

S.A. GOVT. & POLITICS

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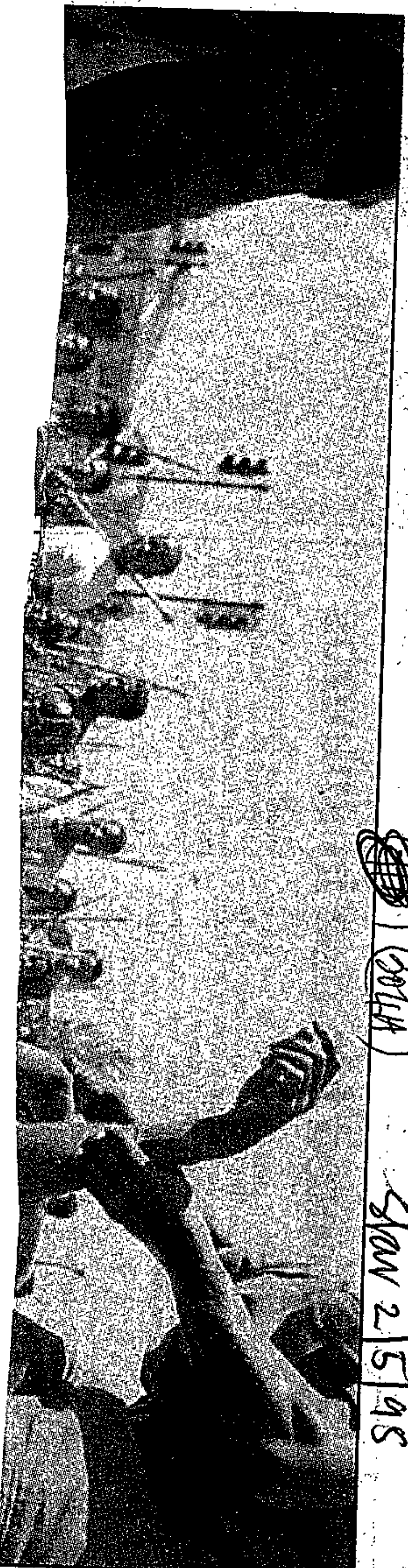
IFP anger at Mandela's threat to cut off KwaZulu-Natal funds

ANC 'dictatorship' slated

THOSE who are starting this trouble don't know how dangerous it is, says president

**■ POLITICAL STAFF
and REUTER**

Umlazi — The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has reacted with anger to President Nelson



(30144)

Mar 2/5/98

withdraw funding from the IFP-controlled KwaZulu-Natal legislature.

It has accused the president of "dictatorship" during a radio interview this morning. The secretary-general, Dr Ziba Jiyane, said his party would resist "dictatorship" by the ANC despite threats by Mandela.

"To use taxpayers' money to punish those who spearhead any opposition to the ANC reveals the dictatorship that is inherent in the ANC's structures and leadership.

"The IFP will continue to resist that," Jiyane said.

Addressing a 20 000-strong crowd at Umlazi's King Goodwill Zwelithini Stadium, Mandela warned he would withdraw funding from the KwaZulu-Natal legislature if the IFP continued to threaten disruption of his Government.

Mediation bid

"They should know that it is us that give them money, and they use the money against my Government. Should they continue, I am going to withdraw that money," he said.

Referring to the IFP's withdrawal from the Constitutional Assembly over a failed bid for international mediation on constitutional issues, Mandela told the crowd: "They have withdrawn from the Constitutional Assembly. I am not going to ask them to come back."

But he said he was prepared to hold talks to end confrontation and violence in the province. "I do not want, as the president, to use force or the police. I like to talk to people. I am angry... and my Government will take action. Everyone who breaks the law should know I am angered."

"Those making violence should know I am in control here," he said in Zulu to loud cheers of support.



Emergency... police carry away an injured man in Umlazi, near Durban, after clashes in which several people were injured at a stadium where President Mandela addressed a May Day rally.

Earlier, Mandela told more than 2 000 supporters in the village of Embo, in the Umlazi district, that "those who are starting this trouble in KwaZulu-Natal don't know how dangerous is this thing they have started."

Referring to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who had called on Zulu supporters to resist the ANC-led central Government, Mandela said: "There is a certain leader in KwaZulu-Natal who says he'll organise people to revolt against the Government. I do not want to use my authority to crush this."

I want to talk peacefully to end violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

"I am president of the whole country, even in KwaZulu-Natal, but I don't want to use force. If some people do not know I am the president in KwaZulu-Natal, I will teach them. We want to talk peacefully."

In his reaction this morning, Jiyane said Mandela was using the provincial budget as a "tool to browbeat KwaZulu-Natal into submission."

"Inkatha is opposing the Government democratically. There is nothing which even

bordered on rebellion. This is evidence that the ANC leadership cannot afford to have any opposition. They don't want that, they want all power.

"That is the same African story all over again, — *de jure*," said Jiyane.

DP spokesman Ken Andrew today warned that Mandela's statement was "disturbing and flew in the face of the constitution."

He added: "It's a very bad sign when people in Government threaten to use the influence in Government to fight party disputes."

President will act 'within constitution'

ET 3/5/95

(3044)

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela will not act unconstitutionally when cutting funds to KwaZulu/Natal, spokesmen for the President's Office said last night.

At a hastily arranged press conference, Mr Mandela's office said the "timely warning" was designed to ensure the government would never allow state funds to be used to finance an attempt to overthrow the constitution by violent and unconstitutional means.

Director-general of Mr Mandela's office, Dr Jakes Gerwel — in an apparent backtrack on earlier statements — said any attempt to withhold funds from a provincial government working within constitutional democratic structures would be contrary to the constitution.

But it is another thing altogether for a party to sustain or foment a divisive and bloody war on fellow South Africans

— such an action the constitution does not protect," he added.

In a defiant speech to Parliament yesterday, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the IFP would not be intimidated by Mr Mandela's threats.

"We have always been committed to non-violence, but also we have been committed not to yield to intimidation by those who exercise violence... We regard self-defence as the inalienable right of every person," he said.

Chief Buthelezi quoted extensively from the speech that angered Mr Mandela, repeating his call to supporters to "rise up" and put their lives on the line for freedom from ANC tyranny, but denied he or the IFP were organising people to revolt.

On Monday, Mr Mandela said in an address at Umlazi near Durban, that he

was tired of IFP threats to the government.

"They should know it is us that gives them money and they use the money against my government. Should they continue, I am going to withdraw that money," he said.

Shooting

The shooting incident which followed Mr Mandela's statement has prompted a security crackdown.

Police Commissioner George Fiyaz said yesterday security forces would in future search and disarm supporters at political rallies.

Mr Mandela was heavily criticised yesterday.

● Western Cape Premier Mr Hennus Kriel labelled the president's Durban

speech "irresponsible and unfortunate."

● Mr Henrie Bester, DP provincial leader, said the public threat was "patently unconstitutional".

● KwaZulu Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said that Mr Mandela's "bellicose statements" were unbecoming of such high office and would inflame tensions.

● KwaZulu/Natal National Party leader Mr Dannie Schutte warned if Mr Mandela's threat was implemented, it would make a "complete mockery of provincial government" and cause a major constitutional crisis.

● Gauteng Premier Mr Tokyo Sexwale claimed yesterday that Mr Mandela was constitutionally entitled to withdraw funding from any province which misused funds. — Sapa-Reuters, Own Correspondent

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Mandela talks tough

Constitution may be amended to

subdue IFP, warns president

3044
ARL 3/5/95

TYRONE SEALE, Political Staff

PRESIDENT Mandela warned today that he would, if necessary, amend the constitution to enforce the authority of the government of national unity in KwaZulu-Natal.

Addressing a Cape Town Press Club breakfast at Kenilworth race-course today, Mr Mandela repeatedly said that where the constitution did not provide for it, he would acquire the means to establish law and order in KwaZulu-Natal.



Nelson Mandela

Throughout his career he had hesitated to "think in terms of power and force" and he would hesitate to declare a state of emergency, but the government could no longer tolerate what was happening in KwaZulu-Natal.

Mr Mandela said he had pleaded with the Inkatha Freedom Party for more than 10 years

to end violence in the province and had not had a positive response.

He said differences among political organisations and individuals were healthy for a democracy but a distinction had to be made between people who had differences within the constitution and others.

"Law and order must be preserved. There's no area that is going to escape my determination that there should be law and order and that innocent lives be protected.

"If I have to amend the constitution I will do so," said Mr Mandela.

He said the constitution did not allow people to subvert the law of the country through criminal actions.

He said he would have to deal with those who wanted to undermine the constitution.

"I'll make sure I have the power."

Mr Mandela said he had hesitated to use his majority votes in the government and it was his duty to avoid doing anything that would make minority parties feel he did not appreciate their support.

But in the case of KwaZulu-Natal he would do everything to protect lives.

"If I don't have the legal powers now I'll have to change the constitution," Mr Mandela said.

He added that as a liberation movement, the ANC had attacked the apartheid government for declaring states of emergency — and he would resist that type of strategy strongly.

Asked which sections of the constitution he would amend and how, Mr Mandela said that would depend on the nature of the problem.

He repeated his Workers' Day warning at Umlazi in Durban that he could not continue funding a province which used these resources to topple a legal government by unconstitutional means.

Mr Mandela said IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had called on Zulus to rise against the central government.

To mobilise the people of KwaZulu-Natal, Dr Buthelezi would be using resources given to improve people's living conditions and no government anywhere could tolerate that, he said.

Institutions such as the Constitutional Court, the Human Rights Commission and the forthcoming Prison Reconciliation Commission provided ample opportunity for people to challenge the decisions of parliament and the government.

Mr Mandela said the first thing he had done yesterday was to brief Deputy-President F W De Klerk and Democratic Party leader Tony Leon about KwaZulu-Natal.

'Emergency laws could be used to cut funds'

CAPE TOWN — Central government could use state of emergency laws to cut off funding to provinces which sought to subvert the constitution, an adviser to President Nelson Mandela warned yesterday.

Referring to KwaZulu/Natal, Mandela's legal adviser, Fink Haysom, said at a news conference government would never allow its funds to finance an attempt to overthrow the constitution by violent or unconstitutional means. Measures existed to limit provincial funding through ordinary statutory provisions as well as under emergency laws.

The conference was called to amplify Mandela's threat, issued at a rally in Umlazi on Sunday, to cut off funding to KwaZulu/Natal.

The rally was cut short by violence. In further signs of the rising political temperature in the province, a man was killed when violence erupted at an ANC rally on Sunday in Sundumbili, near Empangeni, while four Umlazi residents were shot dead last Thursday after an Inkatha protest march over international mediation.

Last week Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi called on the KwaZulu/Natal government to "rise and

resist" the central government.

In a statement read out at the conference, the President said that withholding central government funds from a province that was working within constitutional democratic structures would be contrary to the letter of the constitution as well as to his own deep belief in democratic ideals.

While differences in political opinions between parties, and between regional and central governments was a vital ingredient to SA's political culture, "it is another thing altogether for a party to sustain or foment a divisive and bloody war".

Mandela said his warning on Monday

□ To Page 2

Funds

needed to be considered in the context of "provocative remarks" by leading Inkatha members, unacceptably high levels of violence in the province, veiled threats to disrupt the democratic process and unlawful armed violence against members of the public at rallies.

Provinces engaged in a revolt against central government would not be protected by the constitution, Mandela said. Haysom said Mandela's comments represented a "timely warning", in the face of accumulating indicators, that central government would not fund an insurrection.

The ANC and Cosatu threw their weight behind Mandela's threat. ANC KwaZulu/Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said the constitution allowed Mandela to take away the powers of KwaZulu/Natal if the province became ungovernable. "You can't continue to fund people who are calling for an armed uprising. If there is enough evidence, he (Mandela) must simply withdraw funds."

However, the DP and NP joined Inkatha in arguing that such a move would be unconstitutional. DP KwaZulu/Natal leader Roger Burrows said: "Funding of this province is not Mandela's to command, to switch off like a tap." The constitutional rights which guaranteed that every citizen would be treated fairly would be violated if Mandela penalised the people of the province.

Sapa reports that NP KwaZulu/Natal leader Danie Schutte warned in Parliament yesterday that if Mandela carried out his threat, it would make a "complete mockery" of provincial government and would spark a major constitutional crisis. Provinces' competencies and financial powers were enshrined in the constitution, and central government did not have the power to withhold financial resources because it disagreed with a party's policy.

Cosatu southern Natal chairman John Zikhali said any constitutional doubts on the issue could be overcome by ensuring the final constitution gave Mandela such powers. Stopping the flow of funds to the KwaZulu/Natal government would not mean the province would be denied its share of the budget. It would merely lead to central government, rather than the provincial government, administering KwaZulu/Natal's funds.

The province's residents would benefit from such a move, Zikhali said. "The provincial government uses money to call izimbizo (mass gatherings of the Zulu nation) instead of implementing the reconstruction and development programme."

Inkatha secretary-general Ziba Jiyne said Mandela's threat vindicated Inkatha's long-standing view that the ANC would not brook democratic opposition.

KwaZulu/Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said Mandela's "bellicose" statements were unbecoming of a President and would inflame passions. "Now, more than ever, we need cool heads."

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said Mandela planned to discuss with Buthelezi and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela "unacceptable" statements attributed to them.

At issue is Buthelezi's call for the provincial government to resist the central state, while the ANC claims Mzimela made a racist jibe at Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Valli Moosa after a meeting on international mediation late last month. Mzimela allegedly told Moosa he would know Inkatha had arrived when he had a one-way ticket to Bombay.

Mankahlana said Mandela would raise the issue with the two Ministers in the context of collective responsibility in the Cabinet and government.

● Comment: Page 14

Statement defends May Day rally warning

Mandela stands firm on threat to KwaZulu-Natal

■ BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — President Nelson Mandela is ignoring the criticism of his threat on Monday to cut off funds to KwaZulu-Natal if they were used to subvert the constitution.

A statement from his office yesterday said: "The president is concerned to issue a timely warning that his Government would never allow Government funds to be used to finance an attempt to overthrow the constitution by violent and unconstitutional means or for the promotion of a reign of terror inimical to our democracy."

Mandela's comments at a May Day rally in Umlazi drew a sharp reaction yesterday from Inkatha Freedom Party leader

Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He told the National Assembly in Cape Town he "rejected with contempt the allegation that I or the IFP are organising people to revolt against the Government".

The statement from the Office of the President said Mandela's remarks had to be read against the background of "provocative remarks by political leaders of the IFP", "the veiled and not-so-veiled threats to disrupt the democratic process", and violence directed against people attending his rallies.

"As the President of South Africa, it is his task and duty to protect and uphold our constitutional dispensation and the democratic foundation on which it rests.

"His remarks should be seen as an affirmation of his desire

to uphold the values of this constitution," the statement said.

The President made it clear that similar action against those provinces staying within the constitutional democratic structures would be contrary to the letter of the constitution.

"Differences in political opinions between parties, and between regional government and the national Government, must be a vital ingredient in our political culture," the statement said.

"But it is another thing altogether for a party to sustain or foment a divisive and bloody war on fellow South Africans. Such an action the constitution does not protect."

In Cape Town, Buthelezi repeated what he had said at an earlier rally that "as we did not fear the might of the South African Army a year ago, we shall

not fear it now".

His time ran out before he could complete his speech, but the text continued that the "President is threatening to undertake a course of action which will be tantamount to a constitutional coup d'etat".

■ The security forces will in future search and disarm supporters at political rallies, Police Commissioner George Fivaz said yesterday.

He was reacting to the violence which erupted after the Umlazi rally addressed by Mandela, who left the stadium under police escort amid exchanges of fire between Inkatha supporters nearby and mainly ANC members at the venue. Seven people were wounded. — Reuter.

► **Mandela's rally threats condemned** — Page 7.

Showdown

Buthelezi calls Mandela's bluff

Sowetan
3/5/95

(118) (30419)

By Ismail Lagardien
Political Correspondent

CHIEF MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI yesterday called President Nelson Mandela's bluff and said the Inkatha Freedom Party was not scared of or intimidated by the Government.

Buthelezi was speaking during the President's Budget debate.

He was responding to Mandela's threat at the weekend when he (the President) said he would, as a means of countering purported IFP belligerence in KwaZulu-Natal, withhold funds from that province.

Fomenting violence

Mandela said at a May Day rally in the Umbumbulu district and Umlazi that those who were fomenting violence in KwaZulu-Natal were testing the Government and did not realise the danger of their actions.

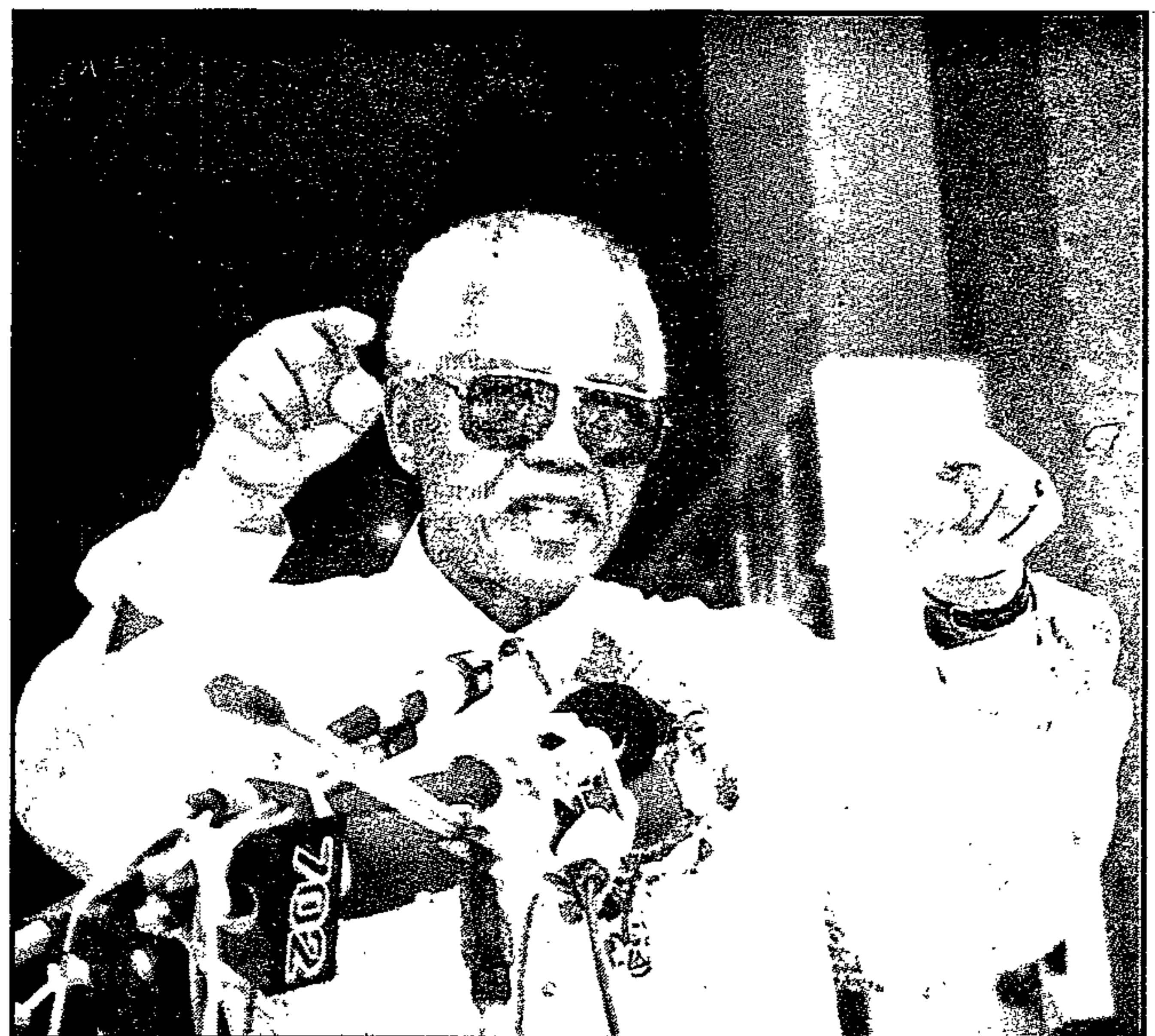
"There is a certain leader in KwaZulu-Natal who said he'll organise people to revolt against the Government. I do not want to use my authority to crush this."

The IFP leader and Minister of Home Affairs yesterday said he recognised the threat against himself but was not intimidated.

"We (the IFP) have always been committed to non-violence but we also have been committed not to yield to any type of intimidation by those who exercise violence. We regard self-defence as the inalienable right of every person," he said.



Buthelezi says he's not scared by Mandela's threats.



Mandela threatens to cut off the flow of money to KwaZulu-Natal.

Then, throwing down the gauntlet to the President, Buthelezi said: "As much as we did not fear the might of the South African army a year ago we will not fear it now. We have been tempered by 20 years of struggle and we will not yield to intimidation. Not for ourselves, but for South Africa as a whole."

Vuyo Bavumareports that Cabinet sec-

retary Professor Jakes Gerwel said yesterday that Mandela's threat to cut funding for KwaZulu-Natal should be seen as an affirmation of his desire to uphold the values of the constitution.

Mandela's remarks also needed to be seen against the backdrop of the provocative remarks by leaders of the IFP who have called on their members in

the province to rise against and resist the Government.

Gerwel told a Press conference that Mandela was also concerned about the "unacceptably high levels of violence" in KwaZulu-Natal and threats to disrupt the democratic process in the province.

"Differences in political opinions

between parties, regional governments and national government must be a vital ingredient in our political culture.

"But it is another thing altogether for a party to sustain or foment a divisive and bloody war on fellow South Africans," Gerwel said.

● See page 3

NEWS Mdlalose calls for an end to all political violence

Mandela has no powers to cut Natal's funding

source has 3/5/95

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

~~252 (3044) (2244)~~
~~PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela~~ has no constitutional powers to slash funding in KwaZulu-Natal or any other province, analysts said yesterday.

Mandela told a Workers Day rally in Umlazi that the Government would cut funding for KwaZulu-Natal if the IFP continued to incite its followers to resist his Government. *Sowetan* learned

Mandela's remarks were not part of his formal speech at a Workers Day rally in Umlazi. Professor Dennis Davis of the University of Cape Town's law department said all provinces were entitled to a share of the country's revenue.

"There is nothing in the constitution, even under the state of emergency regulations, that allows for the withholding of funds," Davis said. However, funds may be reduced if it was found a provincial administration was using them for reasons other than running the govern-

ment — for example, if the KwaZulu-Natal government was found to be using the revenue for Inkatha Freedom Party activities. Standard Bank chief economist Mr Nico Czipionka said while he agreed with the sentiment that Mandela might have made the remarks only to send a warning to the province, he believed the Government would not easily consider such drastic measures if conflict were to be avoided.

Meanwhile sources said Mandela's office was inundated with frantic calls

from IFP MPs in Cape Town who were asking for his prepared speech ahead of the President's budget vote address yesterday. In a statement yesterday KwaZulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose described Mandela's remarks as "bellicose and unbecoming statements for the incumbent of such high office and do nothing to promote peace and reconciliation".

Said Mdlalose: "The additional statements he made about withholding funds from our province ... are not wise and

will merely inflame passions."

On the Umlazi incident in which six people were shot dead and houses burnt Mdlalose said: "I condemn all forms of violence and call on all parties to desist from confrontation. The violence at Umlazi is unacceptable and I call on all citizens to abide by the law. Our political differences can only be solved through negotiations."

● Police have offered a reward of R250 000 for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrators.

ANC says state funds cannot be used for rebellion Mandela's rally threats condemned

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

As political temperatures soared in KwaZulu-Natal, the ANC emerged as the only party to support President Mandela's threats to use force and financial sanctions to fight the rebellious IFP-led provincial government. Parties from the Freedom Front to the Pan

Africanist Congress condemned Mandela's angry outburst at a May Day rally in Durban. They warned that Mandela's statements would further inflame emotions in the province which saw nearly 20 deaths at the weekend. DP leader Tony Leon said brinkmanship and threats did not build trust or lay the foundation for a lasting settlement of

the dispute over international mediation. The IFP called Mandela's threats "dictatorial" and said they strengthened the party's insistence that there be international mediation on provincial powers. IFP Youth Brigade chairman Otto Kunene said the president was sending "a message that is not conducive to the fragile peace that we are

building in this country". Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen said the conflict between the ANC and IFP was a test case for the leaders of the two parties and for South Africa's political maturity. PAC secretary-general Maxwell Ntshangweni said Mandela had exceeded "democratic norms" with his outburst on Monday. "Buthelezi

has also been making inflammatory statements, but two wrongs don't make a right," he said. NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte warned that if such a threat were implemented it would make a "complete mockery" of provincial government and cause a major constitutional crisis. The ANC said yesterday that the Government

could not afford ministers using "resources of the State to organise a rebellion against itself". ■ Mandela was constitutionally entitled to withdraw funding from any province that misused funds, Gauteng Premier Tokyo Sexwale asserted yesterday. "We can't sit by and see one part of the country become a Bantustan," he said.

SECURITY CHIEFS TO FINALISE PLAN OF ACTION

Gloves off over kwaZulu



30/4/95

CT 4/5/95

THE PRESIDENT last night again threatened to cut kwaZulu/Natal's financial lifeline, changing the constitution if needs be, if it would save lives. **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

AN angry President Nelson Mandela last night vowed to take decisive action to crack down on political violence in kwaZulu/Natal and end the "reign of terror" in the province.

Taking the gloves off in his increasingly bitter battle with Inkatha and its leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, he told Parliament: "If any party or leader threatens lives, it is my duty as President to act very decisively and firmly — and that is what I am going to do."

Mr Mandela will meet his security chiefs today to finalise a plan of action and well-placed sources said that a military-supported crackdown and possibly a state of emergency would be on the agenda.

Last night the President directly accused his cabinet colleague of stoking violence and attempting to foment an uprising against the central government.

Replying to his budget debate in Parliament, Mr Mandela said he did not consider the constitution to be more important than human lives and again threatened to cut off kwaZulu/Natal's financial lifeline in a bid to stem the slaughter of innocents in the province. If the constitution prevented him from cutting off the province's financial lifeline, he would change it to enable him to do so.

In a further hint of an impending security swoop in the province, Deputy Minister of Intelligence Services Mr Joe Nhlahnla told Parliament last night that the security forces should be empowered to vigorously begin the process of disarming and confiscating of illegal weapons — "otherwise we are courting disaster".

Security sources said the political violence in kwaZulu/Natal, which has claimed more than 20 000 lives in the past decade, was increasingly being fuelled by a fresh influx of illegal weapons, particularly 9mm pistols, into the province from Mozambique.

They noted that a single province was now responsible for over 55% of all political violence.

'Flabbergasted'

Chief Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday that he was "flabbergasted" by the President's threat to change the constitution to allow him to take action to end violence.

Reuters reports that he warned he could retaliate if the President flouted the constitution, saying: "If he does something unconstitutional then he must expect other people will take a cue from him and use unconstitutional means to oppose what he is doing."

The war of words is expected to escalate when Chief Buthelezi holds a press conference in Cape Town today.

Mr Mandela said to applause in Parliament last night that calls by the Minister of Home Affairs to "rise and resist" the national government was testing the bounds of what was "legal and legitimate", adding "to call on people, in such a context, to fight the national government for their freedom, does the same".

"I again wish to issue a timely warning before matters develop still further in this direction, that the government will not allow public funds at the disposal of the province to be used to finance an attempt to overthrow the constitution by violent and unconstitutional means.

"Nor would it allow the use of such funds for the promotion of a reign of terror," Mr Mandela said.

(115) (304A)
**Business tries
to resolve row**

CT 4/5/95
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: The business community is becoming involved in attempts to resolve the constitutional row between the IFP, the ANC and the NP.

High-level executives from, among others, Anglo American Corporation and Gencor, have been involved in informal discussions with IFP, ANC and NP leaders in a bid to break the logjam.

Anglo American director Mr Michael Spicer is said to be playing a behind-the-scenes role to bring the various parties together. "It's an issue that's close to his heart," a source close to Mr Spicer said.

However, an Anglo American spokesman could not confirm the company's role in the initiative.

Another person said to be involved in negotiations is former Consultative Business Movement director and now Standard Bank executive Mr Colin Coleman. Mr Coleman played an instrumental role in the administration of the Kempton Park negotiations and was one of the key players in the international mediation that brought the IFP into the election last year.

Although international mediator Professor Washington Okumu says his current two-week mission in SA is a private initiative, there is much speculation that his visit is being backed by the business community.

"They are seeing all the progress we have made in danger of being unravelled," said a parliamentarian.

The initiatives are happening as the schism between the ANC and the IFP is widening, with President Nelson Mandela yesterday threatening to amend the constitution to allow him to squeeze the kwaZulu/Natal legislature of central government funds if it continued to behave in a rebellious manner.



KEEPING THE PEACE: South African National Defence Force troops patrol the streets of T-section in Umlazi, south of Durban in Kwazulu-Natal, to prevent violence in the area.

Buthelezi rejects violence charges 'with contempt'

TYRONE SEALI:
Political Staff

INKATHA Freedom Party president Mangosuthu Buthelezi has rejected "with the contempt it deserves" President Mandela's charge that Chief Buthelezi or his followers are responsible for violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

On his call on Zulus to rise and resist the central government, he said that as far as he was concerned, this clearly meant passive resistance.

The IFP leader, who is also Minister of Home Affairs, was speaking at a media conference today at which he reviewed his department's work during 1994.

He said after a telephone call from the president early today, he had agreed to meet Mr Mandela later today to discuss voting in the Eastern Cape.

Asked if he would raise with Mr Mandela the sharp exchanges of the past few days, Chief Buthelezi said he was not in the habit of raising issues unexpectedly, as this was not part of the Zulu culture.

Chief Buthelezi said he had always believed in non-violence.

He would not be drawn into a response to Mr Mandela's allegations that IFP supporters had recently prevented African National Congress supporters from reaching rallies, some of which were addressed by Mr Mandela.

Chief Buthelezi said these incidents were under investigation by police, but Inkatha had never planned to storm Ulundi stadium, as Mr Mandela had claimed.

IFP supporters had wanted to attend the rally as they wanted to see the president and were workers as well.

Had they reached the stadium they would have been outnumbered.

Chief Buthelezi said he was distressed that Mr Mandela could even consider changing the constitution, as this would lower his esteem internationally.

When a constitution was written, the intent was for it to endure.

He also questioned how the president would be able to discriminate between ANC supporters and their opponents in KwaZulu-Natal in the course of isolating the province.

He said he took "very strong exception" to attempts to present him, both in this country and internationally, as if he and his party were instigators of violence.

On suggestions that Mr Mandela might declare a state of emergency in KwaZulu-Natal, Chief Buthelezi said: "We'll cross that bridge when we get there."

"I would like to reject with the contempt it deserves any suggestion that I have any access to government spending which I might use to foment violence in KwaZulu-Natal. This is an insult to me."

Proposed legislation on chiefs' pay draws ire from KwaZulu/Natal

LEGISLATION transferring the payment of chiefs' salaries from the provinces to central government will be presented to Cabinet for approval soon.

Confirming this yesterday, President Nelson Mandela's legal adviser, Fink Haysom, said the primary purpose was to introduce national uniformity in systems and rates of payment, which currently differed from province to province.

However, at a rally on Monday in Ngqutu, northern Natal, Mandela hinted that the move was also directed at KwaZulu/Natal's 260 chiefs, who were overwhelmed

ingly loyal to the Inkatha Freedom Party. "Whether they like it or not, each chief will receive his pay directly from me," he said.

Hayson said "concept" legislation had been drafted by the Provincial Affairs Department after discussions between the department and the President's office, and was ready for presentation to Cabinet.

Reacting, KwaZulu/Natal traditional affairs minister Nyanaga Ngunane accused Mandela of "behaving worse than his apartheid predecessors. It's not right for him to dictate to us — he should at least have discussed the matter with us."

DREW FORREST, ADRIAN HADLAND and FAROUK CHOTHIA

Ngunane claimed the proposed legislation violated the interim constitution, which stipulated that traditional affairs fell under the provinces.

Mandela raised the KwaZulu/Natal issue on two occasions yesterday, indicating his rising impatience with Inkatha and the role he saw it having in current violence.

At a breakfast briefing in Cape Town he said that although he was strongly opposed in principle to such a course of action,

KwaZulu/Natal

lawlessness and anarchy.

Party reaction was sharply divided yesterday. Backing Mandela's threat to cut central government funding to KwaZulu/Natal, the ANC said Inkatha was using state resources to create a violent climate with a view to undermining the constitution-making process "if their demand for international mediation is not met". The ANC was committed to a "substantial" meeting with Inkatha on mediation.

NP media director Martinus van Schalkwyk expressed concern over the "increasingly autocratic tone" of Mandela's remarks, while the DP's Ken Andrew said the President's response was "inappropriate, counter-productive and harmful to SA". Under the constitution, no state funds could be withdrawn from a provincial revenue fund except by way of an appropriation made by law.

Andrew also attacked Buthelezi and Inkatha for "irresponsibly raising the political temperature by making highly inflammatory statements".

From Page 1

During his breakfast address Mandela said SA's business community had responded to calls to help the reconstruction and development programme. "I have received great support," he said.

In addition, negotiations with right-wing leaders had borne fruit and Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen had become a central part of nation-building.

Meanwhile, a 2 000-strong crowd of bystanders greeted Buthelezi with wild applause when he appeared at the KwaZulu/Natal legislature yesterday for the opening of the provincial budget session. But King Goodwill Zwelithini received a more muted welcome.

Addressing the house for the first time since he broke with Buthelezi a year ago, Zwelithini called for reconciliation between the ANC and Inkatha in the province and praised Mandela and Buthelezi. He urged both parties not to drag him into politics and asked chiefs to remain above the political fray.

government would as a last resort consider declaring a state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal. Sapa reports he said: "It is my duty to ensure tensions are lessened, but if I'm unable to get a positive response I will have no alternative but to use power." He was prepared to amend the constitution to give himself greater powers to stop the slaughter of innocent people in SA.

In his Budget debate in Parliament, Mandela said Inkatha members were implementing Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's "public call to Zulus to rise against the central government".

"At Umlazi at the weekend, 1 000 Inkatha members tried to stop a rally. Six people were shot at and injured. This is what is happening as a result of Chief Buthelezi's statement."

Referring to his threat on Monday to cut off KwaZulu/Natal funds, he said central government was not constitutionally empowered to withhold funding from a province which worked within the constitutional framework. "But the constitution does not protect attempts, using government funds or in any other way, to promote

To Page 2

Inkatha requests talks with Mandela after funds threat

for 4/5/95 (110) (304A)

POLITICAL STAFF

As the country braced itself this morning for a possible increase in the strained relations between President Mandela and the IFP, it was disclosed that attempts were being made to arrange a meeting between Mandela and the Inkatha leadership.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana told The Star the IFP leadership had requested the meeting, which could take place today or tomorrow.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was scheduled to address a press conference in Cape Town today, when he was expected to once again respond to the president's threats to cut off funding to KwaZulu-Natal.

Mandela has met Deputy President de Klerk and the PAC leadership in the past two

days and is scheduled to hold talks with the DP and the Freedom Front on the conflict in KwaZulu-Natal.

Yesterday, in Parliament, Mandela said he would take "firm and decisive action" to end violence in the province because lives were more important to him than the country's constitution.

After three days of high tension between Mandela and Buthelezi, Mandela left no doubt that his patience was fast reaching its end.

Facing a barrage of opposition party criticism that he would be acting in conflict with the constitution if he interfered with central government funding of KwaZulu-Natal, Mandela scorned "gratuitous advice" on the constitution.

"If any party threatens the lives of human beings, it is my duty as the president of this country and the head of the

Government to act very decisively and firmly, and that is what I am going to do," Mandela said in an aside during the concluding speech of his budget debate.

Earlier, at a Cape Town Press Club breakfast, Mandela said he was opposed in principle to imposing a state of emergency in the province.

Mandela told the meeting that he would consider amending the constitution to enforce the central Government's authority in KwaZulu-Natal.

As relations between the president and Buthelezi reached a new low, Buthelezi said in a speech in Ulundi he was "flabbergasted" by Mandela's threat.

"If Mr Mandela persists in using unconstitutional means, he must not be surprised if others do so," Buthelezi told the opening of the budget session of the KwaZulu-Natal provincial legislature.

100 1000

100 1000

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ANC, IFP CLASH 'GETTING OUT OF HAND'

Bosheraad to end crisis

ET 5/5/95 (3049) (E)

FAILURE to achieve a settlement of the increasingly bitter row between President Mandela and Chief Buthelezi "would be too terrible for all of us", IFP minister Sipho Mzimela said last night as peace moves began. **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

AN initiative to arrange an ANC-Inkatha bosheraad to head off a bloody showdown in KwaZulu/Natal was launched last night.

Top sources in the ANC and the IFP said the increasingly bitter clashes between President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi were threatening to plunge the country "into a hole".

Amid growing local and international concern, sources in the two parties said a way had to be found to rescue a situation that was threatening to "get out of hand".

The ANC's national working committee last night began discussions on a proposed bosheraad to find a political solution.

And IFP minister Mr Sipho Mzimela said that the IFP would be willing to take part in such a bosheraad because a failure to achieve a settlement "would be too terrible for all of us".

He said: "Rather than shouting at each other endlessly it is better to sit down and talk about the real issues so we can settle them."

In a further hopeful signal, Chief Buthelezi told the Senate last night that Mr Mandela had given him a commitment to consult the ANC about Mr Mzimela's proposals on the prickly issue of international mediation.

He warned that trivialising the

issue of international mediation could be "very costly to the country".

A possible thaw in relations was signalled earlier yesterday when Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi smilingly shook hands on the steps of Tuynhys.

In a dramatic turnabout from Wednesday night when he accused the IFP leader of fomenting violence and attempting to overthrow the central government, Mr Mandela yesterday denied there was a crisis, adding: "We will look at problems at our own pace."

Warning

But a statement issued by the IFP caucus and approved by Chief Buthelezi emphasised that "this display of affability" did not change the national crisis facing South Africa.

The caucus warned against the public being "confused" by friendly handshakes, and vowed to resist "by all means available" any attempt to cut off KwaZulu/Natal's financial lifeline or impose a security crackdown on the IFP-controlled province.

Chief Buthelezi said last night that President Mandela had insisted that they appear shaking hands before the media earlier in the day to bring the political temperature down.



CORDIAL MEETING: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi (left) and President Nelson Mandela held a cordial meeting at Tuynhys yesterday on the violence in KwaZulu/Natal, but their affability did not dispel what commentators see as a growing crisis for the country.

Shortly before the patch-up meeting, which was welcomed by most parties in Parliament as a step in the right direction, the IFP leader had emphasised that he "rejected with the contempt it deserves" Mr Mandela's earlier suggestions that he was using central government money to foment violence in KwaZulu/Natal.

But Mr Mandela stressed that today's meeting of security chiefs in Pretoria would not, as far as he was concerned, discuss the imposition of a state of emergency in KwaZulu/Natal.

"I believe in negotiation — that is the most powerful weapon. It is only if I am forced, and there is no room

whatsoever, that I will resort to drastic action," Mr Mandela told journalists.

National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk and Democratic Party leader Mr Tony Leon both called press conferences yesterday to urge the ANC and the IFP to "cool" their war talk and negotiate in the broader interests of the country.

PICTURE: BENNY GOOL

Tutu calls for

□ Archbishop urges Mandela to honour his undertaking to

mediation

Inkatha Freedom Party

ARLT 5/5/95

(304A) (15)

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu has told President Mandela that "in terms of morality and ethics" he should honour his undertaking to Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi to allow international mediation.

Archbishop Tutu also said there might have been "some ineptitude" in the government's handling of the Allan Boesak affair and that it would have been better to have waited for the report of the Office of Serious Economic Offences before pronouncing on the matter.

The Archbishop was in Washington to launch Kagiso Trust USA, to encourage investment by United States companies.

The Kagiso Trust was launched in 1987 to help victims of apartheid.

Archbishop Tutu was asked at a press conference whether the government should allow international mediation.

"In terms of agreements and having given undertakings, yes, I think the government has got to honour that particular agreement."

"I've said to Madiba (Mr Mandela) that you have to say, yes, we gave an undertaking and we have to have it."

"But what do you want mediation for? One of the major items was the position of the Zulu king. From reports, the king says he doesn't want his position discussed by international mediators."

"So one of the items falls away. Another crucial issue is autonomy of the provinces. The KwaZulu-Natal legislature must draw up the kind of constitution it wants and produce it to the constitutional assembly."

Regarding the allegations of improper use of donor funds by Dr Boesak's Foundation for Peace and Justice, Archbishop Tutu said that in general "when corruption no longer makes news, that's when you should worry. The fact that just a whiff of corruption already gets banner headlines is an indication that to some extent our health is okay."

"But there may have been ineptitude with regard to perhaps jumping the gun too quickly."

"Perhaps they should have said that this thing is almost sub-judice because the Office of Serious Economic Offences is still dealing with the matter."

"It may have been better to have said, 'let's wait for the report to come out from that office'. Then people would not be cynical and sceptical. They would say it's a report by an independent group."

Asked about foreign investor concerns about what would happen in South Africa after Mr Mandela left, Archbishop Tutu said: "We certainly need him for the next five years. He is a crucial player, virtually everyone eats out of his hand and he is very inclusive."

"He is a very substantial pebble on the beach but he is not the only one. The outstanding depth of leadership is quite incredible."

Kagiso Trust chief executive Eric Molobi said one of Kagiso Trust USA's main functions would be to advise American companies how to be "successful and socially responsible in South Africa".

Archbishop Tutu and the trust presented the Archbishop Tutu Human Rights Award to five individuals or corporations as a token of appreciation for their help in defeating apartheid.

They were actor Danny Glover, Senator Paul Simon, Congresswoman Maxine Waters, ex-Congressman Bill Gray and the Digital Equipment Corporation.

● See page 4.

Business, unions rate GNU

(304A)

Rating the politicians

	Business	Labour	WM&G
Nelson Mandela	8,7	9,0	9,5
Chris Liebenberg	7,4	6,8	7,0
Thabo Mbeki	6,5	7,1	6,0
Kader Asmal	6,4	6,3	8,5
FW de Klerk	6,3	6,1	4,0
Jay Naidoo	6,0	6,7	4,0
Trevor Manuel	5,9	6,2	8,0
Tito Mboweni	5,8	7,2	9,0
Pik Botha	4,9	4,6	3,0
Mangosuthu Buthelezi	3,8	4,3	5,0

Justin Pearce WMS -11/5/95

MINISTER of Home Affairs Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been given a humiliating thumbs-down by the business community.

In a survey published today, top South African business executives have rated Buthelezi a miserable 3,8 out of 10 — even lower than *The Weekly Mail & Guardian's* own "report-card" in which he scraped through with a five.

Trade unionists were slightly better disposed towards Buthelezi than their bosses, giving him 4,3.

The survey, of 100 leading business executives and 55 unionists throughout the country, was conducted by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry (Case). It was commissioned jointly by the South African Chamber of Business (Sacob), the WM&G and SATV's Agenda. Full details of the survey results can be read in *Business Mail* today.

But business and labour concur in putting President Nelson Mandela at the top of the list. In the Case survey, Mandela got an average score of nine from the unionists, and 8,7 from executives. The respondents admired Mandela particularly for his leadership abilities and his role in bringing about reconciliation.

