEALTH WORRIES MALAN

'Inkatha may have launched other attacks'

DURBAN: Recruits pressured an Inkatha official to send them into action, the Supreme Court has heard.

INKATHA members covertly trained in warfare by the SA Defence Force were probably responsible for a number of attacks on ANC members in KwaZulu-Natal, the Durban Supreme Court heard yesterday.

However, only one operation — in which 13 people were killed at KwaMakhutha — was sanctioned by Military Intelligence, former military intelligence officer Johan Opperman said.

Opperman is a key witness in the murder trial of former defence minister General Magnus Malan and 19 co-accused. He said after their training the Inkatha recruits had been pressuring Inkatha official Zakhele Khumalo to send them into action.

Trial provides 'licence to giggle'

DESPITE its weighty subject matter, the Kwamakhutha murder trial in Durban has produced some lighter moments.

During yesterday's hearing, witness Captain Johan Opperman described the so-called "James Bond card" carried by Military Intelligence officers which allowed them virtually to do whatever they wanted.

He said the cards were

known as such because MI operatives could show them at road blocks and not be stopped.

Judge Jan Hugo then remarked the cards did not say "licensed to kill". Fits of giggles erupted around the courtroom.

Throughout the trial, Opperman has used very colourful Afrikaans expressions to explain the chain of events that led to the massacre.

"They would have carried out other attacks because all their families were being shot," he said.

Among the accused is former army chief General Kat Liebenberg, who is reportedly suffering from prostate cancer. Malan said yesterday he was worried about the

failing health of his friend and former colleague. "Of course I am worried. He is one of my greatest friends ...," said Malan.

Earlier, Opperman told the court that ten AK-47 rifles were melted down after they were used to kill the 13 people. — Sapa

ANC candidates for Central

BELOW is a list of the 28 ANC ward candidates whose names have been announced for the Central Substructure, which is the new Cape Town municipality.

About 40 ANC candidates, of a maximum of 44, will be contesting ward seats.

Nomonde Tika will stand against the DP's Chris Joubert in ward 42, the Atlantic suburbs; Janey Halim for ward 44 (CBD/Woodstock/Salt River); David Saunders in a four-way fight in the Rondebosch/Observatory ward, against the DP's Owen Kinahan and independent Arthur Wienburg and an NP candidate; Shirley Penny against John Muir in the Claremont/Kenilworth ward; Galied Desai in Crawford/Lansdowne; Saleem Mowzer in Belgravia/Gatesville;

Isgak Kamaar in Hanover Park; Gulzar Khan in Heideveld; Siculo Mxolose, Joe Skweyiya, John Mokoena and Zibhonele Mphotya in the four Langa wards; Xolisile Mama, Mildred Lesia, Reverend Mtini, Toto Vuyani, Tony Gocini and Sydney Ngcate in Guguletu and Nyanga East; Mnomfusi Mqikela, Zwelinzima Hlazo and Gladstone Ntamo in KTC and surrounds, Cecil Jacobs, Mtabeni Dlamini, Mtetho Ntlanganiso and Mzwandile Matiwane in Philippi and Brown's Farm areas; and Tony Jansen, Theresa Solomon and Dilshaad de Vries in Lentegeur, Woodlands and Mitchells Plain town centre respectively.

The list is likely to be complete by the end of the week. — Staff Writer

SURG



IMPORTED TOP QUALITY HEATING

RELIEVES

- Muscular pain
- Back-ache
- Arthritis & rheumatism

24
25
26
27
28
29
30

(213) CT 20/3/96

Zwelithini in new bid for peace

Star 20/3/96

By **MONDLI MAKHANYA**
Political Reporter

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is planning to resuscitate the fragile KwaZulu Natal peace initiative through a meeting of the province's political leaders at which they will try to remove hurdles to the peace process.

Zwelithini is trying to arrange a meeting between himself, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC national chairman and KwaZulu Natal leader Jacob Zuma.

The meeting, where each leader will be allowed only a few people in their respective contingents, will seek to remove stumbling blocks in the way of the holding of a peace imbizo (gathering of the Zulu nation).

Most of these stum-

bling blocks arose in the runup to – and during – the pre-imbizo summit held at KwaNongoma on Friday.

During that meeting, which was characterised by unruly behaviour by sections of the headmen accompanying the chiefs, Buthelezi and IFP-aligned delegates raised some precondition which had to be met before an imbizo could be held.

These include the resolution of Buthelezi's claims to the prime ministership to the Zulu monarch, investigations into the March 28 1994 Shell House killings, the fulfilment of the IFP's demand for international mediation on provincial powers, and demands for the ANC to stop "undermining" the IFP-led provincial government.

At the planned meeting, the king will propose that the leaders deal with the IFP's grievances and sort out those that can be resolved from those that are beyond their power. Sources say he is also likely to try to accommodate Buthelezi's royal claims by proposing an end to their two-year-old dispute through a traditional reconciliation ceremony. Such a reconciliation would then allow the two leaders to work together with the chiefs to bring peace to the province.

Both Zwelithini and President Nelson Mandela are keen to get the peace initiative back on track as soon as possible. They are now insisting that the next gathering be open only to chiefs and political leaders and that headmen should be kept out.

(276)

Readers are asked to note that the newspaper is not responsible for any errors or omissions in the text of the article.



Izwe lethu ... Staunch members and supporters of the Pan African Congress gathered at Sharpeville Cemetery yesterday to clean the graves of 69 victims of the Sharpeville massacre 36 years ago. After the cleansing ceremony they handed a petition to the local police station demanding the release of political prisoners. They then assembled at the local stadium where the ceremony continued. PIC: LEN KUMAL

Parties call for an end to KZN killings

Sowetan 22/3/96

Sowetan Reporters and Sapa

THE FIRST OFFICIAL Human Rights Day was observed yesterday with various political groups calling for an end to the carnage in KwaZulu-Natal and vigilance against returning to the apartheid past.

Significantly, also, the 10-person Human Rights Commission, the country's watchdog against the violation and abuse of basic rights, was launched in Johannesburg by deputy presidents Thabo Mbeki and FW de Klerk.

The Pan Africanist Congress and Azanian People's Organisation used the day to make political points rather than celebrate.

PAC deputy president Dr Motsoko Phoko warned in Bloemfontein that "the ongoing genocide in KwaZulu-Natal could tear the country apart if efforts are not made to stop it".

In Sharpeville, PAC Vaal deputy chairman Amin Lutchka said they were

PAC is opposed to Sharpville Day being renamed Human Rights Day

Day. "These people want us to forget or not remember it was led by the PAC," he said.

Throngs of PAC supporters, led by Bishop Stanley Makhoba and Johnson Mlambo, handed a petition to the Vaal police commissioner Jaap Muller demanding the release of all political prisoners.

In an emotional speech at Sharpville Stadium after the march, Mlambo introduced five victims of that fateful day, including Mrs Lydia Choeu (79) whose husband was killed.

In Bekkersdal Azapo regional chairman Mr Lybon Mabasa said March 21 was being called Human Rights Day to appease whites.

Nine HRC members were sworn in by Constitutional Court president Mr Jus-

They are Dr Barney Pitso, Shirley Mabusela, Dr Max Coleman, Anne Routier, Kathy Govender, Charles Dlamini, Rhoda Kadalie, Pansy Tlakula and Brigalia Bam. Tenth member Mrs Helen Suzman is away in the US.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said that while addressing the need to protect and promote the culture of human rights, "we (should) also know that we cannot speak of the dignity of the individual in a situation in which that individual is not free from hunger, from want, from ignorance and fear".

De Klerk said the commissioners would be compelled to adopt "morally courageous positions — stand for the minority against the majority". In Kempton Park, Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale opened the first Human Rights

ANC supports *imbizo* initiative

(276)

sowetan
22/3/96

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 Dumisani Makhaye said the organisation believed that last Friday's tension-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 prosecut-

Efforts to bring peace to the region should continue despite setbacks

ing 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 KwaMakhutha 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 cordoned 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* 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.

Weapons' ban 'will snag peace'

By CRAIG DOONAN

THOUSANDS of Inkatha supporters ignored the government's ban on carrying traditional weapons in public at a rally in Kwazulu Natal yesterday.

Earlier, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned that the ban on the carrying of traditional weapons in 74 magisterial districts countrywide could torpedo President Nelson Mandela's plans for a Zulu peace *imbizo*.

Chief Buthelezi said he was upset that the President had not consulted him on the ban, and added that it would be almost impossible for the security forces to disarm Zulus of their cultural "accoutrements".

He was speaking shortly before addressing about 6 000 supporters — armed with knobkerries, sharpened sticks, spears and

axes — at a rally at Tugela Ferry in the Msinga district, one of the areas where the ban is in place.

Chief Buthelezi said the weapons ban had further soured relations between the President and himself.

"We are all supporting the President's initiatives to try to promote the idea of reconciliation and peace ... but I think this thing will torpedo that."

The massacre of 11 people in Donnybrook on Human Rights Day has added fresh urgency to President Mandela's plans to stop the carnage in the province, his spokesman, Parks Mankahlana, said yesterday.

"The President won't be distracted by the actions of desperate people who want to undermine the creation of peace ... in the country," he said.

● See Page 5

Weapons ban may spell legal action, says IFP

27/3/96 (276)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP warned yesterday that the ban on cultural weapons could be challenged in the Constitutional Court, as it violated the cultural and human rights of Zulus.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said the ban was "akin to compelling the English aristocracy to abandon their bowler hats". The ANC had "betrayed" its African heritage by attempting to diminish African cultural values.

However, the IFP would first see whether police enforced the ban before deciding on court action.

IFP KwaZulu-Natal MP Blessed Gwala said chiefs and headmen had met in Mahlabathini near Ulundi yesterday to warn central government that it would face a rebellion if it continued "tramping" on the Zulu nation.

Gwala said the chiefs expressed reservations about having "the whole of KwaZulu under one stadium", and felt it would be better for President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to visit flashpoints of violence to promote peace.

But this did not mean the chiefs were opposed to holding a peace imbizo (traditional gathering). The chiefs wanted another meeting with Mandela to clear obstacles to the imbizo.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said the ban cut across ethnic lines.

It was imposed in 74 magisterial districts countrywide. Only 17 of them were in KwaZulu-Natal.

Makhaye said those who believed that these weapons were not dangerous should "ask the victims of Shobashobane and Donnybrook".

Makhaye said if there was resistance to the ban, the security forces should implement tougher measures.

Sapa reports traditional leaders in the Eastern Cape said they would defy the ban.

Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA provincial chairman Chief Mwelo Nonkonyana said yesterday 11 districts were in the Eastern Cape and his organisation was not consulted about the ban.

Comment: Page 12

IFP accuses ANC of smearing Von Lieres

27/3/96

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP yesterday accused the ANC of attempting to smear former Witwatersrand attorney-general Klaus von Lieres by objecting to the fact that he was representing former KwaZulu policemen in the Kwa-Makutha murder trial.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said the ANC appeared to be concerned about Von Lieres's "fearsome reputation" in the courtroom.

ANC justice spokesman Willie Hofmeyr raised concerns earlier this week that Von Lieres had taken early retirement on grounds of ill health, but was now involved in a marathon trial.

Hofmeyr said if Von Lieres was unable to offer an explanation for his involvement in the trial, Justice Minister Dullah Omar should consider reversing his early retirement.

Von Lieres said yesterday that he had "no comment (and) no time" to respond to the ANC.

ANC candidate gunned down in IFP stronghold

28/3/96

(276)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN—An ANC local government election candidate was gunned down in Durban's Umlazi township yesterday, sparking concern that candidates are being targeted for assassination in the run-up to the May 29 election.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said Daniel Danisa was shot dead near Umlazi's T section, an IFP stronghold.

Danisa was killed as he drove away from T section after holding a meeting there with IFP leaders over plans to upgrade railway stations.

Makhaye said the ANC had no doubt this was the beginning of a campaign to eliminate ANC leaders.

IFP spokesman Ed

Tillet said the ANC was "barking up the wrong tree" by blaming the IFP for the attack. IFP supporters would not have killed Danisa as he was involved in a project aimed at improving their living conditions.

Danisa had survived an attempt on his life last year, Makhaye said.

The ANC needed to show "maximum vigilance" and had to remain on the "political offensive". The security forces should ensure they arrested the "evil forces" behind the assassination, he said.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said yesterday that the provincial government planned to open a trauma centre to assist victims. More emphasis needed to be placed on this as it would help

achieve reconciliation.

IFP election campaign manager Senzo Mfayela said the IFP would be unable to put up candidates in parts of the Midlands and the Dolphin Coast because they were "absolute no-go areas" for the IFP.

Meanwhile, local government MEC Peter Miller bowed to pressure from the ANC yesterday by agreeing to refer a dispute over chiefs' representation in regional councils to the Constitutional Court for a ruling.

Miller said the court would be asked to interpret a clause in the interim constitution which granted traditional leaders ex officio representation on local government structures.

Miller had wanted the special electoral court to make a ruling, but this was opposed by the ANC. The electoral court was to hold a hearing next week, but it had "warmly received" the idea of referring the matter to the highest court in the land.

Miller said the court action would not affect the May 29 election date. Chiefs would not be contesting the election, so "absolute finality" on their role in the councils was needed only in time for the official launch of the councils on July 1.

8 killed in demo

IFP supporters open fire on commuters at Umlazi

(276) *Sowetan* 29/3/96

Sowetan Reporters and Sapa

EIGHT PEOPLE WERE killed and nine injured yesterday when Inkatha Freedom Party supporters, trying to enforce a stayaway to commemorate the death of eight marchers who were killed by ANC security men and the police two years ago, opened fire on commuters in KwaZulu-Natal's Umlazi township.

Four commuters died and four were injured when gunmen fired indiscriminately at Umlazi Station, while two others were killed and four injured in a similar incident at KwaMnyandu Station.

One person died in another shooting incident at Zwelethu Station while another was killed near the Unit 17 hostel.

Buses and taxis passing near the hostel came under fire and a bus driver was shot and wounded.

In Johannesburg more than 10 000 people armed with "traditional weapons" converged on the Library Gardens, while scores of others gathered at Empangeni and Maritzburg in KwaZulu-Natal.

National spokesman for the SA Police Service Inspector Mhlabi Tlomatana said last night that the day passed without serious incidents in Gauteng.

He said although the march in Johannesburg was the expected flashpoint, nothing happened.

"We wish to applaud the organisers and those who took part for their good behaviour," he said.

In 1994 eight people died outside the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg and about 50 other people died around the city following incidents after a march to demand a Zulu kingdom.

Addressing the chanting marchers outside Johannesburg's Library Gardens, Prince Vanana Zulu said March 28 should be a public holiday as were other days when ANC people had died.

Zulu strongly criticised ANC national chairman Mr Jacob Zuma for saying the commemoration should not take place. "How can a leader divide people? By saying we should not commemorate, is he saying the death of our people was justified?"

At least three headmen told the marchers that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini was a dissident.

Prince Vanana Zulu accused Zwelithini of deserting his subjects. "I would like to say just to you, you can see you have been isolated. You came in numbers like this and your king is not with you," he told the marchers.

Marchers defied the Government's ban on dangerous weapons when thousands of Zulus streamed through central Johannesburg to commemorate the 1994 Shell House slayings. Policemen monitoring the demonstration appeared reluctant to disarm the Zulus.



Warriors protest peacefully ... Thousands of Zulus descended on Johannesburg's Library Gardens yesterday to commemorate the 1994 Shell House massacre. PIC: VELL NHIAPPO

Most victims killed by 'cultural weapons'

Statistics show that most deaths in KwaZulu-Natal are caused by weapons other than guns, writes **Ann Eveleth**

POLICE statistics for violent deaths in KwaZulu-Natal are in stark contrast to Inkatha Freedom Party Premier Frank Mdlalose's claims last week that most victims "are killed by bullets that come from guns, not by spears or knobkerries".