And while company executives are full of praise for Mandela, the Democratic Party, once the last white hope of the liberal business community, has fallen from grace with a resounding bang. More than half the respondents (52%) gave a definite "no" when asked whether they thought the DP had a future, and 13 percent were unsure.

Of the deputy presidents, Thabo Mbeki scored 7,1 with the unionists and 6,5 with executives. FW de Klerk got 6,1 from unionists, and 6,3 from the businesspeople. Unionists and bosses were moderately pleased with RDP minister Jay Naidoo, giving him respectively 6,7 and 6.

Labour Minister Tito Mboweni is noticeably more popular with the unionists — who gave him 7,2 — than with the bosses, who gave him 5,8. In fact, the unionists rated Mboweni second only to Mandela. Executives gave second place to Minister of Finance Chris Liebenberg, who came in at 7,4. Unionists were slightly less enthusiastic, giving Liebenberg 6,8.

See full report in *Business Mail* and editorial.

Anger over Mandela's threat to cut funding

Political Staff

THREATS by President Mandela to curtail funding to KwaZulu-Natal and intensified pre-election rivalry have sparked fears of heightened tensions in the province.

This follows the shooting of six people and the burning of houses near the King Goodwill Zwelathini stadium at Umlazi during a Workers' Day rally yesterday.

Distant sporadic gunfire heard throughout the rally intensified soon after Mr Mandela told African National Congress supporters that the central government could cut funding to the province if Inkatha Freedom Party leaders continued to incite resistance to his government.

Police said no shots were directed at Mr Mandela and presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said the president had not felt he was any danger.

But journalists covering the rally saw three victims of the shooting falling down an embankment behind the stage, about 40 metres from where the president sat.

ANC spokesmen said the party would continue to hold rallies in the region.

"We have not been holding many rallies here because we did not want to raise tensions," said S'bu Ndebele. "Now we are being shot at and we are going to react. We are going to hold rallies when and where we choose."

National Party spokesman Jacko Maree said Mr Mandela's threat to withhold funding was "ominous".

"It can only exacerbate the already tense situation in this province. KwaZulu-Natal is sliding deeper into a quagmire of violence," he said.

Democratic Party leader in the province Roger Burrows said parts of Mr Mandela's speech were "grossly provocative", but he condemned the rally violence.

"The threat that KwaZulu-Natal will be punished for the behaviour of certain elements in the majority party of this province is so dangerous that immediate warnings need to be issued concerning it.

"Political tolerance is what this country, and this province in particular, needs and we are not getting it," said Mr Burrows.

KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose today called for calm and restraint.

He said Mr Mandela's statements were "not helpful" and "would merely inflame passions".

Provincial commissioner of police Chris Serfontein said he had appointed a team of top detectives to investigate the shootings.

He pledged to mobilise the security forces to prevent disruption of rallies and announced that police were offering a reward of R250 000 for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrators.

Rusty nailed over embassies

WIM 5-11/5/95

(3044)

The foreign affairs' plans for the allocation of its budget took a bashing from MPs in Parliament, writes **Gaye Davis**

MPs grilled Foreign Affairs Director General Rusty Evans this week, asking why his department's R1,13-billion budget did not reflect South Africa's new foreign policy goals.

Figures presented by Evans to Parliament's portfolio committee on foreign affairs showed most money would be spent on existing missions based largely in the United States and Europe.

Evans himself told the committee new priorities for his department included greater focus on building relations in Southern Africa and among African countries, through organisations like the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

He said new goals included more emphasis on Asia and the Far East, multi-lateral diplomacy through the United Nations and the Non-aligned

Movement and securing a new relationship with the European Union (EU).

But MPs learned there were "insufficient funds" to set up new missions in Lagos, Dar-es-Salaam and Addis Ababa — home of the OAU's headquarters — or to upgrade the mission in Gaborone, headquarters of the SADC.

Evans said the wording was "wrong" and appealed to the committee for help in pressing government to provide additional funds.

A bulky document answering written questions submitted earlier by committee members noted that R50-million budgeted for opening new missions (at an average cost of about R6,5-million each) was suspended by Cabinet in February "pending an investigation into the rationalisation of all foreign services".

Without new funds, no planning for new resident missions abroad could go ahead.

Downscaling larger missions to fund new, smaller missions merited consideration but it was "highly doubtful" this would release funds because of "transfer costs" and the expense of "unutilised existing office accommodation".

Around R518-million has been

allocated to missions in the US (South Africa's consulate general in Beverly Hills will get R7,3-million), Europe, South America, Canada and India. About R106-million will be spent on missions in African and Middle Eastern countries.

Evans maintained that African and Middle Eastern countries were "areas of first priority". Foreign Affairs would have to shift spending from the "established" to the "developing" world, he said.

But MPs observed little progress had been made in doing so. Commented an MP afterwards: "What emerges from today's discussion is that the department hasn't even started re-prioritising its budget."

New rules of Parliament mean portfolio committees can now monitor, inquire into and make recommendations on government departments' budgets.

The foreign affairs budget will be tabled in Parliament on May 18. Alongside it will be the committee's report assessing the extent to which spending has been re-prioritised.

Evans, whose department has yet to produce a white paper outlining policy, used the briefing to give a broad overview of foreign policy.

Even the graphic cover-sheet on copies of the budget drew criticism: "We start with Latin America and end in Canberra," said ANC MP Fatima Hajj. "We are spending money to create a new image and this is what the department is doing."

ANC MP Dr Rob Davies said to date the department had been operating on an incremental budgeting process - increasing allocations that already existed, and adding on funds to set up new missions. He asked how the department would balance the demands of old missions against the new.

He also asked whether allocations for a number of missions in former Eastern Bloc countries were necessary.

Other areas probed by MPs included R35,5-million earmarked for Channel Africa, South Africa's external radio service which replaced Radio RSA — used to combat the "total onslaught" of the 1980s — but is still funded by Foreign Affairs.

Evans said Channel Africa — which covered the entire continent reaching areas, especially in Southern Africa, other external services did not, was used to market South Africa. Funding it through the department was "effective and satisfactory".

AS the political crisis over KwaZulu-Natal deepens, President Mandela remains doggedly determined to ensure free and fair elections in KwaZulu-Natal on November 1.

In an interview with Weekend Argus, the president said he intended to stop violence and guarantee free political activity in the Inkatha Freedom Party-controlled province, but would not divulge details of possible measures.

■ From page 304A

Behind the scenes, efforts are being made to cool the crisis.

Reuter reports one government source as saying: "Things have got out of hand ... we have all frightened ourselves a bit." **ART 6/5/95**

A member of Mr Mandela's staff said privately: "He is a human being. Sometimes, he has to blow off steam."

Members of the IFP admitted privately they were worried about the recent polarisation between the two parties and said they were trying to draw Dr Buthelezi towards a compromise on his mediation demand. "We did not want things to go this far," said one member.

TYRONE SEALE reports that IFP caucus chairman Sipo Mzimela says agreement is taking shape on the principle of a round of "pre-mediation" which might pave the way for full-scale international mediation demanded by the IFP.

Dr Mzimela, who is Correctional Services Minister and who met President Mandela this week to discuss children in jail, said "the other issue" — international mediation — had come up at the meeting.

"I said we needed to stop shouting at each other and sit down and really address the issues, and he agreed."

He said most ANC leaders were as keen as their IFP counterparts that the issue be settled peacefully because the alternative would not be good for the country.

The ANC, IFP and National Party had all proposed some form of pre-mediation, ranging from a task force to a *bosberaad* to a smaller group to investigate the terms of reference.

An ANC source said their members were willing to attend an informal weekend "*bosberaad*" with IFP leaders "to break the ice and look for common ground".

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa last night firmly ruled out international mediation as long as the IFP continued to adopt a "threatening" attitude.

■ See other reports on page 20.

He said: "My stand is to confront problems head-on through negotiations. And, of course, if negotiations don't bring about positive results, I can't fold my arms."

Several tough new measures have been announced following a top-level meeting in Pretoria yesterday on security in the province (see story below).

Relations between the Inkatha Freedom Party and African National Congress plumbed new depths this week after President Mandela warned he might cut off funds to the province should free political activity not be allowed.

In the interview — with Esther Waugh of the Weekend Argus political staff — the president said he had been holding discussions with the IFP regarding the violence since his release from prison in 1990. "I went so far as to say I am prepared to go down on my knees to beg for peace and to prevent the slaughter of innocent people. I've done so for the last five years."

"If I have failed to get the co-operation of the IFP, I cannot again sit down and fold my arms. But, for me to go into details of the strategy I am going to use would be completely unwise ... I will act when it is necessary for me to act."

Government sources said this week a constitutional amendment would be the last resort.

A first step was likely to be the implementation of the community safety plan, which involves Defence Force back-up for police and participation by community police forums.

The government also was awaiting the outcome of an investigation by Colonel Frank Dutton into allegations of senior IFP and ANC leaders' involvement in the KwaZulu-Natal violence.

Sources said that if these allegations were proved, these leaders — some of whom allegedly hold senior positions in the legislative assembly — would be suspended.

A further measure could include the declaration of a state of emergency in the province.

In a statement, the IFP parliamentary caucus said on Thursday: "President Mandela's threats to employ various strategies will be democratically resisted by all means available, both nationally and internationally."

■ To page 3

■ While President Mandela continues to insist on tough measures to bring peace to KwaZulu-Natal, leaders of South Africa's main black political parties are looking for a way back from the brink after a week of dangerous confrontation.

Main parties in behind-the-scenes bid to cool KwaZulu crisis

ART 6/5/95

It's a show down

304A



Speakers set for talks on national forum

ARLT 6/5/95
Weekend Argus Reporter

ALL nine provincial Speakers, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Frene Ginwala, and the chairman of the senate, Kobie Coetzee, will be attending a meeting in Kimberley this weekend where a South African Speakers' forum is likely to be constituted. (3044)

Northern Cape Speaker, Ethne Papenfus, will host the meeting at the City Council chambers and will consider the adoption of the constitution of the recently formed Presiding Officers' Forum.

This forum was established at a meeting held in Cape Town in January this year.

One issue which is likely to be considered is the creation of a code of conduct for Speakers.

The meeting follows several formal discussions held on the establishment of a South African Speakers' Forum.

The South African Secretaries' Forum will convene at the same time in the committee room for their regular meeting to discuss issues of common interest.

Two of the guests speakers at the meetings will be deputy speaker of the Namibia National Assembly, Z Kameeta, and MPL Zambia Parliament and former Minister of Justice, Roger Chongwe.

The meetings are scheduled to start today and end tomorrow.

Move to deploy troops raises temperature

ANC, Inkatha row at critical point

Star 6/5/95

(304A)

ESTHER WAUGH, GREG KNOWLER
CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — The row between the ANC and the IFP reached a critical point yesterday. As troops prepared to roll into Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal, both the ANC and the IFP refused to shift their positions on international mediation.

President Nelson Mandela warned this week of his intention to stop violence and guarantee free political activity in KwaZulu-Natal despite the furore which has greeted his hardline stance on the troubled province.

He said in an interview with the WeekendStar on Thursday: "My stand is to confront problems head on through negotiations. But if negotiations don't bring about positive results, I can't fold my arms."

■ See Editorial — Page 10

And yesterday, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi announced that the Government would deploy additional soldiers and police in specific crime-ridden areas in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal and, if the need arose, police would be given more powers.

But the IFP responded by saying it would not bow to "bully-boy" tactics. Reacting to yesterday's decision to send in more troops and police, IFP treasurer-general and a member of the provincial legislature Arthur Kgankramer said he had no doubt the security forces were being brought into KwaZulu-Natal to stamp on the IFP. "It is a very dangerous game the ANC is playing," he said.

This view was shared by IFP chief whip Mike Tarr. Speaking from Ulundi last night, he said the troops would only make the situation worse, "but they can't threaten us".

Relations between the IFP and ANC plumbed new depths this week after Mandela warned that he might cut off funds to the province should free political activity not be allowed.

Mufamadi made his announcement yesterday in a day of high drama after security chiefs had met to discuss ways of clamping down on escalating political violence in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng townships.

Back burner

In Cape Town yesterday, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa said violence in Natal, particularly at a rally addressed on Monday by Mandela, had put international mediation on the "back burner".

Welcoming Mufamadi's security measures, he said KwaZulu-Natal had slid back into the pre-April 1994 election situation. "Recent petulant and arrogant statements of

TO PAGE 2

P.T.O.

◆ Mandela

certain IFP officials, particularly Dr Ziba Jiyane, calling on their supporters to rise and resist the central government, have contributed to the creation of the climate conducive for continuation of violence against political opponents.

"The violence against our people and efforts at creating a climate of no free political activity is an integral part of the IFP strategy to undermine the authority of the central Government. The IFP must assume full responsibility for these criminal acts against our people," Ramaphosa said.

Ramaphosa added his organisation was "appalled" that KwaZulu-Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi had not condemned these acts of violence. Ramaphosa warned the IFP international mediation was "not an issue that can be discussed under the present circumstances".

Mandela told Weekend-Star he had been holding discussions with the IFP regarding the violence since his release from prison in 1990.

"I went so far as to say I am prepared to go down on my knees to beg for peace and to prevent the slaughter of innocent peo-

ple. I've done so for the past five years.

"If I have failed to get the co-operation of the IFP, I cannot again sit down and fold my arms. But for me to go into details of the strategy I am going to use would be completely unwise ... I will act when it is necessary for me to act."

Government sources said this week that it was unlikely that the interim constitution would be amended.

They said Mandela's statements in this regard were intended to convey his seriousness about restoring order in KwaZulu-Natal. They said a constitutional amendment would be the last resort.

A first step was likely to be the implementation of the community safety plan which involves military back-up for the police and participation by community police forums.

The Government was also awaiting the outcome of an investigation by Colonel Frank Dutton into allegations of senior IFP and ANC leaders' involvement in the KwaZulu-Natal violence.

Sources said that if these allegations were proved, the leaders in question would be suspended.

'No need for amendment to curb funds'

ESTHER WAUGH

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — It was not necessary to amend the interim constitution in order to prevent funds that provinces received from central Government being used for unconstitutional purposes, according to President Mandela's legal adviser Professor Fink Haysom.

Haysom said yesterday that Parliament had the powers to determine the amount of funds allocated to a province. "In doing so, the constitution requires Parliament to take into account the national interest."

All money to be transferred to the provinces was first approved by Parliament. "Parliament can therefore vote to limit funds, subject to good cause," he said.

Haysom noted that such a move would not be made by Mandela in his capacity as president, but rather as the leader of the majority party.

In addition to these provisions, the interim constitution conferred powers on the president to declare a state of emergency, in which case draconian measures, including the suspension of funds, would be possible.

Haysom said line function financial controls also existed which allowed for the control of funds being disbursed for their properly authorised purposes. These controls could not be used to compel political obedience, but could be employed to correct the misappropriation of funds.

"The constitution is essentially about the protection of individual rights and the right to free political activity. Hypothetically, it would not be possible for a party to rely on the constitution to violate these most important pillars of our constitutional pact," he said.

Shortened anthem well received

DALE GRANGER
STAFF REPORTER

THE new shortened South African national anthem was sung publicly for the first time at the Good Hope Centre last night by a choir of 1 200 accompanied by the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra.

The audience at the Caltex Massed Choir Festival soon joined in, and judging by their applause, the song was well received.

Professor Mzilikazi Khumalo, chairman of the committee appointed to shorten the anthem, conducted the choirs.

He said the song still had to be changed and presented to the cabinet on May 17. The cabinet wanted the final verse to be: "Ons sal lewe, ons sal sterwe, ons vir jou Suid Afrika," he said.



NKOSI SIKEL' IAFRIKA: A section of the Massed Choir Festival of 1 200 choristers from 20 choirs, backed by the Cape Town Symphony Orchestra, which entertained the audience with pieces from Mozart, Haydn and played the new version of the national anthem in the Good Hope Centre yesterday. **PICTURE: CLIVE SMITH**

THE provisional version of the new anthem, which is written in Xhosa, Zulu, Sesotho, English and Afrikaans, reads as follows:

"Nkosi sikel' iAfrika, (God bless Africa)

Maluphakanyisw' uphondo
Iwayo, (May its horn be raised),
Yizwa imithandazo yethu,
(Hear our prayers),

Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho
Iwayo. (Lord bless us its children)

Morena boloka setjhaba sa
heso, (Lord preserve our nation),
O fedise dintwa le matshwen-
yeho, (End all wars and troubles),
O se boloke, O se boloke setjha-
ba sa heso, (Preserve it our nation),
Setjhaba sa South Africa —
South Africal (The South African

nation — South Africa)

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
Uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes,
Waar die kranse antwoord gee.

We can hear the land rejoicing,
With a voice not heard before,
Let the people of our country,
Live in peace for evermore."

IFP stands firm

Political Staff and Sapa

■ NKATHA FREEDOM PARTY leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday remained adamant in his demand for international mediation on outstanding constitutional matters.

Speaking at a rally in the Newcastle-Madadeni region of KwaZulu-Natal, Buthelezi denied that the province was seeking independence from the rest of South Africa by seeking autonomy, and criticised what he called the ANC's strategised plan to reduce the autonomy

of all provinces, particularly KwaZulu-Natal. He said provinces had been stripped of "almost any powers of financial and autonomous decision-making and policy formulation in matters which ostensibly should be left to their competence".

Buthelezi said: "We will not be intimidated," referring to President Nelson Mandela's announcements that he was ready to amend the constitution to implement his plan with respect to KwaZulu-Natal. This included ending violence in the province and cutting off

its funding if the IFP did not stop threatening the government.

Referring to his speech made to parliament on Tuesday, Buthelezi said: "It is clear to me that we have passed the point of no return and that we must now pursue our goals and objectives with the same determination which led us to the April 1994 elections. We must consolidate our gains in KwaZulu-Natal."

He made a plea to all those over the age of 18 to register for elections, even if they lived in areas under the jurisdiction of the Amakhosi (chiefs).

Meanwhile, a *bosberaad* between the ANC and IFP is being planned for late this week between Mandela and Buthelezi which could bring a solution to the IFP's demand for international mediation, according to Government sources.

The sources said President Mandela would seek support from the ANC National Working Committee for a *bosberaad* with the IFP, and which could be held after Thursday when Deputy President Thabo Mbeki returns from abroad.

Also, talks involving ANC, National Party and the IFP are planned for early this week on issues including mediation and violence in the country, according to the sources.

In Johannesburg yesterday IFP Youth Brigade West Rand chairman Mr Charles Loliwe said the organisation would take action if Mandela continued with threats to withdraw funding from KwaZulu-Natal. Addressing about 300 people, Loliwe said he could not elaborate on the type of action to be taken.

~~11/10~~ (304H) sources 8/5/95

Coercion will not work on KwaZulu/Natal, business tells

BUSINESS leaders have told President Nelson Mandela a "coercive" approach to KwaZulu/Natal will not suffice and government must seek a political solution to the dispute on international mediation.

The message was conveyed to the President at a meeting on Sunday night at Harry Oppenheimer's residence in Johannesburg, sources said.

Representing the ANC were national chairman Jacob Zuma and secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa. Among the business delegates were Anglo American directors Bobby Godsell and Michael Spicer,

Highveld Steel's Leslie Boyd and Anglovaal's Clive Menell.

ANC sources said Mandela, concerned about the fallout from last week's clash between ANC and Inkatha leaders and the impending security crackdown in KwaZulu/Natal, called the meeting as part of a series of consultations with prominent interest groups. He had met parliamentary parties at the weekend and Azapo and the PAC yesterday.

In the encounter with business, insiders said, corporate leaders had been unwilling to give their unqualified support to "gov-

ERIC JANKOWITZ
and ADRIAN HADLAND

ernment strong-arm plans for KwaZulu/Natal". Acknowledging the need to fight crime and violence, the businessmen warned Mandela that declaring a state of emergency in the province would evoke the days of NP rule. Amending the constitution would run counter to government's commitment to finding democratic solutions to political disputes.

There was a perception that the parties had agreed to foreign mediation of In-

katha's constitutional demands. Reneging on the deal would damage the ANC and SA. A purely coercive government strategy would harm internal political relations and international business confidence.

The sources said the points had been "well taken" by Mandela. He had emphasised that he favoured international mediation but said terms of reference needed to be clarified to avert a repeat of last year's embarrassing mediation debacle involving Lord Carrington and Henry Kissinger.

On KwaZulu/Natal, he had explained that "the security crackdown was to en-

sure further lives were not lost, to bolster free political activity, to lay the ground for peaceful elections in November and to protect the constitution".

A follow-up meeting was planned.

STEPHANE BOUTHIA reports that at a media conference in Pretoria yesterday, Mandela reiterated his commitment to foreign mediation once terms of reference had been clearly defined.

He had initiated discussions with Inkatha on the issue. The KwaZulu/Natal government was also obliged in terms of

KwaZulu/Natal

From Page 1

the mediation agreement to draft a constitution providing for the province's unique requirements and the Zulu monarchy's status. "KwaZulu/Natal is obliged to draw up a constitution and make provision for international mediation," he said. "It may even show mediation is not necessary."

There were further signs of a thawing of ANC attitudes on mediation. A senior government source conceded that the party

had not taken the issue sufficiently seriously, saying: "We are now reaping the harvest of that oversight."

Inkatha's Sipho Mzimela, Minister of Correctional Services, described ANC calls for a summit meeting on mediation as "a positive development". He stressed, however, that Inkatha would stay out of the Constitutional Assembly until there was progress on mediation.

Mandela

Mandela ready to parley with IFP

Star 9/5/95

(11B) 304

■ BY POLITICAL STAFF

At the launch of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund yesterday, the President repeated his stand that the ANC was not opposed to international mediation with the IFP but that the terms of reference had to be agreed upon.

"I don't depend on authority or force or on power. My main weapon is that of negotiation, but in so far as international mediation is concerned we say 'yes'," he told a media briefing in Pretoria.

Mandela said Kwa-Zulu-Natal had been asked to draw up its own provincial constitution. This might "obviate" the need for mediation. However,

the province had thus far failed to draw up a constitution.

Commenting on a meeting he held at the weekend with prominent KwaZulu-Natal businessmen, Mandela said he was astounded that the businessmen wanted mediation without having understood the issues.

Mandela said he had also briefed other delegations on the controversy and had proposed a summit of black political organisations to map out a strategy of ending the escalating carnage in KwaZulu-Natal.

The summit proposal, which could take place within a fortnight, was made to the Pan

► To Page 3

Mandela ready for talks with IFP

Star 9/5/95

(11B)

◀ From Page 1

Africanist Congress of Azania and the Azanian People's Organisation in separate meetings yesterday, and also to the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the SA Communist Party.

According to people who attended the meetings, Mandela wants to secure their support for his crackdown on violence in KwaZulu-Natal. He briefed the organisations about the Govern-

ment's plans for the province.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki is due back today from a foreign tour and will, according to a Government source, enter pre-mediation talks with the IFP leadership.

According to The Star's sources, Mandela and the ANC want to separate the KwaZulu-Natal anti-violence crackdown from the mediation dispute. Mbeki will therefore be charged with "adding impetus" to the media-

tion process.

Mandela also repeated his invitation for the parties to come into the Government of National Unity, saying he was disappointed they had not accepted his previous overtures and as a result he was "forced to govern with former oppressors".

As a carrot for the PAC to join the GNU, Mandela has assured the movement that its former military wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army, would be given for-

mal status in the South African National Defence Force should it come on board.

IFP negotiator and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela said yesterday he believed a breakthrough was in the offing.

"I've heard from reliable sources that the ANC is willing to sit down with the IFP and enter into stage one of this whole question of international mediation."

Mediation: IFP, ANC to meet ³⁰⁴¹

CT 10/5/95
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: Prospects of an ANC/IFP "bosberaad" to discuss international mediation gained momentum yesterday when Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said the ANC would meet the IFP to discuss the issue.

"We're glad we will be able to proceed with the IFP meeting."

Sources said international mediation will kick off within days with a planning meeting between the ANC and the IFP.

The sources said Mr Mbeki would write a letter to IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi proposing the meeting.

"There will be a movement in that direction within a few days as there is agreement both within the ANC and IFP on the need to sit down and discuss the parameters of mediation," an ANC source said.

ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie

GUNMEN KILL 11 IN KWAZULU/NATAL

- Page 5

Mamoepa confirmed that such a meeting would happen soon.

It was not clear whether the NP, the other signatory to the mediation agreement, would be present.

It is also understood that the business community pressured the IFP through Kenyan academic Professor Washington Okumu, who brokered the April 19 1994 accord ensuring IFP participation in the election — to soften its stance to meet only to decide the venue and date of mediation.

Mr Mbeki said the parties might find there was no need for mediation.

"This was our earlier proposal to the IFP, which rejected it and insisted that international mediators be brought in," he said.

The April 19 accord involves an amendment to the old constitution, through which the kwaZulu/Natal legislature was given more powers to deal with the role of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini and the kwaZulu kingdom.

Propaganda cost R88-m

(304A)

Sowetan 11/5/95

■ COLOURED SOFTENER Project

meant to sell reform to moderate blacks:

Sowetan Correspondent

THE PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT spent about R88 million on a propaganda campaign aimed at coloured people and moderate black leaders.

Project Kampong, as the secret project was codenamed, was started in 1985 and was first managed by the Military Intelligence Division.

After 1991 it was taken over by the army.

Replying to questions by Mr Luwellyn Landers (ANC), Defence Minister Mr Joe Modise said the aim of the project had been to "mobilise the population of the RSA to accept and support the initiative for peaceful reform of the former government".

Sub-projects were titled "Global Coloured Project", "Coloured Parliamentarians Project" and "Metros: Mobilisation of Moderate Black Leaders in the RSA".

The project was brought to an end in October 1992.

Weapons valued at R79 089 and general equipment worth R645 140, issued to the National Peace-Keeping Force, were lost, Modise yesterday told the Senate.

All losses of weapons were reported to the police for investigation and prosecution.

The results of the cases reported to the police were not known.

Members involved in the loss of general equipment were charged in terms of the code of conduct and regulations applicable to the peace-keeping force.

ANC caucus still doesn't think mediation needed

■ BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — ANC parliamentarians are set against international mediation involving the IFP, ANC chief whip Arnold Stofile said yesterday.

The ANC's parliamentary caucus yesterday heard a report on mediation from one of its senior constitutional negotiators, Deputy Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Mohamed Valli Moosa.

"There has been no change of mind on international mediation. We do not think it is necessary and need to be persuaded of its necessity," Stofile said.

The caucus felt that the IFP was using mediation as a smoke-screen to obscure its real demands.

Stofile said Deputy President Thabo Mbeki had agreed to a

meeting with the IFP with a view to presenting the ANC's constitutional proposals, and not on mediation as such.

The IFP's caucus condemned a statement by President Nelson Mandela on CNN on Wednesday night in which he reportedly said the IFP had no standing among the people of South Africa.

The party said the president's statements were a "continuation of the intemperate and malicious diatribe recently made against the IFP president" Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Political Reporter Mondli Makhanya writes that IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane expressed regret that the ANC caucus was "making it difficult for the president and the rest of us to solve the mediation dispute."

He said international mediation would be high on the agenda of the IFP's national council meeting tomorrow.

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May 15 1995

SA embassies set to tighten belts

304A

20 15 5 95

LINDA ENSOR

LONDON — Major cutbacks in government expenditure on some diplomatic missions are in the pipeline and may be announced when Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo presents his department's budget vote this Thursday.

The German embassy, for example, has been requested to account for its expenditure in terms of the investment and trade benefits generated by its activities.

The proposal is to cut the costs of the German mission by about half, or R11m.

Diplomatic sources believe such a move would be ill-advised and point to the finding of a review undertaken in 1993 that the embassy generated about R1,8bn worth of German investment in SA.

Against this, the annual running costs of R22m of the embassy in Bonn and the consulates in Hamburg, Munich, Frankfurt and Berlin are minuscule, they say, especially when compared with the R59m spent on missions in the US and the R126m in Africa and the Middle East.

The proposed cutbacks form part of a reassessment and reprioritisation taking place within the Foreign Affairs Department as it undertakes its zero-budgeting tasks and stream-

lines its activities in the interests of the reconstruction and development programme.

Cutbacks in some areas are considered necessary, diplomatic sources suggest, because of the department's new emphasis on Africa and the Far East and because of the large numbers of new embassies which have opened up all over the world in the past year.

Whereas in 1991 SA had four missions in the whole of Asia, it now has a total of 13, with a mission in every major capital on the subcontinent.

"Current budgetary restraints have put a temporary lid on the opening of new missions in countries with which we have already established diplomatic relations, but plans regarding these new missions remain on the drawing board," Foreign Affairs director general Rusty Evans told the Parliamentary committee on foreign affairs earlier this month.

The British foreign office has also launched a cost-cutting drive.

British ambassadors have had their entertainment allowances cut. About £7m is spent each year by the British government on diplomats' entertainment allowances in the 215 postings Britain has in 183 countries.

Freedom Front warns of reaction from right

Adrian Hadland

(304A) BD 16/5/95

CAPE TOWN — The Freedom Front has told President Nelson Mandela it is concerned that right-wingers excluded from the amnesty process may resort once more to conflict and sabotage.

As parliamentarians prepare to debate draft Truth Commission legislation tomorrow, Freedom Front leader Gen Constand Viljoen has met Mandela, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Justice Minister Dullah Omar in a bid to persuade the ANC to support the extension of the amnesty cut-off date from December 5 1993 to May 10 1994.

"The moment it becomes clear to our brothers in jail and others that they will be excluded from the amnesty process they, unfortunately, might revert to conflict," Freedom Front justice spokesman Corne Mulder said.

If the date is left unchanged in the constitution, all acts after December 5 — including the right wing's pre-election bombing campaign, the Shell House incident and several PAC actions — will be precluded from amnesty.

The ANC has indicated it is firmly against the extension, arguing that such a change would send the wrong signal to the SA public and would encourage lawlessness.

It has also been suggested that a firm commitment to democracy, disarmament and the new SA from the far right be a prerequisite for changing the cut-off date.

Mulder said the lack of any violent actions since the presidential inauguration in May last year was an indication of the far right's current position on the new SA.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said last week the earliest the cut-off date issue could be decided was at tomorrow's Cabinet meeting. "We must sort it out before there is an incident," Mulder said. The truth commission process would not get off to a good start if the Freedom Front, the PAC and Inkatha all voted against the Bill, he warned.

Cutbacks for SA embassies

CT 17/5/95

(304A)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON: Major cutbacks in government spending on some SA diplomatic missions abroad are in the pipeline and may even be announced when Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Alfred Nzo presents his department's budget vote tomorrow.

The SA embassy in Germany, for instance, has been requested to

account for its spending in terms of the investment and trade benefits generated by its activities.

The idea with the German mission is to cut its costs by about half, or R11 million.

The proposed cutbacks form part of a reassessment taking place within the Department of Foreign Affairs in an effort to streamline its activities in the interests of the RDP.

SA mission expenditure 'much too Eurocentric'

Tim Cohen

CAPE TOWN — The Parliamentary foreign affairs committee had sharply criticised the "Eurocentric" expenditure on SA embassies and described the list of visitors hosted by the department as "eccentric".

In a report due to be published today, the committee said its overall impression of the budget for 1995/96 was that there was a significant disparity between stated policy and the allocation of resources.

The maintenance of missions was essentially North American and Eurocentric despite the fact that the stated policy of the Foreign Affairs Department was in favour of an emphasis on Africa.

Missions in Africa and the Middle East received only about 20% of the total of R645,8m budgeted for foreign missions while those in Europe and North America were allocated 55%.

The eight missions in Eastern

Europe and the former Soviet Union were allocated a total of R56m, which was more than the R51m allocated to the 11 missions in Southern African Development Community countries or the R55m allocated to the 13 missions elsewhere on the African continent.

The matter was of particular concern as missions in Addis Ababa, Abuja, Dar-es-Salaam and Lagos were included in a list of missions that were underprovisioned as a result of the department's failure to secure R50m additional budgetary allocation for SA's 13 new missions. It recommended the reconsideration of this decision.

Even on the basis of trade alone, the current allocation to African countries could not be justified, the committee said.

Exports to African countries made up 31,7% of total exports for 1993, compared to the 16,4% allocated to missions in Africa.

The report also questioned expenditure patterns within Europe, asked why the High Commission in London had received R31m compared to the embassy in Brussels, when Brussels was more central to SA's relations with the European Union.

Much of the rest of the budget was infused with "relics of the past", the committee said.

The books purchased by the department for distribution overseas placed an emphasis on "the tradition audience of white immigrants".

Likewise, the report said that the list of visitors hosted by the department was "very eccentric, for example, the number of Turkish and Belgian christian democratic visitors".

The report questioned the reasons for the continued funding of the Secretariat for the Community of Southern Africa and said the continued existence of Channel Africa needed further consideration.

Non-profit firms for tourism

NELSPRUIT — The Eastern Transvaal announced yesterday that it intends creating Section 21 — non-profit — companies to take over the function of promoting the province.

Provincial economic affairs and tourism minister Jacob Mabena said the regional executive council had already approved the launch of a company to market provincial tourism.

"The Eastern Transvaal was lagging behind other provinces when it came to promoting its potential, and realising that industry must be private sector driven, we opted for a private sector company to promote the region," he said.

The company would supplant the promotion done by both the regional services councils and by Satour.

The company would initially be funded from the RSC's R1,23m marketing budget. It would also incorporate existing Satour assets and staff and appropriate its regional budget. KwaNdebele businessman and tourism official Neville Kgothadi has been appointed chairman.

Mabena said a second Section 21 company, to promote foreign investment and trade, was being investigated.

The province's government announced that it was reactivating the expired Business Licensing Board in the former homeland KaNgwane. It said the expiry of the board in October last year was hampering economic development.

The government would also indefinitely extend KwaNdebele's Business Licensing Board's term of office.

Louis Tager has been appointed to advise the provincial economic affairs department on the drafting of new legislation designed to rationalise the boards into a single provincial body.

Sapa reports that the province's government hopes to grant gambling licences by the end of the year.

Applications for licences should be submitted by the end of July.

Mabena said legislation to establish the gambling board had been drafted and would be tabled during the current sitting of the legislature. — African Eye News.

Student leaders meet official

Middelburg ka Harvey
BD 17/5/95
STUDENT leaders met Education Ministry deputy director John Samuels yesterday and agreed to a meeting next month to find solutions to the crisis at tertiary institutions.

Samuels met the presidents of the SA Students' Congress, Azanian Students' Convention, SA Liberal Students' Association, SA Technikon Student Union, SA Union of SRCs and the Students for Democratic Transformation organisation.

Central to next month's meeting was the development of an understanding about what was happening at tertiary institutions and finding a process to shape transformation.

Sanco calls for 'legitimacy' test for chiefs

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

The South African National Civic Organisation has called for an audit of existing traditional leaders to find out which of them is legitimate.

It also demanded a referendum on the question of traditional leadership before clauses regarding the institution are included in the final constitution.

(304A) (244)
Sanco general secretary Penrose Ntonti told a Johannesburg news conference yesterday that such an audit would distinguish genuine chiefs from those who were appointed by colonial and apartheid governments. He said that only once this had been done should there be discussion on the powers, functions and remuneration of traditional leaders.

"The retention of apartheid

appointees is an insult to the African people and a negation of traditional norms," declared Ntonti.

The organisation, which has been at loggerheads with the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) over the continued existence of traditional authorities, said it would convene a multiparty summit next month.

Sanco also came out

against the establishment of a council of traditional leaders, which is in the process of being set up, as chiefs did not exist in all provinces. It said chiefs should rather be accommodated at district level.

Denying reports that Sanco had clashed with traditional leaders at the Constitutional Assembly public hearings last weekend, Ntonti said individuals within Contralesa were "causing mischief".

SPAV 17/5/95

African missions 'underfunded'

ET 18/5/95

THE budget for the Department of Foreign Affairs was filled with relics from the past and its priorities needed to be adjusted, the parliamentary committee on foreign affairs said.

In its budget report, the committee said there was a bias towards missions in North America and Europe and far too little was spent on African missions.

The committee said that although Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Alfred Nzo had not yet produced a White Paper, his speeches indicated that there would be a new emphasis on relations with Africa and other developing countries. Attention would also be paid to promoting relations that enhanced economic growth and development as well as peace and human rights.

The committee felt there was a significant disparity between these stated policy objectives and the allocation of resources reflected in

the budget.

For example, it said, missions in Africa and the Middle East received 19,6% of the total R645,8 million budget for foreign missions, while those in Europe and North America were allocated 55,4%.

"Even on the basis of trade alone, the current allocations to African countries cannot be justified," the committee said.

Exports

"Exports to African countries made up 31,7% of total exports for 1993. This is to be compared with the 16,4% allocated to missions in Africa."

The embassy in Addis Ababa, of major importance to SA's relations with the Organisation of African Unity, was underfunded, as was the embassy in Gaborone, which was an important link to the Southern African Development Conference. — Reuter

Front to be launched

CT 18/5/95
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: The Freedom Front (FF) will be officially launched this weekend when it holds its inaugural national congress in Bloemfontein.

Until now the party that came into existence on the eve of last year's general election has been held together by the firm leadership of General Constand Viljoen and the loose goal of an Afrikaner Volkstaat.

FF spokesman Colonel Pieter Uys said the main item on the agenda will be the party's constitution, its mission and the formulation of the party's policies.

(304A)

Diplomatic spending 'full of (304A) past relics'

126 18/5/95
Political Correspondent

THE foreign affairs budget is full of relics of the past, says the national assembly committee on foreign affairs.

The committee has called for a full rethink of spending, lashing out at the over-emphasis on missions in Europe and North America.

There were significant disparities between stated policy and the allocation of resources, the committee — chaired by ANC MP Raymond Suttner — said in a report tabled in parliament yesterday.

Existing programmes had been given first priority in allocating resources.

"New opportunities in foreign relations are responded to only if resources additional to those allocated to existing facilities are available — regardless of the priority these new opportunities might command in terms of declared policy."

Missions in Europe and North America got 55,4 percent of the total budgeted for foreign missions, while Africa and Middle East missions got only 19,6 percent.

The eight missions in eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union were given a total of R55,9 million.

This was more than either the R51,2 million for the 11 missions in Southern African Development Community countries or the R54,5 million for missions elsewhere in Africa.

The committee said this was of particular concern.

Urgent parliamentary reforms sought

ARC 18/5/95 (304A)

Political Correspondent

URGENT reforms to the running of parliament have been recommended by its joint standing committee on finance.

In a report tabled yesterday on parliament's budget, the committee said problems included:

- Labour relations disputes including the absence of job descriptions, employment procedures and monitoring responsibilities.

- Choosing a language policy, with the financial implications of the choice.

- The burgeoning number of committees, with expanded powers, and with too few staff to serve them.

- The need for in-house and other training in the light of in-

creasing and changing demands.

The committee, under Democratic Party MP Ken Andrew, said more effective procedures were needed to ensure that the requirements of MPs were taken into account when decisions were made by the management of parliament.

"Members of the national assembly and the senate need to be better informed about what changes have taken place or are being considered."

Little information was available on the functioning and proceedings of committees charged with internal and organisational matters. A report on the working of these committees should be given to all MPs.

Policy decisions needed the attention of the management of parliament.

A policy decision was needed on the proper use of staff.

An immediate task was to ensure there were enough trained committee clerks. This should be followed by providing specialist assistance to committees.

The committee said support staff for MPs were needed urgently.

"Resources, services and facilities available are inadequate to enable members to perform optimally."

The committee said the vision and plans for the transformation of parliament should be circulated for discussion among all MPs.

There should be broader consultation in the preparation of parliament's budget.

- Parliamentary staff who are members of Nehawu today picketed the lobby of the former house of assembly and occupied a senior official's office.

The protests, held daily as part of industrial action against parliamentary management, ended at 10.30am.

The rules committees of the national assembly and senate met jointly today to discuss a report by a task group on the way to deal with the labour dispute.

A report by the group, tabled at the meeting, recommended delegating authority to the parliamentary secretariat to negotiate with the union.

FRIDAY
MAY 19, 1995 ★

ANC gives Nzo public drubbing

ANTHONY JOHNSON
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

ET 19/5/95
THE ANC yesterday subjected Foreign Minister Mr Alfred Nzo and his ministry to an unprecedented public drubbing in Parliament.

ANC chairman of the parliamentary portfolio committee on Foreign Affairs Mr Raymond Suttner slammed the budget priorities, undemocratic decision-making and Eurocentric priorities of the department and ministry.

Mr Nzo had opened the budget debate on his portfolio by dismissing criticisms in the portfolio committee's report on his ministry.

Mr Nzo said "much had been made of the revelation, as if it were so extraordinary, that we continue to spend more on our missions in Europe and North America than in Africa ... I fail to see how funds allocated to missions reflect our foreign policy priorities".

He said South Africa had established relations with 46 African countries.

Mr Suttner said allocations to new missions were "pitifully low". Foreign policy making remained an undemocratic process, he said.

Bosberaad over mediation dispute

CT 19/5/95

(304A) (113)

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG: Intense behind-the-scenes negotiations are taking place to resolve the international mediation dispute.

Neither ANC and IFP sources would divulge details of the discussions, saying they were at a sensitive stage.

However, it is understood the

parties are working on an agenda and date for a "bosberaad" at which they will discuss the matter. An attempt is also being made by the ANC and the IFP to find common ground on what needs to be mediated so that there are no major disagreements by the time they hold the bosberaad.

Indications are that progress has been made and the parties will

go into the summit having papered over their most marked differences.

The groundwork for the emerging agreement was laid by international mediator Professor Washington Okumu, who reportedly engaged in "shuttle diplomacy" with party leaders during the two weeks he spent in South Africa.

He may return soon to supervise the bosberaad.

SA's name, flag to stay

□ Consensus likely as people are asked for their input

ARG 19/5/95

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

MAJOR political parties are likely to agree on symbolic issues like the future flag and name of South Africa.

Indications are that there will be no change to the present name, nor to the present flag.

The constitutional assembly has advertised for people to say whether South Africa should change its name, flag, anthem and other key symbols.

While formal discussions have not yet reached even the theme committee stage, there are clear indications of consensus.

Piet Marais, co-chairman of the theme committee which will process submissions on national symbols, said he was confident most parties would want no change to the flag adopted with effect from April 27 last year.

"People identify with it, they put it on their car bumpers, paint their faces with it and wave it at rugby matches."

The only party which seemed to have reservations about the flag was the Pan-Africanist Congress.

The PAC was also the only party that wanted South Africa to change its name. The party wants the country to be called Azania, claiming it is historic and free of colonial associations.

Political sources indicated today that any proposals to change South Africa's name or even the flag would run into stiff opposition because of the huge cost.

A senior figure in the constitutional process said: "Can you imagine the cost of changing the country's name on the money, the stamps, official forms, company letterheads and everywhere else?"

Mr Marais said the PAC was the only exception to an informal consensus about the future anthem. The cabinet this week adopted a merged version of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* and *Die Stem* for use on ceremonial occasions, a version likely to continue in use when the 1999 constitution comes into effect.

● National Party leader F W de Klerk has voiced his party's strong opposition to the possible removal of references to God from the constitution. "The American model where religion is banned from school premises is totally unacceptable to the NP," he said.

Possible secularisation of schools and state buildings in the new constitution was worrying many people, he added.

ANC invites Inkatha to talks involving international mediation

David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — The ANC yesterday wrote a letter formally inviting the Inkatha Freedom Party to a bosheraad where international mediation could be discussed, ANC sources said.

Inkatha sources welcomed the news, and indicated the invitation would be accepted.