Nearly 60% of all murders investigated by police in the province over the last five years were committed by weapons other than firearms. These statistics were provided by the South African Police Services.

In 1991, "other weapons" accounted for 69% of the 5 138 murders in the province. In 1992, that ratio fell to 62.5% of 5 290 murders; 1993 to 56.5% of 5 633; 1994 to 50% of 5 731; and just last year, dropped under half to 47% of 2 492 murders investigated by the SAPS.

The IFP was furious when central government announced nearly two weeks ago that dangerous weapons, including those the party regards as "traditional", would be banned from

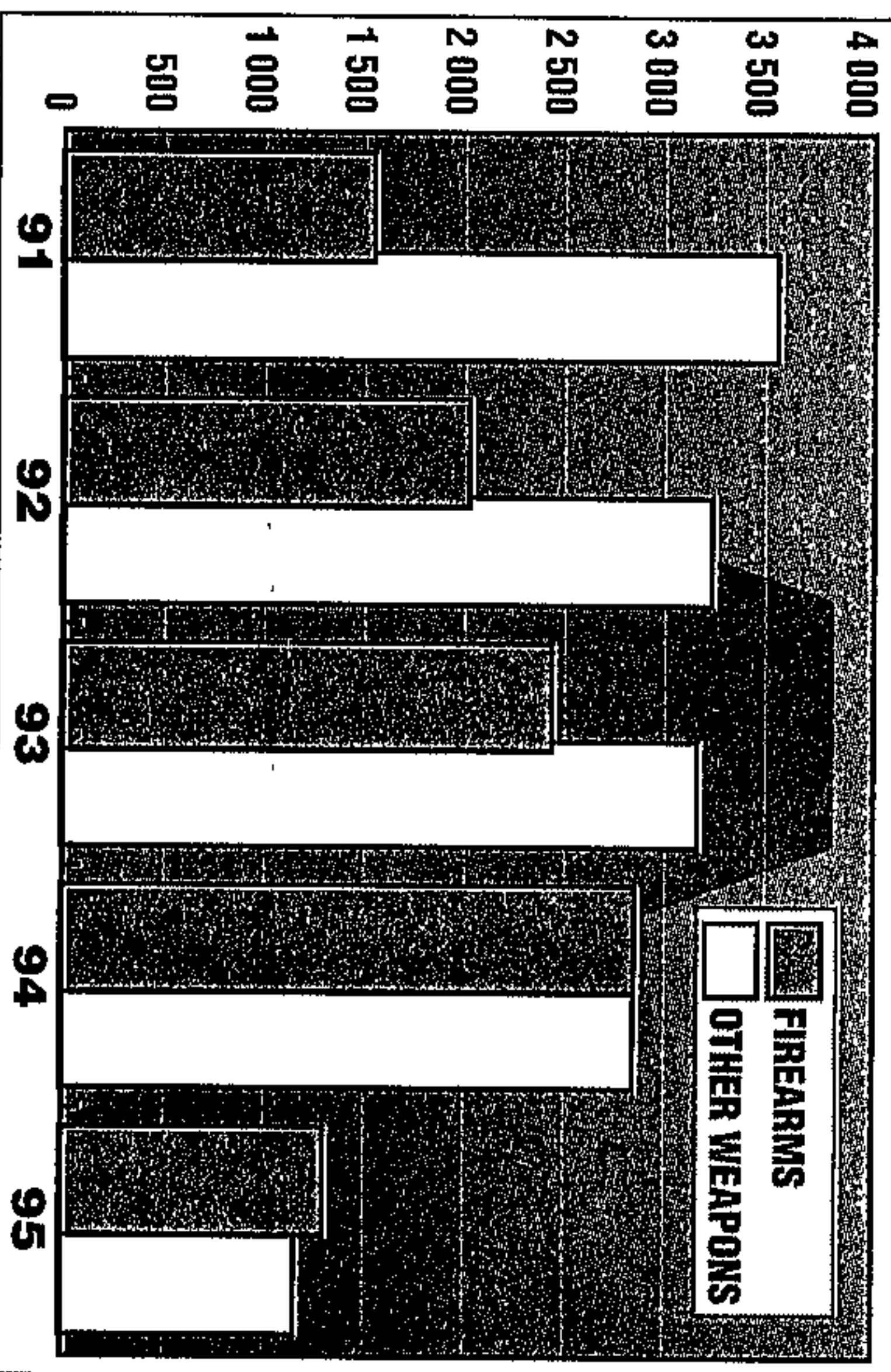
public places in 17 magisterial districts in the province. IFP spokesperson Ed Tillet equated the ban to the "psychological emasculation of Zulu men".

African National Congress KwaZulu-Natal spokesperson on safety and security Bheki Cele rejected Tillet's claim: "I am a Zulu and I can tell you that in terms of Zulu history, these are not cultural weapons. They are weapons of war. If you go to any traditional ceremony, such as a wedding, in rural KwaZulu-Natal, you will not find spears," said Cele.

Cele said the use of spears as "weapons of war" could be traced back to King Shaka, who had invented a shorter spear to allow his *amabutho* (warriors) to get closer to their enemy.

Tillet suggested last week, however, that the government's ban could be challenged in the Constitutional Court. In what must be a bitter irony for the IFP, both Constitutional Court president Arthur Chaskalson and Judge John Didcott have already played a central role in the legal his-

DEATHS CAUSED BY FIREARMS COMPARED WITH OTHER WEAPONS



toy of "cultural weapons".

University of Natal social-anthropologist Mary de Haas pointed out that Didcott had ruled in favour of a 1990 court challenge — argued by

Chaskalson on behalf of the Durban

Legal Resources Centre for Sotho-speaking Natal resident Lechesa Tsenoli — to then-state president FW de Klerk's attempted amendment to

(276) M+G 4-11/4/96

the Natal Code.

The code — enacted as legislation by the provincial government as far back as 1891 — made it an offence for any black person to carry "an assegai, swordstick, battle axe, stick shod with iron, staff or sharp-pointed stick or any other dangerous weapon".

De Klerk's amendment — signed against the backdrop of a deepening civil war — would have enabled anyone "able to prove that he had the bona fide intention to carry such dangerous weapons in accordance with traditional Zulu usages, customs or religions", to carry so-called "traditional weapons".

Chaskalson argued that the amendments were discriminatory as they applied only to Zulus, while the code applied to all blacks in the province, De Haas explained.

De Haas said "The NP government simply refused to implement the code after the ruling, arguing that to do so would aggravate violence."

Cele claimed some police officials in the province still appeared reluctant to implement the ban. Mdlalose, who is also the MEC for safety and security — has vowed to defy the ban.

Teacher stayaway at 75 KwaMashu schools

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Classes for more than 80 000 pupils in KwaMashu were cancelled yesterday after teachers stayed away to highlight security problems in the Durban township.

SA Democratic Teachers' Union (Sadtu) KwaZulu-Natal secretary Ndaba Gcwabaza said teachers had taken part in a stayaway at 75 schools to highlight the deteriorating security situation in the township. Gunmen entered JE Ndlovu High School last month, killing a teacher, M Ndabe, in front of pupils. There were rumours that other teachers would also be

80 11/4/96
killed. Township sources said the attack on teachers was a spillover of gang warfare involving unemployed cadres of Umkhonto weSizwe who were terrorising residents. KwaMashu is an ANC stronghold.

Gcwabaza said the attacks on teachers were threatening the union's campaign to create a culture of learning and teaching in schools. Pupils from two schools had not been attending classes since last year.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said that Ndabe had been killed because his brother was a gang member. A day after his death, ANC national chairman Jacob

354) (148) (276.)
Zuma had called a meeting of the various gangs.

He warned them that any person involved in killings would no longer be regarded as an ANC supporter. There had been no deaths related to gang-warfare since, Makhaye said.

Gcwabaza said Sadtu had scheduled a mass meeting today. Senior police officers and ANC leaders were expected to attend.

It was possible that classes would resume next week, he said.

Makhaye said police had arrested several ringleaders, but some had been released on bail. Police and courts had to be firm in such cases, he said.

Election dilemma

Violence may delay the KwaZulu-Natal polls

By Pamela Dube and Siphso Khumalo

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela meets 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 Fismser and his deputy, Mr Valli 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.

Fismser 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.

Fismser 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 90 lives only last week end, was "just too much".

The predictions 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 Fismser 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.

ANC, NP in urgent talks

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — Electoral court chairman Judge JW Smallberger has summoned the legal representatives of the NP and ANC factions of the provincial committee for urgent talks today in a bid to reach an out of court settlement over their dispute for a model for rural government.

If the parties fail to reach agreement, the matter will appear before the Electoral Court on Monday. Members of the provincial committee were also invited to be on standby for consultation and, if necessary, to endorse any settlement.

A decision is urgently required before Tuesday next week if the rural elections are to take place on May 29 as scheduled.

That is the last day for the registration of parties which would appear on the proportional representation lists.

Sources said today's discussion would deal with the one outstanding issue left unresolved after urgent talks during the week, namely the composition of the district councils.

Whereas the NP wanted a 50:50 representation for town and rural councils, the ANC has argued for representation to be based on the numbers of registered voters in each area.

The ANC supported any attempt to keep the elections in the rural areas on track.

Mandela acts over KwaMashu killings

BD 12/4/96

(276)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — President Nelson Mandela is scheduled to visit Durban's KwaMashu township next week in a bid to end the gang warfare that has disrupted schooling, following a decision by the KwaZulu-Natal cabinet to step up the security force presence in the township.

Teachers at 75 schools in KwaMashu, near Durban, have been on a stayaway since the early part of this week after a teacher, Joaquim Ndabe, was shot dead last month by gang members.

It is understood that two different ANC factions, including unemployed cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe, have formed rival gangs which are fighting in KwaMashu's L section.

Their clashes have spilled over into other parts of the township. Ndabe was killed as his brother belonged to a rival gang.

An ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security spokesman told about 1 000 people at a meeting in KwaMashu yesterday that Mandela would visit L Section next week to hear the concerns of teachers and residents.

A representative of KwaZulu-Natal police commissioner Gen Chris Serrfontein, Mulder van Eck, said police-

men and soldiers had been deployed in the township to step up crime prevention operations.

Roadblocks were set up yesterday morning. If more security personnel were needed, there would be further deployments, he said.

The provincial cabinet decided unanimously earlier this week that additional security force members should be stationed in the township.

Ndaba Gcwabaza, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union KwaZulu-Natal secretary, said security force involvement was a temporary measure to deal with the conflict. Ultimately, community leaders would have to bring about peace.

He said it was heartening to know that Mandela had decided to visit KwaMashu, and the union was satisfied with ANC efforts to find a solution. The union hoped that classes would resume next week.

Sapa reports that thousands of children played in the streets as teachers stayed away after schools failed to open for the new term on Wednesday.

Gcwabaza said earlier this week the stayaway would affect about 85 000 pupils: "The stayaway is part of a major drive to normalise the situation in KwaMashu. It has never been plagued by political violence before."

Students object to Zuma as chancellor

BD 12/4/96

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — A group of ML Sultan Technikon students forced the closure of the campus yesterday to demonstrate against the appointment of Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma as the technikon's chancellor.

The SA Students' Congress-aligned students said Zuma should not have

been appointed until the controversy about the R14,2m allocated to the Sarafina 2 AIDS play was cleared up.

SRC campus co-ordinator Nkululeko Nzuza said students forced security guards to lock the gates before lectures. They were reopened later.

The SRC would take disciplinary action against two students who were behind the lock-out, Nzuza said.

Families resubmit challenge to truth body

BD 12/4/96

Deborah Fine

THE families of three slain anti-apartheid activists have resubmitted papers to the Constitutional Court challenging the constitutionality of the truth commission after their documents, deemed incomplete by the Court, were returned to them on Wednesday.

Pretoria attorney Cyril Morolo confirmed his clients had submitted an amended set of documents to the court yesterday. He said the

papers included a new prayer asking the court to interdict the truth commission from starting hearings on Monday, pending the outcome of his clients' challenge.

Margaret Biko, wife of slain activist Steve Biko; Churchill Mxenge, brother of the late human rights attorney Griffiths Mxenge; and Chris Ribeiro, son of murdered doctor Fabian Ribeiro and his wife, Florence, have applied for direct access to the court.

They have accused the truth

commission of being unconstitutional in that it would deprive them of their right to justice, would deny victims of human right abuses the right to seek redress and would relieve government of its obligation to punish human rights offenders.

Constitutional Court president Judge Arthur Chaskelson is expected to decide today whether the court will hear the application.

Comment: Page 6

I have no links with violence, says Buthelezi

(276) (400) Star 22/4/96

Cape Town — The IFP had never deviated from its commitment to non-violence, party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday in reaction to reports in Sunday newspapers which he termed a "farrago of smears and false innuendoes" concerning Operation Marion.

The reports quoted documents submitted to the trial in Durban of former defence minister Gen Magnus Malan and others alleged to have been connected with the operation to neutralise IFP rivals in KwaZulu Natal.

Buthelezi told a rally that "Never have I been in any way associated with violence against anybody, for any reason, let alone political reasons".

Addressing about 400 people at the launch of his party's campaign for local government elections in the Western Cape, Buthelezi said the public should recognise the report for what it

was: another production from the ANC's "dirty tricks department".

"Because the ANC know that I am innocent of any wrongdoing, they are attempting to engineer a trial by media," he told the gathering of local government election candidates and party supporters.

Earlier, Buthelezi said his lawyers had advised him not to comment on the reports, which quoted documents that allegedly link him to covert operations against the ANC.

The Sunday Independent newspaper quoted from documents submitted on Friday in the murder trial of Malan and other senior military officers. The court heard on Friday that the documents were found hidden in a false electrical circuit box in the home of one of the officers, but no details were given of the contents.

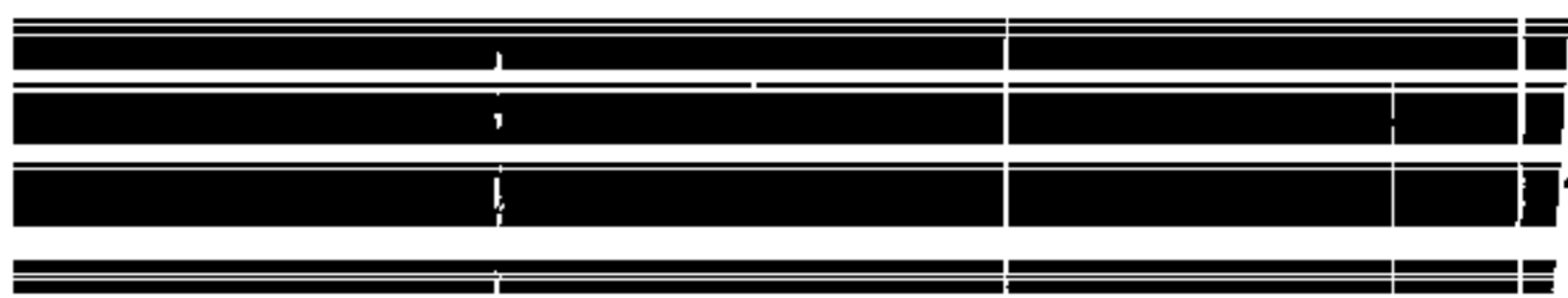
But the Sunday Independent said the documents recorded conversations and letters showing

that Buthelezi knew about Operation Marion, a government plan to use the IFP against the ANC.

The prosecutor in the trial against Malan and the other officers has said the plan included the use of IFP supporters as a covert hit squad against ANC activists. In one document, former army chief Kat Liebenberg allegedly said Operation Marion would create "a small, full-time offensive element which can be used covertly against the UDF/ANC".