NP leader and Deputy President FW de Klerk also gave his blessing to the proposed meeting, but said any decisions reached between the ANC and Inkatha would need NP approval before they could

be implemented.

De Klerk, a signatory to the agreement which paved the way for Inkatha's participation in last year's elections, said he had "adopted a positive stance" towards the bosheraad proposal during discussions with ANC and Inkatha leaders this week.

A senior ANC source said it was unlikely the ANC would agree to President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi attending the proposed bosheraad.

The source, referring to the sharp differences between the ANC and Inkatha over

international mediation, said the ANC wanted only the parties' top negotiators to meet at this stage.

A letter addressed to Inkatha top negotiator and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela proposing a bosheraad was drafted yesterday by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa on behalf of Mandela. Mzimela was expected to receive the letter last night or early today.

In the letter Ramaphosa proposed a meeting early next week of ANC and Inkatha negotiators to formalise an agenda for the proposed meeting. Ramaphosa did

not suggest a date for the bosheraad which ANC sources said, had the full backing of the party.

An Inkatha source welcomed the news that the much-discussed ANC letter had finally been written.

He said he foresaw no difficulty in Inkatha accepting the ANC invitation in the light of Inkatha's "willingness to explore any initiative to resolve the crisis" over international mediation.

However, an ANC source said the letter was written following a request by Mzimela to Mandela two weeks ago.

The ANC is expected to use the bosheraad to try once again to persuade Inkatha to drop its demand for international mediation on outstanding constitutional issues, and to return to the Constitutional Assembly. A senior ANC source said last week the intention would be to redirect discussion to the underlying constitutional differences between the parties.

The source said Inkatha had privately admitted that mediation was a side issue, and its main concern was that the final constitution should not be drawn up exclusively by the Constitutional Assembly.

Nzo defends SA's 'Eurocentric bent'

Tim Cohen

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo yesterday defended his department's foreign mission spending against allegations that it neglected Africa.

He was responding to Parliament's Foreign Affairs debate on the Foreign Affairs Committee report, which contested that the bulk of the department's spending went to Europe and North America despite the stated policy of prioritising Africa.

Nzo said he failed to see how fund allocation reflected policy priorities. There were problems involved in downgrading older missions because of contractual and other obligations balanced with the need to maintain some missions multiple roles.

Accreditation of some northern hemisphere missions were important for African relations, such as the UN and the Commonwealth, he said.

SA had established relations with 46 African countries and had demonstrated its commitment by its contributions to the regions economic prosperity.

Nzo said SA's role in the re-negotiation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty at the UN was recognised as "statesmanship of the highest order" in a letter sent to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki from US Vice-President Al Gore.

He said the formalisation of a long-term relationship with the European Union, as SA's foremost trade and investment partner, was a priority.

1 1 Unita accents

South Africa gets a cyber-constitution

WIM 19-25/5/95

(3044)

Government's first serious effort to go on-line has begun, writes **Bruce Cohen**

SOUTH AFRICA'S constitution-makers have hitched a ride on the information superhighway. This week, a large database of information relating to the deliberations of the Constitutional Assembly was established on the Internet, the global electronic network.

The service will contribute to making the process of writing South Africa's constitution "the most open and transparent in the history of democracy," says Constitutional Assembly executive director Hassen Ebrahim.

Not only are all official documents relating to the new constitution now available on-line, but so too are the multitude of submissions made by members of the public. The database is searchable, using either topics or key words, making it easy to find information.

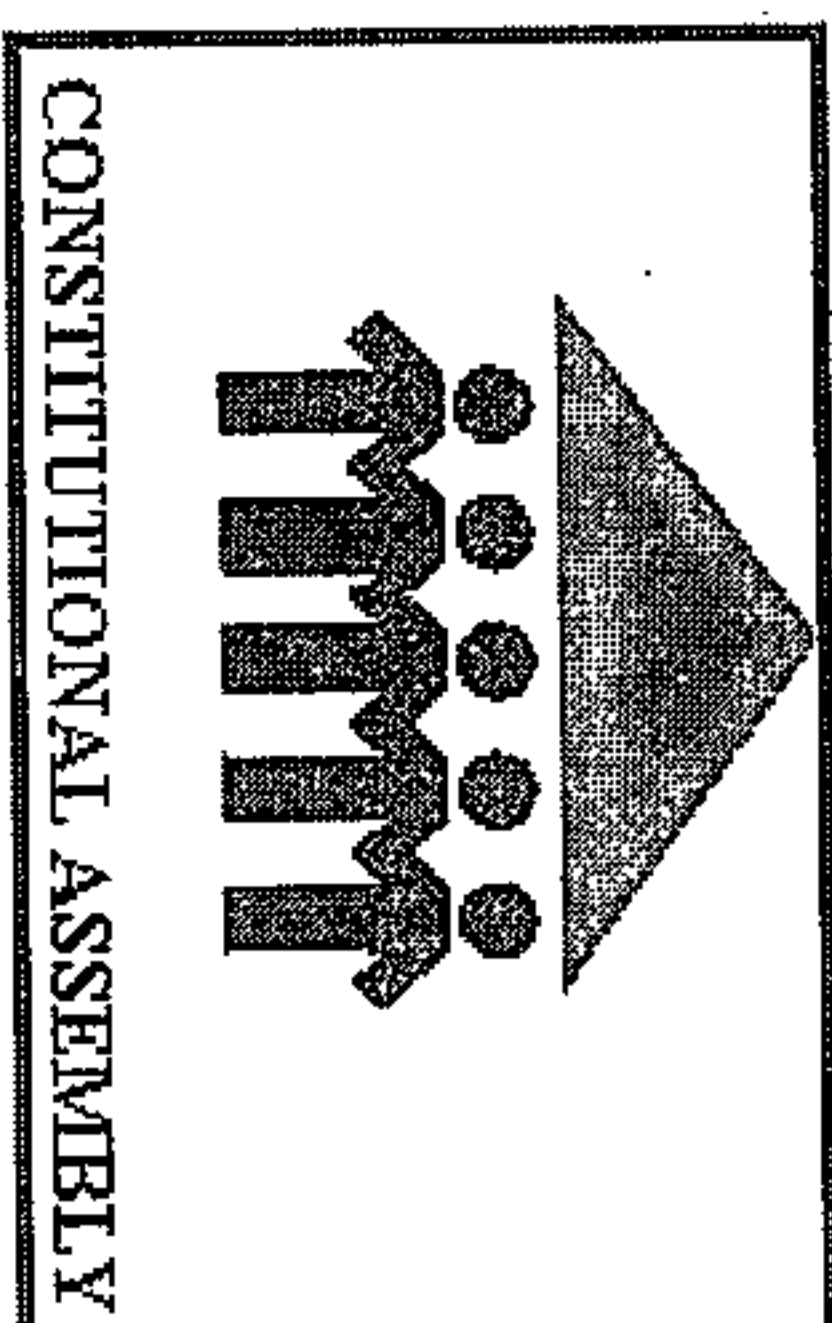
Members of the public can also e-mail their submissions on constitutional matters directly to the Constitutional Assembly.

The *Mail & Guardian* tested the site this week. We found several thousand documents already archived. A search using the key word "abortion", for example, threw up over 260 relevant documents.

This is the first real effort by government to provide free on-line information. In the USA, Canada and Europe, considerable success and cost-savings have been achieved by governments using electronic networks.

The UK government recently

South African Constitutional Assembly



Welcome to the CA Home Page

Please note: this site is still under construction, read our disclaimer.

This is the Constitutional Assembly's initiative, ensuring that the constitution-making

Welcome home: Anyone with Internet access can review the work of the Constitutional Assembly

Dagga now a constitutional issue

SCANNING the submissions to the Constitutional Assembly's Internet database reveals some intriguing submissions from the public.

On the issue of legalising dagga, for example, are submissions from, among others, the Paarl branch of Hempsa (Help End Marijuana Prohibition in South Africa), a long treatise by "Prince

Dubby" on the social, economic, medical, nutritional, environmental and other benefits of marijuana.

Another submission calling for the legalisation of ganja comes from the Twelve Tribes Organisation, which ends with a plaintive plea to the assembly: "Wishing that our cryings be heard to the House. Jah-Rastafari-Holy Trinity's spirit be upon your

meditations."

And "A loyal servant" writes to the Constitutional Assembly that he has been smoking dagga for 30 years, holds a senior position, and has raised three children of whom any father would be proud. "I have twice served jail sentences for the possession of dagga," he writes, adding that "dagga is not a problem, the system is."

announced it had saved thousands of pounds in printing costs by putting the Budget on the Internet.

Recently, the South African Gov-

ernment *Gazette* was launched on-line, but this is a commercial service that has to be paid for.

The Constitutional Assembly Inter-

net project is being co-ordinated by Julien Hofman of the University of Cape Town law faculty. "The project is very important to the assembly,"

says Hofman. "The word transparency is always cropping up. Now anyone with Internet access will be able to get to any document on the database — whether it is the minutes of a committee meeting, a submission, a report..."

UCT law students are being employed part-time to capture the documents on to the database. Apart from the work of the theme committees and other official Constitutional Assembly documents, over 3 000 submissions from the public have been scanned in so far.

The project was given a kick start through the donation of a powerful Sun computer server by Vector Network Computers.

The significance of the project, says Hofman, stretches beyond the immediate concerns of the Constitutional Assembly. "This is a foretaste of what will happen in the future... this will be a model for enabling a much greater proportion of the population to become involved in the business of government."

Hofman hopes to see the service extended to provide greater public access through the installation of computers in post offices and libraries.

"Ordinary people will then be able to find out easily what is actually happening in government. More than this, they will be able to respond and make their views known to their representatives and the various authorities."

The Constitutional Assembly database is housed on a World Wide Web (WWW) site accessible at <http://www.constitution.org.za>

Submissions to the Constitutional Assembly can be e-mailed to conassem@access.org.za

(304A) Star 20/5/95
Two-capital costs audited

An independent firm of auditors is to be approached to audit the cost of the current system of two capital cities, the Cabinet has decided. Cabinet secretary Professor Jakes Gerwel said the auditors' report would help to decide whether the country should retain two capitals, he said. - Political Correspondent.

Mediation may not be vital - IFP

(304A)
Durban — International mediation on constitutional issues might not be necessary if the IFP and ANC could resolve matters themselves, Correctional Services Minister Dr Siphso Mzimela said yesterday.

"We might go into this meeting and find that we are able to resolve all outstanding issues among ourselves, and that would be a very commendable thing," Mzimela said in reference to a proposed planning meeting between the ANC and Inkatha next week. *Star 20/5/95*

"But of course if we can't, we will have to resort to international mediation," Mzimela, a leading IFP member, told reporters.

"The first meeting next week is just to draw up an agenda, then the following meeting will be the negotiating forum where issues could be resolved," he said.

Inkatha is boycotting the constitution-writing process to push its demands for international mediation on issues unresolved during the writing of the interim constitution.

On Thursday ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa proposed a preliminary meeting between the two parties on Tuesday or Wednesday to prepare an agenda for a full meeting.

The dispute centres on an agreement between the ANC, IFP and National Party on April 19 last year.

"The very fact that there's now some disagreement on what the April 19 agreement means, means that someone should sort that out for us, to show what we signed last year and what it really means," Mzimela said. — Reuter.

Defiant MPs' cash quest to be probed

By BRENDAN SEERY

Speaker of the National Assembly Frene Glinwala has ordered an investigation into reports that 17 MPs on an expenses-paid study trip to Europe went to South African embassies to claim daily allowances totalling R56 000, despite the fact that Parliament had earlier turned down their request for spending money.

This week Democratic Party MP Douglas Gibson, who was a mem-

ber of the tour party in April and early May, sent a cheque for R3 200 — the local equivalent of what he was paid out — to Parliament, claiming he was unaware of the controversy over the payments.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Parliament have both refused to foot the bill for the payouts, which were made last month to the parliamentary select committee on defence that went on a study tour to Germany and Britain.

Each of the parliamentarians, representing all the major parties in Parliament, were paid out more than R3 200 for the 12-day trip. They were given DM375 each for five working days in Germany and £400 for the rest of their stay in England.

The MPs — who earn an annual package of R193 200 — had only to pay for two suppers out of their own pockets during the tour. Glinwala told Saturday Star that Parliament did not authorise Foreign Affairs to pay the

money.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Jacques Malan said officials at the embassies in Bonn and London were not told Parliament had turned down the request by the MPs for daily allowance.

He said it was in keeping with normal practice that embassies would "help out" official visitors from South Africa, but on the strict understanding that the Government department under which they fell would be billed. In the case of the visiting MPs,

Foreign Affairs officials had been provided with the necessary accounting codes for the billing procedures and so payment had been made, he added.

Glinwala said Parliament would have to determine on what basis the money was claimed and how it was paid out.

She said Parliament's budget was very tightly controlled and that there were strict guidelines for expense payments to MPs.

Willem Fourie, from the office of the secretary of Parliament in

Cape Town, said the touring group had requested spending money of between R35 000 and R36 000 from Parliament, on the grounds that it was an official visit. However, Glinwala and Senate president Kobie Coetsee did not agree and rejected the request.

Fourie said Parliament turned down requests for money for foreign travel by select committees "on virtually a daily basis."

"It is very seldom that we accede to such requests."

SAW 20/5/95

30/4/97

25/4/97

All 11 tongues for Parliament

~~30~~ (304A)
Cape Town — National Assembly and Senate debates and committee deliberations are to be translated into all 11 official languages. *Stan 20/5/95*

ANC MP Ntshadi Tsheole, who chairs a language subcommittee in Parliament, yesterday said meaningful participation by MPs in debates depended on their following the discussion in their own language.

"At the end of this session (end of July) we would like to see all languages (used) in Parliament," she said.

The 11 official languages are Afrikaans, English, Ndebele, Sepedi, Sesotho, Seswati, Tsonga, Setswana, Venda, Xhosa and Zulu. — Own Correspondent.

Mandela tells MPs he's not bunking Parliament

20/5/95 Star (304A)

By ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — President Nelson Mandela has chided members of the National Assembly for suggesting he was bunking parliamentary debates.

In an unscheduled speech during the debate on the Truth Commission Bill this week, the president said: "Both sides of the House have been accusing me of playing truant."

Mandela acknowledged concern over his and cabinet ministers' absence from debates on major national issues. But the absences were not the result of a lack of application or interest, he said — many of the country's senior poli-

ticians were simply too busy.

Mandela's strenuous schedule was scaled down last year, ensuring that he deal only with issues requiring his personal attention. Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahiana said the scaled-down schedule remained in place, but the president's programme was still very tight.

Today, for example, he opens an ANC strategy workshop in Johannesburg before flying to Durban to attend the funeral of ANC supporters killed at Mandini a week ago. Tomorrow he hosts a breakfast for newspaper editors before leaving for a visit to King Xolo's kraal near Port Shepstone. In the afternoon he will address a rally near Empangeni and meet ANC provincial parliamentarians.

Mandela says no to 'no go' areas

Farouk Chothia

BD 22/5/95 (304A)

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela declared war yesterday on "no go" areas and warlords, saying "toy leaders" would not prevent him from holding rallies wherever he intended to do so.

Addressing a 10 000-strong crowd in KwaXolo near Port Shepstone amid tight security, he said: "Nobody is going to tell people in my country that they cannot meet in a particular place. I am the President of SA and also of KwaZulu/Natal."

Mandela repeated his threat to stop funding the KwaZulu/Natal government if it abused taxpayers' money to stage a revolt against central government.

He said those who criticised him for taking this stance regarded black lives as cheap. "I value human life more than the constitution," Mandela repeated.

The ANC was fully committed to international mediation but there needed to be agreement with Inkatha on the terms of reference and the KwaZulu/Natal constitution also had to be drafted.

Deborah Fine reports that Mandela said at a rally in KwaMthethwa on the north coast that acts of thuggery and political violence in the province had intensified following calls by senior KwaZulu/Natal politicians to resist central government over the question of international mediation. "I am ... concerned with these

Continued on Page 2

Mandela

(304A)

BD 22/5/95

Continued from Page 1

threats against the stability of the government since they come from the ruling party of this province. How can they be trusted with taxpayers' money ... when their objective is to undermine central government?" he asked.

The ANC was ready to meet any party on constitutional matters, but he did not

believe that "the involvement of foreigners at this stage will take us any closer" to an agreement.

Meanwhile, Inkatha constitutional affairs spokesman Sipho Mzimela said a joint ANC/Inkatha committee, possibly including himself and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, would meet later this week to discuss the agenda for a summit meeting.

Monarchs to meet Mandela today

Clash looms over chiefs' paymasters

BD 22/5/95

(304A)

David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — A major new clash between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party is imminent, over draft legislation which would make payment of traditional chiefs' salaries the prerogative of central government rather than the provinces, as is presently the case.

The ANC sees the move as a way to loosen Inkatha's hold over chiefs in KwaZulu/Natal, and thereby weaken Inkatha's power base.

It is understood that following an Inkatha outcry in Cabinet last week, the Cabinet temporarily averted a confrontation by agreeing to consult provincial premiers and traditional leaders first on the controversial proposal.

But Cabinet secretary Jakes Gerwel said at the weekend he did not think that the consultation process would be a protracted one. Senior ANC sources said yesterday that, despite the controversy, President Nelson Mandela was as determined as ever to push ahead with the ANC initiative.

Mandela will discuss the issue with traditional leaders today when he meets them in Pretoria.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlanana said yesterday "all SA's monarchs and traditional leaders" had been invited to the meeting, and "all matters pertaining to traditional leaders will be discussed".

Farouk Chothia reports that, addressing about 10 000 people at a rally in rural KwaXolo on the south coast, Mandela said yesterday: "We will ensure traditional

leaders in KwaZulu/Natal are liberated from the clutches of intimidation and blackmail, and that they become the servants of the people in nation building and reconstruction and development."

Inkatha leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the weekend branded the Bill unconstitutional, and said he had not ruled out taking the matter to the Constitutional Court if necessary.

He described the proposal as "immoral" and an attempt by the the ANC "to emasculate the provinces". Most traditional leaders in KwaZulu/Natal had already rejected the ANC's proposal, he said.

Meanwhile, Zulu Royal Council member Prince Zebulun Zulu said King Goodwill Zwelithini had cut short a trip to London to attend the meeting in Pretoria today.

He said the king had earlier submitted a budget to Mandela's office. "We want to start a department of his majesty. We do not want to be dependent on premier Frank Mdlalose who is undermining us."

The Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill 1995 was drafted by Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer's department and introduced with an accompanying memorandum in the Cabinet on May 3. In-depth discussion was postponed until last week because Buthelezi was absent from that meeting.

However, at that Cabinet meeting, Inkatha senior negotiator and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela read a two-page letter from Buthelezi in which

Continued on Page 2

Chiefs' pay (304A) BD 22/5/95

Continued from Page 1

the Inkatha leader stated his "unqualified and total objection to this Bill". He said the Bill was "unconstitutional, inappropriate and in conflict with the interests of the traditional communities throughout SA".

Buthelezi said at the weekend the proposed legislation would legislate on matters concerning traditional leaders and indigenous customary law which were Schedule 6 functions in the interim constitution and, therefore, the prerogative of provincial legislatures.

A memorandum to the Bill says it "empowers the President to determine the remuneration and allowances of traditional

leaders after consultation with the Commission on Remuneration of Representatives contemplated in section 207 of the Constitution".

The Bill allows for the President to "differentiate between categories of traditional leaders having regard to their powers, functions and duties and status and may determine that different remuneration and allowances be paid to such categories of traditional leaders".

The memorandum does not estimate the cost to central government, but says it is only an enabling Bill, and the financial implications "will only arise when a determination in terms thereof is made".

Volkstaat 'needs majority'

Tim Cohen

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Volkstaatraad is to recommend an area the size of Lesotho and Swaziland combined be set aside as a volkstaat — but that it should come into existence only once Afrikaners have formed a regional majority.

Volkstaatraad chairman John Wingard said in an interview at the first Freedom Front conference that the final report of the Volkstaatraad, created as a result of pre-election negotiations, was to be published on Friday.

About 250 written submissions were made to the body, which was established to

investigate and report on constitutional notions of self-determination and the possible creation of a volkstaat.

Wingard said no comments were received from political parties, although prominent party members had made submissions, including from the CP, the Freedom Front and the NP. The body also solicited and received submissions from those against the idea of a volkstaat.

The body had found that there were two kinds of minorities: "competitive" and "uncompetitive". Because Afrikaners in SA constituted a "competitive" minority, it

Continued on Page 2

Volkstaat

Continued from Page 1

made sense for political leaders to try to manage the potential problem.

Hence the report found in favour of creating a volkstaat. But because Afrikaners were not in a majority in any area of SA, the demarcation of the volkstaat should be delayed, although its situation and the rules by which it would be governed should be set out in the national constitution.

This would give Afrikaners an opportunity to move into the area and become a majority over a 10- or 20-year period. Should this not transpire, the creation of the volkstaat would not take place, he said.

The powers of a volkstaat should be greater than those of a province, but less than those of a constitutional state. However, in terms of international law, it would have the power of secession should its existence be threatened.

A particular geographical area had been determined by the body. This would be disclosed when the report was published.

In addition to the volkstaat, the body had suggested two additional ways that Afrikaners should be accommodated: through

"autonomous regions" and "burgerrade" or civic councils.

The autonomous regions would be areas which had powers similar to those of a provincial government while the "burgerrade" would have the same powers as a local government. The civic councils should have powers over schooling, "home protection", health and other services.

The proposal for delayed implementation of a volkstaat coincided with Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen's warning of the obstacles to creating a volkstaat.

While insisting that the creation of an area for territorial self-determination was vital, Viljoen said resettlement would have to be undertaken to establish Afrikaner self-determination.

On the question of what the Freedom Front would do if a volkstaat was not created, party senator Tienie Groenewald said it would be necessary for the party to "demonstrate our support".

If the effort failed, it would be because the party could not convince the ANC of its support, in which case demonstrations of support would be necessary, possibly by groups like farmers or state employees.

Traditional leaders fall in with Govt plan for central control

Chiefs agree to State

3049

22/5/95

pay

STRONG opposition expected from IFP which believes move would undermine provincial powers

BY JOVIAL RANTAO
POLITICAL REPORTER

South Africa's most senior traditional leaders yesterday gave the Government the green light to start paying them from central State coffers — a move which is likely to be strongly opposed by the IFP.

The traditional leaders, representing all regions in the country, took the decision after a 2-hour meeting in Pretoria with President Nelson Mandela, Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer, and his deputy, Mohammed Valli Moosa.

After the meeting, Meyer said that besides giving the Government the nod for the proposal, the traditional leaders also committed themselves to playing a supportive role in the November 1 local government elections.

He said the leaders were supportive of the central Government's intention to standardise their remuneration.

The minister said views expressed at the meeting were that payment at central Government level would ensure that the leaders would have no links with any political groupings, and that there would be no partisanship.

Standardisation will remove existing discrepancies in traditional leaders' pay by different provinces. It will also save them from party-political manipulation," Meyer said.

A Bill enabling the Government to pay traditional leaders is expected to be presented at the next Cabinet meeting before it is tabled in Parliament.

Once the Bill is approved, the process to determine the level of pay for the leaders would then begin with the Commission of Remuneration of Public Office Bearers.

Meyer said he had, on the instruction of the Cabinet, sent letters to provincial premiers on the pay issue, and he would, once the replies started coming, be able to judge their feelings on the matter.

He said that while details of the chiefs' pay packets were not discussed, the support services they would get from the Government — in the form of houses, transport and secretarial infrastructure — were discussed.

Regarding the expected resistance from KwaZulu-Natal traditional leaders, Meyer said the matter would be dealt with in his consultations with the provincial premiers.

IFP leader chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi wants the chiefs to be paid by provincial governments, arguing that moves by central Government to take over the issue would undermine provincial powers.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini was unable to attend the meeting, but senior prince Israel Mwayiseni Zulu and royal council spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu attended on his behalf.

Meyer said traditional leaders who attended the meeting were representative of all traditional structures.

Council set to publish recommendations (304A)

Volkstaat fight looms

SPAN 22/5/95

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

Bloemfontein — The fight for an Afrikaner homeland will begin in earnest after the release on Friday of a preliminary report detailing plans for a volkstaat, the Freedom Front said after its first federal congress in Bloemfontein.

The 20-member Volkstaatsraad, a statutory body made up of Afrikaner intellectuals, has been drawing up plans for a homeland for the past year and will make its recommendations public on Friday.

Delegates at the FF congress said the committee would recommend that the volkstaat be centred on Pretoria and that "mini-volkstaats" be created in predominantly Afrikaner residential areas countrywide.

Hot on the heels of the Volkstaatsraad report will come a

similar document from the Afrikaner Volksfront, which will make known its plans for a Volkstaat the following day. The two blueprints are expected to differ substantially as the AVF plan envisages a large territory based on "historical borders".

FF chairman Corne Mulder said at the weekend that once the report was released the FF would "begin serious negotiations with the Government of the day about what is acceptable to them and acceptable to us".

While FF leaders were at pains to emphasise that the main tactic would be negotiation, the "struggle" for the homeland will be a multipronged one, with pressure being applied on the Government by labour unions, student organisations and cultural groups.

Calls were made at the congress for Afrikaners to "mobilise" themselves "just like the

ANC did with its people in their struggle".

In an address to the congress Mulder admitted that a volkstaat would not be achieved in the near future. "Hard work and more negotiation still lies ahead. The Afrikaner must accept that a volkstaat cannot be secured overnight."

The congress also adopted a new constitution which binds the party "to the achievement of the Afrikaner volk's freedom in a volkstaat under our own government".

The flag of the 19th century Boer republics was adopted as the party's official flag.

And despite FF leader General Constand Viljoen's plea to Afrikaner leaders to sit around the table and discuss areas of co-operation, it was obvious relations among them were at a very low ebb.

Fresh air slowly filters through the corridors of foreign policy

Star 22/5/95

Botha

It is a sad reflection of the level of interest in foreign affairs and policy that the budget vote for this department was poorly attended in parliament last Thursday and hardly featured in the news thereafter.

Who's to blame?

South Africa has joined all the right regional, continental and international bodies: our ministers and officials have trudged all over the world and there has been a steady stream of visitors to South Africa.

We have "re-entered the universe" and all manner of favourable clichés apply.

But what is our foreign policy? Indeed, what is foreign policy and how do you know when you have one?

Dr Greg Mills of the SA Insti-

THE Foreign Affairs budget debate was, sadly, a low-key affair. This should not be so, argues Dale Laubenbach, The Star Foreign Editor

tute for International Affairs points to the public display of foreign engagement: a rash of new embassies here and abroad and the high profile of President Mandela, of politicians and even Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

"But in terms of policy, we have to ask what is the substance, what message do we take to the world," said Mills.

The image brought by South Africa so far has been one of openness and universality, he said (what Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo calls the de-ideologisation of foreign relations).

"We are prepared to enter into a discourse with everyone, but is this taking South Africa's national interest sufficiently into account?"

"There is such a kaleidoscope of foreign policy issues and it is unclear what our responses are to the nuances of specific policy. It's no use having a broad brush-stroke where a deft touch is needed."

Professor Peter Vale of the Centre for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape argues that South Africa does not have a foreign

policy but merely a "set of impulses in which the basic theme is continuity."

"The narrative and the idiom has not changed and until it does a new policy will not emerge."

Speakers in the debate in Parliament on Thursday were critical of the Eurocentricity of South Africa's foreign affairs direction.

No one is suggesting that the G7 is not important or that the European Union doesn't merit a high level of engagement. However, do budget priorities reflect a new understanding of South Africa-in-the-world?

This made for hard debate in Parliament, with Foreign Affairs parliamentary committee chairman Raymond Suttner emerging as one of the harshest critics

of the ministry.

He urged re-prioritisation of the budget, which currently sees 55.4% dedicated to missions in Europe and North America, and only 16% to Africa.

Exports to Africa made up 31.7% of total exports in 1993 and can be expected to expand.

Furthermore, while Nzo paid lip service to the southern hemisphere, saying "We believe our future will be closely linked to the development of the South-South concept," the budget does not reflect this.

Ambassadors from South America, for example, certainly don't yet see themselves as vital cogs in Pretoria's emerging world view.

"It seems to me, after a year, there is too much celebration

and not enough substance," said Vale.

Mills cautioned, though, that a policy in the national interest had to look beyond the compelling figure of 31.7% of exports to Africa.

"One can argue for greater allocation to Africa and the Middle East, but given overall trade patterns, counting exports and imports with the European Union, Japan and the US still South Africa's biggest trading partners, are we not correct in allocating as we do currently?"

Yet South Africa remains a newcomer to a multilateral world, and beyond the tight trade perspective another set of criteria has to be taken into account: the "emotional bonds", as Vale calls them.

Recognition of Cuba falls into this category, as does the PLO.

The transformation of the old Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), the "guardians at the gate" to quote Vale, is under way and suddenly the world is so big that it's hard to keep an eye on all the gateways.

Vale was optimistic that the "culture of secrecy" of the former department was eroding. Voices of MPs like the ANC's Suttner, critical of his own party, were being recognised.

Mills, too, said that slowly a consensus was building and important issues were at least being debated.

The next level of debate should obviously include interested members of the public like academics and specialists in

various fields and this, tentatively, has begun.

Most important, however, is that the greater public should be party to a new world view and here the media was not playing ball, believes Vale.

"The department has to ignite debates in the public arena," he added. In the bad old days the DFA could always rely on Pk Botha's personality to grab centre stage.

Love him or loathe him, Botha commanded attention for foreign issues within the confines of the loathsome apartheid.

To be fair, Nzo and his team have not been sitting on their hands. Foreign policy might not yet have taken coherent shape but for the first time, perhaps, it is open to critical appraisal.

MOVE EXPECTED TO ANGER IFP

Chiefs agree to take pay from the govt

CT 23/5/95

304A

JOHANNESBURG: The government is preparing to take over as the paymaster of traditional leaders.

SENIOR traditional leaders gave the government the green light yesterday to start paying them from state coffers — a move likely to be vehemently opposed by the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP).

The traditional leaders, representing all regions, took the decision after a two-hour meeting in Pretoria with President Nelson Mandela, Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Roelf Meyer and his deputy Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa.

After the meeting, Mr Meyer said the traditional leaders had also committed themselves to supporting the November 1 local government elections.

They had also been in favour of the government standardising their pay.

Mr Meyer said the meeting had felt payment by the government instead of the provinces would ensure that the leaders would be non-partisan.

Standardisation would remove the existing discrepancies in payments made by the provinces. It would also save them from party political manipulation.

A bill enabling the government to pay traditional leaders is expected to be presented at the next cabinet meeting.

Once the bill is approved by

Inkatha planning rallies in ANC strongholds

DURBAN: Inkatha Freedom Party is considering holding rallies in ANC strongholds after President Nelson Mandela declared war on political no-go areas in kwaZulu-Natal, a spokesman said yesterday.

"The IFP is considering holding surprise rallies in areas defined by the ANC as no-go areas for the IFP," Inkatha spokesman Mr Ed Tillet said.

"This signals Inkatha's intention to declare war on ANC no-go areas in the province," he added.

He listed 84 areas in the province that Inkatha would target for rallies.

He said Inkatha expected the same level of security force protection for their rallies that the ANC had received at theirs in kwaZulu-Natal.

"The IFP trusts that President Mandela will also ensure that the same security force presence enjoyed by his party at ANC rallies in kwaZulu/Natal is guaranteed for the IFP," he said.

Mr Mandela said at the weekend there was no place in the country he would not visit.

"I want to assure you I have declared war against no-go areas. I will visit every place here," he told a funeral rally in Isithebe near Mandini on Saturday.

Police and soldiers were deployed in force at the weekend during three gatherings addressed by Mr Mandela.

Meanwhile, the Inkatha Youth Brigade accused Mr Mandela yesterday of starting a campaign of violence in the province. — Sapa-Reuter

Parliament, the Commission of Remuneration of Public Office Bearers will determine how much they will be paid.

Mr Meyer said he had written to the provincial premiers to determine how they felt about the matter.

He said details of the chiefs' pay had not been discussed, but the support services they would get from the government, such as

houses, transport and secretarial staff, had been.

Expected resistance from kwaZulu/Natal traditional leaders would be dealt with in consultation with the provincial premiers.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelethini was unable to attend but was represented by Prince Israel Mcwayiseni Zulu and royal council spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu. — Special Correspondent

Chiefs support salary system.

Drew Forrest

BD 23/5/95

SENIOR traditional leaders from six provinces yesterday threw their weight behind planned legislation which will empower central government to pay chiefs.

At a news conference at the presidential residence in Pretoria, Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said the legislation would go to the Cabinet this week and could be tabled before the end of June.

Meyer was speaking after he, President Nelson Mandela and Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Valli Moosa had met more than 40 kings, paramount chiefs and senior chiefs on the legislation and other issues. Meyer said the traditional leaders had unanimously decided that central government should proceed with the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill.

However, Inkatha-supporting chiefs, who were overwhelmingly in the majority

in KwaZulu/Natal — were effectively unrepresented at the meeting. Speaking for traditional authorities in the province were King Goodwill Zwelithini's media spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, and senior royal house member and ANC MP Prince Mcwayizeni Zulu. Zwelithini, expected to cut short a trip to London to attend the meeting, was not present.

By empowering the President rather than the provinces to pay chiefs, the Bill aims to insulate them from party political manipulation. Its main target was clearly KwaZulu/Natal.

Describing it as "immoral" and "an attempt to emasculate the provinces", Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi threatened at the weekend to take the Bill to the Constitutional Court.

Asked if government expected resis-

(225) (304A) Continued on Page 2

Chiefs

(225) (304A)

BD 23/5/95

Continued from Page 1

tance to the legislation in KwaZulu/Natal, Meyer said provincial premiers had been asked for comment. "This will help us gauge what resistance there may be and deal with it."

Interviewed after the conference, Meyer said all the country's top traditional leaders had been invited to the meeting. A key aim of the Bill, he said, was to standardise chiefs' salaries, which ranged from R2 400 to R71 000 a year.

Remuneration levels, and the question of support services such as secretariats, vehicles and housing, would be settled in

consultation with traditional authorities once the legislation was finalised.

He also said traditional leaders at the meeting had pledged support for the local election, on the strength of new proposals for rural local government. In terms of these, rural citizens will be able to vote for district councils — similar in concept to regional services councils — consisting of elected members and ex officio representatives of transitional local councils, traditional authorities and levy-payers.

"After the elections people can decide their own models. But we want something now that works," he said.

● Picture: Page 3

● Comment: Page 14

MOVE ON CHIEFS TO BE 'RESISTED WITH CONTEMPT'

IFP threatens court action in pay row

(304A)

CT24/5/95

THE ANC move to place traditional leaders under central rather than local government violates the constitution, claims Chief Buthelezi, who has the support of others.

THE row between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the government over the payment of traditional leaders took another turn yesterday when the IFP threatened to take the government to the Constitutional Court.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, speaking in his capacity as chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders of KwaZulu/Natal, said Mr Mandela's proposal that traditional leaders be paid by central rather than local government would be "rejected outright, and resisted with contempt".

Mr Mandela met traditional leaders on Monday.

Chief Buthelezi argued that the proposal was "unconstitutional,

inappropriate and conflicts with the interests of traditional communities". The cabinet then decided to consult traditional leaders on the proposal and Monday's meeting was an attempt to meet that condition.

However, Chief Buthelezi rejected the outcome of the meeting, saying traditional leaders from KwaZulu/Natal had not been invited and that only an ANC-aligned group from the Zulu royal family had been present.

He said the amakhosi had rejected the proposal in an earlier form last year and on two occasions this year.

"Remuneration of traditional leaders is an entirely provincial

matter, as it goes to the very core of the relationship between provinces, houses of traditional leaders and their competencies on matters related to traditional leaders and indigenous and customary law," said the IFP leader.

He said the proposal violated the constitution at least twice.

The payment issue has been placed on the Order Paper and is expected to be debated in the KwaZulu/Natal Legislative Assembly which reconvenes on Monday.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu/Natal traditional leaders, who were absent from Mr Mandela's talks this week, have invited him to a meeting in Ulundi next month.

The Conservative, Democratic and National parties yesterday came out in support of the IFP's position. — Sapa, Special Correspondent

Mzimela, Ramaphosa lead talks

JOHANNESBURG: ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa will lead the organisation's national executive council delegation in an exploratory meeting with representatives of the IFP in the city today, ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said last night.

The ANC delegation will include Mr Pennell Maduna and Dr Blade Nzimande. The IFP delegation will be led by Correctional Services Minister Dr Siphoswe Mzimela.

Mr Mamoepa said the meeting requested by Dr Mzimela will be held within the context of talks between the ANC and all other political parties involved in constitution-making.

"The ANC has noted comments by Dr Mzimela to the effect that the key question for this meeting is provincial powers and autonomy. This has rendered international mediation a non-issue and therefore unnecessary," Mr Mamoepa said. — Sapa

POLITICS

Plan to silence chiefs' opposition to elections

□ Places to be offered on 'umbrella' district councils

Political Staff

THE government has unveiled its plan to sidestep traditional leaders' opposition to local government elections due on November 1.

The proposal involves offering chiefs places on district councils which will be umbrella structures under which town councils will fall.

Traditional leaders, especially in KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape, have been blocking voter registration for fear that their positions will be threatened.

Provincial Affairs Deputy Minister Mohammed Valli Moosa told the national assembly the proposals, discussed at a meeting between national ministers and provincial MECs last week, would be refined further at the same forum next week.

He said vital questions like the criteria to be used in demarcating rural local government structures, the "right-sizing" of rural local government, a lack of administrative capacity and sources of revenue remained unanswered.

"It certainly would be irresponsible for central and provincial governments to develop responses to these questions on the basis of pure instinct and without the involvement of rural communities themselves.

"One of the greatest dangers we face is the creation of structures which do not afterwards easily lend themselves to change and further development as and when a national consensus emerges on rural local government based on scientific research and thorough consultation."

Democratic local government would cover "every square inch of South Africa including the rural areas" and all registered voters would be given a chance to vote.

A two-tier system of local government was being proposed. Each province would be divided into between six and 10 district councils. Town councils within a district council would nominate representatives to serve on the district council.

Traditional leaders would be granted representation on the dis-

trict councils as would landowners.

Where rural councils were not established on November 1 they would be established as soon as possible after the election. "The provision would be made for elected rural local government for the interim phase in a manner which allows for further development, improvement and change."

● The government's proposal to take over the payment of salaries to traditional leaders from provincial governments ran into strong opposition yesterday.

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, speaking in his capacity as chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders of KwaZulu-Natal, said the proposal would be "outright rejected, opposed and resisted with contempt".

● The row between the IFP and the government over the payment of traditional leaders took another turn when the party threatened to take the state to the Constitutional Court.

ARC 24/5/95

3041

Fourth tier of government looms

Tim Cohen

(304A)

BD 24/5/95

CAPE TOWN — Legislative amendments would be introduced to establish between 60 and 90 "regional councils" — a new, fourth level of government — Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Valli Moosa announced yesterday.

The councils would consist of both nominated members from town councils and members directly elected by rural residents proportional to the number of residents in either area.

The amendments to the

Local Government Act were being proposed to ensure that rural residents — about half of SA's population — would have the opportunity to vote in the forthcoming local government elections.

The effect of the proposals was to ensure that all voters in the election would have a vote of equal value, contrary to the claims of some non-governmental organisations, said Moosa.

But in introducing a more democratic system, the amendments would also dilute the "racial bias"

which was built into the proposals for interim local government at the World Trade Centre.

In his speech during the constitutional affairs vote in Parliament, Moosa said the amendments meant each province would be divided into between six and 10 district councils, to be established outside the metropolitan areas.

Each town council within a district would nominate representatives to serve on the district council. Rural district voters would directly elect representatives.

Buthelezi slams Mandela over chiefs' pay

Drew Forrest

(3049)
BD 24/5/95
PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela's meeting with traditional leaders on central government plans to remunerate chiefs was "far-cical" and undermined government's credibility, Inkatha leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

And as the row over the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill mounted, ANC sources said government's next move against KwaZulu/Natal's chiefs would be to audit and call in weapons issued to them by the KwaZulu homeland.

Buthelezi's strongly worded statement drew a sharp response from presidential spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe, who said the Bill had been accepted by the Cabinet subject to consultation with traditional leaders and provincial premiers. "The statement violates the principle of collective Cabinet responsibility, and the President will want to discuss it with Chief Buthelezi," Mandela would discuss the remarks with him to find a balance between party political and ministerial statements.

In his statement, Buthelezi said the 40 kings, paramount chiefs and senior chiefs who met Mandela on Monday had been hand-picked and KwaZulu/Natal's chiefs had not been invited. Although he was chairman of the province's House of Traditional leaders, he had not been notified.

Buthelezi said KwaZulu/Natal's chiefs had repeatedly signalled their rejection of the Bill and he believed there was "widespread opposition to it among traditional leaders throughout SA". Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, who according to Mandela supported the measure, could speak only in consultation with his chiefs, he said.

The Bill would transform chiefs into "another organ of (central government) power" and was part of a broader attack on traditional societies, he said. It also violated the interim constitution's guarantee of autonomy for local government.

Netshitenzhe said Mandela's consultation had been with the top echelons of the traditional hierarchy, and that all senior chiefs in KwaZulu/Natal had been invited.

Mediation off agenda - ANC

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
and PATRICK BULGER

Cape Town — The on-off exploratory meeting between the ANC and the IFP is now scheduled for tonight and may render international mediation unnecessary, according to ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa.

Mamoepa told The Star today that Correctional Services Minister and IFP central committee member Dr Sipho Mzimela's statements that provincial powers and autonomy were the main questions meant that "international mediation was no longer the key issue".

The ANC delegation

will be led by secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and will include Deputy Home Affairs Minister Penuel Maduna and MP Dr Blade Nzimande.

The meeting will also plan for a summit between the two parties, which may take place as early as this weekend, according to sources.

Inkatha secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane said yesterday the meeting would set the agenda for "the big meeting" at a date and venue still to be set.

The meeting was initially scheduled to have taken place yesterday but ran into fresh obstacles before it could take place.

Ramaphosa, who agreed last week to Mzimela's suggestion of a meeting to resolve differences between the two parties that stem from the IFP's walkout from the Constitutional Assembly, cancelled yesterday's round of talks.

ANC sources indicated that the meeting had been postponed to allow the ANC to consider new demands put by the IFP's Mzimela, who said on Monday he wanted the issue of "provincial autonomy" to be on the agenda.

Mzimela indicated that the IFP would forgo international mediation if common ground was found on constitutional issues.

Buthelezi gets 'putting Cabinet post on line' warning

■ BY PATRICK BULGER
AND MONDLI MAKHANYA

Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has been "advised" to confine his disagreements with Cabinet decisions to Cabinet meetings.

President Mandela indicated in a statement issued by his office last night that Buthelezi could be putting his Cabinet post on the line by bringing Cabinet matters into the open.

Mandela's statement was a reference to Buthelezi's rejection of an agreement between traditional leaders on Monday that they would be paid sa-

laries by the central government rather than by provincial governments as is now the case.

Buthelezi alleged that the meeting had ignored traditional leaders in KwaZulu/Natal. It was hosted by Mandela and Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer in accordance with a Cabinet decision to consult traditional leaders on the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill.

In Eldorado Park south of Johannesburg last night Buthelezi called on civic organisations and other institutions of

civil society to resist attempts by the Government to encroach on their autonomy.