A memorandum allegedly described a command communications channel from the defence force, through personal assistant M Z Khumalo, who is on trial with the generals, directly to Buthelezi, the newspaper said.

Another document allegedly written by Buthelezi called for greater assistance against the pro-ANC forces, adding "... I need more than the authority to issue firearms". — Sapa-Reuters.



Zulu queen

Politicians hurl accusations; security to
be tightened around royal family;
and reward of R250 000 offered

26/4/96 Star (276)

BY JOVIAL RANTAO, MONDLI
MAKHANYA AND SAPA

The Government is expected to tighten security around Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and his immediate family after last night's armed attack by about 10 men at one of his homes in which his second wife, Queen Buhle ma-Mathe Zulu and several members of the family were seriously injured.

About 10 men using firearms, knobkerries and sticks had taken part in the attack, police said.

Earlier reports said about 30 people had taken part in the attack. The house is in KwaMashu's "A" section.

KwaZulu Natal spokesman Insp Vishnu Naidoo named the others attacked as Princess Sibusile Zulu (25), Princess Zanele Zulu, (32), Gugulethu Zulu (35), Albertina Zulu (38) and Princess Naguthula Buthelezi (63).

Princess Sibusile was operated

that security around the royal house in KwaNongoma should be extended to Zwelithini's immediate family. The central Government recently took over the Zulu king's security.

The president's office and the ANC have denied that the 6.15pm attack would lead to a postponement of the May 29 local government elections.

"The belief that this was a politically motivated attack arises from the fact that when the attackers came they asked Princess Sibusile why she has invited only ANC and not IFP members to a function scheduled for today," Mankahlana said.

Expressing its outrage, the ANC said the incident was an "attack on the dignity of the Zulu royal family in particular and the entire South African royalty in general".

"If the allegations against the IFP members are true, the IFP's claim to respect Zulu culture tradition and custom rings hollow in the light of these allegations. It would be unfortunate if the perception would develop that certain political organisations in KwaZulu Natal are prepared to scrape the bottom to attain the political objectives," said the ANC in a statement.

Pan Africanist Congress KwaZulu Natal chairman Joe Mkhwanazi questioned why there had been no security at the royal household.

"It is highly unusual that at a royal house women can be left alone like that. Where were the guards when this happened? Where were the police when it was known that there was going to be a function where several cabinet ministers would be attending?" asked Mkhwanazi.

IFP safety and security spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu called on parties to refrain from pointing fingers and let the police conduct their investigation.

"If there are people connected to the IFP or any other party who were involved, then let the law take its course. Then the party itself will deal with them," said Ndlovu.

Ndlovu dismissed the insinuation that because the attackers had shouted anti-communist and anti-ANC slogans they must be IFP supporters. "When a thief comes to attack, he does not announce who he is for all to hear."

Where were the guards when all this happened?

upon last night for head and leg injuries and the queen is due to undergo surgery. They are both said to be in a serious but stable condition in Durban's St Augustine Hospital.

KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose today announced that a R250 000 reward would be paid for information leading to the conviction of the attackers.

Safety and Security Minister Sidney Mufamadi has directed Commissioner George Fivaz to ensure that investigations into the attack were given priority.

The attack has also been condemned by major political organisations in the province.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said President Mandela had reacted with outrage and horror and was convinced that it was a politically motivated attack. Mandela last night called the king to express his sympathy.

He said the attack necessitated

Severely injured in attack!

Star 26/4/96

(276)



Victim the injured Queen Rukle Zulu the king's second wife, arrives at St Augustine's Hospital in Durban. She will undergo surgery today.

Zulu King's CT 26/4/96 house attacked (276)

DURBAN: An armed gang attacked a house belonging to Zulu King Goodwill last night, wounding one of his wives and their daughter.

He was not at the house when the attack occurred after sunset in the KwaMashu township, according to police and KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose.

It was not immediately clear if the attack was linked to the political conflict in KwaZulu-Natal.

According to police, Mdlalose and an ANC spokesman, a gang armed with guns and knives attacked the house soon after 7pm.

Queen Buhle Mamathe, one of King Goodwill's five wives, was stabbed in the head, and Princess Sibusile, their daughter, was shot in the leg, a nurse at City Hospital, Ms Annette Mthethwa, said.

Three other women, described as middle-aged, also were hospitalised with unspecified injuries, Mthethwa said.

Police Director Pat Brown, who was at City Hospital, told journalists that Queen Buhle was in serious but stable condition, and that neurologists would examine her head wound. — Sapa

Palace attack starts political furore

King flies

to wife's bedside

ARG 26/4/96 (276)



The injured Queen Buhle (Mathe) Zulu, the king's second wife, arrives at hospital.

DURBAN. - Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini rushed to Durban today to be at the bedside of his second wife and their eldest daughter, who were savagely attacked by men wielding knobkerries, pangas and guns last night.

Shockwaves began to reverberate through political circles today, as the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party blamed each other for the attack.

Queen Buhle (Mathe) Zulu, 49, and Princess Sibusile Mathe Zulu, 25, both have serious head injuries and the princess was also shot in the leg.

They were reported to be in a stable condition after neurosurgery at St Augustine's Hospital in Durban today.

President Mandela has tried to phone the king after hearing that alleged Inkatha Freedom Party supporters had rampaged through the Mbalebeleni palace in Kwa-Mashu, beating royal family members preparing for a fashion show there.

Mr Mandela's spokesman said indications were the attack was politically inspired, and the president vowed to do everything in his power to bring the attack-ers to justice.

KwaZulu-Natal commissioner Chris Serfontein said police believed that the attack might be politically motivated. National police commissioner George Fivaz gave the hunt for the raiders top priority.

At first light today, police swamped the palace as a full-scale investigation began, by top detectives headed by Senior Superintendent Johan Booysse, head of the Priority Crimes Unit.

KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi travelled to the king's Nongoma palace early this morning to offer their condolences to the monarch before he left for Durban.

Dr Mdlalose has reacted with "deep shock and disgust" to the attack, and said a R250 000 reward will be posted for information leading to the culprits.

The attackers, about 10 men, apparently demolished a gate to invade the palace, where the queen had arrived for the launch of her daughter's dress design school.

They demanded to know why ANC members had been invited to the fashion show, which was scheduled to take place today. The attackers then rampaged through the palace and bludgeoned the women.

Also wounded were Princess Zanele Zulu, 32, Gugulethu Zulu, 35, Albertina Zulu, 38, and Princess Nquthula Buthelezi, 63, a police spokesman said.

"The king is furious," said Queen Mathe's sister, Nozi Mathe. "The queen told me that she would be fine and I did my best to reassure her that she would be. We will be praying for them."

The incident is likely to have huge repercussions, with overseas media already incorrectly speculating that Mr Mandela had cancelled the local government elections because of the attack.

Mr Mandela's spokesman said a decision on elections in KwaZulu-Natal would depend on a coming report by a multi-party team investigating the viability of free and fair elections in the province.

But the already beleaguered peace imbizo, arranged by the king and brokered by Mr Mandela, will be placed in further jeopardy if the attack is proved to have been politically motivated.

The spokesman for Mr Mandela said: "Initial reports that the president has

received indicate that the attack was politically motivated. The president wishes to emphasise that he will do everything in his power to ensure the culprits are hunted down, apprehended and dealt with to the full extent of the law."

Both the IFP and ANC urged restraint.

Inkatha and ANC blame each other for raid

ARG 26/4/96
JOHANNESBURG. - The Inkatha Freedom Party and African National Congress today blamed each other for the attack on the Zulu royal family in KwaMashu last night.

Both parties also called for restraint.

IFP safety and security spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu suggested the attack could be the result of divisions within the ANC branch in KwaMashu.

He said "barbaric criminals" were behind the incident, and criticised the ANC's suggestion that IFP members were responsible.

"We as party don't have anything to gain from an attack like this. We want to stop the violence," he said.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa earlier said the attack "by alleged IFP members" was an attack on the dignity of the entire Zulu royal family.

"It would be unfortunate if the perception would develop that certain political organisations in KwaZulu-Natal are prepared to scrape the bottom to attain political objectives."

Mr Mamoepa condemned the attack as cowardly and expressed the ANC's sympathy for the king and his family.

The attack came as President Mandela awaits an imminent multiparty task team report on the viability of free and fair local elections in the province.

The ANC has called for a postponement of the elections, whereas the IFP wants them to go ahead as scheduled on May 29.

University of Natal violence monitor Mary de Haas said today that although the planned Zulu imbizo (gathering of the nation) could be cancelled as a result of the attack, it was unlikely to directly threaten the local elections. - Sapa.

Special team brings hopes of South Coast peace

A new optimism has arisen out of arrests in politically related crimes on the South Coast, reports **Ann Eveleth**

THE work of the police Special Investigation Team probing political violence on the KwaZulu-Natal South Coast has brought relative peace to a region once soaked by the blood of internecine strife.

Hailed as a "breakthrough" by violence monitors, the team's arrest of 57 suspects in connection with 18 cases of what appears to be politically motivated murder, spanning more than four years, has brought fresh optimism to violence-torn communities.

Said Network of Independent Monitors' South Coast representative Selvan Chetty: "Our organisation is very optimistic. We are seeing significant progress, and the statistics are showing a marked decline in political violence since the team began making arrests."

Chetty said fear that had dominated the region for years was lifting, and refugees were beginning to return to their homes. Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) chief Everson Xolo is even planning to return to the home he fled after an assassination attempt in December 1993.

Xolo said he had attended several meetings in the area in recent weeks and would address supporters in his KwaXolo district this weekend. "I am preparing to return permanently, as soon as accommodation and security arrangements are finalised."

Xolo said 13 families had returned home last weekend, while others who have been living in a refugee-tent village in Margate are expected to return soon.

The new optimism has been growing since the team's first arrests, but

was given a significant boost with its dramatic swoop last week on suspects in the brutal Christmas Day massacre of 19 people in rural Shobashobane. The swoop netted 25 suspects in its first week, and the numbers are expected to rise as the team pursues a further 71 warrants of arrest.

Launched at midnight last Friday, the swoop — led by the special team, but including about 150 police officers from several units as well as South African National Defence Force medical officers — followed more than two weeks of intensive preparation, and nearly four months of investigation.

The team's spokesman, Reg Crewe, said the arrests of senior community leaders — including last Friday's arrest of the Inkatha Freedom Party's Izngolweni chair Sipho Ngcobo, and the earlier arrests of IFP South Coast publicity chair James Zulu and IFP



Scenes past? Mourners at the funeral of Shobashobane victims

PHOTOGRAPH: HENNER FRANKENFELD

KwaXolo leader Sgolozo Xolo — indicated that the unit has been "fairly successful in neutralising the alleged leaders of the conflict".

While Chetty agreed that the investigations were "no doubt paying divi-

dends", he warned that the old problems could resurface unless the "architects of the violence are brought to book". He argued that while the arrested community leaders might be regarded as the alleged

"kingpins" in the violence, they were not the masterminds. "There has for a long time been a very obvious Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)-police-IFP link on the South Coast. Ngcobo, Zulu and Xolo are local leaders who in some cases have been manipulated. There are clearly people behind them who have not yet been brought to book," Chetty said.

Ngcobo and Zulu have faced charges, together with AWB leaders, in connection with a spate of pre-election attacks on the South Coast and in Transkei which were claimed by the shadowy right-wing Natal Liberation Army.

Chetty also pointed out that so far no senior police officers have been targeted for arrest by the Special Investigation Team.

Crewe said the unit had obtained four arrest warrants for junior officers (the most senior is believed to be a sergeant) and was still investigating allegations against six others in connection with the Shobashobane massacre.

(276) M+G 26/4-2/5/96

Rural voters 26/4-2/5/96 threaten to boycott poll

(276)
Ann Eveleth

RURAL voters in 22 KwaZulu-Natal communities have threatened to boycott next month's elections if democratic reforms are not introduced in their areas, the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) said this week.

The communities — representing about 20 000 voters in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands and north-west regions — called on Local Government MEC Peter Miller to delay elections to sort out problems with the rural model, or face a boycott.

The province's rural local government model provides for traditional leaders to act as primary local government, while rural voters in traditional areas would only cast a vote for one of eight Regional Councils, on which the chiefs would also serve.

Afra said the community representatives argued that the rural local government model was "undemocratic because it lacks primary structures, and the system of voting compels them to vote for political party representatives, rather than community candidates of their choice".

The representatives said they had not been consulted about the model and had not benefited from any voter education so far.

Miller's representative, Dr Warick Dorning, said Miller had not been approached by the groups and was therefore "not prepared to respond and will not be pressurised by the media".

THE STAR, 15 APRIL 1996

Rural voters 26/4-2/5/96 threaten to boycott poll (276)

Ann Eveleth

RURAL voters in 22 KwaZulu-Natal communities have threatened to boycott next month's elections if democratic reforms are not introduced in their areas, the Association for Rural Advancement (Afra) said this week.

The communities — representing about 20 000 voters in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands and north-west regions — called on Local Government MEC Peter Miller to delay elections to sort out problems with the rural model, or face a boycott.

The province's rural local government model provides for traditional leaders to act as primary local government, while rural voters in traditional areas would only cast a vote for one of eight Regional Councils, on which the chiefs would also serve.

Afra said the community representatives argued that the rural local government model was "undemocratic because it lacks primary structures, and the system of voting compels them to vote for political party representatives, rather than community candidates of their choice".

The representatives said they had not been consulted about the model and had not benefited from any voter education so far.

Miller's representative, Dr. Warwick Dorning, said Miller had not been approached by the groups and was therefore "not prepared to respond and will not be pressurised by the media".

THE STAR, 26 APRIL 1996

Abducted Zulu princess found dead in hostel

(276) ARG 27/4/96

A ZULU Princess abducted from the scene of Thursday's attack at the royal palace in KwaMashu was found murdered at a nearby hostel.

Police confirmed that the body of Nonhlankhla Zulu, which had multiple stab wounds, had been found inside the hostel last night.

While members of the Royal family were called to identify the body, police said her flatmate had confirmed it was the princess. Documents belonging to her were found on the body.

Fears that the princess had been abducted mounted yesterday after members of the royal family said she had not been seen since the attack on royal women and children in KwaMashu.

Last night people gathered outside the Phoenix mortuary where the body was taken, awaiting confirmation of the body's identity. King Goodwill Zwelithini is reportedly furious at Thursday's events.

As the monarch's second wife Queen Buhle and their eldest daughter Princess Sibusile were recovering yesterday from emergency surgery after the horror attack on the royal palace, King Goodwill was angry and "too upset" to talk about his next move.

The king's spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, said the monarch was "still too upset" about the attack on the defenceless women by a group of up to 30 men armed with knobkerries and guns.

"This is an emotional time for us and we are too furious to talk about it," said Prince Zulu.

Yesterday Durban's St Augustine's hospital was flooded with high-profile dignitaries and their bodyguards, who came to visit the royal women in the Intensive Care Unit.

They included a solemn-looking Winnie Mandela, Minister of Public Works Jeff Radebe, provincial ANC leader Jacob Zuma, ANC executive member Bheki Cele, regional police commissioner Chris Serfontein and Durban metro mayor Sipho Ngwenya.

President Mandela is expected to visit Queen Buhle next week.

Queen Buhle and other members of the royal household - all women - arrived at Mbelebeleni palace in KwaMashu on Thursday to help Princess Sibusile prepare for the opening of her fashion design school, scheduled to take place yesterday.

The assault drew widespread condemnation from all quarters, including IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who described it as "dastardly".

See Page 7

Goodwill 'furious' at attack

■ The brutal raid on the Zulu family, although widely condemned, was 'no surprise' - ANC

THAMINGIDI and
VENILLA YOGANATHAN
Own Correspondents

DURBAN - Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is furious as the monarch's second wife, Queen Buhle, and their eldest daughter, Princess Sibusile, recovered from emergency surgery after a horror attack on the royal palace in Kwa-Mashu. King Goodwill Zwelithini was angry and "too upset" to talk about his next move.