"I fear that the entire issue of pluralism is under attack and unless this process is reversed, we will soon see the political system attempting to take control of civic associations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, universities, professional, non-government organisations and churches," said Buthelezi.

But political sources said the Mandela-Buthelezi standoff would not at this stage directly threaten Buthelezi's

Cabinet tenure. *Stan*

Mandela's statement said: "The Office of the President considers it advisable and consistent with Cabinet convention that a Minister (should) always utilise the opportunity created by Cabinet debates to voice his concern about matters that are receiving the attention of the Cabinet."

The statement said Buthelezi had "deliberately misled the South African public by alleging that the President had picked a delegation of traditional leaders for (the) meeting".

ANC, IFP talks on mediation

ANTHONY JOHNSON
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE first formal meeting between the ANC and Inkatha in over a year last night paved the way for a thaw in relations between the two parties after months of bitter enmity and escalating conflict.

The top level talks took place against a background of moves within the ANC to strip IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of his cabinet post and threats to freeze funds to the IFP-controlled kwaZulu/Natal.

Tensions have also been fanned by the circulation of a secret IFP document which comes close to advocating secession for the province.

President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday night indicated in a statement issued by his office that Chief Buthelezi could be putting his cabinet post on the line by bringing cabinet matters into the open.

Home Affairs Minister Chief Buthelezi was "advised" to confine his disagreements with cabinet decisions to cabinet meetings.

However, after four hours of ice-breaking discussions last night, delegations led by ANC secretary general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa and IFP Correctional Services Minister Dr Sipho Mzimela agreed that there was a need to engage in "serious and comprehensive discussions" on

CT 25/5/95
constitutional matters such as political and fiscal powers of provinces.

As the meeting took place last night, it emerged that relations between the kwaZulu/Natal government and Pretoria had deteriorated further with the IFP pulling the province out of a key committee in protest against the central government's failure to assign crucial powers to it.

Premier Frank Mdlalose confirmed yesterday that he had been mandated by the IFP's national council to withdraw from the inter-governmental forum.

Surprise

Although the decision was taken almost two weeks ago, it has taken other parties in the province by surprise. They have not been officially informed of the move.

Mr Ramaphosa told a press conference last night the meeting had achieved significant progress. It had served to clear up "quite a lot of misunderstandings and a lack of knowledge" about the parties' positions.

Dr Mzimela said the frank discussions had helped to clear "the cloud of suspicion and misunderstanding" that had recently marked relations between the two parties.

Further meetings will be held soon between the two sides but no dates have been set.

AIRTIME WANTED 'TO INFORM THE PUBLIC'

Govt communication shake-up planned

304A

ET 25/5/95

THE GOVERNMENT has no intention of trying to manipulate the SABC and is committed to freedom of speech, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

THE government's communication structures are due for a major shake-up at a conference of central and provincial government communicators in August, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said yesterday.

Introducing the debate on the South African Communications Service (SACS) in the National Assembly, Mr Mbeki said the government's proposal to approach the SABC for television and radio slots would also be discussed at the conference.

He denied the government had any "intention secretly to manipulate the public broadcaster ... as has happened in the past".

"SACS has been holding discussions with the SABC to explore the possibility of allocating radio and television time to the government to inform the public about its decisions, projects and plans," he said.

"This is one of the issues which the August conference will have to address ... the government is committed to freedom of speech and the press (and) to the greatest possible access of the public to information."

Mr Mbeki said a Freedom of Information Act, also known as the Open Democracy Bill, would be tabled within two weeks.

● A meeting of the SABC board yesterday was not to discuss the

government's request for airtime as reported earlier, SABC communications head Mr Ken Modise said.

The issue will be discussed at the next board meeting on June 7.

Government spokesman Mr David Venter said on Tuesday the government was not pressuring the SABC for airtime.

Sounding out

"The government merely had meetings with the SABC to sound out the possibility of government access to television and radio to reach illiterate people not serviced by the print media," he said.

If the SABC refused the proposal the state would have to seek another way to inform people, he said. This would probably be more expensive. — Political Staff, Sapa

NP flexible on mediation

Political Correspondent

THE National Party will not obstruct an agreement between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party on international mediation.

Top ANC and IFP negotiators met at parliament yesterday to discuss a range of issues including mediation.

Talks ended inconclusively, but spokesmen for both parties said there was a willingness to continue.

In a crucial pre-election agreement in April last year, the three parties said international mediation would be held after the election, on outstanding constitutional issues.

NP leader F W de Klerk yesterday welcomed the talks between the ANC and the IFP.

While his party had made proposals to break the deadlock on mediation, the NP was "not married to them".

But he emphasised that any agreement now would have to be ratified by all three signatories to last year's agreement.

ANC, Inkatha talking but without agenda

David Graybe

CAPE TOWN — The ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party could not agree yesterday on an agenda for negotiations on their constitutional differences, but decided to continue talking.

Delegation leaders, ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela of Inkatha, told a joint news conference afterwards that the two parties first had to clear up "misunderstandings" before they could hold substantive negotiations. They blamed their misunderstandings on the fact that they had communicated mainly through the media on constitutional issues.

The two sides agreed to "formally" present each other with detailed documentation of their constitutional proposals before they met again to try to draw up an agenda for substantive negotiations.

Mzimela and Ramaphosa said the sticky issue of international mediation would be put on hold while the two parties studied each other's proposals and identified areas of difference and consensus.

Ramaphosa stressed that the "exploratory" talks between the two sides was not aimed at undermining the Constitutional Assembly's authority, nor would agreements reached between them bind the assembly. Mzimela said Inkatha had "never questioned the sovereignty of the Constitutional Assembly".

Ramaphosa said the talks with Inkatha were part of a "broader process" which the ANC was undertaking with parties to discuss its latest constitutional proposals, as adopted at its recent constitutional conference. The ANC had already met the NP, and would soon meet the PAC and DP.

He played down the fact that the two sides had been unable to agree on an agenda for negotiations despite more than three hours of talks. "Quite a lot of progress" was in fact made considering the two parties had not met at such a level since before the April 1994 elections.

Both parties reaffirmed their "commitment to resolving problems peacefully in the interest of all South Africans".

NEW

Contralesa supports pay move

(304A)

■ BY JOVIAL RANTAO
POLITICAL REPORTER

The Congress of South African Traditional Leaders (Contralesa) has come out in support of the proposed payment of traditional leaders from the national treasury, despite IFP opposition to the move in KwaZulu-Natal.

Contralesa leader Chief Cyril Mhinga said his organisation had submitted proposals to the Government in 1991, which urged that traditional leaders' payments should be centralised and standardised.

This was to "eliminate the terrible disparities that exist and save our members from party political manipulation," he said.

The agreement on the leaders' payment was marred this week when it became clear that traditional leaders in KwaZulu-Natal, who have been linked to the IFP, were against the move.

IFP leaders also claimed it would be unconstitutional, saying the Government wanted to suppress the powers of the provinces.

But Mhinga argued that by insisting on paying chiefs itself, the KwaZulu-Natal government was guilty of what they claim the Government intends to do.

"Traditional leaders in KwaZulu-Natal are not free. They are controlled. If you don't toe the line your stipend gets suspended," the chief said.

Volkstaat report could be a 'hot potato' for Mandela

(30/11) S/W 25/5/95
 BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
 POLITICAL REPORTER

President Nelson Mandela will have another hot potato on his hands when he receives the Volkstaatraad Interim Report today.

The handing over of the report, scheduled for this morning at Tuynhuys in Cape Town, will set in motion a process which the Freedom Front and other right-wing groups hope will ultimately result in the

establishment of a semi-autonomous Afrikaner homeland.

The FF and ANC could hold a meeting next week to discuss the report, which deals with the location and powers of a volkstaat.

The ANC promised last April that the question of a volkstaat would be negotiated if the Volkstaatraad came up with firm proposals. But it is likely to face strong resistance against the Volkstaatraad's proposals.

MANDELA: COMPROMISE IMPORTANT

View on volkstaat 'softens'

CT 26/5/95

(304A)

NATION BUILDING: President Nelson Mandela says he'll compromise with leaders who aid nation-building.

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela said yesterday that his views on calls for an Afrikaner Volkstaat had softened.

After receiving a copy of the Volkstaat Council's first interim report at Tuynhuys, Mr Mandela recalled that he had vowed during the run-up to last year's election that he would never allow a Volkstaat to be established.

"But we are building a nation now and compromise is something very important," he said.

In an apparent reference to Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen, Mr Mandela said he was especially willing to compromise with leaders who were playing a valuable role in nation-building.

This would allow them to go back to their constituency with the fruits of negotiation.

Gen Viljoen thanked Mr Mandela for accepting the 110-page report which will be formally released in Parliament today.

Volkstaat Council chairperson Mr Johan Wyngaard said the



VOLKSTAAT: President Nelson Mandela greets Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen (left) after the report on an Afrikaaner homeland compiled by the Volkstaat Council was presented to Mr Mandela by council chairperson Mr Johan Wyngaard (right).

PICTURE: CLIVE SMITH

report dealt with "very, very sensitive issues" which needed to be handled with care.

Mr Mandela also said he was "very keen" to meet a request by the Freedom Front for an extension of the amnesty cut-off date.

But any move to do so now might be seen as a licence by hit squads to continue their activities.

Mr Mandela said he was also concerned that there was a perception that hit squads could carry on freely because they believed changes to the cut-off date might cover their present activities.

"I think we should squash that. Any movement now which extends the cut-off date can give credence to this perception.

"We should deal with hit squads very firmly. Those who live by killing innocent people should be brought to book," he said.

A government intelligence source said police were close to being able to isolate and arrest people promoting the violence in kwaZulu/Natal. — Political Correspondent, Sapa-Reuter

Council releases plans for Afrikaner volkstaat

ARG 26/5/95

PROPOSALS for an Afrikaner volkstaat stretching from Middelburg in the Eastern Transvaal to Klerksdorp in the North-West, plus several "autonomous areas" with limited Afrikaner self-government, were released by the Volkstaat Council today.

The proposals are in the council's first report, a 110-page document handed to President Nelson Mandela yesterday.

The volkstaat would include Pretoria, Krugersdorp, Sasolburg, Ventersdorp, Rustenburg, Witbank and Secunda.

Pretoria suburbs such as Brooklyn, Waterkloof, Laudium and Mamelodi would be excluded from the volkstaat because they did not have an Afrikaner majority.

In the volkstaat, Afrikaners would enjoy the right to govern themselves and elect their own rulers.

The territory could function as a "federated unit within the rest of the republic," the report said.

Because Afrikaners were dispersed throughout South Africa, they could not

all be accommodated in the volkstaat.

"The right to self-determination for these (other) concentrations of Afrikaners should be realised in autonomous areas in which the Afrikaner is given limited original legislative and executive powers," it said.

Constitutionally and in terms of the system of justice these areas would continue to form part of existing provinces.

The report identified seven possible "autonomous areas".

They included the towns of Swellendam; Oudtshoorn, Mossel Bay and George; Humansdorp, Uitenhage and Despatch; Kimberley, Bloemfontien and Orania; Ermelo, Standerton and Newcastle; Belfast, Lydenburg and Phalaborwa; and Pietersburg, Ellisras and Thabazimbi.

When he received the report from Volkstaat Council chairman Johann Wingard yesterday, President Mandela said he was prepared to compromise on the volkstaat issue. — Sapa.

66% still a long way off

40W 26/5/95

304A

BY CHARMEELA BHAGOWAT
CITY REPORTER

Only a considerable last-minute increase in voter registration will help South Africa achieve its much-needed two-thirds registration level for the local elections in November, statistics show.

The co-ordinator of the Local Government Elections Task Group's national secretariat, Vic Milne, told The Star that the increase in registration in the past week had been encouraging.

Trends indicated that the worst scenario had improved from about 60% to 63%, while the likely scenario had improved to about 67%, he said.

However, Milne added that the best scenario could be achieved only if there was "a substantial late surge" in registration.

Deadline

Statistics released by the task group this week show that just more than 58% of potential voters had registered so far with just 11 days left to the deadline on June 5.

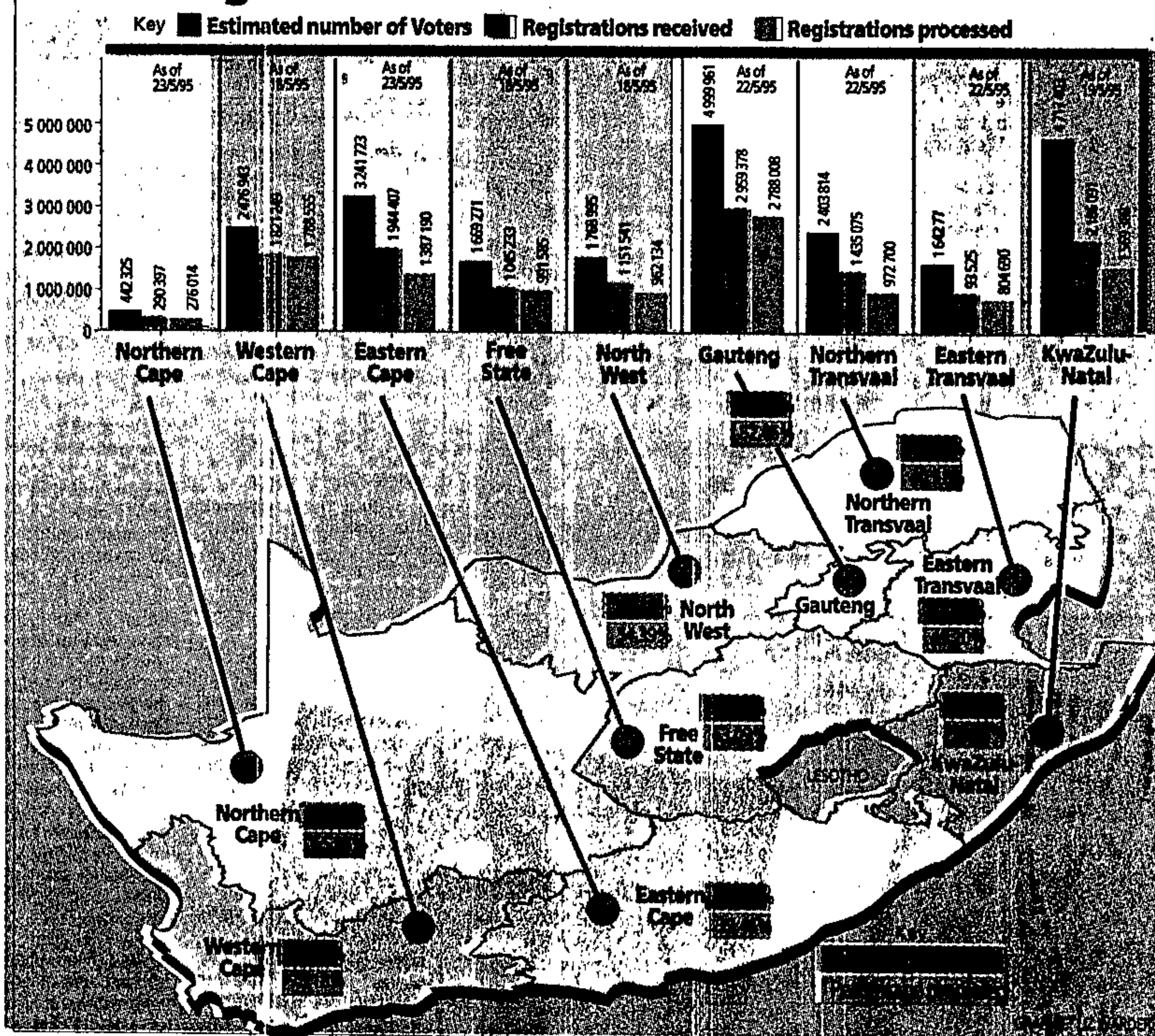
The statistics show that about 55% of potential voters have registered in the Eastern Cape so far. There has been a steady increase in rural registrations, although the process will need to be boosted for the registration rate to rise above 50%.

In the Eastern Transvaal, about 57% of people have registered, but registration lags behind in urban areas. These areas show a 46% registration rate, while 65% of rural residents have registered already.

Registration in the Free State has increased steadily in recent weeks and stands at 66%. According to the task group's statistics, a 6% increase was recorded in the past week.

Statistics show that rural registration is also very low in Gauteng, where 55% of people have registered. The province has an estimated rural population of about 69 000, of

Voter registration



which only 47% have registered.

The registration rate in KwaZulu-Natal — 46% — is the lowest in the country, with metropolitan areas lagging far behind. Statistics show that while registration in stand-alone local councils has reached 55%, registration in metropolitan and rural areas stands at about 44%.

There are great hopes,

however, that the chaotic situation in the province will soon be rectified.

President Nelson Mandela signed amendments to the Local Government Transition Act on Wednesday, enabling KwaZulu-Natal Local Government MEC Peter Miller to proclaim the Greater Durban Metropolitan Council.

His proclamation will finally usher in transitional struc-

tures and add impetus to the preparations for the elections.

Miller is due to proclaim the council today.

The Western Cape continues to lead the registration race with a 76% rate.

Statistics show a gradual increase in registration in all other provinces.

The chances of Government postponing the election still seem remote, with Provincial

Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer announcing in Cape Town this week that the State would do everything in its power to ensure the elections went ahead on November 1.

Sapa quotes Meyer as saying that a low registration rate would affect local government legitimacy and Government would appeal to the provinces to step up the pace.

NEWS Provincial forces mooted

IFP bid to devolve power

Sowetan 26/5/95
(178) (2041A)

By Vuyo Bavuma
Political Reporter

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is proposing radical changes aimed at emasculating the role of central Government in KwaZulu-Natal, but falls short of complete secession, a confidential party document reveals.

In the four-page document, titled "A minimal institutional strategy to promote federalism and pluralism", the IFP suggests the provinces should create their own provincial security and protection forces as soon as possible.

Dr Mario Ambrosini and Senator Phillip Powell have already given pre-

mier Frank Mdlalose draft legislation to take advantage of the interim constitution, which allows provinces to establish their own armed forces to protect their own people and property.

The IFP also suggests that the Province's name be changed to the Kingdom of KwaZulu-Natal and the emblems and flag of the old KwaZulu bantustan government be adopted for the new province.

In respect of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, KwaZulu-Natal should establish its own RDP fund which would be controlled by the premier through a nominated director. It should also appoint an auditor-general.

ANC moving Turok and McBride to Parliament

B026/5/95 (304A)

Nomavenda Mathiane

TWO prominent ANC Gauteng MPs — Ben Turok and Robert McBride — are to move from the provincial legislature to Parliament to be used better in their areas of expertise.

The ANC said the two would swap places with national MPs Abe Nkomo and Kgabizi Mosunkutu.

Gauteng ANC secretary Paul Mashatile said there was nothing strange about the swapping of MPs as the constitution allowed for parties to reshuffle their lists at the end of their first year in Parliament.

Members were usually placed in areas where they could contribute best. McBride's and Turok's talents could be used better at national level, he said.

He could not say what area of concern Mosunkutu would specialise in at provincial level.

Nkomo would be working in the health department to develop health policy for Gauteng, Mashatile said.

McBride, a member of the Gauteng safety and security standing committee, has worked with safety and security minister Jessie Duarte in solving violence in East Rand townships.

He has also worked on issues relating to prisons, justice and intelligence.

Turok is a former head of the Gauteng reconstruction and development office.

He could not be contacted for comment yesterday. He will be joining his wife, who is a national MP.

Commission proposes three criminal Bills

Susan Russell

B026/5/95

THE SA Law commission has released recommendations aimed at improving co-operation with other countries in combating crime, including a review of the current Extradition Act to bring it into line with international developments.

The commission announced yesterday it had released a working paper setting out its proposals which were also the subject of three separate Bills — an International Co-operation in Criminal Matters Bill, Proceeds of Crime Bill and an Extradition Amendment Bill.

Among the topics dealt with in the paper are methods for obtaining evidence from and providing evidence to foreign states, and that provision be made in SA law for the confiscation and transfer of criminal proceeds between states.

Other main issues investigated by the commission were the enforcement of foreign penalties in SA and the review of SA's current extradition laws.

The commission has also proposed that specific provisions ought to be introduced to combat money laundering and to enforce certain foreign penalties in the form of fines in SA in particular circumstances.

In addition it has suggested that a central office controlled by the Justice Department be established to deal with all requests relating to mutual co-operation in criminal matters and extraditions.

The commission yesterday called on all interested parties to submit comment on its working paper until July 31.

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Gloves are off in ANC battle with Inkatha

Ann Eveleth

AFRICAN National Congress (ANC) and Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) leaders have taken off their gloves to wage an all-fronts battle between their respective power-bases.

As negotiators from both parties prepared to sit down at the table this week for what turned out to be little more than "talks before talks before talks" discussions, party leaders were behind the scenes positioning themselves for the duel.

The cursory commitments of both parties to dialogue did little to deflect the tit-for-tat exchanges between President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi which rang out from stadiums across KwaZulu/Natal at the weekend.

WM 26/5-1/6/95 (30477) (7723)

of talks on Wednesday prevent Kwazulu/Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose's suspension of the province's participation in the Inter-governmental Forum as a first step toward implementing an overall IFP strategy to achieve its confederal objectives.

IFP sources this week confirmed the existence of a strategy document aimed at maximising provincial powers in KwaZulu/Natal, calling for legislation to empower the province to establish its own security force and increase its autonomy in several areas, including trade and industry, education, civil service, media, local government, land, water, forestry, environment, and gambling.

Mdlalose attended to the strategy in conflict with Mzimela's hope that his announcement that his government was "considering an extensive programme of legislation and govern-

ment actions" to promote its vision of federalism. He added that the province would consider resorting to the Constitutional Court to achieve its objectives.

Mdlalose said one of the reasons for the pull-out was "the failure to commence the agreed-upon international mediation".

IFP constitutional negotiator Sipo Mzimela has, however, repeatedly stressed his commitment to exploring a domestic resolution of constitutional differences.

While the ANC has welcomed this stance, its position that the talks should centre on the 1993 Constitution and that resolutions must not bind the Constitutional Assembly is in conflict with Mzimela's hope that dropping the mediation demand could yield more permanent results.

The failure of talks to bear tangible

dampen the IFP's campaign to protect KwaZulu/Natal as a mutant, politically-circumscribed province.

For its part, the ANC has shown itself ready to push IFP sensitivities to the limit, despite its erstwhile hopes of convincing the party to drop its mediation demand.

The controversial Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill, coming hot on the heels of repeated threats to withdraw funding to the wayward province, cut straight to the heart of the IFP's provincial power-base. Its release on the eve of the summit could only have added fuel to the fire.

While Buthelezi castigated Mandela for "hand-picking" chiefs for Monday's meeting, IFP KwaZulu/Natal Minister of Traditional Affairs Chief Nyanga Ngubane was sending a letter apologising for not attending, and inviting Mandela to address the IFP-aligned chiefs in Uthuli.

The continued war of words between the two parties indicates that the IFP's "provincial army" is ready for battle.

But Asmal's announcement did not

Rightwingers hijack indigenous indaba

Sum 26/5 - 1/6/95

Right-wing political groups are trying to use a UN initiative to protect indigenous peoples for their own political ends, reports **Eddie Koch**

(304A)

A GROUP of boers, bushmen, bastards and Zulu nationalists will make a bizarre set of bed-fellows when they rally around the *vierkleur*, the pennant of the white right, at a conference this month to "promote the interests of indigenous people".

An organisation calling itself the "Africa Indigenous People's Council: Southern Africa Region" (AIPC) is staging a rally on May 30 and 31 to prepare resolutions for an annual gathering that is held by the United Nations in Geneva each year to discuss ways of protecting the rights of native populations around the world.

Invitations for the event have been sent to bushmen groups in South Africa and Namibia, Griqua chiefs in

the Northern Cape, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Unita rebel movement in Angola and the right-wing Renamo party in Mozambique.

According to the programme, "words of welcome" will be provided by Dr Ferdi Hartzenburg of the Conservative Party, while the opening speech will be delivered by Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The closing address will be delivered by Jonas Savimbi, leader of the Unita rebel movement in Angola, while Mario Ambrosini, political adviser to Buthelezi and Inkatha, will lead a discussion about the UN's plans to draft a declaration designed to entrench the rights of indigenous groups around the world.

According to the official conference

invitation, the convener of the Southern Africa Region of the AIPC is Chief JGA Diergaardt, leader of the Rehoboth Baster people in Namibia.

Telephone numbers given for the "secretariat" lead straight to the Pretoria offices of the Afrikaner Volksfront, an ultra-right-wing group that is lobbying for a boer homeland in South Africa.

The UN has declared that the decade between 1995 and 2005 will be used to highlight the plight of some 300-million people in 70 countries around the world who have been classified as "indigenous".

Since last year, as a result of proposals made at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the UN hosts an annual conference in Geneva for any group which classifies itself as such to participate in drafting an international charter to protect their rights.

The world body has no precise def-

inition of who is included under the indigenous rubric although some non-government groups working on the charter refer to native peoples who were resident in the territory of a country when it was colonised by other ethnic groups. Social groups who are "placed under a state structure which incorporates national, social and cultural characteristics alien to theirs" are also included in the definition.

Right-wing organisations in South Africa, including the Volksfront and the Inkatha Freedom Party, have clearly seized on the broad definitions as an opportunity to give international credibility to their demands for regional devolution of powers and self-determination.

A representative of the Department of Foreign Affairs, which has been invited to the May conference, said it appears the UN has no record of the AIPC and does not afford it any official

recognition or status — although there are no bars on groups that wish to attend the working group in Geneva.

The Afrikaner Volksfront's initiative to align its demands for a boer republic with the plight of indigenous minorities around the world is not likely to win widespread sympathy. One of the largest international non-government organisations set up to lobby for the rights of persecuted native and Indian groups, the International Working Group for Indigenous Affairs, has already expressed concern that the Volksfront's conference is a blatant attempt to hijack the international event for sectarian political purposes.

However, many of the minority groups invited to the May event have real political grievances and could be lured into an alliance with Inkatha and the white right if these are not attended to.

Volkstaat dream recedes

(304A) 26/5-1/6/95

The Volkstaat Council has concluded that its dream is not practicable, reports **Jan Taljaard**

AFTER 44 council meetings, 60 committee meetings and more than R3-million in salaries for its 20 members, the Volkstaat Council (VC) has abandoned the idea of an Afrikaner homeland — for the time being.

The VC, a council of rightwingers investigating possibilities for the creation of a Volkstaat with the blessing of government, has instead come up with a "package deal" consisting of a so-called "*deelstaat*" in the Pretoria area, the creation of cultural Citizens' Councils and "economic development sub-regions".

This much is apparent from an executive summary of the VC's long-awaited report expected to be released this weekend.

The VC executive came to the conclusion that there is no "exclusive, dogmatic approach that will do justice to the variety of problems and proposed solutions".

Added to these problems, the council is apparently also divided on whether to take the *staat* to the *volk* by establishing some kind of autonomous region in the Pretoria area, or take the *volk* to the *staat* by creating such a region around the Orania settlement in the North-West province.

The establishment of any *volkstaat* has, however, become increasingly unlikely. The executive summary bluntly admits that "the longer the council investigated possibilities in this regard, the more it came under the impression that this ideal is not immediately attainable".

Cited as reasons for the impression are the demographic realities of South Africa and a current lack of international support.

Until such time as international support and a "growing disenchantment" among Afrikaners are such that a *volkstaat* can be created, the VC has proposed a package deal "to ensure that a process for the peaceful realisation of the ideal can be set in motion".

To this end the VC will propose the "federalisation of the Constitution" and, more specifically, will propose to the Constitutional Assembly that an area around Pretoria become a federal region, the so "*deelstaat*".

The summary states that an area around Pretoria has been identified as being dominated by a majority of Afrikaners. While the summary does not explain on what grounds the area was identified as such, it probably used an earlier report by VC member and architect Koos Reynecke as its guideline.

While much work had obviously gone into the report, Reynecke will, among other things, probably be faulted on the way he cuts traditional black areas from the "white" parts of town, perhaps conveniently forgetting that they are all part of the same economic unit.

The executive summary nevertheless admits that this area is surrounded by what it calls "a high density of non-Afrikaners". (Read: Mamelodi, Soshanguve, Atteridgeville, Soweto).

Added to this, the VC also admits that the majority of Afrikaners do not live in the earmarked area and that the area is therefore not the sole solution.

In an attempt to provide a solution to the above problems, the VC proposes that apart from the Pretoria *deelstaat*, other autonomous areas should be established. The areas should be identified according to the criteria of a high concentration of Afrikaners and a low concentration on "non Afrikaners", with the idea that these areas stay part of their respective provinces but at the same time be treated as "economical development sub-regions".

While it is admitted that Afrikaners do not constitute a majority in any of these envisaged sub-regions, the VC proposes that "victims of affirmative action" be resettled in the areas to build up the concentration of Afrikaners.

It is furthermore proposed that the fact that Afrikaners are not in the majority in these areas can be countered by a so-called floating vote "in order to empower the Afrikaner in these areas".

— *Diginews*

THE VOLKSTAAT

Hewers and drawers

(3044)
FM 26/5/95

The report of the *Volkstaatraad* is expected by the end of the week — setting out the practicalities, franchise and geographical base of the long-discussed Afrikaner "homeland." The fate of such a proposal is unknowable but, since the *raad* was established in terms of the interim constitution, the debate around its feasibility will occur firstly in the Constitutional Assembly (CA).

Thereafter, the reality of such a state would have to be negotiated between advocates of a *volkstaat* and government. Long before then, however, a number of troubling and paradoxical issues would have to be resolved. In the first place, since fully fledged Afrikaner independence is not the primary issue, how could a *volkstaat* — an ethnically defined region — exist at all within a constitutional framework designed for an undivided, non-ethnic democracy?

The *Volkstaatraad* met for the first time on June 6 1994. Enabling legislation was passed last year and was based partly on Constitutional Principle 34, which brought Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front into the April 1994 election. The principle mandated the *raad* "or any other grouping that shares the same language and cultural heritage to investigate any aspect of self-determination, whether in a territorial entity within the Republic or in any other recognised way."

A supporting clause strengthened this approach, stating that if such a territorial entity was established before a new constitutional text was adopted, "the new constitution shall entrench (its continuation), including its structures, powers and functions."

The *Volkstaatraad* has already made submissions to the CA on the nature of the proposed territory, which it defines as "a constituent state established for the Afrikaner people in terms of the Afrikaner's historic right to self-determination and his right to a state of his own..." Such a "constituent state" — in effect a federal component of SA — should "enjoy full and original legislative, executive and judicial powers (except when) such powers and capacities have been transferred to the national legislative, executive and judicial authorities."

(Constitutionally, the flow of such powers is in the opposite direction — from the State to the regions.)

The ancestral areas of the *volkstaat* are given as the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek*, the Orange Free State and "those areas where the Afrikaner constitutes a majority of the population."

The map should be available soon — as well as suggestions for a period of transition during which Afrikaners could, if they wished, migrate to the *volkstaat* before its entrenchment as such in terms of a new national constitution. This period could be anything from 10 to 20 years.

It is envisaged that the *volkstaat* would have the power to secede if the security of the Afrikaner is threatened. However — presumably not least for financial reasons — the essential idea is that the *volkstaat* would remain an integral part of SA, with its powers somewhere above those of a province.

The key question therefore becomes: who is an Afrikaner or who is eligible for *volkstaat* citizenship? The *Volkstaatraad* has addressed this issue and gives the

following (somewhat circular) definitions:

- All SA citizens who actively share, practise, exercise and maintain the Afrikaans language, culture and traditions or who identify with them;
- Who by descent belong to the Afrikaner people or have been assimilated into the Afrikaner people;
- Who feel bound to the protection, exercise and maintenance of the Afrikaans language, culture and traditions;
- Who actively propagate an Afrikaner *volkstaat*; and
- Who are accepted as Afrikaners by their fellow Afrikaners.

Those who might fit into one of the categories but do not wish to become citizens of the *volkstaat* would not have to register as a *volkstaat* citizen. That must be done "freely," which echoes the constitution on the issue of political choice.

Nowhere in the *Volkstaatraad*'s definitions is there overt mention of race as a criterion; so it can be said that the *raad* had advanced the frontiers of what being an Afrikaner is to include even those who "propagate" a *volkstaat*.

And those who are resident in the *volkstaat* for 10 years are also entitled to citizenship even if they meet none of the criteria outlined.

Nevertheless, the intention remains clear: the *volkstaat* is for white Afrikaners who found a political home in the old National Party, the Conservative Party, the Freedom Front and so on. The problem for the *Volkstaatraad* is that because the members have accepted that they will pursue their

dream constitutionally, they can posit no racial exclusion. In the documents so far before the CA, no overt mention is made of coloured people.

It is hard not to see the *Volkstaatraad* as having fallen into a political trap from which it cannot constitutionally extricate itself. Yes, it can have a *volkstaat* but this must be open to all. Yes, it can have a regional or "constituent state" legislature and powers but these cannot contravene any fundamental rights entrenched in the constitution.

What then does this leave of the original idea of a *volkstaat*?

So many different kinds of *volkstaat* — and in so many places — have been mooted that one must suspect the average, dispersed Afrikaner probably feels more at home where he or she is now than in what could turn out to be no more than a curious cultural enclave, cut off from full participation in a thriving democracy.

But "thriving democracy" prompts the question: what if SA does not thrive? Historically, security threats often validate the creation of a new State.

And with traditional avenues of Afrikaner employment being opened up to others or even transformed through affirmative action, a growing number of Afrikaners may well see their future in a *volkstaat*. But that would have to be a *volkstaat* with jobs. ■



Viljoen ... brought his party into the election

Volkstaat 'mapped out'

The Volkstaat Council — a product of the negotiations that led to the 1994 election — has spelt out its proposals for a Transvaal-based volkstaat and various "autonomous areas", including some in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape.

The council has proposed that the territorial bulk of the volkstaat be concentrated in an area stretching from Middelburg in the Eastern Transvaal to Klerksdorp in the North West where, according to Central Statistical Service figures for 1991, 60% of the people are Afrikaners.

Only suburbs where Afrikaner residents are in the majority have been included in the volkstaat, which would take in parts of Pretoria — excluding Brooklyn, Waterkloof, Laudium and Mamelodi — Krugersdorp, Sasolburg, Ventersdorp, Rustenburg, Witbank and Secunda.

The proposed volkstaat is 38 000 sq km, or 3,2% of the country's total area. — Own Correspondent

(304A) SPAN 27/5/95

ANC-IFP meeting starts, stops, starts up again

ESTHER WAUGH

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town - The first party-to-party meeting between the ANC and the IFP since the election nearly faltered within minutes of the negotiators sitting down behind closed doors.

However, the potential crisis was averted by some fancy footwork on both sides, and the meeting ended with a "communication channel" being opened between the two parties - which have been at loggerheads in recent weeks over the international mediation issue.

The four-hour meeting this week was intended as a first step towards resolving the dispute over whether members of the international community should be brought in to mediate on constitutional disputes.

The meeting threatened to end within minutes when IFP MP Ziba Jiyane stated that his team had a mandate regarding the implementation of the agreement on international mediation only.

It is understood that ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa replied that if the terms of discussion were to be so restrictive, the negotiators should "go back to the leaders and tell them no agreement has been reached (in the meeting)".

Ramaphosa read out the April 19 agreement, claiming that it pertained only to the Interim Constitution, negotiated at Kempton Park.

He added that in this light, interna-

tional mediators might find that there was "nothing to mediate about".

Instead, Ramaphosa reportedly proposed: "Let's talk." Deputy Minister of Safety and Security and senior IFP leader, Joe Matthews, told the meeting that Ramaphosa was legally correct, but the political position was that the constitution-making process was not limited to the 1993 Interim Constitution. It was still continuing in the Constitutional Assembly.

Matthews apparently asked whether a "law" existed which prohibited the two parties from talking to one another. Should such a "law" exist, it should be repealed, he argued.

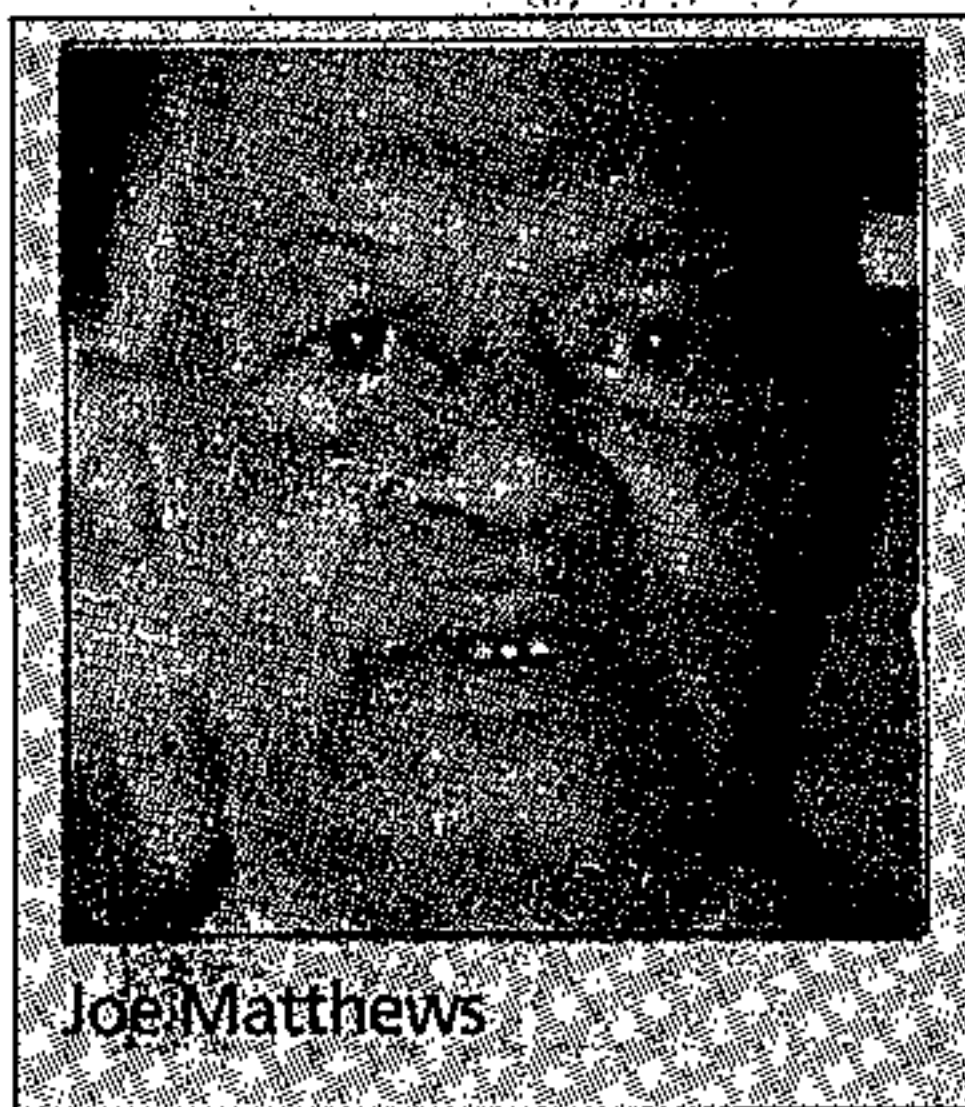
He was reportedly supported by Correctional Services Minister and senior IFP leader Dr. Siphosizwe Mzimela, who said the two parties should continue with dialogue.

A bland statement, issued after the talks on Thursday, said: "Both delegations agreed that there is a need for both parties to engage in serious

substantive and comprehensive discussions on constitutional and other matters of mutual interest and concern."

However, it was evident that there had been little progress on the international mediation issue.

In order to agree on an agenda for a more substantive round of talks, a preliminary meeting would be held wherein the two parties would exchange documents relating to their constitutional proposals.



Joe Matthews

(304A) (411) Star 27/5/95

'Democracy does



Parliamentarian GILL MARCUS hits back at those critics who have accused MPs of being paid too much

Why have we elected 400 MPs and 90 Senators to the first democratic national Parliament, and how was the number arrived at?

Firstly, the number was determined through multi-party negotiations, and was arrived at in order to ensure that smaller parties, likely to get relatively few votes, were nevertheless able to have representation.

Secondly, we have elected Members of Parliament, nationally and provincially, to perform — at the minimum — three key functions:

- Ensure that they pass the best legislation possible;
- Ensure that they play an active watchdog role with regard to the executive; and
- Enable contact with the public through constituency work.

New parliamentarians found a Parliament that was structured and funded to achieve none of the above.

Let us first look at the legislative process. Legislation is initiated by a minister. A memorandum is sent to Cabinet which, once authorised, enables drafting by the State law advisers to begin. They consult with interested parties.

Only once this process is

completed are the Bills tabled in Parliament and referred to the respective committees, which are then pressured to pass the legislation as speedily as possible.

Members of Parliament have found this process unacceptable. The challenge before members was: how to best fulfil the two key legislative functions? They responded through vigorous and effective work using the committee system.

To ensure meaningful involvement of all MPs of standing and select committees has been established, each corresponding to a particular department, for example the Joint Standing Committee relates to the work of the departments of finance and that of State expenditure.

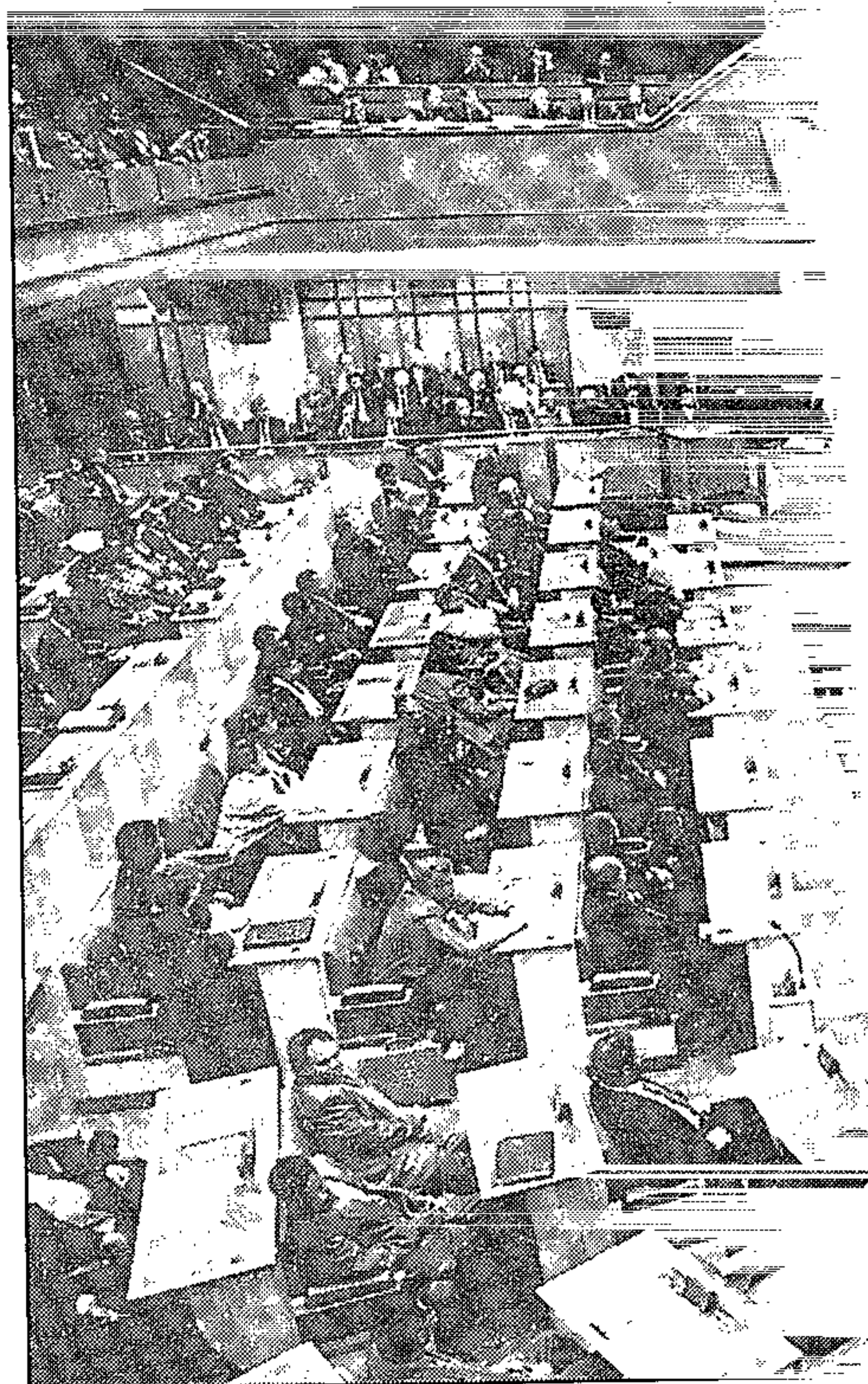
While some of these committees existed in the past, their role and function was very different. Most MPs belong to two or more committees. To meet the objectives above, members must be familiar, in detail, with the issues that affect their corresponding department, pending legislation, the process of consultation and the views of the broader public.

Assistance

They need to also be informed of current international opinion and development. But Parliament has no research facilities.

The second key function is effective interaction with the executive. Here again, vigorous committee work ensures public accountability, a flow of information and an opportunity to input into budgetary reprioritisation with the aim of ensuring not only rands and cents are accounted for, but that taxpayers get value for money through quality spending.

But there are approximately 30 such committees in the National Assembly, and only 12



FULL PLATE: MPs must fulfil a watchdog function, keep...

committee clerks. This affects the ability to organise information, meetings, minutes and follow up. Chairmen are not even afforded secretarial or administrative assistance.

The third element of work is that in constituencies. All parties have readily acknowledged that being elected on a list system, divorced from constituen-

cies, deprives citizens of access to Parliament and limits accountability.

Parties have allocated MPs to particular areas. Precisely because they were not directly elected by that constituency, more work is required of the MP to reach out to the public.

But Parliament makes no real time provision for constitu-

29/5/95

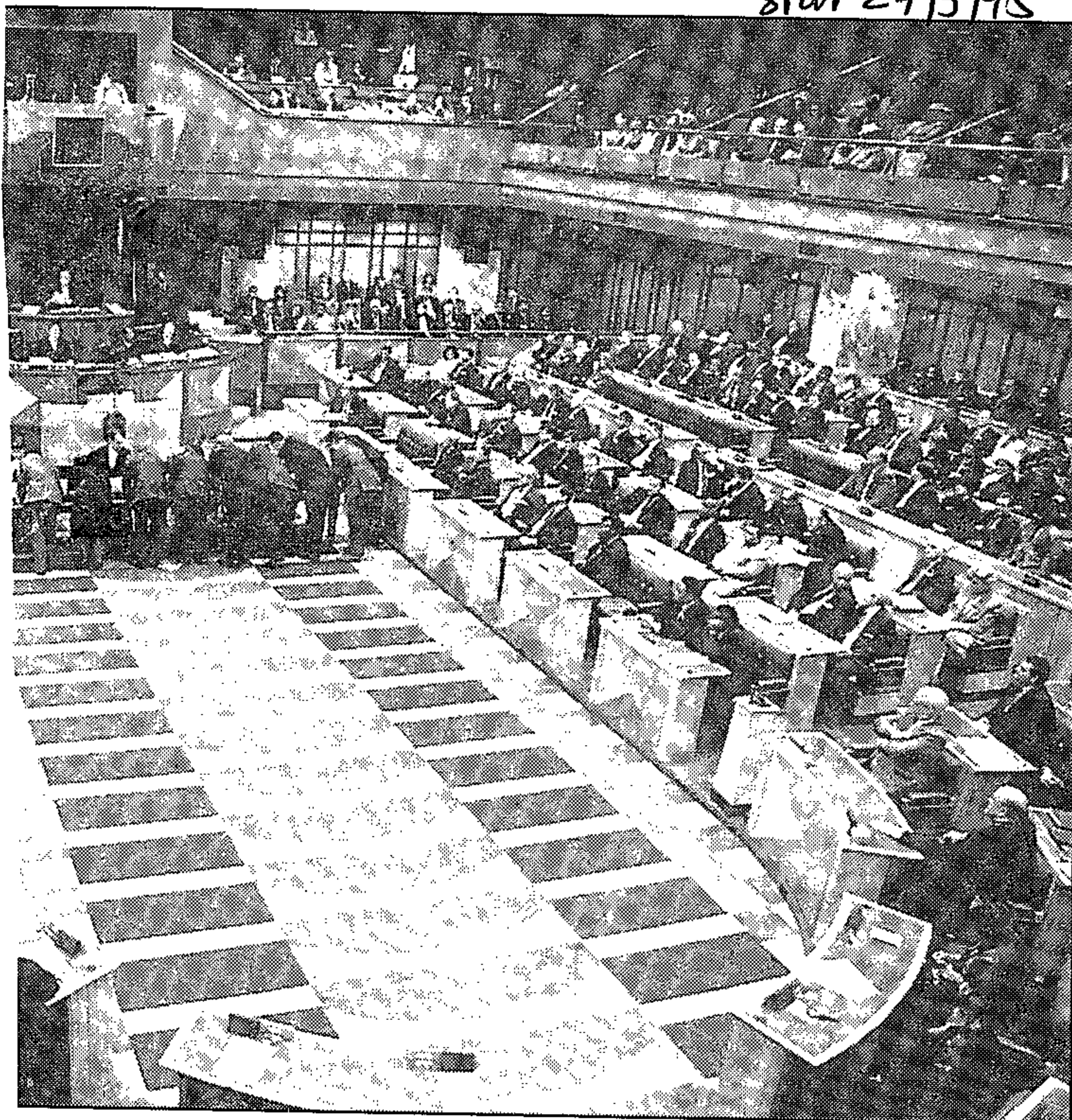
STAR

304A

not come cheap'

Star 27/5/95

(304A)



The system of "service officers" to fetch tea, run errands etc, needs re-evaluation, as does having numerous restaurants with subsidised meals.

Right now legislation before the Joint Standing Committee on Finance includes the Income Tax Bill, the Taxation Laws Amendment Bill, the General Tax Amnesty Bill and the Public Accountants and Auditors Amendment Bill. At the same time we are preparing for the legislation that will enable the restructuring of the JSE.

The effects of this legislation impacts directly on the taxpaying public. I have no doubt that we would be expected to examine the drafts line by line, and obtain the broadest possible opinion on the options and implications contained therein. For in our view, legislation is not simply the province of the State's law advisers.

Accountability

In the light of the above, I read with interest a recent brief Star editorial comment complaining about a bloated Parliament and demanding parliamentarians.

Perhaps part of the problem of perceptions around the new Parliament is that many were comfortable with a past parliament containing democratic form but little content.

Many commentators have remarked on the vigour and insistence on public accountability from civil servants and ministers alike — that is the hallmark of the new parliament, particularly through the work of committees.

To maintain that spirit and intent, and to meet the three tasks for which we have been elected, requires a Parliament that is appropriately resourced. 1/37th of a secretary will not provide that resource. Democracy does not come cheap

touch with the public and pass legislation

ency work, as the Constitutional Assembly operates for two days a week, and the National Assembly/Senate for three. Moreover, Parliament makes virtually no provision for administrative assistance to MPs.

For example, administrative/secretarial assistance provided to ANC MPs is one person per 37 members.

International comparisons indicate the extent to which the previous Parliament was under-resourced. The US Congress provides its representatives with anything up to 22 assistants, including secretarial, research and administrative facilities. European Union MPs have at least five support staff.

We are not asking for any-

thing so extensive. To be effective, what we expect is a clerk of committee who is familiar with the issues of that committee, a research capacity for every committee, and for each MP to have access to a secretary/administrative person.

This can partly be achieved through reprioritisation of the Parliamentary budget.

SA foreign policy has travelled far, but in what direction?

The recent formalisation of diplomatic ties with the PLO has outwardly settled another of our foreign policy conundrums.

But there are some who maintain that South Africa does not have a foreign policy — "only a set of impulses" — and that we have not capitalised sufficiently on our dramatic re-entry on to the world stage. Instead we have a policy full of inconsistencies and contradictions.

Certainly, the recent parliamentary foreign policy budget debate demonstrated a lack of consensus in many areas of our foreign relations. Disquiet was voiced from within the ANC's own ranks as to the undemocratic nature of foreign policy-making, and that the budget allocations did not reflect the stated priority towards the African continent.

And, in addition to opposition grumblings about the Boesak affair, there was criticism on the one hand about the treatment of members of the "old" Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) who had been passed over for promotion by the "new" intake, and on the other about the under-representation of women in the DFA ranks.

In some circles this debate

has, perhaps unfairly, been presented in terms of a choice between career diplomats and political appointments.

Since April last year, South Africa has travelled far down the road of international acceptance and inclusion begun in 1990.

At one level, this has taken the form of an increase in the number of South African representations abroad (up from 39 missions in 1990 to 124 by the end of 1994) and foreign missions in South Africa (from 36 in 1990 to 133 in 1994).

At another, this has taken the form of an obviously higher international profile, with our own superstar, President Mandela, in the forefront, followed by Thabo Mbeki, F W de Klerk, Alfred Nzo, Aziz Pahad and even Archbishop Desmond Tutu completing the reborn image.

South Africa has essentially pursued a foreign policy of openness towards all states: "universality" is the favoured DFA term. In this, South Africa has attempted to use the success of its recent transformation to maintain the strong, moral high ground in the international community, where the establishment of relations with all nations symbolises the Gov-

ernment's perception of what sort of state South Africa should be and thus what democratic message it wishes to broadcast.

Hence the maintenance of all "old" inter-state relations and the establishment of many new bilateral and multilateral ties. Yet within this broad and ephemeral policy rubric there has been substance, notably, Mandela's active role in peace facilitation in African crises such as Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho.



THABO MBEKI: First deputy to a superstar



ALFRED NZO: Undertook to further peace, democracy



JOE MODISE: Concentrate on problems at home



F W DE KLERK: Contributing to SA's higher profile

■ The cultivation of international investment — here the three Ms (Mandela, Mbeki and Manue) have been prominent.

■ The creative role played in the renegotiation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

■ A rhetorical undertaking to Africa, and the furtherance, to quote Nzo, "of peace and democracy, human rights, sustainable development, protection of the environment, and disarmament".

In contrast to the latter commitment, South Africa has dis-

played a reluctance to become involved in African peacekeeping operations, due mainly, in the words of Minister of Defence Joe Modise, to the "need to concentrate our attention on the problems we face at home".

The pursuit of any state's national interest should be the priority objective of its foreign policy. In this sense, it concerns the achievement of national peace and prosperity.

In respect of military security it is necessary to distinguish between internal and external de-

mands and actions. In the foreign domain, South Africa has to rank its security interests, mindful too that as Bosnia, Somalia, Chechnya and Liberia illustrate, the end of the Cold War has not resulted in peace.

As we are linked geographically with southern Africa, our national security interest is inextricably tied up with the region's interests. Similarly, we have to combine also with international security concerns, especially through the United Nations. But our national sec-

urity interests are primarily of sovereignty and guardianship, and are linked to the need to ensure economic prosperity.

As for the economic area of foreign relations, here the interest is reflected in the nature of ties and the extent of contact with our key trading partners and investors. In this way the allocation of funds for missions abroad, for example, should be targeted for the benefit of the national economy.

The political interest invested in foreign affairs is reflected in rights?

the establishment of foreign ties and can send out an important political message — both to one's own constituencies and to the wider international community. Put simply, in the Cold War, strong relations with the East bloc would have placed one in a clearly defined political and economic camp; today, relations with certain countries can send out messages about a commitment to human rights.

During the foreign policy budget debate, the Freedom Front emphasised the need for foreign policy guidelines — that we should not treat all countries with the same broad brush, but apply deft touches over issues such as the Kurdish minority in Iraq or the Tamils in Sri Lanka.

It is crucial for South Africa to consider its national interest in the pursuit of its foreign policy: is the national interest best served by maintaining relations with Taiwan at the expense of Red China, for example, how does our involvement in peacekeeping operations reflect our interests; where should we open new missions abroad — and should these reflect our "African priority" or the importance of our traditional trading partners, and how seriously do we take our commitment to human rights?

SAFAN 27/5/95

304A

National Party Ministries make slow progress with black staff

304A

Star 27/5/95

ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town - Deputy President FW de Klerk and his National Party Cabinet members - with the exception of Welfare and Population Development Minister Abe Williams - have yet to appoint black people to senior positions in their offices.

"There are indications that critics from rival parties in Parliament are likely to make political capital out of the issue. However, spokesmen for the Deputy President's office stressed that the NP office bears fully intended implementing affirmative action programmes.

Responding to queries from the Saturday Star, the spokesmen said their efforts were hampered by the small size of their ministries, competitive salaries in the private sector, lack of "suitably qualified" candidates and a slow turnover of staff.

A spokesman for the Deputy President, Frik Schoombee, said: "At the moment 23 of our 48 employees are black South Africans, but most of them are in junior grades and are employed as cleaners at the Union Buildings, or in the two households of the deputy president."

He said it was De Klerk's policy to make the office more representative.

"However, given the competitive salaries offered by the private sector, we often find it difficult to attract suitably qualified black South Africans for such positions," he said.

When the deputy president's office was established in May last year, it was staffed almost totally by personal staff De Klerk brought with him from the former president's office.

Since then, only a few line function and administrative positions have become vacant. Blacks have been appointed to

the posts of registry clerk, secretaries, and a telephonist.

"We also tried to find a suitable black candidate for the accountant position, but despite the fact that we sifted through hundreds of applications and had numerous interviews, we could not find anyone with the necessary qualifications," Schoombee said.

Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister Pik Botha has not appointed any blacks to his office.

His spokesman, Roland Darroll, said the minister intended appointing a black media liaison officer, but added that competitive salaries offered by private companies made it very difficult to find candidates.

Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister Dr Dawie de Villiers's office comprised eight staff, including two blacks - a typist and a messenger.

De Villiers told Parliament it

was his department's objective to make it more representative. Of the 74 candidates nominated for departmental posts since last year, 64 were black.

Minister Williams's office has eight staff members, of whom five are black. He is also the only NP minister to have a black private secretary.

Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekirk has a staff of five. Two blacks have been appointed, one an assistant private secretary and the other a typist.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer retained his portfolio in the Government of National Unity.

The nine staff members in his office include two blacks - a typist and an administrative clerk.

His spokesman, Izak Retief, said since Meyer took over the portfolio three years ago, only three positions have become

vacant. Two of these positions were filled by blacks.

In his budget vote this week, Meyer told the National Assembly that a number of posts in the department had deliberately been kept vacant "pending the election" last year.

A senior member had been appointed "for the sole purpose of promoting representative ness and went ahead with the formulation of a draft policy paper on affirmative action."

"This was completed in September 1994. The policy recognised that the management levels were in urgent need of attention and that it was apparent that women were under-represented at most levels," Meyer said.

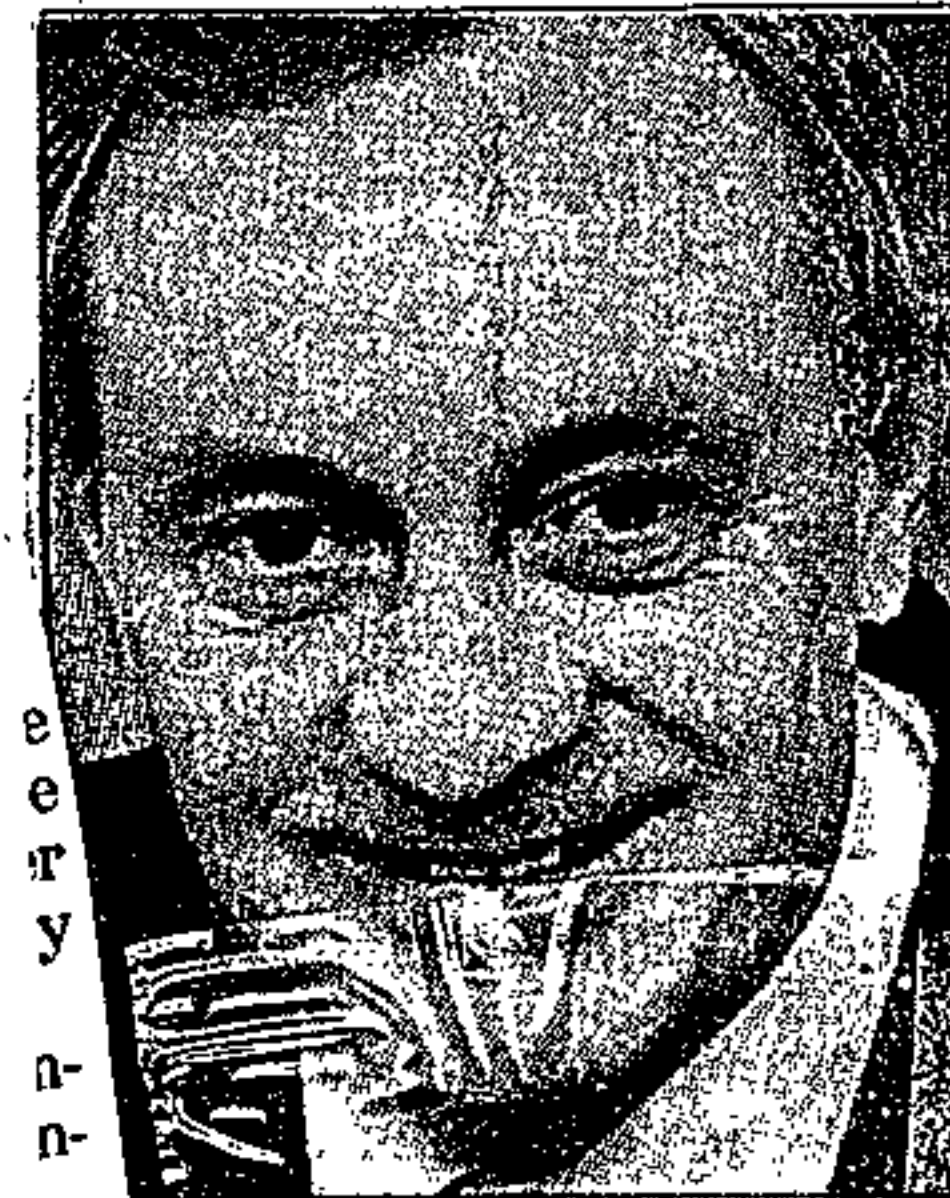
Minister for General Services Chris Fisser's newly established office has a staff of three. He is in the process of appointing a black typist.



Abe Williams



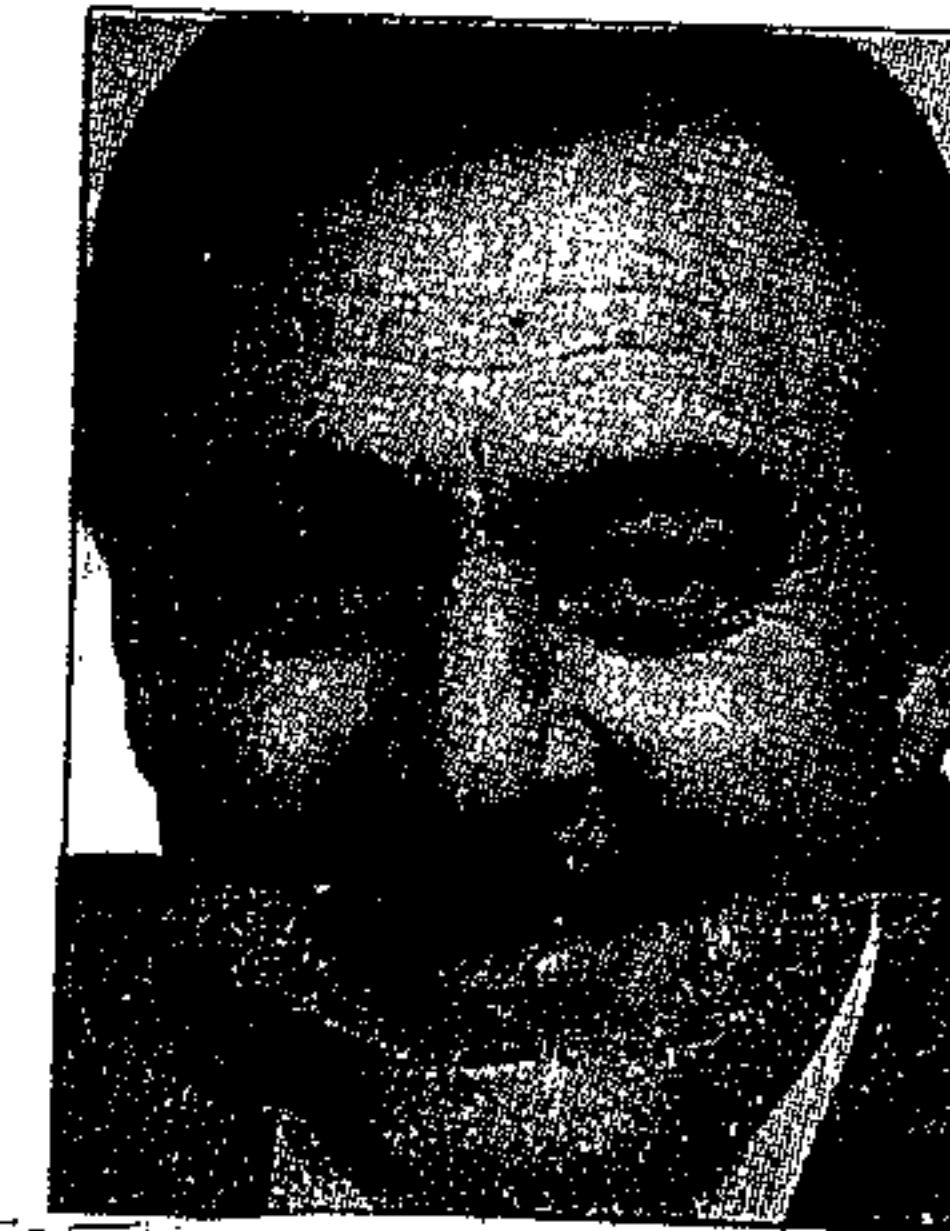
Dawie de Villiers



Kraai van Niekirk



Roelf Meyer



FW de Klerk



Laager loji

CP 28/5/95 4

(3044)

By RAFIQ ROHAN

THERE were dramatic developments in parliament this week with President Mandela saying he could allow Afrikaners their own homeland as a reward for their role in building the nation.

This was followed a day later by the Volksstaat Council releasing a detailed plan for the volkstaat. Self-determination for the Afrikaner people would be in the best interests of the country as a whole, the council declared.

It has decided that the main area it wants is what it describes as Groot Pretoria – the eastern suburbs of the city, Akasia, Wonderboom and Verwoerdburg. The area excludes Mamelodi, Laudium and Atteridgeville.

The report was handed to Mandela by Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen at Tuynhuys on Thursday, where Mandela said he had softened his view on the often-made call for an Afrikaner volkstaat.

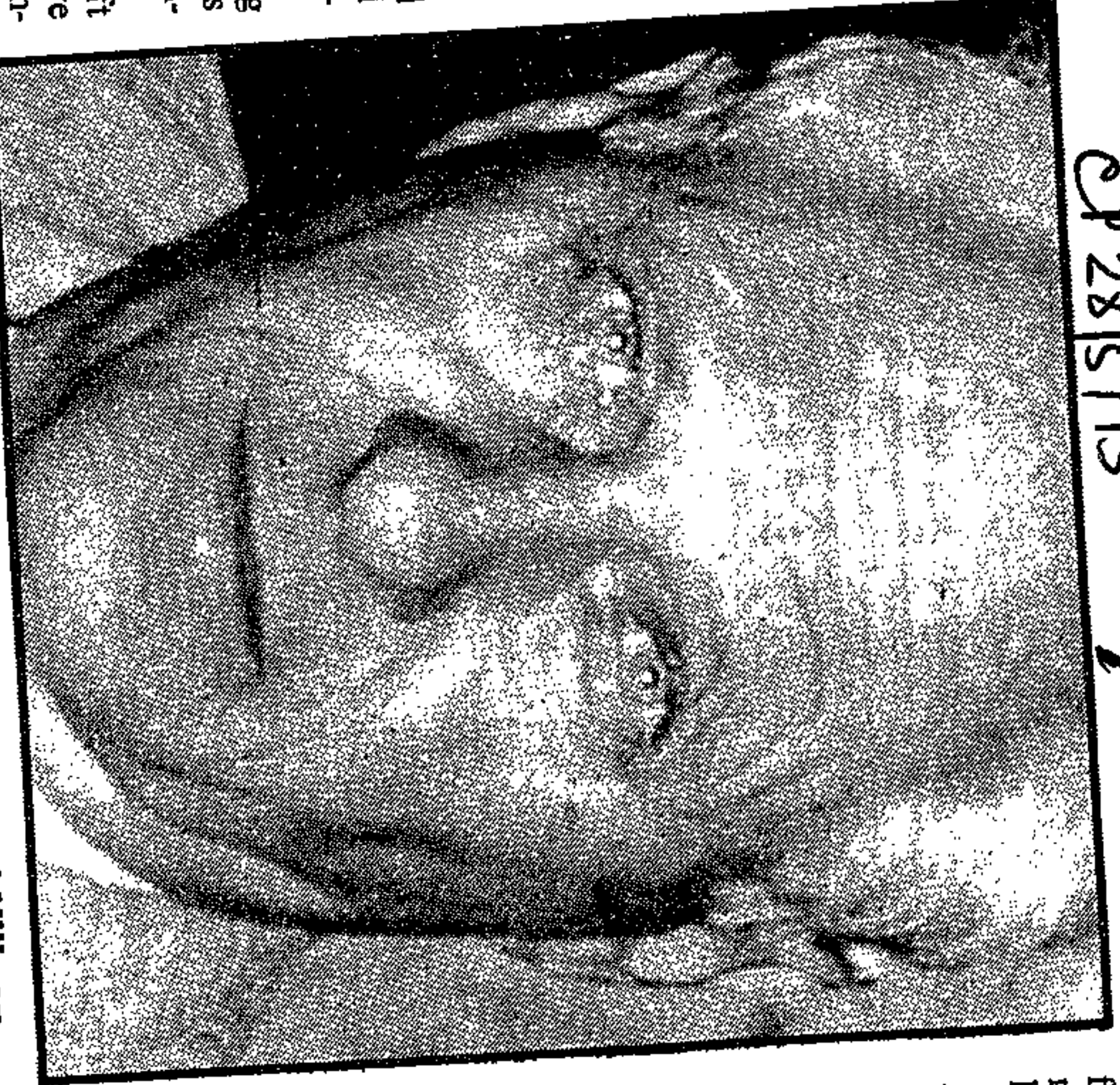
The president said he recalled his vow last year that he would never allow the establishment of a volkstaat but that he was willing to make compromises with leaders who were assisting in building the nation.

Mandela looks at volkstaat again

The Volksstaat Council said that a volkstaat was necessary because Afrikaners believed they are already oppressed and "conditions can only deteriorate in the foreseeable future".

Its plan, called "Building democracy for stability", lists these aspects of perceived Afrikaner oppression:

- Many Afrikaners have left the country. Those who have stayed behind feel like strangers in the new environment;
- Afrikaners find themselves accused of almost everything that went wrong;
- Fellow South Africans are embarrassed by Afrikaners, who therefore fear becoming targets of discrimination because of the past;
- Decisions are made that Afrikaners don't agree with – these include "socialistic tendencies and the removal of Af-



NATION BUILDER? ... General Constand Viljoen represents Afrikaners who feel oppressed.

- rikaner symbols";
- In the workplace Afrikaners are being replaced and beginners can't find jobs;
- Afrikaners no longer control their own education and can't afford private schools;
- The Afrikaans language is being "assaulted" by govern-

for the security of a minority may contribute towards establishing a right to secession."

In its plan the council says that a volkstaat "should be a state with a large or overwhelming Afrikaner population and workforce".

The question of citizenship is something it would have to work out.

"Every state determines for itself what the content of its citizenship should be, in other words which rights it confers on its citizens and which obligations they have to assume."

The following people would qualify for citizenship in the volkstaat:

- Those South Africans who maintain and identify with the Afrikaans language, culture and traditions; who by descent belong to the Afrikaner people; who actively support the Afrikaner volkstaat; who are accepted as Afrikaners by their fellow Afrikaners;
 - All South Africans permanently resident in the volkstaat (residency will only be given to those who register as volkstaat citizens).
- The area the Council has chosen also includes the North West province incorporating parts of Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Ventersdorp, Koster, Rustenburg and Brits.

ANC's surprise welcome for volkstaat plan

By RAY HARTLEY
Parliamentary Correspondent

FOR the first time an official government report has mapped out the possible boundaries of a volkstaat for Afrikaners along with the limits of a series of "autonomous areas" spread across the South African map.

The report of the Volkstaat Council, a body established in terms of the interim constitution, was handed to President Nelson Mandela this week and subsequently welcomed by Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen as "the real result of mutual trust that developed between the leadership of the ANC and Afrikaners".

At the heart of the proposal are two areas — together roughly one-and-a-half times the size of Gauteng — which would become a volkstaat.

With Pretoria's western and eastern suburbs forming a bean-shaped urban core, the volkstaat would, the report said, contain some 1,375 000 Afrikaners representing a majority of around 380 000 when measured against the total population.

This territory represents an area over which the Afrikaner has historical claims

to the right to self-determination and in which the Afrikaner constitutes the majority of the population," the report said. Afrikaners living outside the territory would be offered the chance to live in designated autonomous areas where, in a phrase new to the constitutional dictionary, they would form "concentrated minorities".

The volkstaat would, the proposals said, be a "constituent state" within the Republic of South Africa, enjoying original legislative powers, but subject to the same constitution as the rest of country.

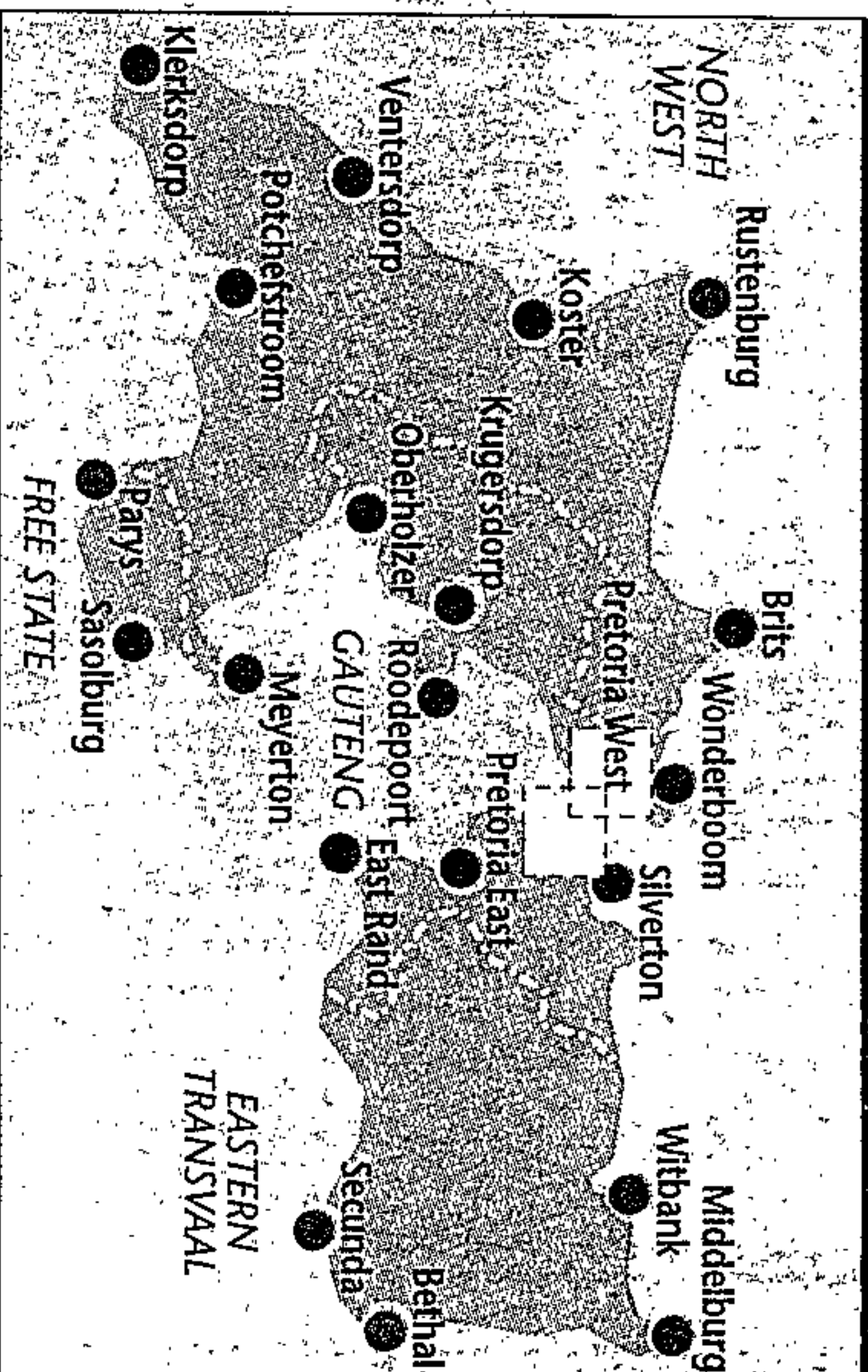
The option would pave the way for the continuation of Afrikaans schools and cultural facilities alongside limited facilities for other language groups.

As one of a number of "federated states", the equivalent of the current provinces, the proposals suggest that the volkstaat would "enjoy all powers save for those powers which have been transferred to the national government".

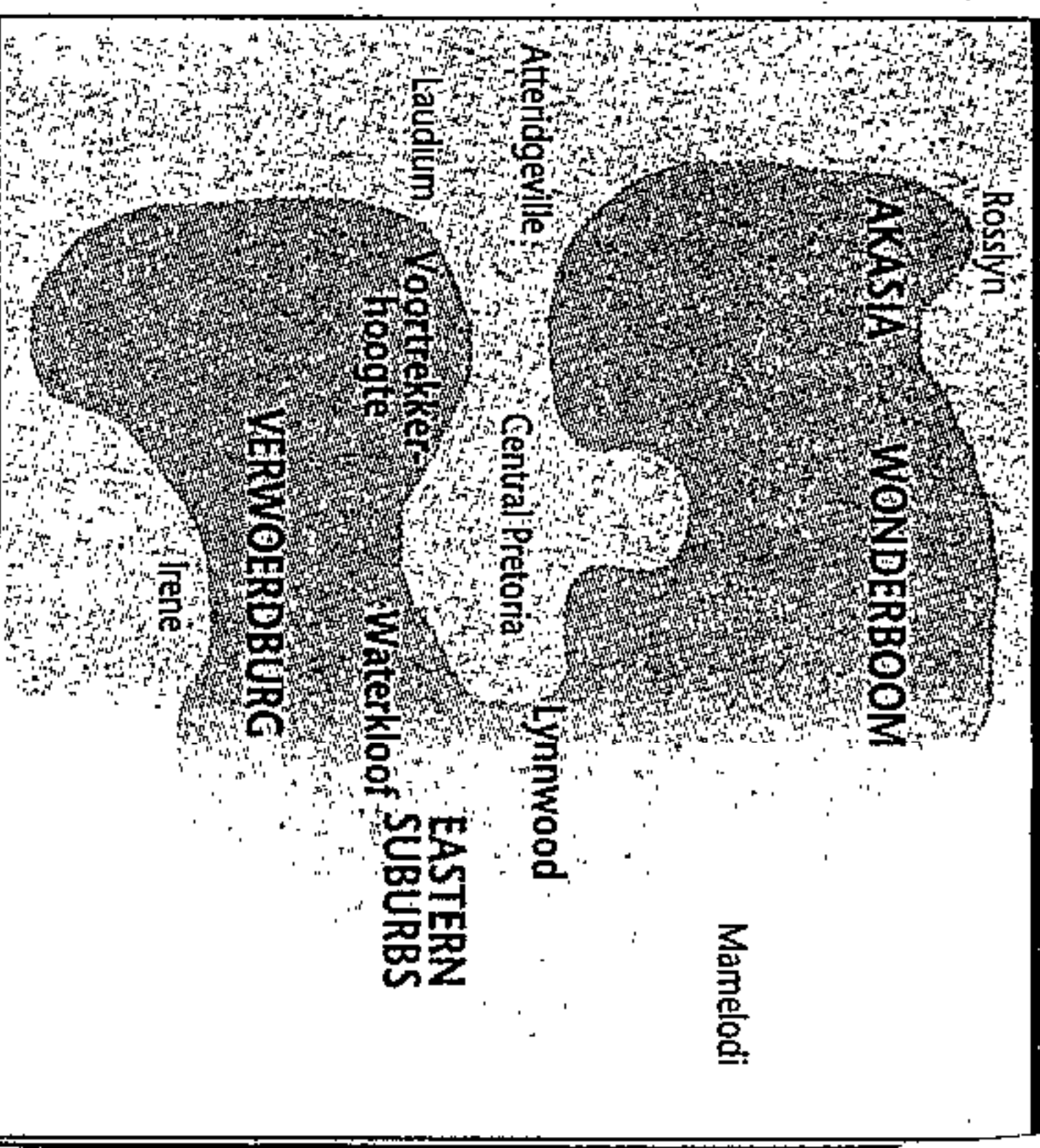
The constitutions of the constituent states may not conflict with the universal, fundamental rights embodied in the constitution," the report said.

A kinder, gentler version of the jagged national swathe right-wingers once demanded for a homeland, the proposed

VOLKSTAAT BORDERS



DETAIL OF PRETORIA AREA



ST 28/5/95

state, said the report, would be established by peaceful means only. "No forced relocation of people may take place to facilitate the establishment of a volkstaat," the report said.

Mr Mandela, who once stood implacably opposed to the idea of a homeland for Afrikaners, gave the report a surprisingly warm welcome this week.

He went so far as to suggest that right-wingers who had co-operated with the transition could be rewarded with some form of territorial autonomy.

But the National Party's Fanus Schoeman this weekend suggested the proposed volkstaat could suffer the same fate as unworkable Conservative Party proposals which had drawn convoluted boundaries in search of an Afrikaner majority.

"It is unthinkable that certain residential areas in Pretoria are included and others not. This could mean that people on one side of the street could live in the volkstaat and others, on the opposite side, could fall out."

"To create so-called 'autonomous areas' right across the country is strongly reminiscent of the Group Areas policy."

General Viljoen warned Afrikaners against seeking to return to absolute power in South Africa. "Whenever we get into political power, it seems the power impairs our vision."

"The ideal of sovereignty will remain, but we have to accept there are certain conditions required by the international community for this degree of autonomy that do not exist now," he said.

Graphic: FIONA KRISCH

Inkatha locks horns with government

304A
ST 28/5/95

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

IN A direct challenge to the authority of President Nelson Mandela, Inkatha proposes to prevent traditional leaders in Kwazulu Natal from accepting payment from the central government.

The proposal is contained in a 20-point strategy discussion document which is aimed at achieving maximum autonomy for the province.

Mr Mandela convened a meeting of traditional leaders this week and won the support of those present — none of them IFP supporters — for proposals that payments be made by central government.

The strategy document suggests that a firm political decision be taken by the IFP to put the 20 points, aimed at maximising the province's legislative powers, into practice by June 15.

The first point is to withdraw from the inter-governmental forum, which promotes co-operation between the national government and

provincial governments.

It was achieved this week when Kwazulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose withdrew from the forum amid further deterioration in relations between the IFP and the ANC.

Other points in the document include enacting legislation to give Kwazulu Natal control over land use, water and forestry, agriculture, nature conservation, gambling licences, the province's civil service and trade and commerce.

An ANC analyst said the document and the withdrawal from the forum were a further indication that the IFP had opted for constitutional confrontation with the central government and intended to mobilise the province towards secession.

However, IFP senator Phillip Powell said yesterday the paper that had been leaked to the media was not an official IFP document. It was being circulated among members but had not been adopted by the IFP's national council.

Mr Powell said the discussion paper had nothing to do with secession. Rather, it dealt with legislative

moves to achieve autonomy for Kwazulu Natal within the framework of the interim constitution.

He dismissed as "laughable", claims that aspects of it meant the IFP was attempting to form its own defence force.

These claims were "attempts to provide an excuse for a crackdown on Kwazulu Natal", he said.

He said proposed legislation in the document concerning self-defence units and self-protection units involved a programme to draw members of these groups into public works programmes and community policing with the help of peace accord structures.

IFP spokesman Sipho Mzimela said yesterday that attempts to describe the document as "secessionist" displayed "pathetic ignorance". He said it was one of several discussion documents and its proposals fell within the interim constitution.

Mr Mzimela said the inter-governmental forum was a "club" which was not designed to produce results, and that Dr Mdlalose's withdrawal was of no significance.

ET 29/5/95 (304A)

Volkstaat plan slammed

JOHANNESBURG: National Party MP Mr Leon Wessels launched a scathing attack yesterday on President Nelson Mandela and Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen over the Volkstaat Council's inclusion of Krugersdorp in its plans for a volkstaat.

Mr Wessels warned Mr Mandela and Gen Viljoen that they could expect "serious opposition from the broad Krugersdorp community" if they proceeded with attempts to make the town part of a volkstaat.

Mr Wessels said he had held weekend talks with Krugersdorp mayor Mr Stephen Motengua and indications were that any such plans were "doomed to failure".

"Community leaders, across party lines, will be mobilised into smothering this dream regarding Krugersdorp," Mr Wessels said, adding he was amazed at the Volkstaat Council's plans for Krugersdorp.

A draft of the council's plan was handed to Mr Mandela this week.

"President Mandela must be seriously warned. If (he) has an inclination to reward Gen Viljoen for his friendship, he had better do it elsewhere — not in Krugersdorp".

Mr Wessels pointed out that previous attempts to include the town in volkstaat plans had failed and Mr Mandela should have realised it was "dangerous to create expectations" which could not be realised.

He added the sooner Mr Mandela understood that Gen Viljoen did not represent all Afrikaners, "the better for his political well-being".

Mr Wessels said if Gen Viljoen was serious about a volkstaat, he should follow in Prof Carel Boshoff's footsteps by selling his farm and moving to that volkstaat. — Sapa

SECRET DOCUMENT DIRECT CHALLENGE TO PRESIDENT

Buthelezi showdown looms

CR 29/5/95

(304A)

IFP plans to seize a wide range of regional powers may be the last straw for President Nelson Mandela, **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela wants Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the mat to explain an IFP document that directly challenges the President's authority and outlines plans for virtual autonomy for kwaZulu/Natal.

At the meeting Mr Mandela will also seek an explanation for ongoing calls by his Home Affairs Minister, repeated again at the weekend, for Zulus to "rise and resist" the central government.