The king's spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, last night said the monarch was "still too upset" about the brutal attack on the defenceless women by a group of up to 30 men armed with knobkerrie and guns.

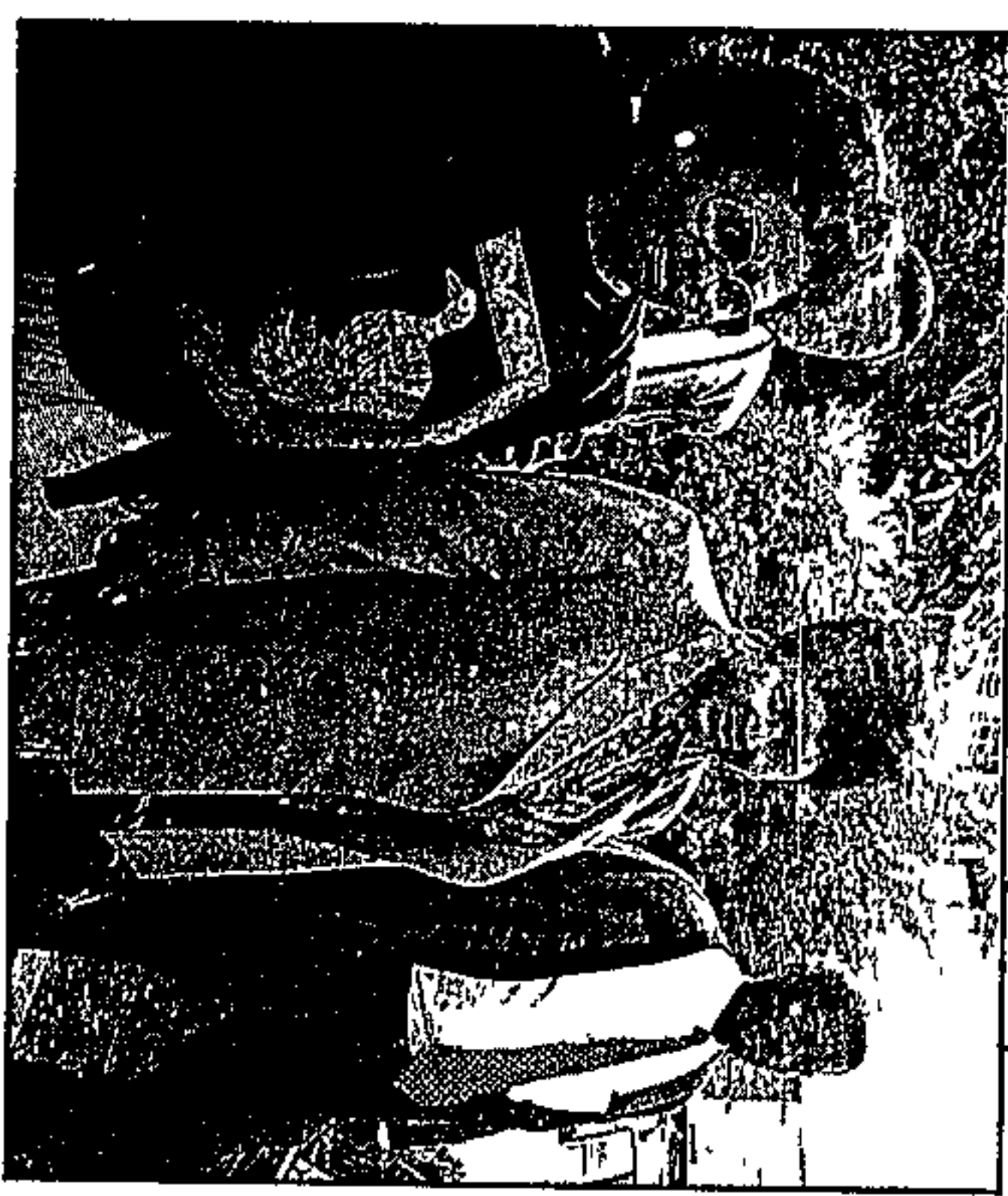
"This is an emotional time for us and we are too furious to talk about it," said Prince Zulu. Yesterday, Durban's St Augustine's Hospital was flooded with high-profile dignitaries, and their bodyguards, who came to visit the royal women in the intensive care unit.

They included Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, flanked by bodyguards, Minister of Public Works Jeff Radebe, provincial African National Congress leader Jacob Zuma, ANC executive member Bheki Cele, regional police commissioner Chris Serfontein and Durban metro mayor Sipho Nkwenya. President Mandela is expected to visit Queen Buhle next week.

Queen Buhle and other members of the royal household - all women - arrived at Mbebelelem Palace in KwaMashu on Thursday to help Princess Sibusile prepare for the opening of her fashion design school yesterday.

But, it was not to be. According to regional police commissioner Chris Serfontein, up to 30 gunmen, chanting political slogans, entered the unguarded palace on Thursday night and attacked the women and children.

Queen Buhle had multiple lacerations to the head after being hit with a blunt object, and Princess Sibusile - who was struck on the head with a knobkerrie, had to have a blood clot surgically removed from her brain late on Thursday.



WINNIE VISIT: Winnie Mandela leaves St Augustine's Hospital where Queen Buhle Maimathe Zulu and Princess Sibusile Zulu had emergency surgery after being attacked.

She also was shot in the leg. Police said six other women from the royal household also were assaulted.

Last night, police were investigating reports that one of the royal women, Nombhla Zulu, possibly had been "abducted" during the attack. Apparently, she has not been seen since.

Although the queen and the princess had serious injuries, Commissioner Serfontein said "it was clear there was no intention to kill. It is evident instead that the intention was to frighten them as the attackers had every opportunity to leave people dead."

Commissioner Serfontein said the attack was "politically-motivated and initiated at grass-roots level", but refused to elaborate.

He denied there was inadequate security for the protection of members of the royal household, as alleged by the ANC and PAC. "The (KwaMashu) palace was not protected at the time because the royal household had not made arrangements with police."

A newspaper team found that the only obvious security around the Mbebelelem palace was a barbed-wire fence.

However, Commissioner Serfontein yesterday said "everything possible" would now be done to protect the royal family. In addition, national Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi announced that new

security measures would be enforced to protect the king and ordered national police Commissioner George Fivaq to ensure an speedy investigation.

The shock attack drew widespread condemnation from all quarters, including Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Winnie Madikizela-Mandela.

Describing the assault as "dastardly", Chief Buthelezi said "We will not rest until the cowardly perpetrators of this foul deed are caught, convicted and punished."

Mrs Madikizela-Mandela, ANC Women's League president, stated the attackers as "insane and savage forces". "This is an attack on all women who are not represented in the peace process which is led by men."

She called on the IFP's Women's Brigade and the ANC's Women's League to join forces in the fight for peace in KwaZulu-Natal.

ANC spokesman Dumisane Makhaye said the attack "came as no surprise", as there was sufficient evidence in recent months to indicate that there were plots to assault the royal household. The king has been "seriously concerned" about rumours of plans to assassinate him and members of his family.

No suspects have been arrested and police have offered a R250 000 reward for information.



ROYAL SHOCK: A sombre-looking King Goodwill Zwelithini at the St Augustine's hospital after visiting Queen Buhle Maimathe Zulu and Princess Sibusile Zulu

The princess wanted to be a fashion queen...

Own Correspondent

THE opening of her own fashion design school in Kwa-Mashu was going to be one of Princess Sibusile Zulu's greatest moments.

Instead, the princess is lying in St Augustine's intensive care unit, the victim on Thursday night of a vicious attack on the eve of the school's launch.

In an interview which was to have been published this week, Princess Sibusile spoke about her dream of opening the school.

"A career in fashion has been my vision ever since I was a baby, when I watched my mother sewing at home," said the softly spoken princess.

"When I was little my daddy used to buy me high-heeled shoes and he'd walk me and say 'Don't walk like that - you look like a duck!'"

As King Goodwill Zwelithini's daughter and Nkosi Yezinthombi (Chief of the Zulu maidens), Princess Sibusile said she was well aware of her responsibilities and eager to make a difference for her people.

She explained that her aim for the school - called the Princess Sibusile Ka Zulu Institute of Art, Design and Business Management - was to empower people and women in particular, with skills.

"This is a huge challenge for me. I'm trying to act on the qualities that I've been given and help people to help themselves - after all, great things happen from small beginnings."

And as a fashion graduate and public relations officer, Princess Sibusile said she was confident she could make the venture a success.

She named her mother who was also injured in the attack on the palace and now lies next to her in hospital as her greatest inspiration.

"I learned a lot from my mother. She's a jack-of-all-trades. If she wants something she gets up and does it."

Protection of Zulu royals to be stepped up after attack

By THAMI NGIDI and
VENILLA YOGANATHAN

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini is furious. As the monarch's second wife, Queen Buhle, and their eldest daughter, Princess Sibusile, yesterday recovered from emergency surgery after a horror attack on the royal palace in KwaMashu, Zwelithini was "too upset" to talk about his next move, according to his official spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu.

Queen Buhle's home was attacked by a group of up to 30 men armed with knobkerries and guns.

Yesterday, Durban's St Augustine's Hospital was flooded with high-profile dignitaries, and their bodyguards, who came to visit the royal women in the intensive care unit.

They included a solemn-looking Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, who was flanked by bodyguards, Minister of Public Works Jeff Radebe, provincial ANC leader Jacob Zuma, ANC executive

member Bheki Cele, regional police commissioner Chris Serfontein, and Durban Metro mayor Sipho Ngwenya. President Nelson Mandela is expected to visit next week.

The queen and other members of the royal household - all women - arrived at the Mbelebeleni palace in KwaMashu on Thursday to help Sibusile prepare for the opening of her fashion design school yesterday. But it was not to be.

According to police commissioner Serfontein, up to 30 gunmen, chanting political slogans, entered the unguarded palace that evening and attacked the group of women and children.

Buhle sustained multiple lacerations to the head when she was hit with a blunt object, and Sibusile - who was struck on the head with a knobkerrie - had to have a blood clot surgically removed from her brain late on Thursday. She was also shot in the leg.

Police said six other women

from the royal household were also assaulted. Last night police were investigating reports that one of the royal women, Nonhlanhla Zulu, had possibly been abducted during the attack. She has apparently not been seen since the incident.

Although the queen and the princess sustained near-fatal injuries, Serfontein said it was "clear there was no intention to kill". He said it was instead evident that the intention was to cause fear, as the attackers "had every opportunity to leave people dead". Serfontein, who visited the bloody scene of the crime early yesterday, said the attack had been "politically motivated and initiated at grassroots level", but refused to elaborate.

He denied that there was inadequate security for the protection of members of the royal household, as alleged by the ANC and PAC. "The (KwaMashu) palace was not protected at the time because the royal household had not made ar-

rangements with police," Serfontein said.

Journalists found that the only obvious security around the Mbelebeleni palace was a barbed-wire fence. However, Serfontein said yesterday that "everything possible" would now be done to protect the royal family. In addition, Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi announced that new security measures would be enforced to protect the king, and ordered national police commissioner George Fivaz to ensure a speedy investigation into the attack.

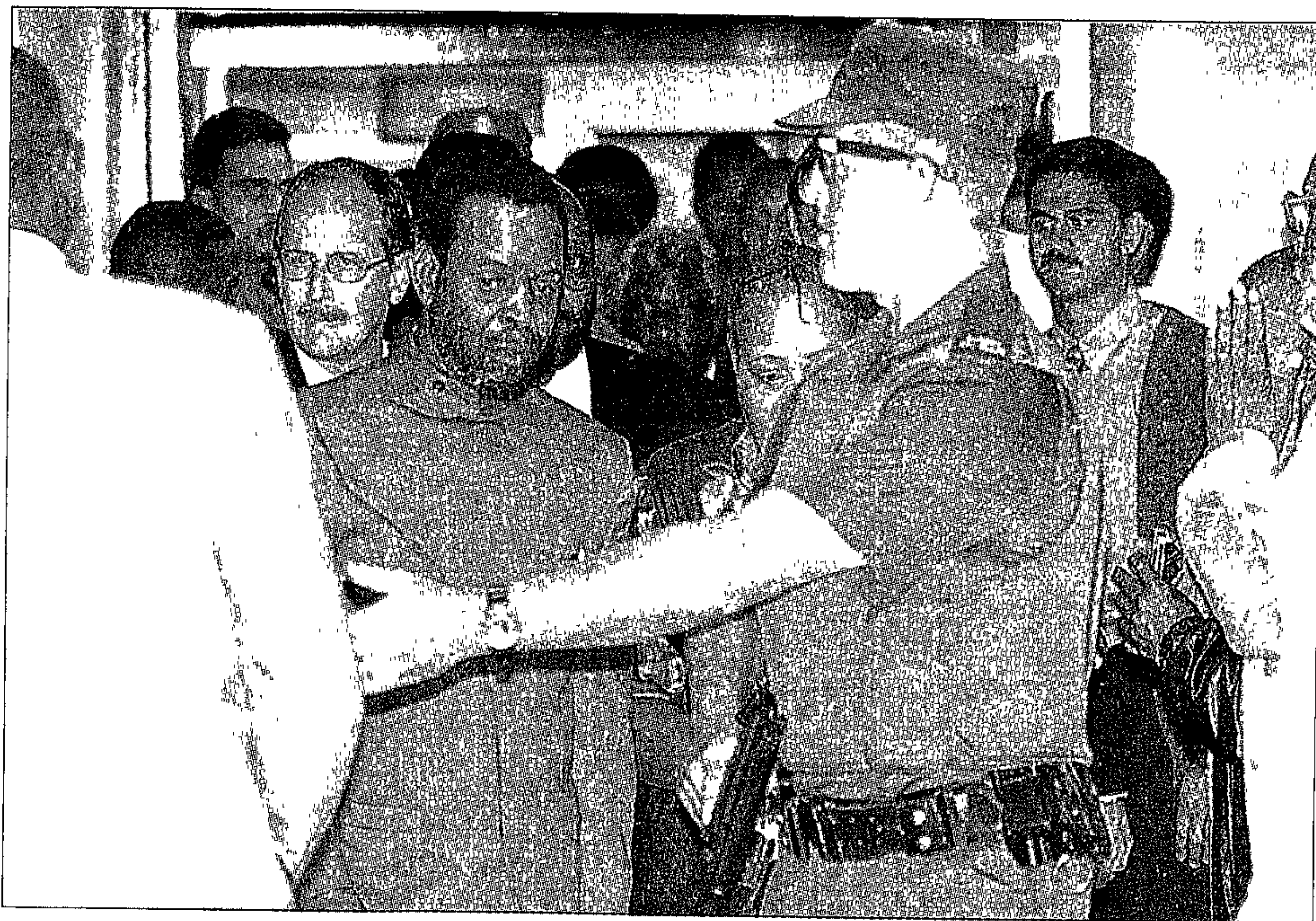
The palace was cordoned off yesterday as police forensic experts and detectives combed the area for evidence.

The attack drew widespread condemnation from all quarters, including IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Describing it as "dastardly", Buthelezi said: "We will not rest until the cowardly perpetrators of this foul deed are caught, convicted and punished."

(276) Stan 27/4/96

Saturday Star
April 27 1996



DISTRESSED: Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini photographed at Durban's St Augustine's Hospital yesterday, where his second wife, Queen Buhle, and their daughter Princess Sibusile were recovering after Thursday's attack on their home in KwaMashu

Wounded princess wanted to help empower her community

STAFF REPORTER

The opening of her own fashion design school in KwaMashu yesterday was going to be one of Princess Sibusile Zulu's greatest moments. Instead, the princess is lying in St Augustine's intensive care unit, the victim of a vicious attack on the eve of the school's launch.

In an interview which was to have been published in the *Saturday Star* this week, Sibusile spoke about her dream of opening the school.

"A fashion career has been my dream ever since I was a baby watching my mother sewing at home," she said.

As King Goodwill Zwelithini's daughter and *nkosi yezinthombi* (chief of the Zulu maidens), Sibusile said she was well aware of her responsibilities and keen to make a difference for her people. She explained that her aim for

the school – the Princess Sibusile Ka Zulu Institute of Art, Design and Business Management – was to empower people, and women in particular, with skills. "This is a huge challenge for me. I'm trying to help people to help themselves – after all, great things happen from small beginnings."

And as a fashion graduate and public relations officer, Sibusile said she would draw on her experience to make the venture a success.

"It's time for me to return the fruits back to the community, to give others the opportunities they deserve."

She also named her mother – who was also seriously injured in the attack and now lies next to her in hospital – as her greatest inspiration.

"I learnt a lot from my mother, she's a jack of all trades. If she wants something, she gets up and does it."

Attack on Zulu royals 'part of a plot'

ST 28/4/96 (276)

By CRAIG DOONAN
and ANDRÉ JURGENS

KING Goodwill Zwelithini suffered a further blow to his royal family yesterday when three of his wives were injured while en route to visit his second wife and her eldest daughter, who are recovering in hospital after they were attacked near Durban on Thursday.

Police said the three queens and six other people were hurt when their minibus overturned near Pongola, in northern KwaZulu Natal.

They were on their way to the town's airstrip, from where they were to have flown to Durban to visit Queen Buhle mathe Zulu and Princess Sibusile at St Augustine's Hospital.

The accident victims, mostly members of the Zulu royal family, were taken to Nongoma's St Benedictine Hospital.

Queen Sibongile was admitted with a fractured arm and Queen Nompumelelo with a cut on her head. Queen Thandi was discharged after being treated for slight injuries, according to the hospital superintendent, Dr Kenneth Kaufmann.

"All those who were admitted are in a stable condition," he added.

A royal family source said King Goodwill had been in the area at the time and had rushed to the hospital.

The monarch has five wives. Only Queen Mantombi, sister of Swazi King Mswati, has escaped the week of tragedy which has struck the Zulu royals.

One of the king's relatives, Princess Nonhlanhla Zulu, was killed in Thursday's attack by a gang on Queen Buhle and several other princesses at a royal residence in Kwanashu. A police source said last night arrests in connection with the attack were imminent.

Royal family sources said the brutal attack was part of a plot to assassinate the monarch because of his move out of the fold of the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Senior Superintendent Johan Booysen said police had not come across evidence

linking the attack on Queen Buhle and the princesses to an assassination plan but "we're not excluding the possibility".

In another grim sequel yesterday, members of the royal family gathered at the Phoenix mortuary to identify the body of Princess Nonhlanhla Zulu, who was abducted and stabbed to death during the attack on the royal palace.

Her body was found late on Friday night at a hotel near the palace.

The monarch first spoke of a plan to assassinate him a year ago, and has since frequently referred to assassins who want him off the throne. He has tightened his security and is closely guarded.

But a lapse in security on Thursday almost cost the life of his second wife.

Royal sources believe Queen Buhle was targeted because she has supported the monarch's mission to rise above party politics, and because she is the sister of King Zwelithini's lawyer, S'dumo Mathe.

"We believe it's linked directly to the plot. The attack on the queen is a direct attack on his Majesty," said one source.

The ANC's KwaZulu Natal spokesman on safety and security, Bheki Cele, said the plot was real: "There are valid intelligence sources who are saying there's a plot to kill the king. As for Queen Buhle, she has been with the king's stand (to rise above politics). For the IFP, she's a big fish."

Political tensions in the province have soared in the wake of the attack. It has jeopardised plans for a peace *imbizo* and places intense focus on whether the May 29 local elections should take place.

Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who visited his nephew King Goodwill on Friday to offer support, said the attack "indicates it will be a grave mistake to hold an *imbizo* without the talks we have started".



BRUISED BRAIN . . . Princess Sibusile in Durban's City Hospital after the attack

Picture: MICHAEL WALKER

Royalty attack: top cops 'must go'

CP CORRESPONDENT
and SAPA

(276)

CP 28/4/96

THE ANC and its alliance partners have called for the removal of KwaZulu/Natal police commissioner Chris Serfontein for his "glaring failure to protect life and limb" following the discovery on Friday of the body of Princess Nonhlanhla Zulu, daughter of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.

The ANC also called for the resignation of Inspector Johan Booysen, who is investigating the attack on Thursday by a gang on the king's Mbelebeleni royal house outside Durban in which the king's second wife, Queen Buhle MaMathe Zulu, and her daughter, Princess Sibusile Zulu, were severely injured.

On Friday night Queen Buhle (45) was reported to be in a stable condition in the St Augustine's Hospital with a bruised brain, multiple head injuries and cuts to her scalp.

Princess Sibusile (24) had a blood clot on her brain which required surgery, a fractured lower limb and multiple cuts and bruises.

The frantic search for the missing Princess Nonhlanhla was ended with the discovery of her body a kilometre away from the scene of the attack, and within the premises of the KwaMashu Hostel.

The discovery of Nonhlanhla's body has further intensified the outrage aroused by the attack.

Earlier it had been disclosed that hostel committee members had been unhappy about the fact that Public Works Minister Jeff Radebe and KwaZulu Natal Economic Affairs and Tourism MEC Jacob Zuma would attend the launch of a

To Page 2

Top cops 'must go'

CP 28/4/96

(276)

From Page 1

royal school, to be called the Princess Sibusile KaZulu Institute of Art, Design and Business Management.

Yesterday the ANC said that Booysen was unaware of Princess Nonhlanhla's death 18 hours after the attack, yet she was found dead only a kilometre away.

"It was only after Bheki Cele, ANC spokesman on Safety and Security, told the police that Princess Nonhlanhla was in the royal palace when it was attacked and was missing that the police began to search for her," an ANC KwaZulu/Natal spokesman said.

Serfontein was condemned for "doing nothing" after the king said on radio last week the royal family had been threatened and KwaZulu/Natal violence monitor Mary de Haas warned of an imminent attack.

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has ordered National Police Commissioner George Fivaz to ensure a speedy investigation of the attack.

Fivaz has promised to strengthen the royal family's security and provincial Premier Frank Mdlalose has offered a R250 000 reward for the arrest of the attackers.

Tragedy again struck the Zulu royal family yesterday when three wives of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini were among nine royal family members injured in a road accident near Nongoma in northern KwaZulu-Natal early yesterday, while travelling to visit Queen Buhle kaMathe and Princess Sibusile in hospital, it was reported.

x 402 650

AL

'IFP behind attack on royal family'

Forwetan 29/4/96

(276)

By Simon Zwane

THE attack on Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's family last Thursday night was part of a "well orchestrated, well calculated plot to dissuade the king from keeping himself above party politics", royal house spokesperson Prince Sifiso Zulu said yesterday.

"The attack is not a phenomenon that has no direction. It aims to achieve a change of mind and attitude in favour of the IFP," he said.

The king's cousin, Princess Nonhlanhla, was killed in the attack and his wife Queen Buhle and daughter Princess Sibusile were seriously injured.

Zwelithini's three other wives were injured in a road accident in the royal family's black weekend.

Queen Sibongile was admitted to Nongoma's St Benedictine Hospital with a fractured arm, Queen Numpumelelo with a cut on her head

It is part of a well orchestrated plot to dissuade the king to be apolitical

while Queen Thandi was discharged after being treated for slight injuries.

The queens were on their way to catch a flight from Pongola airstrip to Durban to visit Queen Buhle and her daughter when the accident occurred.

A week before the attack in Kwa-Mashu near Durban, princes Mcwayizeni, Mbanisi and Xolani had to be whisked out of Nongoma following reports that a planned IFP march in the area was a ploy to attack them.

In the same week King Zwelithini announced that there was a plan to assassinate him.

Prince Sifiso said the campaign of intimidation, vilification and attacks on the king and those close to him started just before the April 1994 elections. The

king received threats which compelled him to request protection from the then South African Defence Force.

Prince Sifiso listed a number of accidents which he alleged were part of the campaign to intimidate Zwelithini:

- The assassination in Ulundi of Prince Petros Zulu, Zwelithini's uncle;

- The attack on the king's Nyokeni palace during the 1994 Shaka's Day celebrations;

- Threats by IFP Gauteng hostel dwellers to sabotage the king's peace and development programme unless they were approved by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi;

- The SABC studio saga where Buthelezi disrupted a live interview in which Prince Sifiso was involved.

Police probing possible IFP link to attack on Zulu royals

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Police were investigating a possible link between low-ranking IFP leaders and the attack on the Zulu palace on Thursday night, a police source said at the weekend.

However, police spokesman Dir Bala Naidoo declined to confirm this. He said police were investigating all possible motives.

A police source confirmed ANC claims that a senior IFP member from the KwaMashu hostel had been to the palace shortly before the attack, asking why ANC leaders had been invited to the launch of Princess Sibusile's fashion school on Friday.

The police source said the IFP member admitted going to the palace, but denied involvement in the attack.

Naidoo said police had interviewed many people in the investigation.

The source said the possibility that the attackers had used the hostel as a launching pad for their attack could

not be ruled out.

The body of Princess Nonhlanhla Zulu, a niece of King Goodwill Zwelithini, was found on Friday in territory controlled by hostel residents. Six other people, including Queen Mathe, were injured.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi denied the IFP was linked to the attack. The ANC had to bear "consequential responsibility for presenting His Majesty as a target" as it had politicised his position, Buthelezi said.

Meanwhile, the ANC KwaZulu-Natal region said it would launch mass action to ensure that free and fair local government elections were held in the province in a climate of peace.

ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye accused the presidential committee looking into the province's preparedness for elections of "failing to do its work". The ANC had to "lead the masses to achieve peace and first-class

Continued on Page 2

Attack

Continued from Page 1

democracy", he said.

A non-ANC source close to the committee, chaired by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser, said no progress had been made thus far as a stand-off had developed between ANC and IFP representatives.

The ANC's Mike Sutcliffe was adamant that elections be postponed or staggered, while the IFP's Ziba Jiyane insisted that it be held throughout the province on May 29.

The source said the possibility of a "divided opinion" being presented to President Nelson Mandela tomorrow

could not be ruled out.

The source said the NP and DP supported the IFP, while the PAC and Minority Front had avoided a stance.

Buthelezi said yesterday the IFP would "thrash" the ANC in elections. Like cowards, the ANC was running.

No matter what stance the ANC adopted, elections would be held throughout the province on May 29. The ANC wanted violence to escalate to a point where a state of emergency would have to be declared and the provincial government would be accused of being incapable of governing.

Makhaye said that if people rose against what they saw as "illegitimate" structures elected on May 29, "business must not come to us and say calm the people", as the ANC would not.

BD 29/4/96 (276)

(276)
BD 29/4/96

Zulu royal house falls prey to culture of violence

(27b) PD 30/4/96

THE IFP-owned Langa newspaper last year reported on "rumours" that King Goodwill Zwelithini's spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu was having an affair with Zwelithini's youngest wife, Nompumelelo, and the monarch had as a result chased the prince out of the royal house.

This was not an isolated example of the royal family being denigrated in the eyes of millions of Zulu speakers who read the paper. Langa also published an article on "rumours" that Zwelithini had impregnated slain SACP leader Chris Hani's daughter, and was to marry her.

The credibility of the royal family has plummeted in the eyes of many Zulu traditionalists, and its members have become legitimate targets for attack — be it by IFP or non-IFP members. Last week's attack on the KwaMashu palace (which is in fact a modest home used often by Zwelithini's father, the late king Cyprian) was the worst to have taken place in the history of the Zulu nation. Never before has there been an attack on women members of the royal family — let alone a queen.

The attack also shows the culture of impunity which has gripped KwaZulu-Natal. The palace attackers were undeterred by the fact that in recent weeks spectacular arrests have been conducted in connection with the Shobashobane massacre, and that special investigation units

are being established throughout the province to root out the perpetrators of violence.

Denigration of the royal family has not been confined to newspapers: it has permeated the speeches of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi since the monarch sacked him as his traditional prime minister in 1994. Buthelezi has spoken of plans that Queen Sibongile (Zwelithini's first wife) once had of divorcing Zwelithini, and of the millions of rands the KwaZulu government spent on maintaining the royal lifestyle.

Buthelezi has also given the denigration a political twist.

He has spoken of Umkhonto we-Sizwe protecting Zwelithini, and of the king having gone into "spiritual exile". Buthelezi has effectively been saying that Zwelithini has abandoned the "true" Zulus in the IFP to join the "artificial" ones in the Xhosa-dominated ANC.

In the context of this rhetoric, IFP supporters have launched a spate of attacks on royal family members. They invaded the Eyo-keni palace in Nongoma in September 1994, and stoned the helicopter of President Nelson Mandela.

This year, schoolchildren arrived at the Umtundzi legislature to hurl insults at Zwelithini.

Buthelezi ritually condemns such incidents, but the question needs to be asked: has he expelled

FAROUK CHOTHA in Durban

anyone from the IFP for organising the demonstrations? And has premier Frank Mdlalose taken disciplinary action against security officials who allowed the demonstrations to take place?

There have been other attacks on royal family members. Prince Zebu-



ZWELITHINI

LETTER

lon, whom Buthelezi once described as "one" Zebunu Zulu, had his Nongoma and Empangeni homes attacked some time ago, forcing him to go into hiding. Princes Mbonisi, Derrick and Mxolisi had their vehicle fired upon in Nongoma as they travelled to a ceremony at the Enyokeni palace (one of five in Nongoma for each of Zwelithini's wives).

At least two of Zwelithini's headmen were killed about two months ago in Babanango as they resisted KwaZulu-Natal government moves to install chiefs in the area.

Zwelithini's hairdressing salon and butchery in Nongoma are believed to have closed their doors frequently as staff members are intimidated, and his cattle are being stolen from farms.

Queens Mathe and Sibongile are believed to have been whisked away from their Dlamahlaha and Kwa-Kheta palaces a few weeks ago after demonstrators warned they would burn them down.

Some argue that this does not mean the IFP has lost hope of rebuilding ties with Zwelithini. Instead, they say, it has concluded that it is necessary to wield the big stick to persuade him to succumb.

He has done so previously — in 1979 when he allowed Buthelezi to tighten his control over him after an attempt to establish a separate political power base. Buthelezi may this time find it more difficult to bring Zwelithini to heel.

The ANC is in power at national level, but Buthelezi is probably banking on the fact that the party is weak in KwaZulu-Natal, and central government has a limited interest in keeping Zwelithini satisfied.

Zwelithini is known already to have complained to central government about the national constitution's failure to recognise his status adequately, and its failure to sufficiently guarantee his family protection from possible violence.

A danger is that the ANC KwaZulu-Natal region might increasingly resort to Zulu nationalism to offset the threat posed by the IFP. It would be a case of the ANC trying to prove that it is more Zulu than the IFP, and it would take to the streets and hills to do so.

The ANC region has already labelled last week's attack as a sign that "a spear has been planted in the belly of the Zulu nation", and has decided to embark on a mass action campaign — dubbed Operation Bambatha — to achieve peace in KwaZulu-Natal.

The ANC has reminded us that Chief Bambatha ka Mankuza led his people in battle against British tyranny 90 years ago. Has it concluded that more territorial battles are a prerequisite for making peace with the IFP?

R5m a year spent to protect Zulu royals

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Police spent R5m-R6m a year on security for Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, his five wives and 35 children, KwaZulu-Natal police commissioner Chris Serfontein said yesterday.