The director of communications in the President's office, Mr Joel Netshitenze, said last night that Mr Mandela wanted to discuss the implications of such calls on stability in kwaZulu/Natal, where political violence has claimed more than 1 000 lives since last year's general election.

No date has been set for the summit as Mr Mandela will be on a state visit to Tanzania for the first half of this week.

If arrangements cannot be finalised soon, Mr Mandela — who has already publicly threatened to cut state funding to the IFP-controlled province — could raise his differences with Chief Buthelezi at cabinet level.

Senior ANC sources said at the weekend that Chief Buthelezi would probably have been fired from the cabinet already if it were not for the damage that would cause.

The 20-point secret IFP document, called A Minimal Institutional Strategy, has already heightened tension and mistrust between the ANC-led central government and the IFP, with ANC kwaZulu/Natal leader Mr Jacob Zuma slamming it as the first step towards secession.

It proposes that legislative and other steps be unilaterally implemented by June 15 to secure IFP control in key areas of political, economic and social life in the province.

It calls for the province to have its own security forces and exclusive control over the civil service. In a head-on challenge to Mr Mandela's authority, the plan also aims to pre-

vent any traditional leader in the province accepting pay from the central government.

The province would also attempt to circumvent Mr Mandela's threat to reduce funds by creating dedicated sources of funding from gambling and lotteries and taking "firm control of trade and commerce" through provincial business licences.

The four-page strategy document also outlines plans to take control of land, water, forestry, agriculture, environment, nature conservation, education and other areas of government and makes provision for legislation to "license and regulate" provincial media.

Last night, however, the IFP's Dr Siphosiso Mzimela said the document was only one of many plans to be discussed and was not evidence of the party's wish to secede.

He denied the document proposed a takeover of the military, schools and other areas. Instead, he said, it proposed the province should control public media, trade and commerce — powers granted in Schedule 6 of the constitution.

'Useless'

"There is nothing in the document that the IFP ... should be ashamed of," he said.

The disclosure of the document could sour talks started last week and aimed at ending months of enmity between the IFP and ANC.

Dr Mzimela said last week the talks had helped lift the "cloud of suspicion and misunderstanding" between the parties, although Chief Buthelezi dismissed them as "useless".

● Chief Buthelezi said last night that if Mr Mandela wanted to strip him of his ministerial portfolio he would not stand in his way: "For me it will not be the end of the world."

Defending his criticism of the bill that would strip provinces of their power to pay traditional leaders, Chief Buthelezi said he had not betrayed cabinet confidence in doing so.

He said he only commented after the bill had been publicly raised by Mr Mandela's legal adviser, Professor Fikile Hyslop.

● ANC provincial MPs in kwaZulu/Natal said last night they would call for a snap debate on the controversial strategy document when the parliament resumes today.

Many sign 'stay put' parliament petition

ARG 29/5/95 (304A)

Southern Reporter

THOUSANDS of signatures have been collected in the southern suburbs and in the city by the Citizens Alliance for Parliament (CAP) in an effort to keep Parliament in Cape Town.

CAP says it is the only group to have canvassed over 300 businesses asking for support in this issue.

Organisations which have supported CAP's initiative include the Rondebosch Rosebank Ratepayers and Business Association, the Western Cape Provincial Government, the Cape Metropolitan Council, the city councils of Cape Town and Bellville, the WP Council of Churches, the Muslim Judicial Council and the SA Muslim Business Association, Captour, Sanco and Cosatu, the Institute of Directors and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

One of the organisers of the petition Attwell Mali said all signatures, telephoned and faxed names and addresses must be in by May 31 when the petition will be handed over to parliament by a delegation of businessmen during a ceremony open to the public.

It will then be submitted to Theme Commission Number One, a body set up by the Constitutional Assembly to look

into the matter of re-location of parliament.

A spokesperson said an Idasa survey and a University of Stellenbosch survey conducted last year "voted overwhelmingly for parliament to stay in Cape Town".

"We expect to have over half a million signatures by the end of the month," she said.

Mr Mali believes parliament should stay in Cape Town because rebuilding in Pretoria would cost more than re-location. It would be cheaper to gradually move the whole administration to Cape Town.

"As property developers build new office blocks they could be offered on lease to the government," he said.

Current office vacancies are high, and the empty buildings could probably accommodate "hundreds of people," he said.

CAP says moving parliament from Cape Town will not save on travel and communication costs, will impact badly on the Western Cape economy, and will cost people their jobs and many businesses their livelihood.

To support Cape Town phone 950-3000, fax 24-1160, or write to: The Secretariat, Constitutional Assembly, P.O. Box 15, CAPE TOWN 8000. For more information on CAP call Mr Mali on 26-1233.

Carnival welcome for Mandela in Tanzania

ARG 29/5/95

(304A)

JOVIAL RANTAO, who is on tour with the President.

DAR-ES-SALAAM. — A carnival mood enveloped this city today as the Tanzanian capital ground to a virtual halt after President Mandela arrived here for a three-day state visit.

Schooling and work stopped for two hours this morning as Tanzanians lined the 20 km route from the airport to the city centre to welcome Mr Mandela.

Employers agreed to a two-hour work stoppage to allow workers to join the celebration to welcome Mr Mandela, undoubtedly Africa's most popular leader.

Mr Mandela's private jet landed at 10.17 am at Dar-es-Salaam International Airport to a welcome characterised by traditional marimba music and traditional dance.

On his arrival Mr Mandela, dressed in a grey suit, was met by the South African High Commissioner in Tanzania, Thandi Lujabe-Rankoe, and Tanzania's President Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

Mr Mandela was accompanied by his

daughter Zenani and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Aziz Pahad.

The South African leader was greeted by a 21-gun salute by the Tanzanian Army, followed by the singing of the local and South African national anthems.

He was escorted through Dar-es-Salaam to the state guesthouse, where he went into informal talks with President Mwinyi.

At the guesthouse Mr Mandela was welcomed by a huge crowd chanting "Mandela-Mwinyi", to the beat of big African drums, played here for heads of states and chiefs.

Mr Mandela will later today have official talks with President Mwinyi and will address a state banquet.

Tomorrow the Mr Mandela is scheduled to meet former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere. Later in the day he addresses leaders of local political parties before speaking at a public rally in the national stadium.

He will meet South Africans at the High Commissioner's residence tomorrow evening.

NP and AWB reject volkstaat plans

STAN 29/5/95 (304A)

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

The Freedom Front's plans for an Afrikaner homeland, announced on Friday, have already run into vehement opposition.

Traditionally Afrikaans political parties — from the National Party to the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging — have rejected the proposals unveiled by the FF-backed Volkstaatraad.

While the NP deems the idea of a volkstaat unworkable, the AWB and other far right-wing parties have criticised the Volkstaatraad for failing to recommend absolute sovereignty.

The proposals suffered another setback yesterday when Constitutional Assembly deputy chairman Leon Wessels (NP) said Krugersdorp's ANC mayor Stephen Motengua had told him in discussions that residents would be mobilised to oppose the proposed inclusion of the city, as one of the key landmarks in the volkstaat.



Leon Wessels ... residents of key city Krugersdorp will be mobilised.

"President Mandela must be urgently warned that if he feels the need to repay General (Constand) Viljoen for his friendship, he should do it elsewhere — not in Krugersdorp.



Constand Viljoen ... "should be repaid for friendship elsewhere".

"Thousands of other Krugersdorp residents are not planning to live in a volkstaat and they are also not planning to move from Krugersdorp," Wessels, a former Krugersdorp councillor,

said in a statement.

FF members are hoping a preliminary meeting with the ANC will take place this week where the two parties will discuss their understanding of the proposals.

If common ground is found, the proposals will come before Parliament.

The report released by the Volkstaatraad demarcates a 38 000sq km area stretching from Middelburg to Klerksdorp.

The "volkstaat" will be linked by a section of Pretoria which, according to the Volkstaatraad, has an Afrikaans majority.

It also proposes six smaller areas with large Afrikaner concentrations to be "autonomous areas", where the residents will enjoy limited sovereignty.

The AWB said the proposals were yet another "ploy to divide the Afrikaner nation".

It "rejects these proposals and places on record that it will not be satisfied with anything less than a sovereign state".

Volkstaat proposal 'not viable'

(304A) BD 29/5/95

Adrian Hadland

CAPE TOWN — Political parties and leaders were sceptical at the weekend that the Volkstaat Council's recent proposal for the establishment of an Afrikaner homeland would be constitutionally or economically viable.

The council last week identified seven "autonomous areas", including parts of the Eastern and Northern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu/Natal and the Free State, which it believed would make suitable centres for Afrikaner self-determination.

Sapa reports NP MP Leon Wessels said President Nelson Mandela and Freedom Front leader Constand Viljoen should expect vehement opposition from the Krugersdorp community should they continue with the council's attempts to include Krugersdorp in a volkstaat.

"Community leaders across party divides will be mobilised to smother this dream," Wessels, a former Krugersdorp town council member, said.

"It was with surprise that I learned about the Volkstaat Council's plans, as indicated in a proposal handed to Mandela, to include Krugersdorp in the volkstaat. It

was with even greater surprise that we learned about Mandela's sympathy towards the idea of a volkstaat.

"President Mandela must be urgently warned that if he feels the need to repay Viljoen for his friendship, he should do it elsewhere — not in Krugersdorp."

Wessels said the sooner Mandela understood that Viljoen did not represent all Afrikaners, the better it would be for his political wellbeing.

NP constitutional development spokesman Fanus Schoeman said the creation of the autonomous areas was "strongly reminiscent" of the former apartheid government's group areas policies.

The drawing of anticipated boundaries was riddled with problems.

It was "unthinkable", for example, that certain residential areas in Pretoria were included while others were not.

Speaking on behalf of Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, spokesman Thami Ntteni said many questions remained which suggested the volkstaat concept was unviable.

Confusion and chaos would occur if clans within the Zulu or Xhosa people decided they too wanted a volkstaat, he said.

"What precedent would you be setting?

"Whatever you do you must not violate principles enshrined within the constitution, such as the unitary nature of the SA state," he said.

Ntteni said there were also doubts about the financial viability of the proposed volkstaat.

Bearing in mind the sincerity of Afrikaner fears, a solution should be found within the broader SA which would protect the culture and identity of Afrikaners.

Viljoen said the Freedom Front welcomed the council's interim report and proposals. "It is the real result of mutual trust which has developed between the leadership of the ANC and that of the Afrikaners."

Afrikaners had "set their minds" on a form of volkstaat in which they would be the majority and where Afrikaner entrepreneurs would have a firm base.

The desire for a volkstaat would not lead to the isolation of Afrikaners "because as part of this region we are committed to play a constructive role for the good of all the people of the subcontinent."

The proposals are expected to be submitted to the Constitutional Assembly for consideration.

New alliance will challenge ANC

CT 30/5/95

JOHANNESBURG: Thirteen small political parties have formed an alliance to contest the November local government elections in a challenge to the ANC, a spokesman said yesterday.

"We're fed up. Someone has to stand up as a champion for people to get the rights they deserve," said Mr Barry Nilsson of the newly formed Justice and Freedom Alliance (JFA).

Mr Nilsson, a founder of the United Federal Party, which joined the African Democratic Movement to contest the general election last year, said the ANC-dominated central government had failed to deliver safety and security to South

Africans.

"We believe we will shake the ANC and the government of national unity in the local elections. The NP is also going to lose a lot of votes in the Western Cape."

Mr Nilsson said the alliance supported President Nelson Mandela and the RDP but believed the government had been slow to act against crime and falling standards in hospitals.

"We believe the government will start to listen to us when we start to take votes away from them," Mr Nilsson said.

"We want to become the new official opposition, with pragmatic solutions to these problems." — Reuter

(304A)

ANC, IFP

(304A)

to swop proposals

CT 30/5/95

THE ANC and IFP will exchange documents detailing their constitutional proposals today, ANC spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said yesterday.

The exchange was agreed to after three-hour exploratory talks to set an agenda and venue for meetings to seek consensus on provincial powers.

IFP chief negotiator Dr Sipho Mzimela said it had become clear during the talks that the parties misunderstood each other's proposals.

The parties were sticking to the agreement in spite of heated exchanges over the weekend following a media leak of an IFP strategy document outlining measures to annex more provincial powers before June 15.

The document proposes a provincial takeover of matters ranging from media, casino and trade licensing to security, education and forestry.

Dr Mzimela dismissed accusations yesterday that the IFP wanted kwaZulu/Natal to secede.

He criticised the ANC for considering the creation of an Afrikaner homeland while condemning the IFP as secessionist for the 20-point plan to strengthen provincial powers.

He said the row over the document "is part of a campaign to smear the IFP and to legitimise some of the ANC's unconstitutional threats, such as cutting off funding to kwaZulu/Natal."

He stressed the document was for discussion only and was one of several documents to be considered by the provincial legislature. — Sapa-Reuter

STUDY SHOWS CAPE TOWN FAVOURED

Keep Parliament in city — MPs

(304)

A SURVEY by the political science department at UCT has given a boost to the city's campaign to remain the seat of Parliament by showing that the overwhelming majority of MPs and senators want it to stay where it is, reports **ANTHONY JOHNSON**. **CT 30/5/95**

PARLIAMENTARIANS have shown massive support for keeping Parliament in Cape Town. The first major survey of MPs' and Senators' views on the matter released last night shows they overwhelmingly believe the present location of the legislature is not an obstacle to effective democratic government.

The findings come as a major boost to the city's campaign to remain the seat of Parliament.

The study, conducted by UCT's political studies department under the auspices of the Desmond Tutu Trust, at the end of last year, shows most parliamentarians want Parliament to stay put.

Significant

It follows a study by the Institute for a Democratic South Africa, which found that South Africans of all races, regions, political parties and languages want the legislature to remain.

A Stellenbosch University survey found that two-thirds of political elites favoured the status quo.

A cabinet committee is now probing issues relating to the siting of Parliament and the efficiency of government.

But the latest findings are particularly significant because it is ordinary MPs and Senators in the Constitutional Assembly who will finally decide where Parliament should sit.

The UCT survey, which received 171 replies from 490 representatives in the National Assembly and the Senate (about one-third of MPs and Senators), found that 75% of respondents believed Parliament conducted its work effectively during its first eight months of operation.

Only four respondents — two from the ANC and two from the National Party — indicated in their recommendations for improving the workings of Parliament that a single administrative and legislative capital was preferable.

The head of the latest research project, UCT political studies senior lecturer Mr Peter Collins, said yesterday: "We know that a decision to move Parliament would be an unpopular one."

However, if public representatives decided to flout public opinion and move the legislature to Pretoria on the grounds of efficiency "this unpopular decision could only be justified as democratic if it were the case that a large number of parliamentarians perceived government to be working inefficiently or attributed that inefficiency to South Africa's split capital system".

But the survey found — by a ratio of three to one — that parliamentarians believed that both Parliament and government had been reasonably effective during 1994.

Moreover, 93% of parliamentarians surveyed reported that they had had "a pleasant stay" in Cape Town, whereas the 11 representatives who said they were not were all staying in parliamentary villages or compounds.

In the survey parliamentarians indicated that their main problems with the parliamentary set-up had to do with management of time rather than the location of Parliament.

The major problems encountered by respondents were the lack of adequate research facilities (118 responses), insufficient time for committee work (116), the disruption of family life (114) and the lack of secretarial assistance (113).

Obstacle

The responses were consistent across party lines.

The study concludes: "A very large majority of parliamentarians quite clearly do not experience the location of Parliament as an obstacle to the effective working of Parliament, of government and, indeed, of themselves."

"For the small minority who do, their problems will not be solved by moving Parliament to Pretoria, save at the cost of inflicting the same problems on other parliamentarians."

A clear majority of public representatives do not believe that the system of dual capitals impairs their work and that moving Parliament from Cape Town "would be undemocratic and, indeed, anti-democratic".

MANDELA SALUTES 'COMRADES IN STRUGGLE'

SA opens new era in links with Tanzania

DARE-SALAAM: President Nelson Mandela saluted Tanzania's role in ending apartheid in South Africa last night and urged greater economic ties between the countries.

(304A) CT 30/5/95

starting exchange programmes to help the Tanzanians with skills at both the high and low level, and that South African expertise would be deployed to help the underdeveloped Tanzanian agriculture sector.

A new era in relations between South Africa and Tanzania had opened now they were freed of the shadow of apartheid and destabilisation, President Nelson Mandela said last night.

He said co-operation between the two countries — within the Southern African Development Community — promised to be mutually beneficial.

At a state banquet here Mr Mandela paid tribute to the role Tanzania played in the struggle against apartheid, saying his visit was in part "a reunion of comrades in struggle".

"The democracy which South Africa achieved with your help has allowed us to begin at last to address the legacy of apartheid. However ... joint efforts to address the challenging socio-economic problems we face are of utmost importance," he said.

"The discussions we are having

during these three days should further facilitate the deepening of trade, tourism, mining, defence and other relations. Much progress has already been made in the past year. But we can still do better."

Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Aziz Pahad said last night the two countries had agreed in principle on greater trade and economic co-operation and had identified key areas for co-operation.

Joint projects

They also agreed to establish joint projects to even out the relationship between the two countries.

"There are a lot of untapped mineral resources such as diamonds, gold and coal," Mr Pahad said, adding that mining was one of the key areas to be explored.

Other agreements were that both countries would consider

Urging SA businessmen to take advantage of Tanzania's potential, he said several South African companies had already started investing in mining, beer and construction.

"Our experts will soon start discussion ... in the context of the Southern African Development Community on how effective regional co-operation for the better usage of skills and resources can be achieved," Mr Pahad said.

He said that with political and economical democratisation Tanzania's potential to blossom was unlimited.

● Mr Mandela meets former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at the State House this morning. Later he will address leaders of local political parties and a public rally at the National Stadium. — Sapa, Special Correspondent

KwaZulu/Natal wants to scrap king's home

Farouk Chochole

ED 30/5/85

ULUNDI — The KwaZulu/Natal legislature's finance standing committee proposed that four capital works projects totalling about R12m — which included homes for Frank Mdlalose and Zulu king Goodwill Zwelethini — be halted.

In a report submitted to the legislature yesterday, committee chairman Dumisani Makhave said three projects that needed to be halted were the building of a R6,05m laundry at Newcastle's Madadeni hospital, a R4m home for premier Mdlalose, and a R2m home for Zwelethini. Makhave said most public works projects were inherited from previous administrations and may not have been properly prioritised. This should be done.

After earlier protests by the ANC, KwaZulu/Natal director-general Oty Nxumalo said building a home for Mdlalose was not a priority.

Makhave said the finance committee was concerned about the slow progress in implementing the reconstruction and development programme (RDP) in KwaZulu/Natal. "There appears to be a serious capacity limitation in administering the programme."

Meanwhile security was tight during the legislature's sitting yesterday. Armed policemen were at the entrance of the building and visitors were searched and issued entry permits.

This followed the invasion of the legislature during an earlier session by about 200 Inkatha-aligned self protection units. MPs unanimously resolved that the carrying of weapons inside the legislature would not be permitted.

The ANC failed to have the legislature secretary Robert Mzimela sacked for carrying a gun inside the building in March after the Inkatha Freedom Party and the DP argued that the rules had not prohibited this.

□ About 3 000 teachers aligned to the Natal Teachers' Organisation gathered peacefully outside the legislature building to demand an 18,4% salary increase, against 1,4% offered by the education department.

CP and PAC reject volkstaat proposal

ED 30/5/85

30/5/85

PRETORIA — The CP yesterday rejected the Volksstaat Council's proposals for an Afrikaner state, saying such a state would have to be exclusive.

CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said a state in which "anyone" could become a citizen would end in Afrikaners being swamped by other groups. The recommendation that the proposed state be a 10th province meant Afrikaners would be ruled by "a foreign government".

Hartzenberg said the council's proposed state would take up 3,2% of the country's area and the CP objected to this because it was "in sharp contrast to the situation in 1910 when the boer nation ruled the whole country".

Hersigte Nasionale Party leader Jaap Marais said the council's interim report was "an exercise in ambiguity". It was trying to equate a cultural base to a state, which was nothing but "political trickery".

The "volkstaat" theory propagated by the Freedom Front was destined to disappear from SA politics, Marais said.

Nomavenda Mathlane reports PAC provincial MP IKholsan X said the conciliatory actions of President Nelson Mandela towards the Freedom Front's proposal were surprising, considering his unsympathetic approach towards the Inkatha Freedom Party's federalist demands.

Unless the president was evenhanded in his approach, the anticipated Afrikaner deal might be a recipe for disaster, he said.

X said the Freedom Front proposals were against the constitution because the volkstaat would accommodate Afrikaners only, thereby violating the constitutional rights of non-Afrikaners in that proposed homeland.

"Attempts at creating Afrikaner homelands such as Morgenon in the eastern Transvaal and Oranje in the northern Cape have proved to be

failures. We do not support proposals of experiments that have repeatedly failed."

PAC constitutional affairs spokesman Richard Sizani said the interim report demonstrated "the ridiculousness of the whole idea" with its proposals for "autonomous patches of statelets" all over the country. Even in areas where there were large settlements of Afrikaners, they were not in the majority.

Why the ANC should see an Afrikaner homeland as a priority while Africans, who constituted 75% of the population, remained landless was mind-boggling, he said.

"Afrikaners like everybody else will get their protection in the democratic political process in a Bill of Rights, an electoral process based on proportional representation and the whole notion of a constitution which is the supreme law of the country."

The Freedom Front said reactions of the ANC and NP to the report had amazed Afrikaners. "While President Nelson Mandela is prepared to assist Afrikaners in their aspirations, the NP is fighting such attempts," Freedom Front local government spokesman Dirk Smit said.

"The true reason for the NP's animosity towards fellow Afrikaners lies in the fact that the NP realises it is losing Afrikaner support."

Smit said the question remained whether NP MP and Constitutional Assembly deputy chairman Leon Wessels, who led the attack on the report at the weekend, was speaking on behalf of the NP.

"He called on Deputy President and NP leader FW de Klerk to spell out the NP's position with regard to the aspirations of fellow Afrikaners. 'Clarity is of utmost importance as far as the local government elections are concerned,' he said."

the education department.

Full backing for free hand of auditor-general

Adrian Hadland

CAPE TOWN — Political parties yesterday reported unanimity on enshrining the auditor-general's independence and impartiality in SA's new constitution.

The chairman of the sub-theme committee considering the place of financial institutions in the constitution, ANC MP Rob Davies, said a "high level of consensus" had been achieved. Even the views of the Inkatha Freedom Party, which is not taking part in the constitutional process, had been incorporated.

NP committee member Piet Welgemoed described the level of consensus as "99.9%" with only a few nonsubstantive matters left to be redrafted.

Among clauses agreed were that the auditor-general be appointed by a parliamentary committee representing every political party for a maximum of

two five-year terms. The incumbent would have the discretion to investigate accounts of any institution controlling public funds.

The committee will finalise the proposal next Monday before passing it on to the constitutional committee for inclusion in the draft constitution.

The committee is also due to consider the more controversial question of the independence of the SA Reserve Bank. The debate escalated into a row last week as Bank Governor Chris Stals announced his opposition to ANC plans to differentiate between the operational and goal independence of the institution.

Technical adviser Cyrus Rustonjee has been requested to analyse information from the Bank, Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg and other sources. He is scheduled to give the committee a presentation next Monday.

Cape Town keeps away the parliamentary blues

Edward West

CAPE TOWN — Parliamentarians are struggling to find time for their duties and were deeply dissatisfied with the workload generated by the new committee system, a survey conducted by the University of Cape Town (UCT) has found.

UCT's political studies department conducted the survey through questionnaires and telephone calls to all the 400 MPs and 90 senators.

The department received 171 replies on how effective the parliamentarians thought government had been and how they liked Cape Town.

Parliamentarians indicated their main problems were related to time management rather than Parliament's Cape Town location, UCT politics senior lecturer Peter Collins said.

They said there was not sufficient time for committee work and a family life and they lacked adequate research and secretarial assistance.

By contrast, the traditional parliamentary debate was seen as a "time-waster". Only four of suggested the legislative and executive branches of government should be located in the same city.

Of the respondents, 112 recommended improvements and rescheduling of committees, while 99 wanted more research and administrative staff.

About 159 reported having a pleasant stay in Cape Town as against 11 who had not, which indicated it would be undemocratic to move the legislature, said Collins.

On a question of whether the government of national unity should continue after 1993, 54% or 89 voted yes, while 75 or 46% voted no, with no apparent party political difference in the respondents' replies from the ANC, NP, Inkatha Freedom Party, DP, Freedom Front and SA Communist Party.

The majority view was that the business of government was effectively conducted last year, that the system was personally rewarding and that Cape Town was a congenial place to work, the survey concluded.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the research showed the present wrangling over the location of Parliament was unbecoming. The leader of a Cape Town group lobbying to keep the legislature in the city, David Bridgeman, said the survey was the latest in a series of research findings which "proved" that Cape Town was favoured as the parliamentary capital.

Dream of a Volkstaat may be decades from reality

SAW 30/5/95

(304A)

On the eve of the 1994 general election the ANC was frantically seeking ways of getting the Right wing into the process in a bid to prevent resistance to the incoming order.

It promised General Constand Viljoen and other rightwingers who were not making insurrectionary noises that if they came up with a firm proposal for a homeland, then the ANC would be willing to try to accommodate their desire for self-determination.

Thus was born the 20-member Volkstaatraad — a statutory body of Afrikaner intellectuals selected by the Freedom Front — whose job was to concretise the demand for a volkstaat. The body has spent several months immersed in research on the location and its viability.

After interviewing scores of historians, economists, Afrikaner cultural groups, foreign experts and ordinary Afrikaners, the council presented its first interim report to President Mandela last week.

The proposals accord the Afrikaner the right to have the best of all worlds, staying within South Africa but apart from other South Africans.

The volkstaat will cover 38 000sq km stretching from Klerksdorp in the North West to Witbank in the Eastern Transvaal. These will be linked by some suburbs in Pretoria West, which will form the centre of the volkstaat.

Noting that Afrikaners are spread over the entire country, and that many will be left out of the volkstaat, the council has established a second category of

INITIAL plans for an Afrikaner homeland have been released. Political Reporter MONDLI MAKHANYA assesses them

"autonomous areas".

These will accommodate Afrikaners who "prefer not to be accommodated within a volkstaat but who nonetheless seek self-determination in their area".

These autonomous areas will exercise a limited form of self-determination and will only exercise powers that relate to culture, education, and so on.

Afrikaners living outside the volkstaat and autonomous areas will be taken care of by "civic councils", appendages of local governments. According to the council, these will accord Afrikaners living outside the volkstaat "a certain measure of self-determination".

The volkstaat and the autonomous areas will accommodate people who "actively share and maintain the Afrikaans language, culture and traditions", and who have been assimilated into Afrikanerdom and are accepted as Afrikaners by fellow Afrikaners.

But providing a map is only the beginning of the road for the volkstaaters. The next step will be convincing the ANC, which is the majority party in Parliament, and other parliamentary parties that the Afrikaners' territorial claims are legitimate and that the majority of Afrikaners

want sovereignty.

This will prove difficult as virtually all other traditionally Afrikaans parties have, for different reasons, rejected the plan.

On the Left, the National Party has declared the proposals a non-starter as they entail gerrymandering residential areas and hark back to Group Areas tactics. Right-wing groupings such as the Conservative Party and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging have rejected the proposals because they stop short of outright secession.

The council will also come short when it has to prove to Parliament, as required by the constitution, that Afrikaners are indeed oppressed in South Africa and therefore require sovereignty.

The interim report has attempted to address this. It argues that Afrikaners are suffering as a result of affirmative action, their language and national symbols are under attack, and they are victims of "rejection and discrimination" in the new society that blames them for all that went wrong in the past.

"Many Afrikaners have left and are still leaving the country. Many of those who have stayed behind experience feelings of being strangers in their new environment. If these feelings go beyond a certain limit, then tension and effort to regain lost ground are bound to grow," argues the document.

But senior members of the FF as well as the Volkstaatraad are aware that there is still a long way to go before self-determination is achieved. They publicly state that it may take decades.

POLITICS

Coalition is formed by 13 losing political parties

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

A new party has been formed by a coalition of 13 parties — some of which fared badly in last year's general election.

The party, which calls itself the Justice and Freedom Alliance (Jafa), will be launched in Johannesburg this weekend. It brings together most of the parties which did not do well in the election, including the former Gazankulu's ruling Ximoko Pro-

gressive Party, Lebowa's United People's Front (UPF) and former Ciskei ruler Oupa Gqozo's African Democratic Movement.

Jafa spokesman Barry Nilsson said the parties had been negotiating since December.

He said the new party's main platform would be the restoration of law and justice. It would also fight for the fair treatment of people before the law and based most of its beliefs on the Old Testament.

Jafa is led by former UPF official Simon Mutwa.

Star 30/5/95

(3049)

Arsonist beats Union Buildings security

star 30/5/95

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
PRETORIA BUREAU

The presidential wing of the Union Buildings could have been destroyed on Sunday night had an arsonist been successful, say investigators.

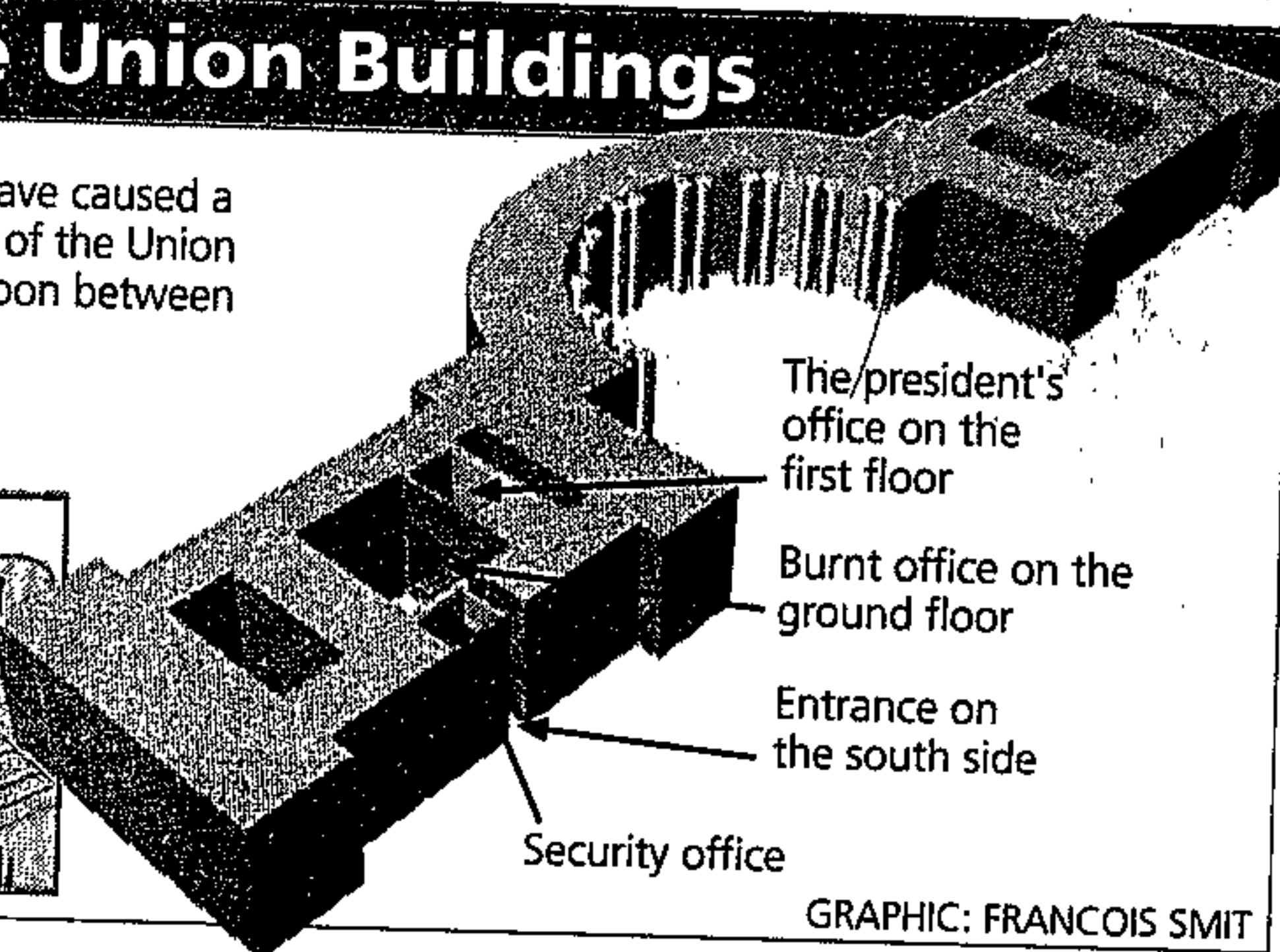
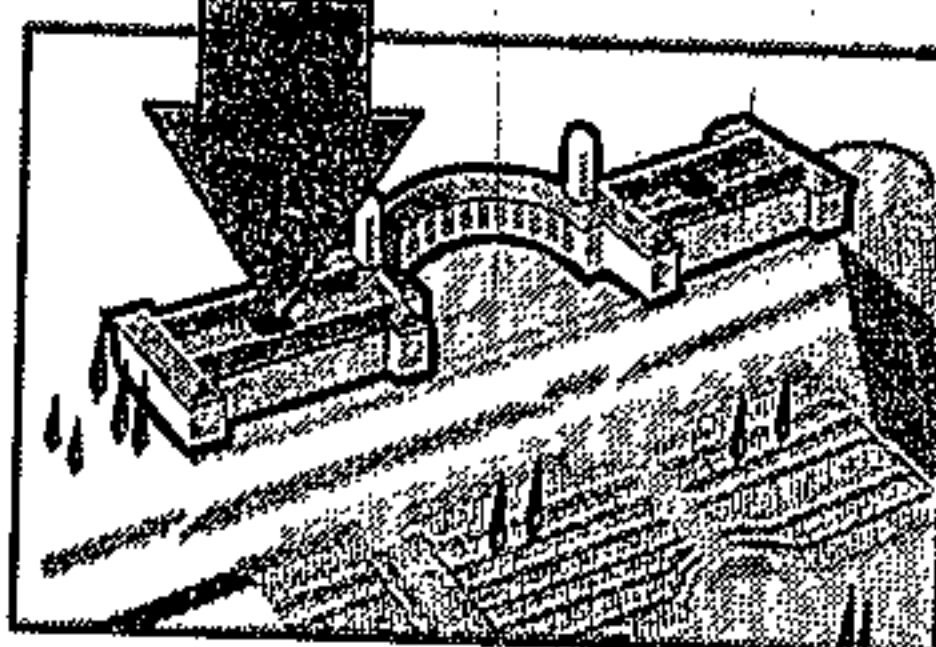
The arsonist theory has been officially confirmed after a letter written on a computer was found on a window sill in the RDP offices below President Mandela's offices.

Police investigating officer Lieutenant Johan Engelbrecht said that the note expressed grievances with the way in which the RDP was being implemented.

Arson at the Union Buildings

An arsonist is believed to have caused a fire in the presidential wing of the Union Buildings on Sunday afternoon between 2:30 and 8:10pm.

The west wing



GRAPHIC: FRANCOIS SMIT

It is not yet clear how the arsonist evaded security guards to gain access but the presidential spokesman, Joel Netshitenzhe, has denied there was a lapse in security.

"Security will be upgraded as it is not only a matter of concern to the President's office, but all State departments," he said.

The fire occurred some time between 2.30pm and 8.10pm on Sunday, one floor below Mandela's office, and was confined to the one office.

The West Wing traditionally houses the office of the head of government, as well as the offices of many senior officials.

Windows on the northern

side of the building are protected by iron railings.

To gain access to the building during office hours, which can only be achieved from the south side, is a major exercise for visitors, with security checks and personnel being allocated to escort visitors to officials' offices.

Media reports were inaccurate

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

■ AFRIKANER HOMELAND

Mandela not considering feasibility:

PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA HAS received proposals for a *volkstaat* but this, his office says, does not necessarily mean Mandela approves or agrees with the Freedom Front's blueprint for an Afrikaner homeland.

Presidential spokesman Mr Joel Netshitenzhe dismissed as inaccurate, media reports that Mandela was considering the feasibility of any such state.

He said the Volkstaat Council's interim report would be referred to the relevant Constitutional Assembly structures, in terms of the interim constitution.

The Volkstaat Council of the FF handed the report to the president on Friday.

The report maps out the FF's proposed homeland spanning 38 000 square kilometres from Klerksdorp to Middelburg.

Opposition to the FF's proposal yesterday included the Pan Africanist Congress, Herstigte Nasionale Party and Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

PAC deputy president Dr Motsoko Pheko said the African National Congress's "move to create a *volkstaat* for rightwing whites panders to the bigotry

(304A) Somerset 30/5/95
Africans are being evicted from the land of their forefathers every day throughout the country. Many African churches cannot find land to construct their church buildings

of white supremacists".

In a statement Pheko said the granting of a *volkstaat* to "Boers" was taking place against a background of landless blacks.

"Africans are being evicted from the land of their forefathers every day throughout the country. Many African churches cannot find land to construct their church buildings," he said.

In a statement in Pretoria HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais said the report was trying to equate a cultural base to a state, which was nothing but "political trickery" destined to disappear from South African politics.

The FF itself said the reaction of the ANC and National Party to the Volkstaat Council's report had amazed Afrikaners.

"While President Mandela is prepared to assist Afrikaners in their aspirations, the NP is fighting such attempts by fellow Afrikaners tooth and nail," stated Mr Dirk Smit, FF local government spokesman.

"The true reason for the NP's animosity towards fellow Afrikaners surely lies in the fact the NP realises it is losing Afrikaner support daily to the FF. There are already indications that the FF, in many parts of the country, will trump the NP in the local government elections."

Smit said the question remained whether Mr Leon Wessels, who in a weekend statement led the attack on the Volkstaat Council's report, was speaking on behalf of the NP.

MY TURN

Rusty Evans, director general of Foreign Affairs, responds to criticism levelled at his department by the press

No secrecy in how we select our staff

CT(BR) 31/5/95 = ~~(304A)~~ (304A)

Articles on the policy approaches of the Department of Foreign Affairs appearing in Argus newspapers are to be welcomed and are symptomatic of renewed interest in South Africa's foreign relations. Great strides have been taken in reprioritising the development and execution of foreign policy, following the great political changes.

One of the first goals has been to create a more representative foreign service. This has occurred in a remarkably short time and could not have been achieved without the full co-operation of all concerned.

The department is not ashamed or secretive about its selection and appointment procedures. The process has been conducted by interacting committees representing all stakeholders. The old department, the ANC's former Department of International Affairs and the former TBVC representatives, are being rapidly moulded into the diplomatic team the new South Africa needs.

The department employs and appoints on the basis of equal opportunity and merit. The appointment of the embassy minister at Bonn has been questioned, but this case provides an illustration of the misconceptions about the calibre and expertise that the new department can now boast. The department considered several excellent candidates from its ranks and appointed Zolile Magugu.

Our primary selection criteria for this senior position was insight

and experience of the sort required to strengthen political and economic ties with the world's third largest industrial economy.

He is a fluent German speaker and, having lived in that country for more than eight years, can hardly be a stranger to German culture.

Apart from academic training in Germany, Magugu has studied diplomacy and international relations at Oxford and in Belgium, France and Norway. His experience at the Organisation for African Unity and his senior position as former ANC representative in Egypt and the Netherlands attest to his leadership qualities.

Priorities

Concerns have been expressed about the department's role in promoting South Africa's economic interests abroad and the geographical basis of our priorities — that we devote too many of our resources to Europe, North America and the other industrial countries.

We are only too conscious of the importance of our economic relations. South Africa exchanges the equivalent of almost two-thirds of its GNP with the outside world. About half of the exchanges (trade, investment, technology transfer, etc) take place with Europe and these vital interests require a commensurate diplomatic presence.

The political and diplomatic foundation is largely in place. Now we endeavour to convert opportu-

nities into tangible benefits.

This should not be seen as detracting from other equally important priorities. We are placing increasing emphasis on:

- ☒ Southern African states and the SADC;
- ☐ Africa and the OAE;
- ☐ multilateral diplomacy (United Nations, etc);
- ☐ Asia and the Far East; and
- ☐ securing a new relationship with the European Union.

It needs to be understood that our priorities are interdependent, indeed, indivisible. The Berlin summit last year allowed us, for the first time, to deal with the EU as the southern African region.

Market access in terms of Lomé and other agreements shows how multilateral diplomacy in our region is inseparable from our bilateral and multilateral diplomatic efforts in Europe.

Space does not permit a complete inventory of all the actions taken to promote the economic well-being of the region. In prioritising the department's activities, almost all of our diplomats are devoting the lion's share of their time and energy to promoting investment, the goals of the RDP and trade and market access.

The department is far from indifferent to the new government, as has been stated, and it is fortunately not the perception of either the president or the government.

Indeed, we are proud we have succeeded in maintaining our apolitical professionalism.

Buthelezi threaten to quit Cabinet

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is set to pull out of current constitutional talks with the African National Congress after a week of mudslinging which has prompted IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to consider resigning from the Cabinet.

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane said the talks between the two parties, aimed at bringing the IFP back into the constitutional process, were now in jeopardy.

He also said the IFP's national council would meet on June 8 where it would consider Chief Buthelezi's position in the Cabinet of the Government of National Unity.

The two possible decisions — which place a question mark on the attempts to resolve simmering violence in KwaZulu-Natal — follow a week in which:

- News of an IFP secret strategy document prompted the ANC to say that KwaZulu-Natal was on the road to seceding from the country; and

- President Nelson Mandela attacked Chief Buthelezi and stated that Chief Buthelezi, and not the government of KwaZulu-Natal or the IFP, was responsible for the violence in the province.

Chief Buthelezi went to a Cabinet meeting this morning, where he might be put on the spot about the IFP strategy document.

The strategy document has been circulated to all members of the Cabinet.

Last night the IFP leader hinted that he was considering resigning from the Cabinet and said he would defend the document "as nothing more than we have stated on numerous occasions".

His possible resignation, and the rumour over the strategy document, has effectively scuttled talks between the two parties — which started last week in a bid to end the dispute over international mediation and bring the IFP back into the constitution-writing process.

The ANC's response to news of the document had had poisoned the talks between the two parties, Dr Jiyane said.

The document sets June 15 as a deadline for the implementation of 20 steps — the first of which has already been implemented — towards the autonomy of KwaZulu-Natal.

Dr Jiyane added that President Mandela's attack on the IFP leader was "insulting".

He added that while the two parties had committed themselves to meet again and set out an agenda for a broader bi-party meeting, it was not likely that such a meeting would take place.

"I don't think we will ever reach an agreement on the agenda," he said.

ARC 31/5/95
VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU
Political Staff

30447

THE CAPE

ANC quashes DP bid to allow MPs to switch parties

(304A) ARG 31/5/95
Political Correspondent

THE African National Congress has used its majority to nip in the bud a bill by Democratic Party MP Colin Eglin to allow MPs to change parties.

But, a private member's bill by another DP member, Douglas Gibson, to restrict the right to bail and make life sentences mean just that, has got the go-ahead for further debate.

The bills were discussed at a meeting yesterday of the committee on private members' legislative proposals and petitions.

Mr Eglin's bill proposed getting rid of section 43 (b) of the interim constitution, which bars MPs from crossing the floor or forming new parties.

Essop Pahad (ANC) said there was no purpose in the bill being allowed to go further because all parties had agreed at the multi-party negotiations to fight last year's elections on a party list system.

However, the ANC would welcome discussion on the issue.

Outlining his bill on bail to the committee, Mr Gibson said it was an attempt to deal with the public perception that bail was granted too easily.

Mr Gibson's Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill would restrict the right to bail in certain cases and would provide for imprisonment for life or a shorter period without parole or early release.

In a letter to Mr Gibson, tabled at the meeting, Minister of Justice Dullah Omar said he was sympathetic to the bill's general objectives.

However, Mr Omar said, he would not incorporate Mr Gibson's proposals into his forthcoming bill on bail law.

"I am not rejecting your proposals out of hand and can only say it will continue to receive consideration," said Mr Omar.

A motion to refer the bill to the justice committee was accepted unanimously.

Afrikaner homeland campaign launched

Star 31/5/95 (304A)

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

The Freedom Front's campaign to sell the plan for an Afrikaner homeland began yesterday with a meeting between Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen and North West Premier Popo Molefe.

The meeting in Mmabatho was part of a string of meetings the FF leader is having with provincial premiers to explain the FF's demands for Afrikaner self-determination.

Viljoen presented Molefe with the Volkstaat Council's newly completed interim report detailing plans for a Volkstaat.

"I explained to the premier the way the FF would like to lead the Afrikaner in the new South Africa. We are no longer in power and will never be in power again.

"We therefore need to look

at the role of the Afrikaner and find ways of fitting him in to South Africa so that he continues to be of value to the country," said Viljoen.

According to the plan proposed in the Volkstaat Council report, key North West cities such as Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp fall within the proposed Afrikaner homeland.

Farmers

Viljoen told The Star his meetings with the premiers were meant to "open doors of communication" as there would soon be negotiations about the Volkstaat.

The meeting also discussed the FF Africa Project, which encourages Afrikaner farmers to establish farms in other African countries. Many of the farmers involved in the project are from the North West.

S. A. GOVT. & POLITICS

1995

JUNE. — JULY

Civics back city's claim to Parliament

ANTHONY JOHNSON

(3044)

ET 1/6/95

CAPE TOWN's bid to keep Parliament received another major boost yesterday when the ANC-aligned SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) produced a 700 000-signature petition backing the city's claim to the legislature.

And Archbishop Desmond Tutu called on the government to heed the voice of the people and not concentrate all economic and political power in one area of the country — Gauteng.

Sanco's petition was handed to the Constitutional Assembly yesterday, along with a submission registering the organisation's "strong opposition" to Parliament moving to Pretoria.

Sanco opposed excessive centralisation and felt moving Parliament would harm national unity by fuelling north-south passions, increase unemployment in the Western Cape and drain money from deserving RDP projects.

Inkatha plays down rift with the ANC

David Greybe

(118) (304A)

CAPE TOWN — The Inkatha Freedom Party said yesterday it would not abandon constitutional talks with the ANC, despite speculation that it intended to do so because of heightened political tensions between the two parties.

Inkatha also backed a denial by President Nelson Mandela's office that the Cabinet was "at breaking point" after media reports that ministers "nearly exchanged blows" at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting over a KwaZulu/Natal security report.

Inkatha chief negotiator and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela said even if Inkatha found nothing new in ANC constitutional proposals presented to it this week, plans for negotiations between the two sides would proceed.

Mzimela said Inkatha hoped the ANC would accept after studying Inkatha's proposals that it did not want KwaZulu/Natal to secede from SA, but stood for "a federal and plural constitutional system".

He said: "We have to find a solution through talking, because we cannot continue any other way." The alternative, not only for KwaZulu/Natal but for the whole of SA, "would be absolutely disastrous". It would take at least another week before the two sides were ready to meet to draw up an agenda for full-blown negotiations.

He scoffed at reports that ministers al-

B02/6/95

Continued on Page 2

ANC rift

Continued from Page 1

most came to blows at Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. The reports said tempers had flared during a discussion of a security briefing on KwaZulu/Natal given last week to the Cabinet security and intelligence committee. If that was true, Cabinet would not have agreed to hold a special meeting next week to discuss the situation in the province.

Cabinet secretary Jakes Gerwel slammed as "outrageous and fabricated" the reports that the Cabinet meeting threatened to lead to physical violence. "Neither was there at any time the faintest suggestion that any parties or ministers were contemplating withdrawal from the government of national unity."

He conceded though there was "prolonged and heated debate" over the controversial draft Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill. Mandela is spearheading ANC efforts to transfer the payment of chiefs' salaries from the provinces to central government.

A Cabinet source said the row over chiefs' salaries burst into the open when Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer, whose department drafted the Bill, tried to say that the Cabinet had two weeks earlier approved the Bill and it was therefore unnecessary for it to return to the Cabinet after consultations. He said some ANC ministers backed Meyer, but Inkatha members disagreed. The matter was settled when the chairman, Deputy President FW de Klerk, said the Cabinet had not yet adopted the Bill.

ANC fight with IFP hurting ⁽³⁰⁴⁹⁾ SA image

— De Klerk

ARC 2/6/95
TYRONE SEALE, Political Staff

THE deadlock over international mediation is the most urgent problem undermining confidence in South Africa's long-term prospects, says Deputy President F W de Klerk.

Speaking in the national assembly debate on his budget vote yesterday, Mr de Klerk said at home and abroad there was still a degree of doubt, and even scepticism, about the country's future.

In KwaZulu-Natal mediation was no longer the only issue, as political violence continued sporadically, scores of people were dying every week and tension was mounting in spite of promised dialogue.

"Leaders who serve together in the government of national unity are relentlessly going for one another," Mr de Klerk said, referring to Mr Mandela's accusation from Tanzania this week, that Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi — and not his party — was responsible for violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

"When the President of South Africa launches a vicious attack on the integrity of a leading member of his government from foreign soil, it is not only his image which suffers, but also our country's image."

Briefly deviating from his prepared speech, Mr De Klerk denied that Wednesday's cabinet had nearly come to blows over party political differences.

"There was a sharp debate, even strong personal remarks were made, but it was never disorderly, and statements to this effect create the wrong impression."

Mr De Klerk said the IFP threatened and marginalised itself through withdrawal. The African National Congress threatened as well and thus contributed not only to the IFP's marginalisation but also to undermining the constitution.

"And in the meantime KwaZulu-Natal is bleeding — literally and figuratively. It cannot continue. The time has come for true statesmanship from all sides, instead of the present point-scoring."

● More reports, page 4.

Row over Shell House admission

IFP 'appalled' by Mandela's statement # ARG 2/6/95
(278) (3044)

Political Correspondent

A MAJOR row has erupted over President Nelson Mandela's admission of his shoot-to-kill order at Shell House.

The Inkatha Freedom Party, whose marchers were gunned down in the incident in March last year, said parliament should appoint a judicial inquiry into the shootings if the police inquiry did not produce results.

They have called on the president to make his statement to police investigating the shootings.

The National Party has asked whether Mr Mandela will give evidence to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission about his involvement in the shootings.

The IFP was "appalled" by Mr Mandela's statement in the senate yesterday that he had told ANC security guards to defend the building even if it meant killing people.

IFP spokesman on safety and security, Philip Powell, said his party questioned why Mr Mandela had taken so long to talk about his involvement.

Mr Mandela's role would explain his personal intervention in delaying progress of the investigation, Mr Powell said.

The president had made himself part of the investigation and should make his statement, Mr Powell said.

In the light of Mr Mandela's statement implicating himself in the events leading up to the Shell House shootings the IFP questioned Mr Mandela's recent accusation that its leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was personally involved in violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

In the senate debate on safety and security today, National Party senator Gerhard Koornhof asked whether Mr Mandela would appear before the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

The Minister of Justice, Dullah Omar, had said everyone who had taken part in murder or given orders to murder should appear before the commission, Mr Koornhof said.

He asked how a political leader could have given such an order while not "on the ground" in the situation.

Mr Koornhof challenged Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, who has taken personal charge of investigations into killings before and during the Shell House march, to produce results.

Democratic Party spokesman on safety and security, Douglas Gibson, asked why Mr Mandela had remained silent until now.

"Concealing information on as vital a point as this can only be deprecated."

Mr Gibson said Mr Mandela's attack on the DP as "right-wing" because the party concentrated on the Shell House deaths, was a smokescreen.

"The president must know his statement is untrue. The DP repeatedly has called attention to all other tragic deaths and has done so in parliament, in the press and in private discussions with the president."

Mr Gibson said Mr Mandela should not try to distract attention from his own failure and that of the ANC to co-operate fully with the police.

"Mr Mufamadi has accepted personal responsibility for the further conduct of the investigation.

"I intend holding him to that promise," Mr Gibson said.

Chief Buthelezi also owed South African an explanation.

His party had failed or refused to co-operate with police, and extravagant statements by the IFP castigating the ANC were a smokescreen.

The matter would not go away until there had been a proper police investigation, a comprehensive dossier handed to the attorney-general for possible prosecution, and the accused had been brought to trial, he said.

'Show benefit of Volkstaat talks'

CT 2/6/95

(3044)

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela said yesterday the proponents of a Volkstaat should be given something to show their followers there were benefits in negotiation.

Introducing the debate on his budget vote in the Senate, he declined to comment directly on the merits of the first report of the Volkstaat Council he received recently.

However, he stressed that the principles of democracy, non-racialism and equality should be honoured in considering the Volkstaat question.

A second report detailing plans for an Afrikaner homeland will be released by the Conservative Party-led Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) tomorrow.

The report by the Volksrepubliek Komitee will go a step further than the Volkstaat Council report by demanding outright sovereignty for Afrikaners.

The council last week recom-

mended limited autonomy for an Afrikaans province within a federal SA.

According to CP spokesman Mr Wouter Hoffman, the AVF report deals with 18 different areas in which the Afrikaners want to exercise self-determination, including local government, economic activity, education and health care. It will also contain a map of a proposed Volkstaat.

Wider rift

The report will be handed to the government and Afrikaner organisations early next week.

The document is likely to widen the rift in Afrikaner politics: The Boerestaat Party's Mr Robert van Tonder has already slammed it for not demanding the re-establishment of the old Boer Republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State — Political Correspondent, Special Correspondent.

'I WON'T FOLD MY ARMS IN FACE OF CHALLENGES'

Mandela rebukes Buthelezi

CT 2/6/95

304A

PRESIDENT Mandela's patience seems to be running out. **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela warned Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday that he would no longer accept challenges to the central government and to his authority as President of "every inch" of South Africa.

In one of his sharpest rebukes yet of his cabinet colleague and the IFP, the President also said it was crucial that the central government took firm action "against any tendencies to subvert the constitution, foment violence or prevent free political activity".

The IFP leader has repeatedly urged his supporters to "rise and resist" the central government.

Mr Mandela said he would continue to use persuasion and criticism as his main weapons.

"But I am a realist. If that strategy does not bear fruit, if thousands of people keep on dying, ... if in spite of all my efforts ... there has been no progress, I am not going to fold my arms," he said.

Mr Mandela's thinly veiled threats follow remarks during a state visit to Tanzania earlier this week in which he placed much of the blame for the conflict in kwaZulu/Natal on Chief Buthelezi.

His remarks fuelled a heated debate in the cabinet this week and more fireworks are expected

on Wednesday during a special cabinet meeting called to deal with the conflict in the province.

Deputy President F W de Klerk warned MPs during the debate on his budget vote yesterday that government leaders were "relentlessly going for one another" while kwaZulu/Natal was bleeding.

"When the President of the country launches a vicious attack on the integrity of a leading member of his government on foreign soil, it is not only his image which suffers, but also our country's image," he said.

Mr De Klerk also criticised the IFP's boycott tactics and called for the forging of a new political accord to stabilise kwaZulu/Natal.

'Incitement'

In his response Mr Mandela said the NP should share the blame for violence in the province because it had for decades "incited" the IFP to break the law.

"It is my duty as the President ... to save lives and if I cannot save lives under the present constitution, I will change it," he said to applause from ANC benches.

Responding to NP calls during the Senate debate that he should meet Chief Buthelezi in a bid to defuse the crisis, he said he and the ANC had gone out of their way to initiate meetings since he had been released from prison.

"Why should I repeat what I have been doing for the last five years?" he asked.

NEWS FEATURE *Afrikaner idea of complete separation lives on in the Freedom Front*

Boers pursue their old dream

(304A) *Source Jan 2/6/95*

LEGAL CLAIMS

interim constitution

used to support

the homeland bid.

by Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

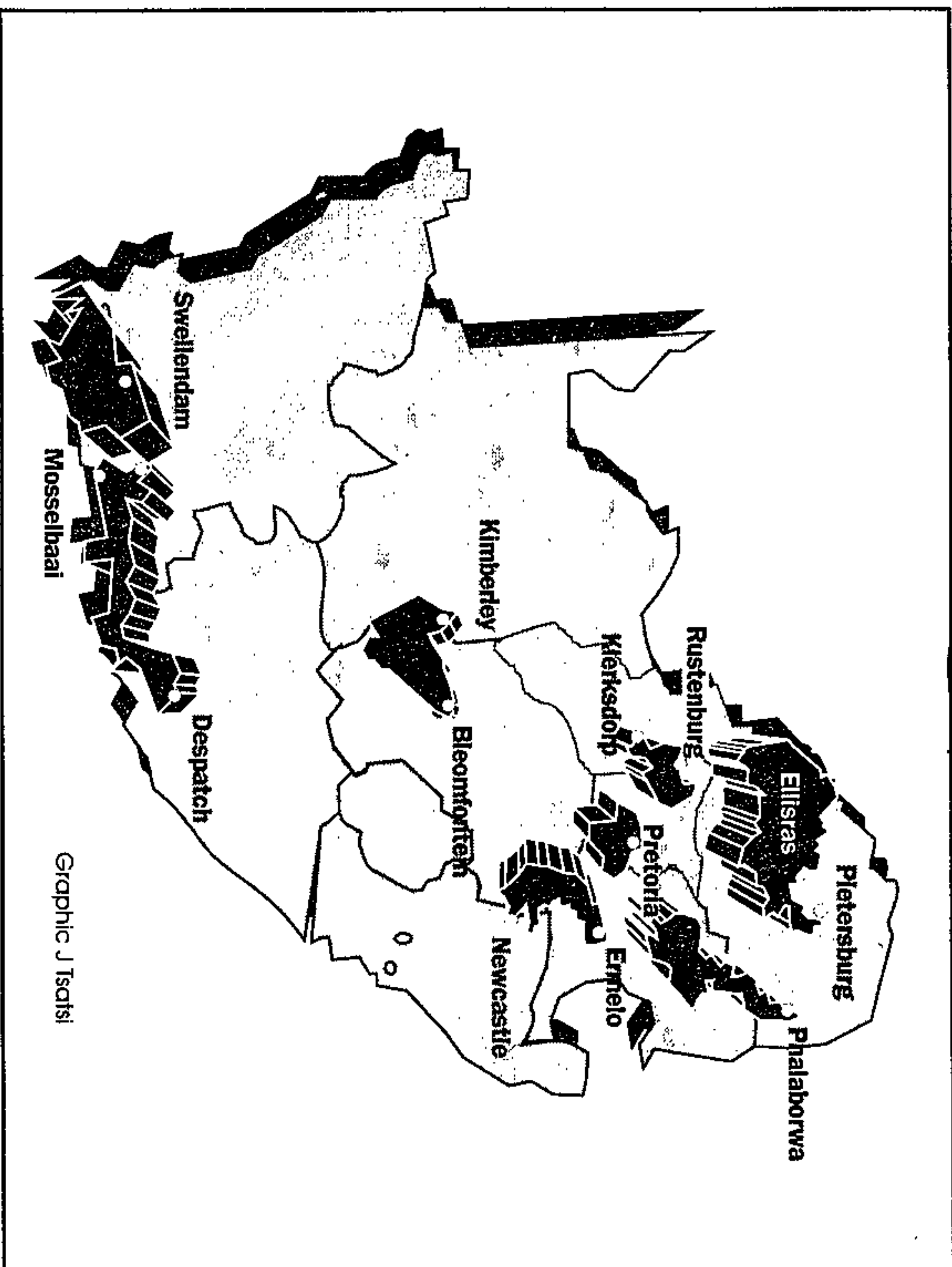
COMPLETE SEPARATION is the only way in which black people can escape from white domination, argues the Freedom Front in support of its proposal for an Afrikaner bantustan which it calls a *volksstaat*.

Having failed to partition the country completely, the separatists are now waging a new struggle — for their own Afrikaner homeland. The party says its hero and apartheid's grand designer, former Prime Minister HF Verwoerd, was prepared in 1959 to accept partitioning as a tactical policy.

"He accepted sovereign statehood as a form of self-determination for black peoples and four states (Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Leskei) were established under his successors JB Maseru and PW Botha," says the FF.

"The principal policy aim from Verwoerd to the beginning of the Botha era was that black areas be partitioned off until the 'rest' of South Africa could become a white state. However, this state would continue to have a large majority of non-citizens living within its borders."

The rightwing party acknowledges that Verwoerd's policy has proved to be non-viable



The six blackened areas are the proposed *volksstaat* where the Freedom Front says most Afrikaners live.

tutional means. "To understand what is being sought, clarity must be obtained on the meaning of the term *volksstaat*."

"A *volksstaat* can only mean a state for a certain people. The normal juridical (legal) requirements for the existence of a state are territory, a government, a population and the capac-

Afrikaners makes it impossible for all Afrikaners to be accommodated within the proposed *volksstaat*, hence its proposal that autonomous areas be set aside in other parts of South Africa where Afrikaners may live as "concentrated minorities". This is an internationally accepted principle called minority autonomy, the rightwing council argues.

And this week President Nelson Mandela's

sion of blacks of their land through laws of successive Boer governments — which led to the establishment of ethnic *bantustans* under the guise of self-determination.

The FF says: "The republics were expressions of the need of a people for self-determination; they conformed to Afrikaner culture, history and vision of the future; citizenship was in the first instance for Afrikaners. The formation of the Union of South Africa at the beginning of the 20th century was opposed by black people, but the Louis Botha government, instead of granting equal citizenship, identified and proclaimed certain areas as black land in 1913.

"This land was extended by some 70 percent in 1936 under the Hertzog government; the Malan government started identifying black homelands.

"The prevailing policy under these governments was to set aside certain areas of South Africa for black self-government. Self-determination for black people became a major issue during the forties and several academics, authors and academic bodies propounded ideas of radical partitioning."

Says the Volksstaat Council: "If democracy means that the majority rules, a majority can only be determined in relation to a specific area. The concept of a 'majority' cannot exist in the abstract; it must be determined in relation to a demarcated territory. As boundaries change, so do numbers and therefore also minorities and majorities."

rejected it completely. It is possible to go even further and say the TBVC's 'independence' lacked credibility.

"Most important of all, black states were not independent in the accepted sense of the term and failed to gain international recognition."

It is this failure which in the 1970s led to the emergence of the idea of creating an Afrikaner state or *volksstaat* among prominent Afrikaner scholars. The universal meaning of *volksstaat* — which its proponents correctly cite — is a state, the inhabitants of which belong primarily to a specific people.

Taken even further, it means a homeland from where natives of a land originate.

This definition is in fact an explanation of a sovereign state, but which the FF and its Volksstaat Council has chosen to illustrate its case for seclusion.

In its first interim report, presented to President Nelson Mandela last week, the Volksstaat Council maintains that the interim Constitution of the Government of National Unity actually intrenches the principle of a *volksstaat* for the Afrikaner. It quotes Section 184B (1) of the Constitution, which it argues serves as a mechanism to enable proponents of the concept of a *volksstaat* to pursue its establishment by consti-

ments. The requirement of monetary sovereignty may be added to these (conditions)."

Indeed, the nub of the argument is sovereignty for the Afrikaner: the Volksstaat Council believes it is a nation with characteristics of a state. "For present purposes, the distinction between a *state* and other government bodies and entities is particularly important ... The Constitution establishes the Volksstaat Council with the express aim of striving for the establishment of a *volksstaat* and this is something other than a municipality or a province," says the report.

It says the precondition for statehood therefore is primarily the identification of a territory, and goes on to meticulously identify 38 000 square kilometres of land which stretches across Eastern Transvaal right through Pretoria to Krugersdorp in North West.

"This territory represents an area over which the Afrikaner has historical claims to the right to self-determination and in which the Afrikaner constitutes a majority of the population."

"Because the Afrikaner is in the majority in this territory, it is axiomatic that he enjoys the right to realise his right to self-determination within such a territory," the Volksstaat Council contends in its report.

It says further that the distribution of

media reports, the President's acceptance of the Volksstaat Council's interim report did not mean he agreed with its contents.

The report will be referred to the relevant structures of the Constitutional Assembly for discussion and a decision. And this is corroborated by the *volksstaat* report itself: "It is accepted that the peaceful creation of a *volksstaat* must take place through constitutional means in accordance with both the interim and the new (final) Constitution of South Africa."

The Volksstaat Council also argues for a federated provincial system and again refers to the Constitution to illustrate its point. It quotes the Constitutional Principles in Annexure 4 of the interim Constitution, which stipulates that provinces form constituent states within the Republic of South Africa. The boundaries of such constituent states should be drawn so as to reflect the historical development of specific communities and to unite people sharing land and culture within a constitutional context.

The FF's historical argument for its *volksstaat* dream is based on thinking dating back to the 18th century when the Boer republics were established. They existed from 1795 until the end of the 19th century. But this argument ignores the historical conflict — the dispos-



Share prices on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange

These were prices at the close of the market. N.B: The JSE does not operate on public holidays. Prices courtesy of Frankel, Pollak, Vinderline Inc

Name	Buyer	Seller	Last	H	L
1. Nail	R1,30	R1,33	R1,33	R2,00	R1,30
2. Kilimanjaro	—	R2,85	R2,85	R3,50	R3,00
3. African Life	R6,35	—	R6,50	R7,35	R4,60
4. Metropolitan	R35,00	R35,25	R35,25	R37,00	R25,75
5. Corp Africa	—	—	R1,20	R1,00	R1,10
6. Corp Africa Pref	—	—	R1,10	R1,25	R1,10
7. Real Africa Investment	R2,20	R2,50	R2,10	R2,70	R2,10

Glossary: Buyer: Price at which the share was brought. Seller: Price at which the share was sold. Last: Last traded price on the share. H: Highest level share reached this year. L: Lowest level the share reached this year.

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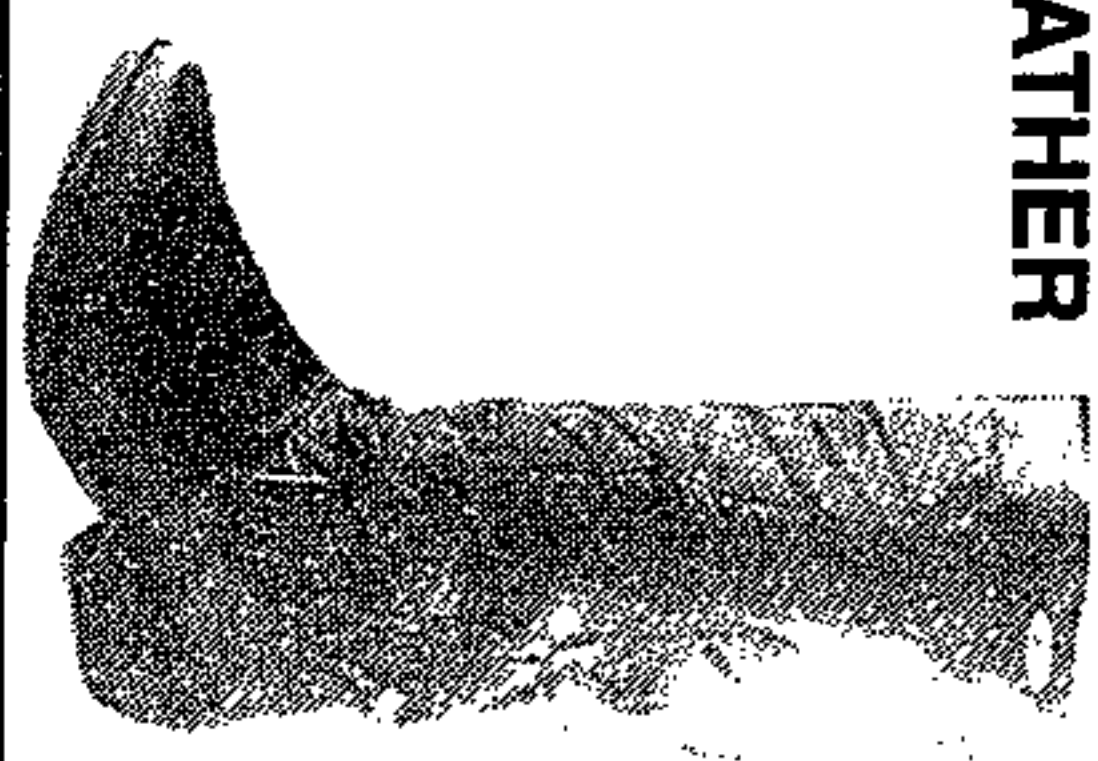
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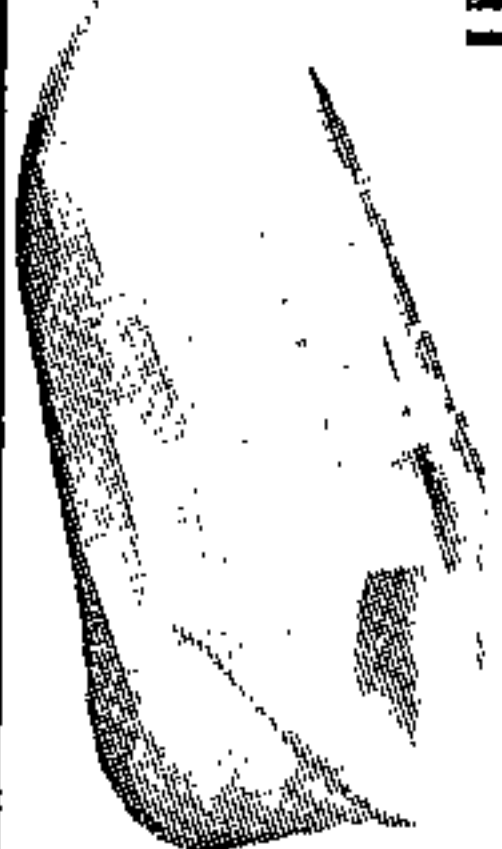
LADIES LEATHER PATCH BOOT



R100⁰⁰

- Col.: (1) Black
(2) Black Multi
(3) Brown
(4) Tan Multi

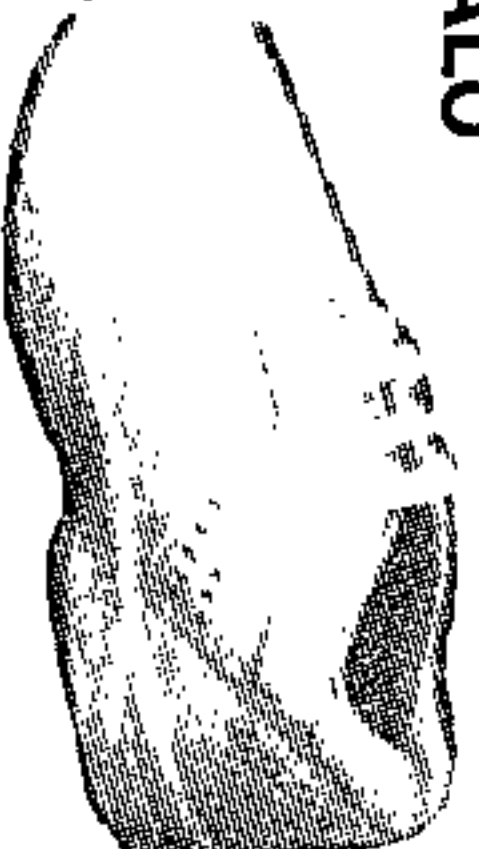
LADIES SPRINT



R20⁰⁰

- Col.: (1) Pink
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(3) Purple

LADIES BUFFALO



ONLY

R65⁰⁰

MEN'S BOMBERS



R25⁰⁰

- Col.: (1) Black
(2) Navy

KIDDIES LEATHER DOC MARTIN'S



ONLY

R100⁰⁰

R3696

se by four unidentified white men

No mediation before accord says Mandela

(H) (304A) Somerset 2/6/98

THERE could be no question of international mediation on constitutional demands by the Inkatha Freedom Party unless the terms of reference were worked out first, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

The African National Congress still favoured mediation, but did not want a repetition of what happened last year when international experts who came to do the job had to leave again because no terms had been agreed on, Mandela said.

Replying to the Senate debate on his budget vote, Mandela said all his one-on-one meetings with IFP president and Home Affairs Minister Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had failed to yield positive results.

"Why should I repeat today what I have been doing for the past five years and has failed?" he asked.

"I have used negotiation, persuasion, and there has been no development at

all. What should I do?"

However, Mandela said he would continue seeking an opportunity for discussion with the IFP leader, but had to ensure that hit-squads roaming the province were prevented from claiming more lives.

Incited the IFP

The National Party was also a guilty in the continuing violence in KwaZulu-Natal because it had incited the IFP to break the law for decades.

What was happening in the province was "part of the agenda" of the NP, which had admitted to secretly funding Inkatha in the past.

Mandela reiterated that he was the President of the entire country and had a duty to save lives in KwaZulu-Natal.

He said if the present laws of the country hampered his task, he would take steps to change them. — Sapa.

business community does not support any move towards secession by the province.

Further suggestions that the proposals are not secessionist in nature come from HSRC constitutional researcher Jabu Sindane. He says most of what is being sought in the proposals are Schedule Six functions contained in the interim constitution — functions which are in any case to be performed by provincial government. Effectively, Inkatha is seeking maximum political autonomy — but then this is nothing new.

There is a clear message to be derived from the document, and indeed Mdlalose's withdrawal from the consultative forum: Inkatha must be taken seriously or it will make life difficult for everyone. ■

VOLKSTAAT *(304A)*
FM 2/6/95
End of the affair?

The most surprising element of the report of the statutory *volkstaat* council on the nature and feasibility of an Afrikaner homeland was the warm response of President Nelson Mandela — who previously dismissed such an idea out of hand. "(We) are building a nation now," he said in Cape Town on receiving the report, "and compromise is something very important."

In turn, the Freedom Front — which represents the parliamentary wing of the *volkstaat* idea — gave its view that the report "is the real result of mutual trust that developed between the leadership of the ANC and that of the Afrikaners." This is perhaps unwittingly frank; the implication is that a political deal has been struck.

The reasons for such a deal are known. The *volkstaat* council was established in terms of an interim constitution amendment which enabled the Freedom Front, led by Constand Viljoen, to take part in the April 1994 general election. The financial cost is noteworthy, as council members are paid according to statutory prescription: R201 696 a year with benefits (including pension) for the chairman, R176 000 for his deputy and R155 000 for each of the 20 permanent members.

Conditions then pointed to intensifying rightwing violence unless Afrikaner aspirations to a *volkstaat* were met to some extent. This danger has receded; yet now the outlines of the *volkstaat* have not only been sketched officially but welcomed.

The problem (*Current Affairs* May 26) is that maximum independence short of secession is sought for the *volkstaat*. Accommodating this in terms of the constitution seems impossible. It would mean accepting ethnic enclaves within a unified, democratic state — a basic contradiction.

Constitutional provision is made for a large degree of cultural segregation, should that be what any given, self-defined group is after. But the *volkstaat* council says the intention of a designer ethnic homeland is to "make provision for Afrikaners who believe

that the main centres of SA offer no future for them. It is intended to delimit an area to which Afrikaners can move should they wish to disentangle themselves from the integrated society and find future political self-expression in sparsely populated areas."

This would entail establishing a new kind of political entity — what the report calls a "constituent state," or one with powers greater than a province but less than fully fledged independence. The council's map is ingenious, scattering core Afrikaner areas over the land — mainly in Gauteng, Free State and the Northern Cape — along with "autonomous areas" where Afrikaner populations are concentrated but seldom in a majority. In other words, the *volkstaat* looks like what used to be called a Bantustan.

How could such a state support itself? The report claims it would ultimately be governed by the central constitution. It is hard,

though, to avoid the conclusion that it would at first have to be funded by government.

But Viljoen said last week that there were many highly skilled Afrikaners who were being forced to retire by affirmative action, high taxation and general economic uncertainty. They would not wish to see their expertise go to waste and would gravitate towards the *volkstaat*.

The National Party's Leon Wessels (see box) responded to the report with derision. Singling out the proposed inclusion of Krugersdorp (his old constituency) within the *volkstaat*, he issued a warning to Mandela and Viljoen that any such step would be "vehemently resisted" by the town's residents. Wessels believes most of the Afrikaners have accepted change and will not set forth into the economic, cultural and geographic wilderness in pursuit of an outmoded dream. He disparaged Mandela's

TWO GREY HEADS

One of the more unexpected elements in SA's surprising political transition is the relationship that has developed between Nelson Mandela, the black liberation fighter incarcerated for 27 years, and General Constand Viljoen, leader of the rightwing Freedom Front and former Chief of the SA Defence Force.

Insiders say the mutual respect that exists is remarkable.

They say Mandela has never really felt able to trust F W de Klerk, the man who released him from prison and then had to negotiate the handover of power from a lame-duck position.

On the other hand, the President speaks admiringly of Viljoen, who apparently still believes in an Afrikaner Volkstaat. It may be significant that neither has been a professional party politician for most of his life.

Viljoen's attitude towards Mandela is revealed, to some extent, in a letter published on the Afrikaans daily *Beeld*'s letter page on Tuesday this week.

Viljoen refers to a warning issued to himself and Mandela by Nat MP Leon Wessels (a Deputy Minister in Mandela's government) not to include Krugersdorp (Wessels' former constituency, known for its conservatism) on the Freedom Front's proposed Volkstaat map.

Apart from dealing with the political arguments, Viljoen writes: "I also do not like the disrespect which Mr Wessels has shown towards the President. The short and impromptu remark by President Nelson Mandela that he wants to take the Afrikaner with him, is a sign of statesmanship which makes the NP look like a beginner."

Wessels, Viljoen continues, should remember that Mandela carries the responsibility of government and reconciliation, while the NP tries, for party political purposes, to get the best of two worlds. When it suits the NP it is part of government, and if not it is an opposition party . . . "and the responsibility is being thrown back to Mr Mandela."

Wessels, the first of De Klerk's Ministers to apologise publicly for apartheid, claims in his "warning" to



Mandela and Viljoen that "for years we fought a white government to stop them from moving Munsieville (a black township)." This brought the retort from an irate *Beeld* reader this week: "Mr Wessels, you were the white government. And for that you received a salary and motorcar." ■

Is SA foreign policy concerned with human rights?

(3049) Wm 2-8/6/95

In the wake of our report last week on South Africa's close relationship with Indonesia, **Simon Ratcliffe** says there should be even greater concern over our relations with Sudan

BETWEEN October 1990 and September 1992 I lived and worked in Khartoum, Sudan, for the United Nations Development Programme. I was witness to acts of extreme

repression against the civilian population in Sudan in areas affected by the civil war and in the urban areas. For a foreigner it is extremely difficult to gather accurate information in Sudan as one requires permits to travel out of the area of one's posting. All towns and villages have check points on the roads entering them and on leaving them, where permits are checked. Foreigners are not permitted to carry cameras and could face deportation if caught with one.

As a South African who had been involved in the struggle against apartheid, I found Sudan infinitely more repressive than South Africa was even during the worst periods of the 1980s. Repression in Sudan is all-pervasive. It is present at every level of society and

therefore fear is ever-present. The government is pursuing a fundamentalist Islamic project, according to its interpretation of Islam, which affects every aspect of people's lives, from what they can wear to who they can relate to and what they can think and talk about. I was also struck by the lack of resistance and the lack of political consciousness among the victims. Perhaps this was due to the fact that all opposition groups are banned. When the present government took power in a military coup in 1989, one of its first acts was to ban all organisations. This included trade unions, political organisations, chess clubs — in short, any organisation that could pose even the vaguest of threats. Since then, organisations have formed but under the control of government supporters.

Human rights in Sudan count for nothing in the pursuance of the Islamic project by a regime that took power in a military coup and which does not in any way see itself as accountable. South Africa currently has full diplomatic relations with Sudan. Sudan Airways runs a twice weekly flight from Johannesburg to London via Khartoum. Our trade with Sudan is predominantly through Transnet, which is supplying Sudan with railway equipment and locomotives. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs apparently has an internal unit which examines the human rights records of the countries to which South Africa has diplomatic relations. What are their findings on Indonesia and Sudan? What is their bottom line? How much influence do they have over foreign policy? Having any form of relationship with Sudan is antithetical to everything this government stands for (in human rights terms). In addition, while in exile, the ANC demanded a moral stand from the international community against the apartheid government. It should apply similar principles in the application of South Africa's foreign policy. It cannot demand moral conduct from other governments and not apply this itself. While acknowledging that foreign affairs often raises complex issues, which may, on occasion, blur

human rights issues, it remains unclear as to what our foreign policy is and where human rights fits within it.

Nelson Mandela has made it clear that human rights will be the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

Therefore our government should:

- Adhere to the underlying doctrine of human rights as the basis for foreign policy, as has been spelt out in various policy documents;

- Suspend immediately all contacts (including airline flights between the two countries) with the Sudanese government;

- Make public the findings of the human rights unit in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in particular its finding on Sudan and Indonesia.

An international campaign is currently being run by Amnesty International to draw attention to human rights abuse in Sudan. Copies of Amnesty International reports can be obtained from Noel van Breda at (021) 73-6981.

Simon Ratcliffe is a development specialist and former co-ordinator of Planact

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NEWS 700 000 petition Constitutional Assembly in move by Sanco and business

Jobs will go if Parliament relocates?

(South)

THE SA National Civic Organisation and business groups have petitioned the Constitutional Assembly to keep Parliament in Cape Town.

Constitutional Assembly committee discussion on the future seat of parliament is to begin in coming weeks.

A delegation from Sanco Western Cape visited parliament yesterday to deliver a 700 000-signature petition.

Constitutional Assembly chairman Mr Cyril Ramaphosa was in Johannes-

burg.

A spokesman for the Sanco group, veteran civic activist Mr Wilfred Rhodes, rejected arguments by some MPs that it was inconvenient to travel back and forth between the two capitals and their homes.

"Personal inconvenience should not be an issue when a person decides to be available for Parliament."

Sanco got involved in the tug-of-war over parliament because thousands of

jobs would be lost if Cape Town ceased to be the legislative capital, he said.

Rhodes said the signatures had been collected mainly in disadvantaged areas on the Cape Flats and in townships.

In a submission to the Constitutional Assembly, Sanco said the cost of moving parliament to Pretoria would be impossible to justify.

The vast amounts of money involved would be better spent on reconstruction and development projects.

"Removing parliament from Cape Town would be a great economic blow to the Western Cape, at present one of only two economically self-sufficient and growing provinces."

"It would be against the national interest to disrupt this situation."

"South Africa needs more economically self-sufficient provinces — not fewer."

Sanco said the government could not afford the Third World image of being

more concerned with putting up large state buildings than dealing with issues like health and education.

Moving parliament would be divisive.

"National unity is still fragile and nothing should be done to weaken it further."

Late yesterday, petitions from the Cape Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Sakekammer were also delivered to the Constitutional Assembly.

Sowetan 2/6/95

South African airport names lose 'identities'

ARK 3/6/95 (304A)
JOHANNESBURG. — The Cabinet has officially endorsed name changes to nine South African Airports, the Airports Company Ltd said in a statement.

The official list of names of airports as amended now is:

Johannesburg International Airport (previously Jan Smuts); Durban International Airport (previously Louis Botha); Cape Town International Airport (previously

DF Malan); Port Elizabeth Airport (previously HF Verwoerd); East London Airport (previously Ben Schoeman); George Airport (previously PW Botha); Upington Airport (previously Pierre van Ryneveld); Kimberley Airport (previously JBM Hertzog).

The statement said costs would not be substantial as name signs were presently being upgraded at all airports. — Sapa.

Shell House Crisis: Charges Mandela'

Carolus defends ANC over IFP deaths

JOHANNESBURG. — An order to protect a building and African National Congress leadership was not the same as an order to kill, said ANC deputy secretary-general Cheryl Carolus yesterday.

Ms Carolus, leading the "damage-control unit", was addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg a day after President Mandela admitted to the senate that he gave an order to protect the Shell House building and its tenants, even if it meant "to kill people" on March 28, last year.

At least 55 people were killed in Johannesburg that day when Inkatha Freedom Party supporters held protest marches in the city. Nine IFP supporters were killed outside the ANC's headquarters.

Ms Carolus said: "President Mandela was not there that day and I think it would be unfair to link him with the order to fire."

She declined to comment on who actually gave the order to shoot, citing a current court case about the matter.

The killings on March 28



■ THE Inkatha Freedom Party has called for charges to be brought against President Mandela after he admitted he told Shell House security guards to kill IFP marchers if necessary to protect the building.

CLIVE SAWYER

Political Correspondent

SHOCK revelations of President Mandela's role in the Shell House shootings and a fresh confrontation over KwaZulu-Natal are rocking the government of national unity to its foundations.

The Inkatha Freedom Party has said Mr Mandela should be charged as an accomplice to murder, after he admitted he told Shell House security guards to kill IFP marchers if necessary to protect the building.

National police commissioner George Fivaz may take a statement from Mr Mandela in relation to the matter.

The IFP has called for Mr Mandela to be charged with murder for issuing the order and said the president should be held personally liable for civil damages totalling more than R10-million arising from the massacre on March 28 last year.

The IFP is to hold a special national council meeting next Saturday to discuss the issue — just days after the cabinet meets in special session to discuss the situation in KwaZulu-Natal.

And both parties have lashed out at the third partners in the GNU, the National Party, for having a hand in the violence in the province.

LATEST

President Mandela has called for a snap debate on the Shell House incident next Wednesday, a spokesman for his office said. Joel Netshitenzhe said Mr Mandela would take part in the debate.

AR 4 3/6/95

(255) (3047)

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At least 55 people were killed in Johannesburg that day when Inkatha Freedom Party supporters held protest marches in the city. Nine IFP supporters were killed outside the ANC's headquarters.

Ms Carolus said: "President Mandela was not there that day and I think it would be unfair to link him with the order to fire."

She declined to comment on who actually gave the order to shoot, citing a current court case about the matter.

The killings on March 28 should not be dubbed the "Shell House Massacre", because it cheapened the 46 lives lost in other areas of the city, added Ms Carolus.

The label led people to believe it was only the nine IFP lives that were lost outside of the Shell House that mattered — not the 46 lost in other areas, she said.

Ms Carolus submitted documents from the ANC's lawyers indicating the attempts made to co-operate with police about the killings.

She said that, on March 28, police fled the Shell House scene, fearing for their lives. They originally said they would help protect the grounds and



□ FACING THE PRESS: Cheryl Carolus at the Press conference.

monitor the situation, according to Ms Carolus.

"I can say the ANC is not happy with the way the police have carried out the investigation," she said.

The ANC had given police 146 weapons out of 200 for ballistic tests — further proof the ANC was willing to co-operate. She added that the IFP had not yet come forward to co-op-

erate with the investigation.

Yesterday, IFP spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu said Mr Mandela should be charged with murder and called on Police Commissioner George Fivaz to order an immediate investigation.

Ms Carolus said that Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa and Mr Fivaz had met.

● The acting Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand said

yesterday President Mandela's admission that he personally had given ANC security officials orders to defend Shell House even if it meant killing, would be "put into the scales" and evaluated alongside all other evidence and information to determine its relevance. — Sapa.