National commissioner George Fivaz said it was very complicated to make security arrangements for such a large family. Serfontein said 100 policemen guarded Zwelithini's family on a 24-hour basis and there was no plan yet to increase the number.

The ANC has criticised the police for failing to have guards at the Kwa-Mashu palace at the time of the attack

on Queen Mathe and Princess Sibusile on Thursday. The ANC KwaZulu-Natal region called for Serfontein's dismissal. However, Fivaz said the ANC's call was unfair as Serfontein was doing his best. The security slip had been on the part of the royal household.

Serfontein said police had not been told that the queen and princess were in KwaMashu. Security arrangements had been made for Friday, when they were expected. Serfontein said police did not guard the KwaMashu palace all the time as it was more of a "guest house" used by family during visits. The palace was one of many houses and businesses belonging to Zwelithi-

ni. Fivaz said police could not afford to guard them all on a 24-hour basis.

Serfontein said security staff were stationed at six palaces. They did not accompany Zwelithini and his family on visits. The royal household was expected to inform police of travel plans.

Police yesterday briefed the all party presidential committee looking into the province's election readiness on the effect of the attack on the royals. Fivaz said the attack was an "isolated incident" and would not affect security in the whole province, but the political temperature might rise in some areas.

See Page 16

Report of 'war' in KwaZulu

(276) *Sowetan* 2/5/96
By Sipho Khumalo

THE multiparty task team set up to look into the feasibility of holding elections in KwaZulu-Natal received a "frightening report" from the National Intelligence Agency indicating an increased militarisation of the province and the reactivating of armed groups, *Sowetan* learned yesterday.

The task team presented its report to President Nelson Mandela in Pretoria on Tuesday but no finality had been reached on whether the elections scheduled for May 29 would go ahead.

Sources close to the task team told *Sowetan* yesterday that the team was presented with a security situation report by the NIA when it was doing its work in KwaZulu-Natal last week.

The NIA, the source said, indicated that there was "stockpiling of weapons, possible attacks on polling stations and on the members of the royal family".

However, said the source, NIA did not want to advise on whether the elections should proceed or be stopped. The NIA report said the postponement could lead to "the stabilisation of the province" while on the other hand it could lead to "further militarisation of the province".

Upon receiving a final report from the task team on Tuesday, Mandela said he would call a meeting of the Cabinet and representatives of political parties to help him decide on what should happen with the elections.

Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Fisser and elections task group co-chairpersons, Mr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Khehla Shubane recommended to Mandela that elections should go ahead.

Other parties that wanted elections to go ahead were the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Democratic Party, the National Party, the African Christian Democratic Party and the Freedom Party.

Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa, the African National Congress, the Minority Party and the Pan

Africanist Congress favoured the postponement of the elections for a "reasonable time".

The task team report also recommended that security should be strengthened to allow free political activity and to safeguard the electoral process.

Call for strike in KwaZulu

(276)
Source from
2/5/96

By Simon Zwane

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS national chairman Jacob Zuma yesterday called for a one-day stayaway in the province on Friday next week to protest against the attack on King Zwelithini's house in KwaMashu last weekend.

Dramatic announcement

The dramatic announcement, which is likely to heighten political tensions in the province, was made by a fuming Zuma, who led crowds of Cosatu supporters in a traditional Zulu war cry at a Workers' Day celebration in Durban's Kings Park Stadium.

Inkatha Freedom Party immediately warned that there should be no intimidation

during the planned mass action. IFP security spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu said Inkatha would be against the action as it would damage the economy of KwaZulu-Natal.

"I don't see how marching would show support for the king," he said. Ndlovu said he believed the ANC did not have popular support and was scared to go into the elections on May 29.

Zuma, who is also the ANC provincial leader, said the attack on the king's house was a "calamity" that had befallen the whole province.

"If it were in the olden days, all of us would be having our spears and shields, hunting for the attackers, but because things have changed we say they should be arrested," he told the crowd amidst shouts that IFP leader Chief

Mangosuthu Buthelezi must be arrested.

The king's second wife Queen Buhle and daughter Princess Sibusile are still recovering in hospital following the incident. Funeral arrangements for Princess Nonhlanhla, who was abducted and killed during the attack, have not been finalised.

Show support

Zuma said all the people should show their support for the king by joining in the marches next Friday. Believers should come together and pray, he said.

He warned that those who were saying elections should continue in the province in spite of the attack, did not realise that "this was a final straw for the people of KwaZulu-Natal".

Nine held fo on KwaZulu

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. - Nine suspects in the attack on King Goodwill Zwelithini's KwaMashu residence and the murder of Princess Nonhlanhla were arrested today in a pre-dawn raid.

The arrests of the suspects comes after days of around-the-clock investigations by the Priority Crimes Unit, headed by provincial commander Johan Booysen.

Hours after the attack on the king's residence, in which his second wife, Queen Buhlebuni, and his daughter, Princess Sibusile, were viciously attacked, police identified the attackers.

Senior Superintendent Booysen said detectives from the Priority Crimes Unit and members from the Reaction Unit surrounded a building where workers meet in KwaMashu today.

"At 5am today we surrounded the building and arrested nine men whom we identified as being part of a gang that attacked the royal residence. We have also seized two guns, which are to be sent for ballistic examination."

"We are still looking for more suspects and we expect to make arrests soon," said Senior Superintendent Booysen.

It is believed that the suspects live in the king's hostel at KwaMashu, an Inkatha Freedom Party stronghold - and near where Princess Nonhlanhla's body was found.

Police spokesman Bala Naidoo said soon after police made the arrests today that hundreds of residents had surrounded the building where police were questioning the arrested suspects. Members from the Public Order Policing Unit had to be put on standby in case of violence.

On Thursday night, the eve of the opening of Princess Sibusile's fashion school, armed men attacked the king's residence. Queen Buhlebuni and her daughter were viciously beaten up and are still recovering at St Augustine's Hospital. President Mandela is scheduled to visit them in hospital later today.

Meanwhile, the suspects are expected to appear in court on Monday.

Provincial Commissioner Chris Serfontein today congratulated the detectives.

He said that members of the investigation team had on some nights during the past week had very little sleep.

"The arrests of the suspects once again demonstrates the commitment of the South African Police Services in bringing perpetrators of criminal acts to justice," said Commissioner Serfontein. He thanked members of the community who came forward with vital information about the attack, which led to the arrests.

r attack royals

(276) ARG 2/5/96

Soldiers accused as man dies in IFP shootings

The Argus Correspondent

MARITZBURG.- A call for a commission of inquiry into the shooting of 22 Inkatha Youth Brigade members was urged today after one man died.

The incident occurred as they were being escorted by members of the security forces at Wembezi.

Wembezi IFP Youth Brigade leader Couch Mdunge died of wounds and 10 others were admitted to hospital.

Demanding an inquiry, IFP senator Philip Powell said there seemed to have been a breakdown in the control of the security forces.

Police had been given a full description of two members of the security forces who allegedly fired at the Youth Brigade marchers.

Police say most of the wounded were shot by a man firing an automatic rifle in the depot section of Wembezi.

● Police reported 19 murders in the province in the past 24 hours, but gave few details.

Mop storms cops

Hostel men besiege police station holding 9 royal raid suspects

By Sipho Khumalo

HUNDREDS OF INMATES of KwaMashu men's hostel in Durban yesterday besieged the local police station for three hours demanding the release of nine suspects held in connection with last week's attack on Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's house.

The angry stick-wielding men threatened they would not leave until the suspects had been released.

Police tried to explain that the suspects were not being held at KwaMashu police station, but the hostel dwellers insisted they be allowed to inspect the holding cells.

They were allowed to do so and when they found that their colleagues were not there, they returned to the hostel where they later held a meeting.

Pre-dawn raid

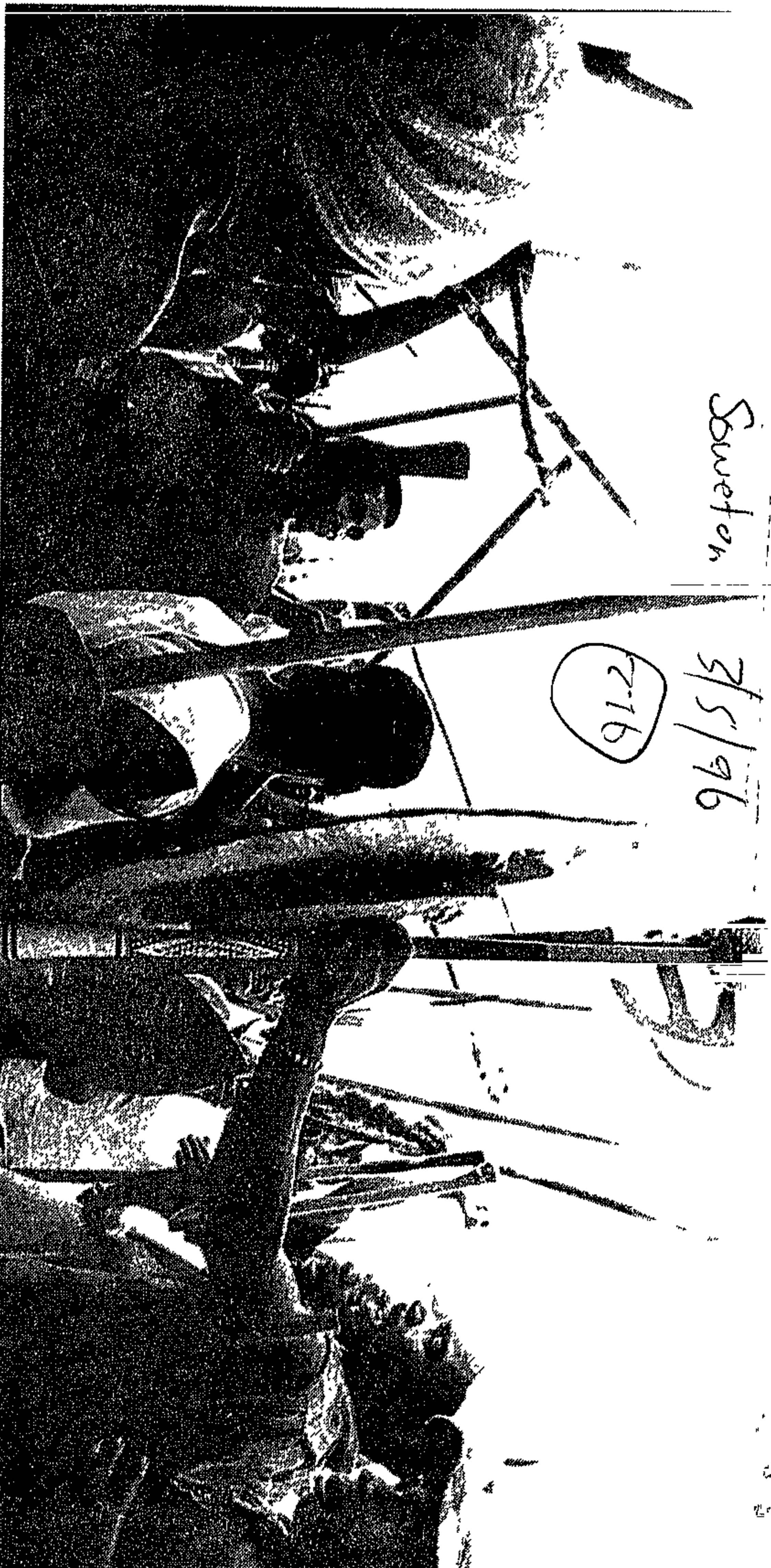
The nine men's arrest during a pre-dawn raid on KwaMashu Hostel was announced to the media by President Nelson Mandela yesterday at St Augustine's Hospital in Durban after he visited Zwelithini's wife Queen Buhle and Princess Sibusile.

They were seriously injured in last Thursday's attack at the Umbelebele royal palace.

The suspects are also being held in connection with the death of Zwelithini's niece, Princess Nonhlanhla, who was abducted from the palace and later found dead at KwaMashu Hostel.

Mandela told journalists it was clear that a political party was involved in the attack. "It is quite clear that a political organisation is involved in this attack. I would rather refrain from pointing a finger at any political organisation," he said.

Mandela said people would have to make their own judgments as to



Hundreds of hostel dwellers stormed the KwaMashu Section E police station yesterday after the arrest of nine suspects who are alleged to have attacked one of the king's residences last week. Queen Buhle and her daughter were injured in the attack. PIC: RAJESH JANTILAL

which party was involved. He mentioned that Zwelithini had been invited to several African countries, which indicated that he was a man well respected throughout Africa.

The President said he had cautioned people who said force was the best solution to end problems in KwaZulu-Natal.

"I have always said that the best solution is a political solution. We cannot allow things of this nature to happen, not only against the royal family but against any individual in

this province," he warned.

He also backed the call by the African National Congress' provincial leader and national chairman Mr Jacob Zuma for a stayaway in the province next Friday in support of the king.

"It is a step that is necessary and correct because the attack on the king is not a situation that we can tolerate."

On Wednesday, Zuma called for a one day stayaway during his address at a Workers' Day rally at the King's Park Stadium in Durban.

Mandela said he would ask Parliament to adopt a resolution pledging solidarity with Zwelithini.

Meanwhile, the situation was tense in KwaMashu after the arrest of the nine suspects.

Police spokesman Director Bala Naidoo said hundreds of people had surrounded the building where police were questioning the suspects.

Members of the Public Order Policing Unit had to be called out on stand-by in case there was violence. Two firearms were also recovered at

the scene of the arrest.

Naidoo said more arrests were likely. He said the suspects are expected to appear in court on Monday.

The ANC said yesterday that it regarded the arrests as a step forward and hoped that more would follow soon. However, it warned against using the nine suspects as scapegoats.

"The attack on Mbebeleni royal palace is a logical consequence of a sustained and systematic IFP vilification of the king and the royal family," the party said in a statement.

Premier fears outbreak of civil war

Police station invaded by IFP supporters

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Hundreds of heavily armed IFP supporters invaded the KwaMashu police station yesterday to demand the release of suspects in last week's attack on the Zulu royal family, hours after President Nelson Mandela warned of "drastic action" to boost security around the monarch.

The invasion, by about 400 demonstrators armed with spears, bushknives, axes and other weapons, was the second attempt in recent weeks to pressure the police into releasing Inkatha murder suspects. And in a further sign of rising tensions in KwaZulu-Natal before local government elections, premier Frank Mdlalose warned of the danger of full-scale civil war breaking out in KwaZulu-Natal.

Sapa reports Mdlalose accused the ANC of shooting dead IFP election candidate Couch Mdunge in Estcourt's Wembezi township on Wednesday. Twenty-two IFP supporters were wounded in the incident. Mdlalose said the killings of IFP leaders had "reached an alarming crescendo and is likely to reach uncontrollable levels".

IFP supporters forced their way into the KwaMashu police station through an open side entrance. They held a rally to denounce the arrests of nine men arrested in connection with the attack on the palace in the township, which

resulted in the murder of Princess Nonhlanhla. Queen Sibongile and Princess Sibusile were taken to hospital with serious injuries.

The demonstrators broke into battle formation yesterday and, singing war songs, surged towards police cells in a bid to release the suspects. They vowed not to allow the palace to be used as a "base for communists". However, KwaMashu police said the nine were being held elsewhere.

Police snipers arrived on the scene as fears grew that hostages would be taken. Other policemen were seen carrying R-4 rifles and wearing bullet-proof vests. The demonstrators left after a tense four-and-a-half hour stand-off, and by 9pm between 3 000 and 5 000 men had returned.

Police spokesman Dir Bala Naidoo said the nine suspects had been arrested in a pre-dawn raid on the KwaMashu hostel. The suspects were expected to appear in court on Monday. More arrests were expected.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said last night that the demonstrators were "misguided", and could have been "inspired" by IFP opponents suspected of infiltrating the hostel.

Tensions between the IFP and police were expected to heighten further after police reported the death in police

Continued on Page 2

Invasion

Continued from Page 1

custody of Mdikilwa Nyawose, a suspect in the Shobashobane massacre. Police said Nyawose had died of an asthma attack on Tuesday.

Police spokesman said two other people had been shot dead last week, apparently after refusing to contribute to the legal costs of IFP leader Sipho Ngcobo, also a suspect in the case.

Mandela said after a visit to Queen Mathe that he believed in a political solution, but "my hand is being forced".

"We cannot allow things of this nature to happen — not only to the royal family but to any human being in this province." Reacting to an SACP call for a state of emergency to be declared in

parts of KwaZulu-Natal, he said there were more than 80 no-go areas in the province. However, he would not impose an emergency "on the basis of a call by anybody". Such a decision could be taken only after he had consulted Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, national police commissioner George Fivaz and provincial commissioner Chris Serfontein.

Mandela's spokesman Parks Mankahlana said later that Mandela did not intend to impose an emergency. Adequate legal measures were available to deal with violence.

Wyndham Hartley reports from Cape Town that a special Cabinet meeting has been called for Monday to discuss the holding of local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal. The report of a multiparty group appointed by Mandela will be discussed.

Warnings of civil war in KwaZulu Natal after arrest of alleged raiders

By **MONDLI MAKHANYA**
AND **JOYAL RAINTAO**
Political Staff

Thousands of armed men from the KwaMashu men's hostel staged two demonstrations at the township's police station yesterday, demanding the release of nine fellow hostel-dwellers arrested in connection with last week's attack on a residence of King Goodwill Zwelithini.

The king's second wife Queen Buhle MaMathe and his daughter Princess Sibusile Zulu were seriously injured and Princess Nonhlanhla was killed in the attack.

Queen Buhle and Princess Sibusile were visited in a Durban hospital by President Mandela yesterday.

Police spokesman Bala Naidoo said the situation in KwaMashu was quiet last night and there was "adequate" police patrolling.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose warned yesterday that the province could slide into a "full-scale civil war".

With less than a month to go before local government elections, political parties traded accusations, blaming each other for the escalating violence. Mandela has poured cold water on calls for a

declaration of a state of emergency ahead of the May 29 elections.

He said he would be guided by Safety and Security Minister Sidney Mtshamadi, Police Commissioner George Fivaz and Provincial Commissioner Chris Serfontein on whether he should declare a state of emergency in the province.

An extraordinary cabinet meeting scheduled for Monday will rule on whether the elections should go ahead as scheduled. The meeting will include deputy ministers and representatives of all political parties contesting the KwaZulu Natal poll.

Mdlalose warned that the province would be plunged into full-scale civil war if the ANC persisted with what he called "orchestrated killings" of IFP local government election candidates.

"I want to warn the ANC to desist from this despicable act of killing IFP leaders, which has reached an alarming crescendo and is likely to reach uncontrollable levels," he said.

The NP also lashed out at the ANC's planned mass action campaign, cautioning that it "would worsen the intolerance in that province and result in more deaths".

Responding to the attacks on

itself, the ANC slammed Mdlalose for using government letterheads to issue IFP statements, saying he could "differentiate between IFP and government property".

Police have been praised for the arrest yesterday of the nine men in connection with last week's attack on the Zulu royals.

The suspects were arrested at the KwaMashu hostel in a raid by detectives from the National Crime Investigation Service's priority crimes unit and are expected to appear in court on Monday. Mandela expressed delight at the arrests, but declined to comment further.

Star 3/5/96

276

Mbeki calls for probe of violence in Natal

Star 4/5/96

276

By VENILLA YOGANATHAN

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki called yesterday for intelligence forces to lead the investigation of "consciously organised" political violence in strife-torn KwaZulu Natal.

The carnage in the province, Mbeki said, was carefully orchestrated and involved members of the IFP, security forces, the right wing and criminals taking advantage of the situation.

Evidence in the Malan trial indicated the continuing violence stemmed from a decision taken about a decade ago to wage campaigns against the ANC and its allies in the province, he said.

"It is clear these groups are continuing their obligation to carry on with their campaigns." This meant that the province required "detailed" intelligence work to help security forces find these organised groups.

"We need to ask questions like who hides the weapons after the crimes are committed, who hires the killers, who trains the



THABO MBEKI: 'Police need to be investigated too'

killers, who ensures that the killers are not arrested, and who organises massacres."

In some cases, police officers who were heading investigations of violence in the province "need to be investigated themselves", Mbeki said.

"We have to bring in police officers from outside KwaZulu Natal who have truly broken with the past to deal with the issue." The unceasing violence in the province, he added, was not conducive to free and fair

local government elections.

However, while some areas were no-go zones for the ANC, areas such as Richmond were out of bounds for the IFP.

Even if an area were violence-free, it did not necessarily mean that all political parties were free to campaign openly, he said.

"If an area is peaceful but is controlled by an IFP chief, it still means other parties need permission from him to hold meetings there."

Mbeki denied that the ANC wanted elections postponed because of fears that it would not fare well at the polls.

"The ANC has enormous support in rural areas of KwaZulu Natal.

"In fact, this was one of the strongest ANC provinces in the country and I am sure it still is," he said.

He also denied that the ANC wanted to recruit King Goodwill Zwelithini as an ally, saying the Zulu monarch was adamant he would not be a "prisoner" of any party.

Gunfire brings Durban to a halt

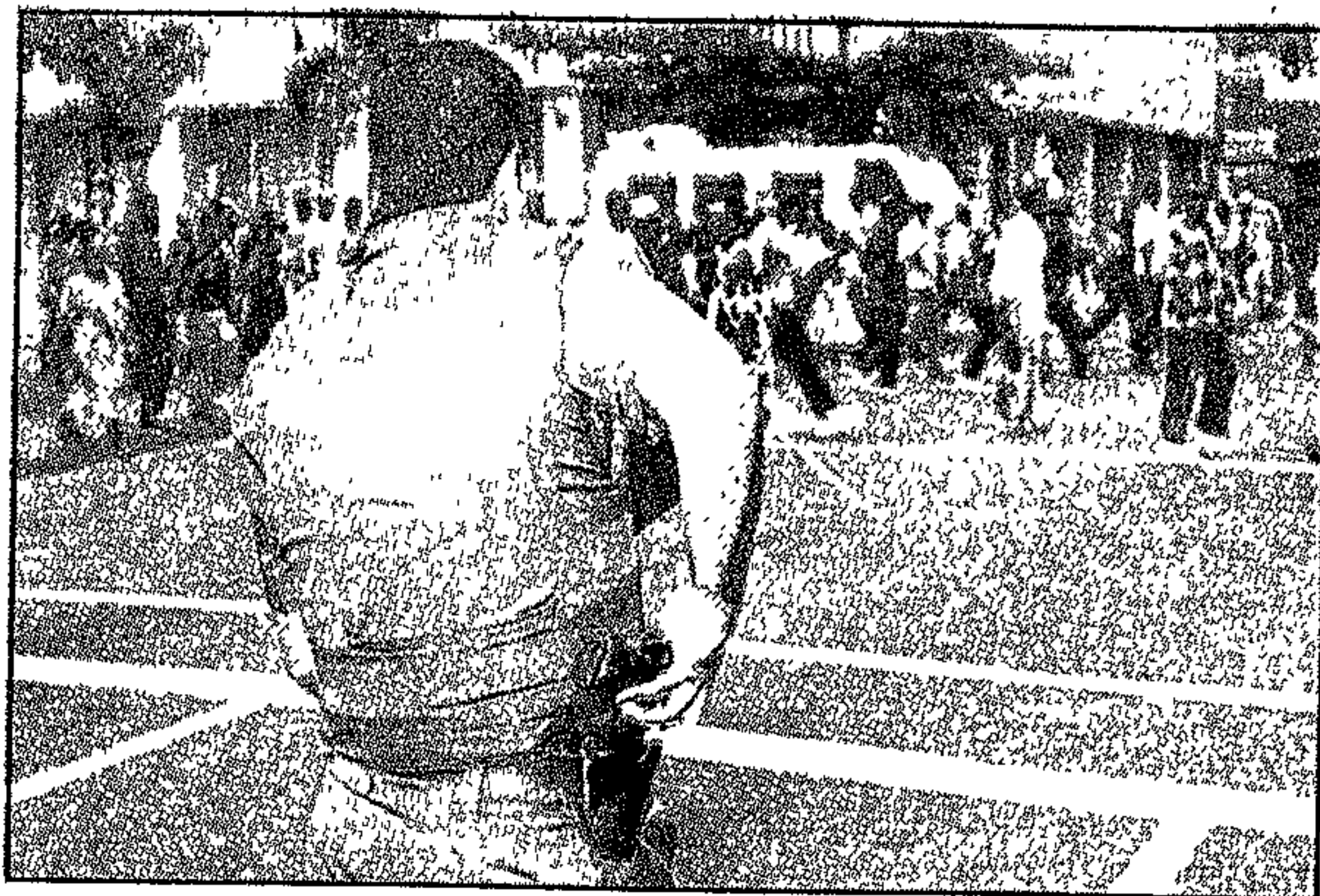
By CRAIG DOONAN

A STREET war erupted in Durban yesterday afternoon, leaving three policemen and at least 20 civilians wounded during an Inkatha-aligned march against the ban on dangerous weapons.

Last night police were unable to give a clear account of who had been responsible for the shooting, but said several arrests had been made.

Chaos erupted when more than 6 000 hostel dwellers armed with traditional weapons marched from Curries Fountain towards the Durban City Hall. The march was organised by the IFP-aligned National Hostel Residents' Association.

Hundreds of shoppers fled in panic and shopkeepers barricaded their doors when the shooting began in



SHOWDOWN: A policeman confronts marchers Picture: MARTIN WALKER

Grey Street.

Three marchers were also wounded. Police found numerous AK47 cartridges at the scene and recovered an unlicensed firearm.

The march then proceeded to the Durban City Hall where Nahora officials handed over a letter expressing outrage at the ban on carrying traditional Zulu weapons.

Within minutes of the memorandum being handed over gunfire erupted

from within the crowd, sending people scattering in all directions for cover. A police helicopter was forced to land in the city centre to take a wounded policeman to hospital.

Police raced around the city centre with sirens wailing as they tried to locate gunmen. At times dozens of armed policemen carrying cocked rifles and handguns dived for cover or chased after groups of men with guns.

PICK 6

GOSFORTH PARK: Only 8,06 winners each received a payout of R137 486,20. Numbers 1; 2; 1; 7; 9; 1.

CLAIRWOOD PARK: There were 22 winners, each collecting a dividend of R1 571. Numbers 2,3,4; 2; 9; 5; 11; 8,14.

KENILWORTH: 11 winners each collected a payout of R23 773,20. Numbers 3; 14; 5; 2; 6; 1.

ST 5/5/96

Woman in royal attack'

607/5/96
Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — A woman was among five IFP-aligned hostel dwellers who appeared in the Verulam regional court yesterday on charges of murder and attempted murder for the attack on the Zulu royal palace on April 25.

Duduzile Mgobhoze, 44, was remanded until Monday when a bail application would be heard. She lived at the

KwaMashu men's hostel, along with coaccused Bheki Zungu, 36, Bafana Gwensa, 36, Bernard Sithole, 39, and Them-binkosi Zulu, 39.

Charges against a sixth accused, Bongani Hlongwa, 40, were withdrawn because of insufficient evidence.

Three of the nine men arrested last week were released at the weekend because of a lack of evidence, police spokesman Bala Naidoo said.

The accused did not have legal representation, but were advised by magistrate Sharon Marks against proceeding with a bail hearing without an attorney.

The five are accused of murdering Princess Nonhlanhla, and of attempting to murder seven other royal family members.

It is alleged that knobkerries and sticks, regarded as traditional weapons, were used in the attack.

ANC cancels march to avoid 'chaos' (276)

ARG 11/5/96

DURBAN. — A planned march to protest against the attack on members of the Zulu royal family was cancelled after information was received that it would be disrupted, claimed the African National Congress.

The ANC had planned to march from Curries Fountain sportsground to the city centre.

Instead, the party held a prayer meeting at lunchtime yesterday at the Central Methodist Church in the city centre.

ANC chairman Jacob Zuma told the congregation that "our intelligence said there were plans to turn our planned march into a chaotic march reminiscent of last Saturday's march".

A march in the city by mainly Inkatha Freedom Party sympathisers last week turned violent when shots were fired at police, who returned fire.

"We did not want his majesty's name to be used to spark trouble while he was still mourning after the barbaric acts of some forces in this province," Mr Zuma said.

King Goodwill Zwelithini's second wife, Queen Buhle MaMathe Zulu, and his daughter, Princess Sibusile Zulu, were seriously injured in an attack on their home in KwaMashu on April 25.

Princess Nonhlanhla Zulu was abducted during the attack and killed.

Nine men from the mainly IFP-aligned A section in KwaMashu have been arrested in connection with the attack.

Yesterday's prayer meeting and marches in other areas of the province were called for by the ANC and its ally, the Congress of South African Trade Unions.

'Historic chance' for ANC, IFP to seek reconciliation

BD 13/5/96
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 port-

folio 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.

Continued on Page 2

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.

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 hooligans 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. This

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 rands 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 R1,3m 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.

SA census to

IFP warrior training intensifies

ST 9/6/96

(276) 1224

By CRAIG DOONAN

INKATHA warriors are receiving arms and weapons training in 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 trainees 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 300 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 specialised 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 agen-

cies confirmed the reports.

Deputy National Intelligence coordinator Moe Shaik 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 rightwingers training people in KwaZulu Natal.

But she 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.

TOBACCO IS ADDICTIVE

10 mg tar 1.0 mg nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC method.



Buthelezi implicated in Zulu training coverup

Star 13/6/96

(276)

Accused says IFP leader was aware that SADF was training a task force of men 'loyal to KwaZulu government'

SAPA
Durban

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was involved in a military cover-up relating to the training of 206 Zulus in the Caprivi Strip in 1986, an accused in the KwaMakutha murder trial told the Durban Supreme Court yesterday.

IFP deputy secretary-general Zakhele "M Z" Khumalo, one of 17 accused who face charges of murder, attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder arising from the 1987 Kwa-Makutha massacre in which 13 people were shot dead, said he had helped to choose trainees "loyal to the KwaZulu government".

Khumalo said he had not been

informed that the South African Defence Force would be involved in training the men. He was led to believe that the 207 men would be trained for service in the Kwa-Zulu police force and that they would be instructed by a private security company, he said.

The State alleges that senior SADF officers, including former defence minister Magnus Malan, authorised the training to create Inkatha-supporting hit squads that could be deployed against the ANC in Natal.

The KwaMakutha massacre followed the trainees' return to Natal.

Called to testify following testimony from six of the alleged hit squad members, Khumalo said he found out about the military's involvement only after the Kwa-

Makutha massacre.

He said documents before the court suggested Buthelezi and former KwaZulu police deputy commissioner Brig Sipho Mathe had a "cover-up arrangement" with military officers at the time of the training.

"The documents indicated that they (Buthelezi and Mathe) wished it was not something that should be known. They didn't give me the true version," Khumalo said.

Documents referring to meetings between Buthelezi and senior military officers have come under scrutiny during the course of the trial.

Khumalo told the court he had visited the trainees at the Caprivi camp on three occasions and attended their passing-out parade.

Violous circle: Mourners at last weekend's funeral of brothers Ghulam, Nicholas and Umcebo Dube, who were shot dead in an attack on their home in Mandini. It is an IFP area and one of the brothers was a member of the ANC Youth League. Another four people were killed in the area on the same night, apparently by the same attackers



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 Evelyne reports**

NOPOLY members exactly when Wembezi took the first step down the road to ruin, but the endless rows of gutted houses are witness to the decline of this township in KwaZulu-Natal's Midlands.

Separate two banks for political opponents in nearby Estcourt are a bitter remnant of the days when Wembezi was the catalyst to engulf the city centre. The names of sub-sections like 'Umlilo' and 'Shell House', testify to the continued polarisation of the township's landscape. An effective curfew operates after dark, residents being terrified of being caught in the crossfire of the men with guns.

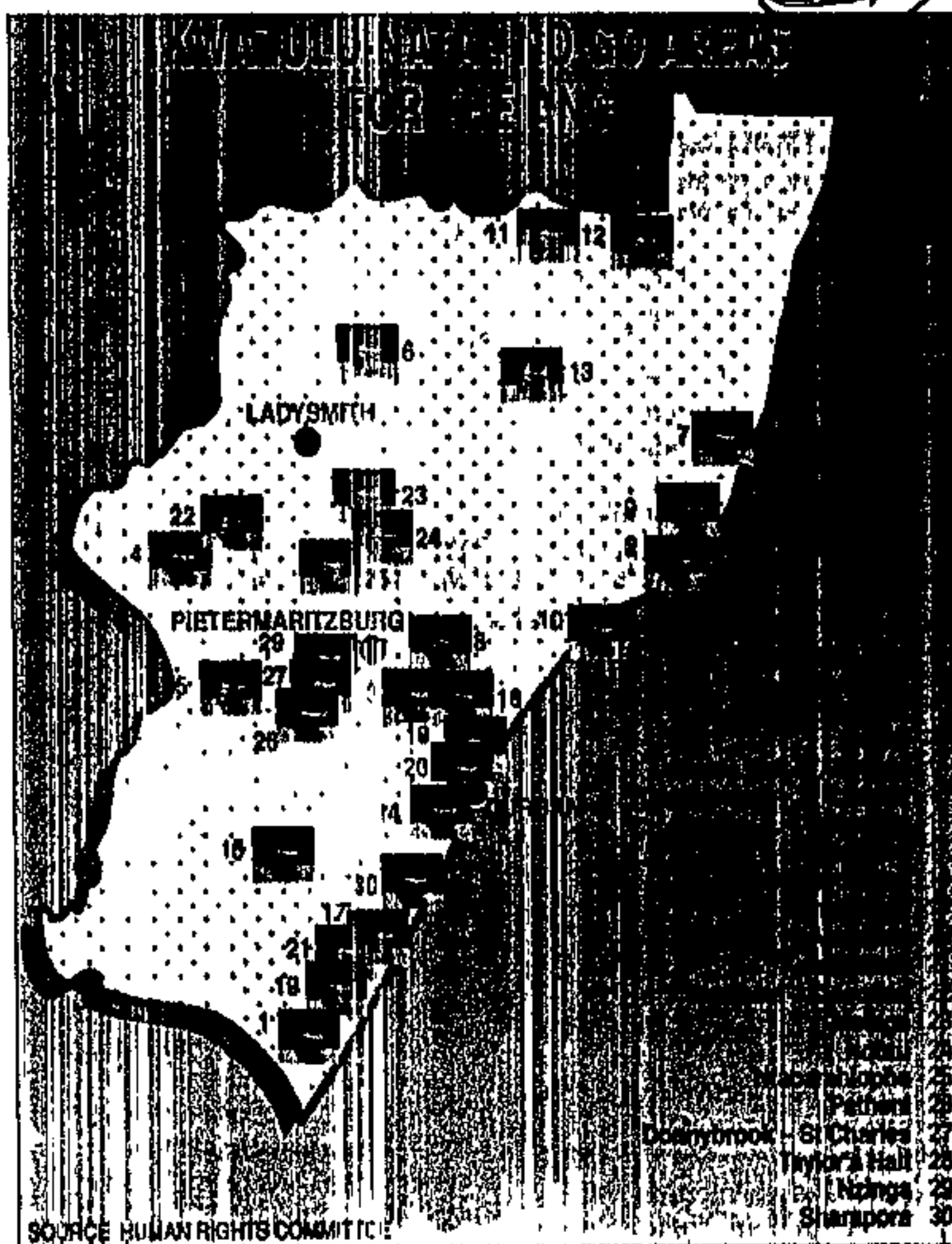
Wembezi is a microcosm of the ever-shifting patchwork of African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party 'no-go' areas which make up much of KwaZulu-Natal, and which pose a major threat to the province's hopes of holding free and fair local government elections on June 16.

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) lists 52 areas where one of the parties is unable to move and campaign freely. HRC Durban researcher Makhubetse Sekhonyane says the list does not cover all such areas in the province, which remains "essentially one big no-go area".

In Wembezi, one of the province's most troubled areas, three of the townships' sections are no-go areas - C-section (IFP), '5 room Depot' (ANC) and 'longhouses' (ANC). The other three - Mahashini, Nkwezela and 'Q' section - are bitterly contested, claimed by both parties' strongholds.

The two party leaders in Wembezi, ANC chair 'L' and IFP Mkhize and the IFP deputy mayor in Estcourt, 'Spitfire' Dlamini, saw the work of the recent peace effort announced by their provincial leaders, but warn it will take more than high level agreements to end the bloodshed.

Meeting here this week at the local police station, the two school principals shook their heads together. The old friends exchanged invitations to put election posters in their



Nowhere to go: The Human Rights Committee identifies these as the major no-go areas for each party

respective strongholds. "We can talk about any problem we have and find a solution together, we have no quarrel between us," said Mkhize and Dlamini in near unison. "The problem is there are some people who don't want peace."

Mkhize and Dlamini have made at least five peace bids over the past three years, all have failed to end the nightly staccato of gunfire which the HRC says has claimed at least 137 lives since 1992, and which keeps the township shrouded in fear.

Captain Obrie Nzimande of the Public Order Policing Unit joined the two men in a renewed peace effort when he arrived at the station in March. "Since then there have been no rights when not a single shot has been fired," he boasts.

While the confidence Nzimande appears to have won from both sides marks a significant departure from earlier claims of police complicity in the conflict, the death of at least 25

people in the township since March — including five already this month — along with a host of attempted murders renders indicate peace is still little more than a dream.

Although Dlamini and Mkhize both blamed "intruders" for fanning the violence, they were talking about different people. Mkhize pointed to the intervention of IFP provincial MP David Ntombela and IFP Senator Phillip Powell whose visits to the area, he said, "are always followed by violence".

Citing "internal IFP problems" as a reason for the ANC's recent growth in the township, Mkhize said: "The IFP accuses its own people of being ANC, and then they get attacked and come to join the ANC."

ANC election candidate Petros Mtshali agreed. An IFP leader in the township until last December, Mtshali said he came under attack after the IFP accused his daughter of dating an *amaqabane* (comrade).

"I didn't know who this person was,

but at one meeting a youth pulled a gun and said he was going to shoot me. After that, my cousin was killed and a gunshot came through my front door and a group of youths came to my house looking for the ANC. Then I joined the ANC," he said.

The IFP's Dlamini — a relative of Mtshali — claimed a liaison between Mtshali's daughter and an ANC activist had led to the mother, and later Mtshali himself, being converted to the ANC.

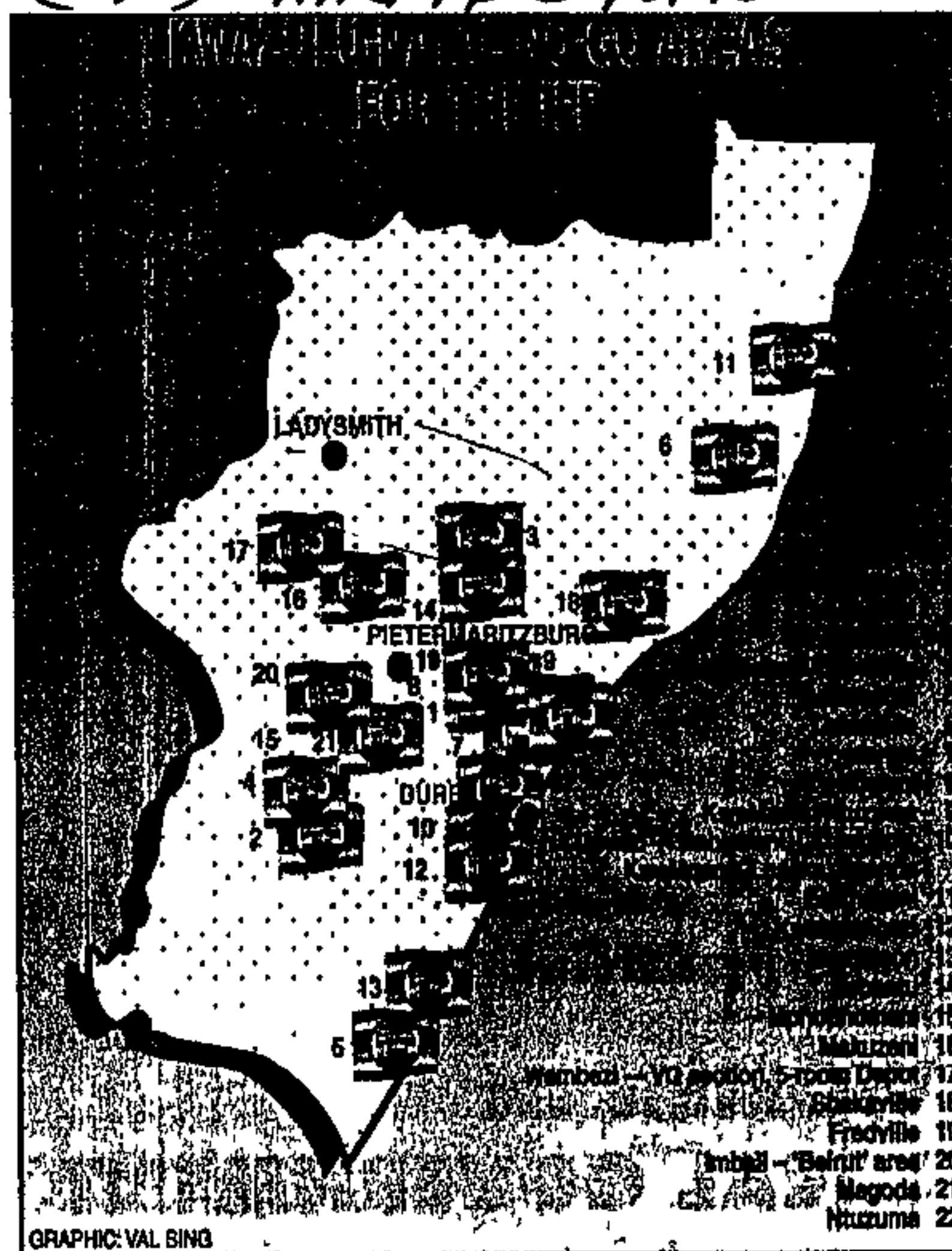
While Dlamini admitted "there have been some cases" of IFP supporters being labelled ANC, he argued that the same was true of his opponents: "The real problem in Wembezi is the people who are profiting from the violence — the criminals."

Dlamini blamed the constant turf battles on youths who deserted their IFP-supporting parents in Nkwezela, and other sections, and fled to the ANC's Depot-section stronghold: "From there they have been terrorising

people in other sections. When the victims flee their houses, these criminals take them over; they take the furniture, the stereos, everything, to make some money because they have no parents and no jobs. What is needed here are jobs, so nobody would be around to cause trouble."

The ANC also cites socio-economic factors as contributing to the violence. Deeply rutted dirt roads, sparse phone and electric lines, and a wrecked school and community centre are evidence of the township's dire under-development.

ANC supporter Phikeleli Zuma — a refugee from Nkwezela — blamed the housing shortage and urban influx from outlying rural areas for stalling peace in the area. "We can both sign a piece of paper with some agreements. But after the agreement, I will want to go back to my house. When somebody else is living in my house, I will have to fight to get it back. Then what happens to the peace?" he asked.



Prisoner says he holds the key to leader's murder

(276) ST 28/7/96

By CRAIG DOONAN

A LEADING white Inkatha member and a chief's son have been linked to the assassination of Kwazulu Natal ANC leader Reggie Hadebe nearly four years ago.

The claim was made by a convicted murderer, Richard "Sosha" Mbhele, from Westville prison only hours after S'bongile Hadebe had told the truth commission that there had been no progress in the investigation of her husband's murder.

Hadebe, the heir apparent to fiery stalwart Harry Gwala's powerful post of Midlands ANC chairman, was shot dead on his way back from a peace meeting in Ixopo on October 27 1992.

His close friend and fellow ANC member, Rob Haswell, who is Maritzburg's deputy town clerk, this week described Hadebe's murder as a "professional hit" aimed at ensuring political warfare continued in the Midlands.

Hadebe, who was Gwala's deputy at the time, was shot in the neck. Fellow ANC executive member Shakes Cele was shot in the back and colleague John Jeffery escaped injury when their car came under fire on a hairpin bend in the hills near Richmond.

Mbhele, who is serving a life sentence, said from jail this week that he had been at the Ixopo peace meeting and was party to the plans to kill Hadebe.

He said the alleged assassins included a white IFP leader and the son of a Kwazulu Natal chief who has since joined the police. He knew the third assassin only as a policeman.

Mbhele, sentenced earlier this year for killing four former Transkei soldiers three years ago, said he wanted to tell all he knew about the assassination and "over 100" other murders he claimed to have been involved in.

"I want to tell my story. I'm prepared to go to the truth commission because I have been forgotten by my party here," he said.

Mbhele said Hadebe's death had been planned by Chief Xhawulengweni Mkhize, who had died of natural causes later that year.



MARKED MAN ... ANC leader Reggie Hadebe shortly before he was slain. He bears the wounds of an earlier attack

In his evidence to the truth commission in Maritzburg this week, Jeffery said the chief had spoken to Hadebe during a break in the meeting and had told him he "did not like these peace meetings, that he was still filled with hatred and that he now knew Reggie".

"Mr Hadebe interpreted the latter remark as a threat," Jeffery said.

Mbhele said the white man and the two other alleged perpetrators had then left for the ambush site. Asked why Mkhize had wanted to kill Hadebe, Mbhele said: "Because of politics."

A police source involved in the Hadebe investigation said a statement had been taken from Mbhele, but "we can't use much of his

evidence. He's been charged with murder and putting him in the box will jeopardise the case because of that. But we are working on information that may lead us to the killers."

Hadebe was killed at the height of the war between the IFP and the ANC. In the year in which he was assassinated, almost 3 400 people died in violence in Kwazulu Natal, 2 175 of them in the Midlands.

Haswell said Hadebe had become a key figure in peace committees which were established at the time and had become one of the ANC's top negotiators.

"Reggie had come to the forefront as a leader. He was heir apparent to Harry Gwala and a dynamic, popular leader. If you wanted to derail the ANC and destabilise the province, then he was the target," Haswell said.

"He was very much a negotiator. It appears people didn't want the Midlands to become an area in which the ANC negotiated. There was a feeling to keep instability and violence going.

"Also, in his capacity as ANC media officer, he was in the public spotlight a great deal. The killers obviously wanted to extinguish the ANC's bright young star," he said.

Some in the ANC said Hadebe may have been targeted because he had addressed a press conference shortly after the ANC march on Bisho, which had turned into a blood bath when Ciskei soldiers had opened fire.

He had said at the press conference that a similar march would take place in Ulundi to demand free political activity.

Hadebe's widow, who was seven months pregnant when he died and who now has seven children, told the commission the assassination still had a devastating effect on her family.

"One of them is not doing well at school — we've even sent him to a special school," she said. "The children are not affectionate and they're showing violent tendencies. They're not as caring as they were."

What disturbed her most, she added, was that no one had been arrested yet and the police had not updated her on their investigation.