House security guards to kill IFP marchers if necessary to protect the building.

National police commissioner George Fivaz may take a statement from Mr Mandela in relation to the matter.

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LATEST

President Mandela has called for a snap debate on the Shell House incident next Wednesday, a spokesman for his office said. Joel Netshitenzhe said Mr Mandela would take part in the debate.

The row has done undeniable damage to Mr Mandela's image, and follows increasingly hard-line statements that he would not stand by with arms folded while IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthe made calls to resist the central government.

Lawyers for Human Rights have expressed concern at Mr Mandela's acceptance of responsibility for the massacre.

"It is most unfortunate that this statement has been made at a time when our country continues to be racked by constant violence especially in KwaZulu-Natal," LHR said.

IFP MP Velaphi Ndlovu said the president's announcement in the senate of his role in the shootings made him "the first candidate to be interviewed by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission as an accomplice to murder."

Ironically, for this to be possible, demands of parties (including the NP) to move the cut-off for amnesty to May 10 last year — the date of Mr Mandela's presidential inauguration — would have to be met.

At present, the commission's amnesty committee may deal with cases only up December 5, 1993.

Further signs this week of the tension between the IFP and ANC included Inkatha's call for the defence force to be withdrawn from KwaZulu-Natal townships.

There were rogue elements in the defence force, and they should be replaced by the police internal stability unit, the IFP said.

In its statement, the IFP caucus said Mr Mandela had headed Umkhonto weSizwe, which allegedly had killed "more black people in its so-called armed struggle than the troops of the enemy it was supposed to be fighting."

Mr Ndlovu said Mr Mandela had said instructions had been given to protect Shell House, even if it meant killing people.

"That protection went as far as 54 people being killed."

In the senate yesterday, Gerhard Koornhof of the NP withdrew a question whether Mr Mandela would appear before the truth commission, after an ANC senator objected that Mr Koornhof's question had linked Mr Mandela to murder.

Dennis Bloem (ANC) said Mr Mandela's statement showed the president was not afraid to speak the truth in public.

Azapo likely to reject idea of volkstaat as threat to blacks

By TEFO MOTHIBELI

The Azanian People's Organisation is expected to vigorously condemn the idea of a volkstaat when its central committee meets today.

Azapo publicity secretary Vuyisa Qunta told the Saturday Star: "The question of a Boerestaat is one of many things which threaten the black people. There is a lot of pandering to demands from white power structures."

(304A) *Star 3/6/95*
He said the "shocking status of the people" was not receiving adequate attention and yet there were indications that the needs of Afrikaners would be addressed.

Qunta said crime and moves to privatise state enterprises were among major issues to be discussed.

He called on black people to help contain crime through "preventive policing" and not wait for the police to do what citizens themselves could do.

MPs opt to remain in bondage

(204A) STAN 3/6/95
Cape Town — Some MPs privately confess it makes them feel like they are trapped. But this week the big parties in Parliament refused to give up a clause which would enable them to keep their MPs in political bondage.

Clause 43b of the interim constitution states that any MPs who leave or are expelled from their party are automatically expelled from Parliament.

Democratic Party MP Colin Eglin led the campaign against this clause, which suppresses the age-old parliamentary practice of MPs crossing the

floor. But a parliamentary committee vetoed Eglin's proposal: the ANC majority voted against it and the National Party and PAC abstained.

The ANC and NP, say their opponents, fear a breakaway by dissidents. The clause gives them a hold-over potential rebels.

DP leader Tony Leon said the aim of Eglin's proposal was to open up the political process to free expression at once. The ANC feared the defection of party factions before the 1999 general election. — Own Correspondent.

Government unity nears break point

SAW 3/6/95

(304A)

By ESTHER WAUGH
and JOHN PERLMAN

The unity of South Africa's multiparty coalition Government is under the most severe pressure of its 13-month existence. This follows mounting tensions between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, fuelled by President Nelson Mandela's outspoken comments on last year's Shell House shootings.

Yesterday an angry IFP called for Mandela to be charged as an accomplice to murder. It added that he should be held personally liable for R10-million of damages arising from the shootings which rocked Johannesburg's city centre on March 28 last year.

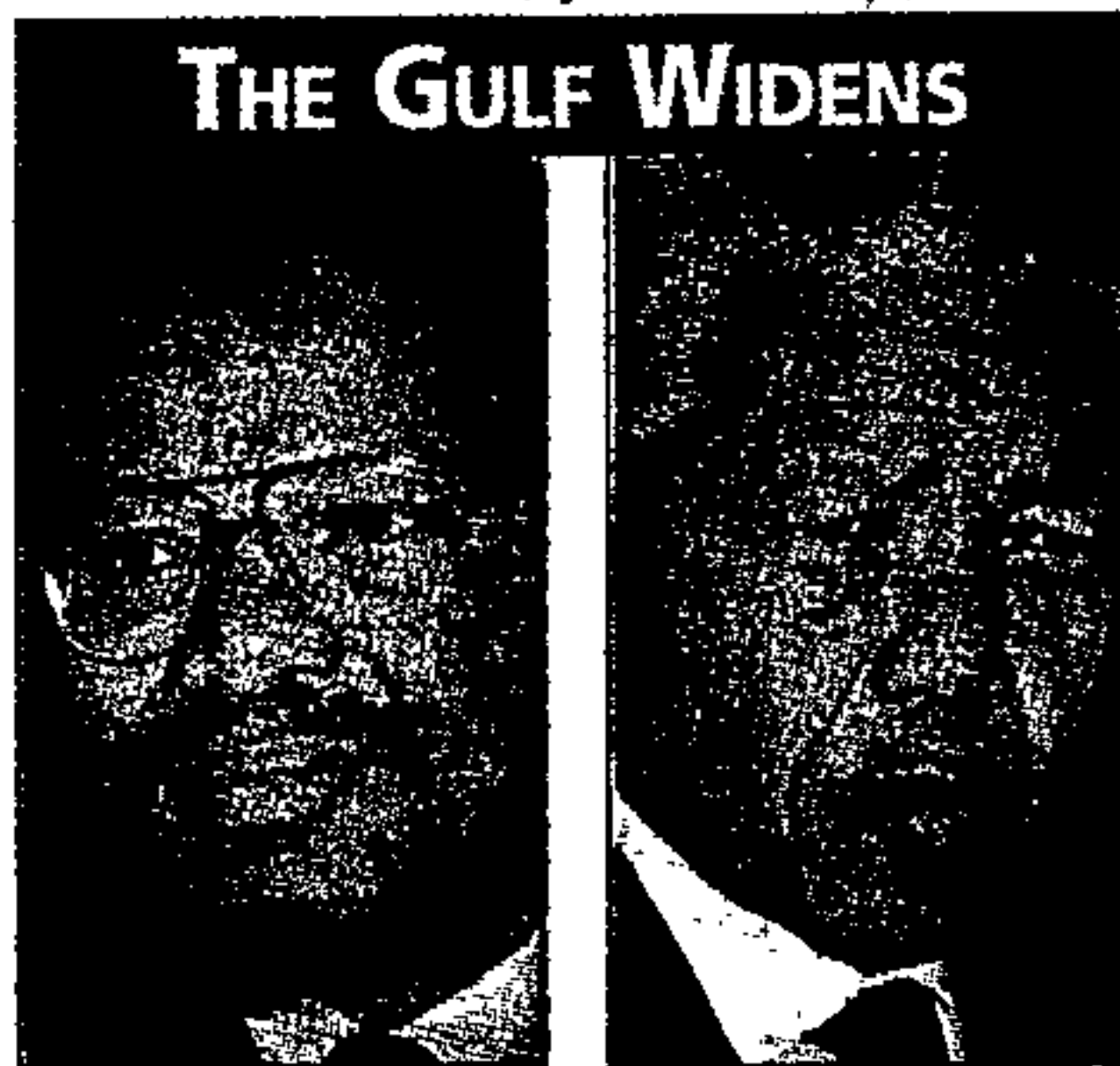
The third member of the Government of National Unity, the National Party, has also lashed out at the president's comments.

Mandela said in the Senate this week that he had personally told Shell House security guards to shoot marching protesters if it became necessary to protect the building.

The remarks immediately sparked a storm of outraged comment, but last night Mandela appeared to be standing firm on his controversial intervention.

Sources in the president's office said they did not expect Mandela to withdraw his remarks or soften his stance.

The latest furore is expected to top the agenda of an extraordinary Cabinet meeting to be chaired by Mandela on Wednesday. The president had called the meeting to discuss the security situation in KwaZulu-Natal and



Buthelezi

Mandela

other related issues.

The IFP is to hold a special national council meeting next Saturday to discuss the Shell House issue and is also expected to discuss its role in the GNU.

Central to the dramatic developments late this week has been an increasingly bitter feud between Mandela and IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Mandela had charged that Buthelezi is the main source of problems in KwaZulu-Natal, but yesterday the IFP caucus said the president's "increasingly bellicose" statements had heightened tensions in the troubled province.

On Thursday Mandela set the tone for Wednesday's special Cabinet meeting by again serving notice that he was not ruling out amendments to the interim constitution.

"I am the president of the entire country. It is my duty to save lives. If I can't do it under this constitution, I will change it," he told the 90 senators.

Other issues to be thrashed out at the meeting include KwaZulu-Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's withdrawal from the inter-governmental forum, local government elections, the IFP's 20-point plan for the province, and free and fair political activity.

Lawyers for Human Rights yesterday also expressed concern at Mandela's comments on Shell House.

"It is most unfortunate that this statement has been made at a time when our country continues to be racked by constant violence especially in KwaZulu-Natal," the LHR said in a statement in Pretoria.

However, the ANC yesterday criticised what it called "persistent attempts to distort the unfortunate events on 28 March, 1994." ANC deputy secretary-general Cheryl Carolus said that whereas 55 people had died on the day, "only nine died outside the ANC headquarters. Another 46 died throughout the Reef".

ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa and Police Commissioner George Fivaz met yesterday.

TO PAGE 2

to the

◆ Shell House

(304A)

This was aimed at "further helping the process of investigation". Carolus said Mandela "was not personally present (at Shell House) on the day". She added: "President Mandela was not directly connected with an order to shoot on the day."

Mandela had contacted then president F W de Klerk, former police commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and former Witwatersrand commissioner General Koos Calitz to warn them that the ANC had information of plans to attack Shell House on the day of the IFP march.

Carolus said there were a few policemen outside Shell House but they "were the first to flee the scene" when the IFP arrived.

Both the NP and DP yesterday criticised Mandela for not disclosing the information earlier.

"Why is it that President Mandela has remained silent on this point up to now? Concealing information on as vital a point as this can only be deprecated," DP spokesman Douglas Gibson said.

Significant

NP spokesman Hennie Smit said: "The central question is whether the extraordinarily long investigation into the killings is as a result of Mr Mandela's involvement in the incident, and whether Mr Mandela and the ANC are busy with a cover-up."

It was significant that Mandela had made the admission after his unexpected statement a fortnight ago that amnesty for political crimes to be investigated by the truth commission should be extended from December 5 1993 to May 10 1994, Smit added.

The Conservative Party said Mandela should be tried for murder and sacked.

Adding to tensions this week has been ANC outrage over a 20-point IFP plan for KwaZulu-Natal, which the ANC claims is a "charter for secession".

Well-placed government sources said that if the IFP implemented any of the central Government's powers in the province, the matter could be taken to the Constitutional Court.

SAW 3/6/95

Bid to cool row over Mandela's HQ order

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

ST 4/6/95

(3044)

THE Witwatersrand's acting attorney-general, Kevin Attwell, yesterday moved to defuse the bitter row over President Nelson Mandela's involvement in the shooting of Zulu marchers at Shell House last year.

Mr Attwell SC said the Sunday Times yesterday that Mr Mandela's statement had invoked "the law relating to self-defence". He said the president's statement sounded like a call to self-defence, although it would be necessary to know the context in which the instruction was given.

The row over Mr Mandela's involvement in the Shell House shooting in March last year was unleashed after he told the Senate on Thursday: "I gave instructions to our security that if they attack the house (Shell House), you must protect that house even if you have to kill people. It was absolutely necessary for me to give that instruction."

Eight people died when ANC security guards fired on a Zulu demonstration outside the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg.

Mr Attwell said that if people were attacked they had the right to defend themselves.

"If that attack is on your life and if it is a last resort, then you are entitled to even shoot. Shooting and killing is a last resort. Our law recognises the right to defend yourself and even to kill in self-defence."

Mr Attwell said he was sure Mr Mandela's statements would be included in the police docket and judged according to their relevance to the events of the day.

However, it seemed from reports in the past that Shell House had not been under attack when the shooting took place. Mr Mandela's instructions might therefore have no relevance to the events, he said.

Mr Mandela's statement, which for the first time showed that the president had played some role

A state for the Volk

(304A)
CP 4/6/95

THE RIGHTWING Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) yesterday unveiled its proposals for a separate Afrikaner state – and said its final borders should be determined by a referendum among whites.

A 350-page report on a “volksrepubliek” said areas in Northern Transvaal, former Western Transvaal and western Free State seemed to be the most likely places where a majority of Afrikaners would settle.

Only “Boere Afrikaners” – defined as Afrikaans-speaking whites striving for a separate sovereign state, would get citizenship.

“We make no bones about this. Non-Boere Afrikaners will not get citizenship – failing which our children would

SA's 'All-Boers' unveil their new snow-white Volkstaat dream

end up with the same problems we are experiencing today,” AVF president Ferdi Hartzenberg said in Pretoria.

■ The AVF's proposals come in the wake of recommendations by the Volkstaat Council two weeks ago on the feasibility of an Afrikaner state.

While President Mandela had responded to the council's interim report by indicating he

would be prepared to compromise on a volkstaat, the AVF said the report did not reflect the wishes of most Afrikaners.

A “volksrepubliek” would secede from the rest of South Africa and be governed by its own citizens, the AVF report said.

Only “soft” borders could initially be outlined for such a state.

Seven areas, including

Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal, Klerksdorp in the North West, Witbank in the Eastern Transvaal, Bloemfontein in the Free State, Upington in the Northern Cape and Oudtshoorn in the Western Cape, had been identified.

“Pivotal areas would hopefully be obtained through negotiation.

It would be up to the ‘boerevolk’ itself to develop these into one state,” the report said.

■ The Azanian People's Organisation yesterday warned it would fight the establishment of an Afrikaner homeland.

Afrikaners should try to live in peace with all South Africans and forget about a return to ethnic homelands, said Azapo president Mosibudi Mangena. – Sapa

Party 'to challenge the ANC and NP'

Kevin O'Grady
and Drew Forrest

(304A) (2116)
BD 5/6/95

FORMER Northwest agriculture MEC Rocky Malebane-Metsing yesterday launched his new political party, the People's Progressive Party (PPP), and said he believed it would pose "a tremendous challenge" to the ANC and NP in November's elections.

The former ANC member, who resigned from the party recently after being suspended for undermining premier Popo Molefe, said an announcement would be made soon about a number of top ANC members in the province who would defect to the PPP.

The launch in Rustenburg's Tabane township would be followed by a vigorous election campaign once the party had identified its candidates, a process that would begin next week, said Malebane-Metsing.

The new party would be positioned at the centre of the SA political spectrum and would "put its emphasis on social responsibility" and focus on "bridging the gap between the haves and the have-nots," he said.

He believed the new party would do "very well" in local government elections and was "destined to control almost all the local government structures in the province. We will also show up very strongly in the Free State, the Northern Cape and in the Northern Transvaal," he said.

People had, in Northwest as well as many other provinces, become disillusioned with the ANC's lack of vision and progress and, particularly in Northwest, by "in-fighting" within the party.

"People who are supposed to be members of parliament in Northwest, the majority of people don't know them and have no previous knowledge of them. That is a big drawback for the ANC," said Malebane-Metsing.

Meanwhile, Molefe said Malebane-Metsing had committed political suicide by challenging the ANC in Northwest. Molefe predicted the new party would struggle to get off the ground.

In an interview before the launch of Metsing's party yesterday, Molefe dismissed Malebane-Metsing's claims that the PPP had the overwhelming support of local community and political leaders.

Metsing resigned from the ANC last month after the party's disciplinary committee suspended his membership for a year. It found he had flouted a national executive committee instruction to use internal party procedures to resolve a clash with the premier.

Top-level bids to avert looming rift in government

(304A)

ARL 5/6/95

□ *Snap debate on Shell House called*

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

TOP-level attempts are being made to avert a rift in the government of national unity over the crisis in KwaZulu-Natal.

The African National Congress inner circle, its national working committee, met at the weekend in advance of Wednesday's special cabinet meeting on the situation in the province.

A spokeswoman said the national working committee meeting, which was attended by representatives from the SA Communist Party and Cosatu, had discussed ways in which problems in the province could be solved.

This had included discussions on the problem of "no-go" areas, she said.

It is understood the ANC will produce proposals, details of which have not yet been disclosed, at the cabinet meeting on Wednesday to resolve tensions in KwaZulu-Natal.

Inkatha Freedom Party MPs met at the weekend to discuss a controversial 20-point plan

aimed at securing greater autonomy for the province.

The plan has been decried by the ANC as unconstitutional, and slammed as a recipe for eventual secession.

An option for the ANC could be to cool tensions by issuing an assurance that a state of emergency in the province was not being considered at present.

The row over the province has coincided with a storm over a statement by President Nelson Mandela that he gave the go-ahead to security guards at Shell House, the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg, to kill IFP marchers if it was necessary to defend the building.

At his request, parliament will hold a snap debate tomorrow on Mr Mandela's statement.

Mr Mandela and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi are expected to come under attack from several parties for the lack of progress in the investigation into the shootings.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said yesterday that Mr Mandela's statement had been misinterpreted by the media.

Mr Mankahlana said what Mr Mandela had said was that the security guards should defend the building, and kill "only if it was necessary".

The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday distanced itself from a statement by a West Rand self-protection unit member Richard Mtuseni that 1 000 people a day would be killed if President Mandela was not arrested by Friday.

IFP senator Phillip Powell, who is responsible for the party's self-protection units, said he was "flabbergasted" by the statement.

Chief Buthelezi told an IFP rally in Mandini yesterday it was President Mandela's "prerogative" to decide on his future if he regarded him as "a recalcitrant minister".

At the Mandini rally Chief Buthelezi reiterated his call for KwaZulu-Natal to "rise and resist" the central government.

Afrikaner right-wing (AVF) unveils plans for own state

CT 5/6/95

(304A)

PRETORIA: The right-wing Afrikaner Volksfront (AVF) has unveiled its proposals for a separate Afrikaner state and said its final borders should be determined by a referendum among whites.

In a 350-page report released on Saturday it said the Northern Transvaal, former Western Transvaal and western Free State appeared to be the most likely places where a majority of Afrikaners would settle.

Only "Boere Afrikaners", defined as Afrikaans-speaking whites striving for a separate sovereign state, would get citizenship.

"We make no bones about this. Non-Boere Afrikaners will not get citizenship, failing which our children would end up with the same problems we are experiencing today," AVF president Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg said.

The AVF's proposals come in the wake of recommendations by the Volkstaat Council two weeks ago on the feasibility of an Afrikaner state.

While President Nelson Man-



SECESSION PLAN: Volksfront leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg.

dela had responded to the council's interim report by indicating he would be prepared to compromise on a volkstaat, the AVF said the council's report did not reflect the wishes of most Afrikaners.

The AVF's own proposals on a volkstaat were drawn up by a committee comprising 18 working

groups and about 100 experts. It began its work on June 21 last year.

A "volksrepubliek" would secede from the rest of South Africa and would be governed by its own citizens, the AVF report said.

Only "soft" borders could initially be outlined for such a state.

The areas identified include Pietersburg in the Northern Transvaal, Klerksdorp in the North-West, Witbank in the Eastern Transvaal, Bloemfontein in the Free State, Upington in the Northern Cape and Oudtshoorn in the Western Cape.

"Pivotal areas would hopefully be obtained through negotiation. It would be up to the 'boerevolk' itself to develop these into one state," the report said.

These areas would be divided into small voting districts ahead of a referendum. This would give whites an opportunity to indicate whether or not they wished to be part of a "volksrepubliek".

A spokesman said the referendum would probably be held next year. — Sapa

BUSINESS REPORT, MONDAY JUNE 5 1995

Cape Town wants the word on parliament

Cape Town wants an early resolution to the dispute over whether parliament should remain in Cape Town or move to Pretoria. Convinced it has the debate virtually wrapped up, Cape Town's city council and the development institution Wesgro are concerned that development in the city is being retarded because of the doubt.

David Bridgman, Wesgro's chief executive, told Business Report that investors are delaying decisions because of the doubt. One of the developments which has been affected is a R100 million office complex near the parliamentary buildings at the top end of Adderley Street. Board of Executives director Tom Boardman confirmed that the uncertainty had caused some delays as some of the investors in the consortium were concerned about parliament being moved. — Bruce Cameron

CT(BR)5/6/95

Proposals for a separate Afrikaner state unveiled

Report finds Volk room

The right-wing Afrikaner Volksfront unveiled its proposals at the weekend for a separate Afrikaner state and said its final borders should be determined by a referendum among whites.

A 350-page report on a "volksrepubliek" said the Northern Transvaal, former Western Transvaal and western Free State appeared to be the most likely places where a majority of Afrikaners would settle.

Only "Boere Afrikaners", defined as Afrikaans-speaking whites striving for a separate sovereign state, would get citizenship.

"We make no bones about this. Non-Boere Afrikaners will not get citizenship, failing which our children would end up with the same problems we are experiencing today," AVF president Ferdi Hartzenberg told a news briefing in Pretoria.

The AVF's proposals come in the wake of recommendations by the Volkstaat Council two weeks

'SOFT' borders planned for Boere homeland where Afrikaans-speaking whites would be citizens

ago on the feasibility of an Afrikaner state.

While President Nelson Mandela responded to the council's interim report by indicating he would be prepared to compromise on a volksstaat, the AVF said the report did not reflect the wishes of most Afrikaners.

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Pivotal areas hopefully would be obtained through negotiation. It would be up to the boerevolk itself to develop these into one state, the report said.

The identified spots would be divided into small voting districts ahead of a referendum. This would give whites in those areas an opportunity to indicate whether or not they wished to be part of a volksrepubliek.

AVF committee member Dawid Grobbelaar said the referendum would probably be held

next year.

Hartzenberg said citizenship was not the main issue when it came to self-determination.

"The focus is on accommodating indigenous peoples and giving them powers to govern themselves. This is an international trend."

This did not mean that "foreigners" in the Afrikaner state would have no rights. Non-discriminatory arrangements to accommodate them would have to be found.

Hartzenberg said population shifts were taking place which made areas indicated by the AVF suitable for an Afrikaner republic.

Surveys showed that blacks in Northern Transvaal rural areas, for example, were moving to the cities and many black schools in the province were deserted.

"We don't have to wait for these shifts to run their course before creating our own republic," Hartzenberg said. — Sapa.

304A

STAR 5/6/95

NEWS Sanco Eastern Transvaal indicates it will not canvass voters for

Sanco and ANC at loggerheads

By Johannes Ngcobo

TENSION between the South African Civic Organisation and the African National Congress is deepening over the forthcoming local government elections.

Some Sanco regions have vowed not to cooperate with the ANC in the November elections. But Sanco general secretary Mr Penrose Ntonti last week played down the

tension between the two parties, saying the rift was caused by certain individuals whose agenda was "mischievous".

He conceded, however, that there were some "problems" between Sanco and the ANC in some parts of the Eastern Cape, Eastern Transvaal and Gauteng.

It is understood that the tension between the two in the Eastern Transvaal was so serious that Sanco in the province had indicated it would not canvass voters for the ANC.

Recently, the Sanco branch in Tsakane on the East Rand

vowed it would not submit voter registration forms to the Transitional Local Council offices because the ANC-led structure was taking unilateral decisions without consulting its constituencies.

Ntonti said the rift was caused mainly by the inability of those serving on interim local structures to "interact properly" with the ANC.

Sowetan 5/6/95

NI-NEXT TO MA...

SA, Bulgaria cement ties

Diplomatic Correspondent (304A)

BULGARIA and South Africa have signed an agreement to strengthen relations.

In a "Letter of Intent" signed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Alfred Nzo and visiting Bulgarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gueorgui Pirinski, the fields of arts, culture, sport, science and technology are mentioned as areas of interest.

After talks between the two ministers in Pretoria, Mr Pirinski is meeting officials of the ministries of defence, trade and industry, and education.

He will raise the possibility of Bulgarian companies becoming involved in housing construction in discussions with officials of the Department of Housing.

ARG 6/6/95
In Cape Town tomorrow, he will meet Minister of Education Sibusiso Bengu and regional Minister of Finance and Expenditure Kobus Meiring. He will have lunch with Deputy Speaker of the national assembly, Bhadra Ranchod.

Kriel's cash boost breathes life into campaign

Political Staff

PREMIER Hernus Kriel has dug deep into the provincial coffers to pay R1 million to the organisers of the campaign to keep parliament in Cape Town.

Mr Kriel handed a cheque to the Citizens' Alliance for Parliament (CAP) last night, and said it was important for all the regions of the country to have stable and developing economies.

South Africa could not allow the concentration of resources in one centre.

Parliament played a crucial role in the Western Cape economy and this region could face economic decline if parliament was moved elsewhere.

Mr Kriel noted that a recent University of Cape Town survey and a 700 000-signature petition by the SA National Civics Organisation, the Afrikaner Handelsinstituut and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry had confirmed that both parliamentarians and the people were concerned about parliament moving from the Cape.

The co-convenor of the pro-Cape Town group, David Bridgman, who also heads the economic agency, Wesgro, said the premier's cash boost would breathe life into the campaign, which had been financed by the city council until now.



CHEQUE ON PARLIAMENT: Boosting the campaign to keep parliament in the Cape, Premier Hernus Kriel hands a cheque for R1 million to Felicia Roman and David Bridgman of the Citizens' Alliance for Parliament.

His organisation believed a transfer of power away from the Cape would greatly aggravate inter-regional antagonisms and undermine the vital need to build national unity.

"Secessionist rumblings could arise in the economically strong Cape, and would encourage a much more divisive and dangerous equivalent emotion in KwaZulu-Natal," said a CAP

document circulated at yesterday's cheque handover.

CAP also argued that the coloured community's "sense of isolation and sidelining" would be exacerbated.

Campaign organisers say it is in the national interest and a fundamental principle of the reconstruction and development programme to increase the economic viability of all re-

gions in order to:

- Minimise socially disruptive migrations from weak areas.
- Spread or increase the tax base.
- Reduce the fiscal burden on Gauteng.
- Hedge against unexpected difficulties in Gauteng's core region.

Drive to keep Parliament in Cape Town gets R1-m boost

25/6/95

(3044)

WESTERN Cape Premier Mr Her-
nus Kriel yesterday made good a
promise to aid the campaign for
keeping Parliament in Cape Town
by handing over a R1 million
cheque to the Citizens Alliance for
Parliament.

Mr Kriel said the region would
face economic decline if Parlia-
ment was moved.

He said a recent UCT survey
and a 700 000-signature joint peti-
tion by Sanco, the Afrikaner Han-
delsinstituut and the Chamber of
Commerce and Industry con-
firmed that parliamentarians and
the public were extremely con-

cerned about moving Parliament.

Co-convenor of the alliance Dr
David Bridgman said a UCT survey
among 171 parliamentarians
showed 112 felt effective organisa-
tion and scheduling of committees
was their major concern — not the
siting of Parliament.

● Pretoria's bid for Parliament
has reached a crucial stage with a
delegation presenting the city's
case to a committee of the Consti-
tutional Assembly this week. It
claims R1,2 billion could be saved
over a 10-year period if Parliament
were established in Pretoria. —
Political Staff, Own Correspondent

'Parliament for Cape'

A RESOUNDING 696 782 the national anthem want it submissions calling for parliament to remain in Cape Town and only 39 saying it should move to Pretoria have been received by the constitutional assembly.

There has also been strong support for retaining the present South African flag — 118 submissions to 35.

The overwhelming majority of submissions call for the country's name to be retained but more than half of those who made submissions about the

South Africans "should love each other like nose and mucus," said one of the submissions on the flag.

Fifty-eight people have called for retaining the name "South Africa" and 15 have suggested changes.

Of 26 submissions on the anthem, 14 want it changed.

In the spirit of helpfulness most of these submissions provide alternatives, ranging from the negro spiritual *Amazing*

Grace to a two verse hymn which "could be arranged for voice and orchestra".

Standard 7B at a nameless school took the flag issue to heart — Paulinah Kubate more so than others when she submitted the "South African Love Flag" depicting a huge red heart on a green background.

Francisca Lwane submitted a sun-flag "because the sun is a sign for brightness and if there is brightness in our country there'll be no more violence".

Let us love each other like

Art 7/6/95 (3044) nose and mucus," she concluded.

In spite of "this nonsense about Y-fronts and multi-colours" South Africa's flag was "unique and magnificent" and should not be changed, said R M Langdon-Thurgood.

It would be "sheer lunacy" to change the flag which was "perhaps the most unifying symbol this country has ever had," said Mr/Ms PO Box 2985 of Northcliff.

On the issue of symbols, Northcliff was adamant the

Springbok emblem remain. "I have no doubt that all those denied this privilege (of playing for the Springboks) wanted more than anything to play in a jersey with the Springbok on their chest."

Taking the opportunity to address a wide range of bothersome issues, Northcliff continued: "MPs should not fly first class, but business class. Let us never forget that the government is a business in the business of running the country."

— Sapa.

Star 7/6/95

Big thumbs-up for new flag and Cape Town

(304A)

Cape Town — The South African flag should stay by a vote of 118 submissions to 35, according to recommendations received to date by the Constitutional Assembly.

A total of 696 782 submissions called for Parliament to remain in Cape Town while only 39 said it should move to Pretoria.

And the overwhelming majority of submissions called for the country's name to be retained, while more than half of those who made submissions about the anthem wanted it changed.

A total of 58 people called for retention of the name South Africa while 15 suggested changes.

Of 26 submissions on the anthem, 14 called for it to be changed. Most of these submissions provided alternatives, ranging from the negro spiritual *Amazing Grace* to a two-verse hymn which "could

be arranged for voice and orchestra".

Std 7B at a nameless school took the flag issue to heart — Paulinah Kubate more so than others when she submitted the "South African Love Flag" depicting a huge red heart on a green background.

Francisca Lwane submitted a sun-flag "because the sun is a sign for brightness and if there is brightness in our country there'll be no more violence. Let us love each other like nose and mucus," she said.

Sheila Siband explained her green, yellow and black flag thus: "The white colour means: the colour of pure snow, white skin, wine of a pale-coloured complexion; white: a person with a pale-coloured complexion of European race, the part of an egg surrounding the yolk."

R M Langdon-Thur-

good contended that despite all "this nonsense about Y-fronts and multi-colours", South Africa's flag was "unique and magnificent" and should not be changed.

In a new slant to the language debate, one submission proposed "one nation, one lingo, one slang that will turn all South Africa into one — think about it".

William Zyen of Port Elizabeth used his language submission to address another issue: "To the president of South Africa ... Mr Mandela you are TOPMAN! Keep up the good work."

Another nameless submission proposed that Afrikaans, English, North Sotho, Tswana and Zulu become the official languages. The submission acknowledged the person had "taken into consideration that the present government all speak good English". — Sapa.

Former Telkom chief admits 'dirty tricks'

CAPE TOWN — A former post and telecommunications intelligence head had admitted that he played a key role in the 1982 bomb attack on the ANC's London offices, news reports said yesterday.

Mike Leach, who resigned from Telkom in 1991, told SABC radio news he had persuaded a top British agent to procure explosives for the attack. He said the post and telecommunications department had stolen trade union funds and set up spies as part of a dirty tricks campaign under

BO 8/6/95
apartheid. The parastatal had tapped phones for information which was used to undermine and discredit opponents of former SA President PW Botha.

Letters to union leaders and churchmen were intercepted and opened. Leach alleged that huge sums of money, possibly amounting to millions of rands, were stolen and deposited in false accounts.

Telkom said Leach had been employed in the old posts and telecommunications department, not the restructured Telkom,

(247) (304A)
which did not handle postal services.

However, the ANC yesterday welcomed Leach's decision to publicise the department's alleged past activities.

"We hope that this will lay a basis for others of his kind . . . to break with the past and to come out clean to expose the real masterminds behind these activities — the NP government," ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said. It was known that the former regime had sought information by unconstitutional means. — Sapa.

Mandela pledges to assist probe

ANC fights back over Shell House

BD 8/6/93
(304A)

Tim Cohen and
Drew Forrest

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela yesterday moved to regain the moral high ground in a fractious parliamentary debate on the Shell House shootings, pledging that his party would adopt an "open door" policy on the police investigation.

Mandela implicitly turned down calls from the NP and DP for a commission of inquiry, but indicated that the police investigation would continue, while the "utmost speed and integrity" would be required from investigators and parties concerned.

The ANC has been on the defensive since Mandela's statement to the Senate last week that he had ordered security personnel to protect Shell House "even if you are to kill people".

Mandela requested yesterday's snap debate on the shootings, which resulted in the deaths of 11 Inkatha members.

In a co-ordinated bid to limit the political fallout from the statement, ANC deputy secretary-general Cheryl Carolus held a two-hour news briefing in Johannesburg yesterday, at which she defended the President and rebutted charges that the party had obstructed the police inquiry.

Carolus said that at his meeting with police commissioner George Fivaz this week, Mandela had offered to repeat the statement in public, without the benefit of parliamentary privilege. The ANC had done everything possible to assist the police, short of violating members' constitutional rights by "coercing" them to make statements.

She said 146 of the ANC's licensed wea-

pons had been handed in to the police for ballistic testing, and the surrender of arms had stopped only because the police had said they were no longer relevant to the investigation.

In the debate, Mandela repeated his justification that the shooting had been a response to a premeditated attack on Shell House, adding that the ANC had received information that some of the marchers had been directed to "destroy information and kill members of the (ANC) leadership".

In his shoot-to-kill directive, he had sought simply and honestly to reiterate the right of self-defence.

Sketching the events that led up to the shooting, he said there had been collusion between elements of the previous government and leaders of a campaign to destroy the imminent general election. "In some instances, supporters of both sides were murdered to provoke a conflagration," he said, adding that details were still being uncovered and that many more arrests would follow. The facts of the Shell House shootings had been distorted in pursuit of a political vendetta against the ANC, he said.

Inkatha Freedom Party members were circumspect in the debate, avoiding the heated recriminations of past week.

DP leader Tony Leon said the central issue was whether there had been obstruction of justice and a bungled attempt at a cover-up by the ANC. Watengate was not remembered for the initial break-in but for the cover-up that followed, he said.

At her briefing, Carolus stressed that many others had died in and around Johan-

Continued on Page 2

Shell House

Continued from Page 1

nesburg on the day of the shootings and that the ANC had been the only party to co-operate with the police inquiry.

Inkatha had agreed to bring forward witnesses, but had not done so. Inkatha had also not responded to Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi's request for a meeting. The ANC had fewer reservations about the investigation after Fivaz had given an assurance that it would be more comprehensive, looking into "all the events of the day".

On the shootings themselves, Carolus said the first shots had been fired by the

marchers. She declined to say whether ANC personnel had been ordered to return fire, citing pending legal action.

Carolus lambasted the NP government and the police for failing to act on ANC warnings that an attack on Shell House was planned. Witwatersrand police commissioner Gen Koos Calitz had undertaken to erect roadblocks around the city and to disarm marchers, but had failed to do so. With minimal security force protection, the ANC had been "on its own".

The fact that the 10 security force members outside Shell House had fled before the marchers indicated that they judged it "a life-threatening situation", she said.

Cabinet bars use of inflammatory language to cool temperatures

DAVID GREYBE

CAPE TOWN — The Cabinet acted yesterday to cool political temperatures between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party by deciding that members should avoid inflammatory political language.

It also resolved to set up a new channel of communication between central government and the province, following premier Frank Mdlalose's withdrawal from the voluntary intergovernmental forum.

Cabinet sources afterwards described the special meeting on the security situa-

tion in KwaZulu/Natal as businesslike.

Cabinet secretary Jakes Gerwel told a media briefing: "There was no kissing and apologising." However, President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi had told the Cabinet they would meet separately "about matters they need to address between the two of them".

He reminded the media that Mandela had recently said SA was entering "rather robust times" with local government elections only five months away. But there was "an acceptance of collective responsibility by the Cabinet" to address the problems in

KwaZulu/Natal. "It recognised that socioeconomic factors were as much part of the (security) problem and needed to be addressed urgently."

Specific problems included out of control Inkatha and ANC defence units, arms smuggling across the province's borders, unemployment and poverty.

Cabinet also recognised that to stabilise the situation in the province, "there needs to be even handedness and non-partisanship in dealing with (the) issues".

Gerwel said Mandela would also meet KwaZulu traditional leaders. The prov-

ince's Inkatha-aligned chiefs, led by Buthelezi, have rejected Mandela's plans for central government to pay chiefs salaries instead of the provinces. Gerwel said "certain fundamental political issues" would be dealt with only at follow-up Cabinet discussions. These could include chiefs' pay, international mediation and Inkatha's plans for more provincial powers.

An ANC Cabinet source said establishing an interdepartmental working group had "succeeded in locking Inkatha into constructive dialogue again". The interdepartmental channel would liaise with the In-

katha-controlled provincial legislature and a newly-formed task team representing self-protection and self-defence units.

Cabinet decided Mandela, his deputies Thabo Mbeki and FW de Klerk, and Buthelezi would be responsible for establishing the interdepartmental working group.

The Cabinet source said as far as the ANC was concerned, the ban on inflammatory language included Buthelezi's recent "rise and resist" calls to his followers. If Buthelezi repeated the call, the ANC would pursue the matter in the interdepartmental working group.

'Self-defence' claim slammed

CT 8/6/95

(304A) (27B)

ANTHONY JOHNSON
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

THE instruction to ANC security guards last year to repel an attack by the Inkatha Freedom Party "even if they had to kill people" was "a statement of the common law right to self-defence," President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

He said the ANC regretted the deaths of eight IFP marchers on March 28 last year, but he stood by his shoot-to-kill instruction if the ANC headquarters came under attack. But the ANC was alone in its defence of what the IFP branded "cold-blooded slaughter" in one of the most fiery debates in Parliament since the election.

The 150-minute battle saw all parties, including the PAC, rounding on Mr Mandela and the ANC.

At one point during Mr Mandela's opening address, MPs in the Nationalist benches bayed "Shame, shame, shame..." after ANC supporters in the gallery cheered Mr Mandela when he again defended his instruction as "absolutely necessary".

Opposition MPs accused the ANC of sanctioning "an armed ambush" of a mass demonstration, attempting to subvert justice, presiding over a cover-up and attempting to side-track police investigations.

The NP flatly rejected the President's self-defence claim and demanded that a judicial commission of inquiry with international participation be established.

PAC leader Mr Clarence Makwetu questioned why the President was bent on hampering the police investigation.

He said the ANC had to explain why its members and also PAC members had taken part in mass marches to John Vorster Square, Parliament and the Johannesburg Stock Exchange without the police opening fire on them.

A bitter ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa accused the PAC leader of "betraying the liberation struggle".

Mr Mandela accused the opposition parties of a well-planned vendetta "to get at the ANC" by obscuring the fact that 47 other people had died on the day in incidents related to the IFP march.

He said the Shell House "incident" was not a bolt from the blue, saying there was in February and March 1994 "an intense campaign by forces bent on sabotaging the elections, to murder their way to this objective".

Mr Mandela told MPs that 128 people had died in political violence in the week before the shootings and the ANC had received reports that over 30 people had been killed by IFP marchers before they reached Shell House.

The police and the NP government had failed to heed warnings and left the building unprotected.

"What would have happened ... if indeed Shell House had been invaded, documents destroyed and the ANC leaders killed?" Mr Mandela asked.

Cabinet agrees on bid to curb KwaZulu violence

ANC, IFP to

SPW 8/6/95

Work for peace

BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — The Cabinet closed ranks yesterday to agree to a multiparty strategy aimed at ending violence in KwaZulu-Natal.

A top-level ministerial committee was appointed to confront violence in the province. The committee, which includes President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, will oversee the integration of ANC and IFP armed formations as a first step towards ending violence.

It would also co-ordinate government efforts to secure KwaZulu-Natal's borders with neighbouring African states, to halt arms smuggling and to improve the socio-economic lot of the people.

Cabinet sources said the sense of crisis that had pervaded relations between the IFP and the ANC had largely dissipated but that the parties

BREAKTHROUGH as Mandela and Buthelezi agree to work together on committee

remained divided on fundamental political questions. But yesterday's breakthrough gave hope that the slide into civil war in KwaZulu-Natal could be halted.

The decisions were taken at a special "make-or-break" cabinet meeting held at Mandela's Tluyuhys offices after a bruising cabinet meeting last week saw ANC and IFP ministers exchanging heated words.

The Cabinet agreed yesterday that it would "return to certain fundamental political issues" at follow-up discussions.

Putting their political differences aside for the time being, the Cabinet agreed to a four-

person ministerial committee which would include Mandela, Buthelezi and deputy presidents Thabo Mbeki and F. W. de Klerk.

Cabinet secretary Professor Jakes Gerwel said Mandela and Buthelezi, who have publicly accused each other of responsibility for the violence in KwaZulu-Natal, would in future "meet and talk".

At the same time "the Cabinet agreed that it was important for all political leaders to contribute to a situation conducive to the long-term solutions of the problems of the province, among other things by avoiding language and political rhetoric which may inflame the situation".

A statement released after the 2½-hour meeting "took note with appreciation of the plans already under way to improve the security situation and to maintain law and order in KwaZulu-Natal.

"It was recognised that

socio-economic factors were as much part of the problem and needed to be addressed urgently.

"The Cabinet, at the end of the meeting, expressed its appreciation for the constructive spirit in which the meeting sought for joint solutions to the problems facing the province," the statement said.

"Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi reported on a successful first workshop which took place between the self-protection units (IFP) and the self-defence units (ANC) in the province and out of which a joint task group was formed," it added.

"The Cabinet decided that the president, executive deputy presidents and the minister of home affairs would take responsibility for constituting an interdepartmental working group to liaise with that task group as well as the provincial government."

THREE CENTRES IN CRUCIAL LOBBYING

Battle for

Parliament

ET 9/6/95 (30/11)

PRESENTATIONS to the Constitutional Assembly tomorrow could prove crucial in deciding whether Parliament remains in Cape Town or is moved to Gauteng. **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

THE battle for the seat of Parliament intensified yesterday as powerful lobbies backing Cape Town, Pretoria and Midrand geared up to win the hearts and minds of the nation's 490 lawmakers.

High-powered delegations from the Citizens Alliance for Parliament (CAP), the Pretoria Capital Initiative (PCI), and Midrand First Parliament Project (MFP) put the finishing touches to their bids for tomorrow's critical public hearings before the Constitutional Assembly (CA).

The presentations to the CA or constitution-making body, which begin in Parliament at 10am, could prove pivotal in deciding whether the legislature remains in the Mother City or moves to Gauteng. Last night all three contenders were confident of winning the bid.

The PCI, which has flown a high-powered 20-member delegation from Pretoria, has held a series of private hard-sell briefings with key parliamentarians.

Last night the Pretoria delegation hosted a reception in a Cape Town hotel to unveil its battle plan — including hundreds of pages of expensively prepared glossy documents.

Central to the Pretoria submission is that South Africa needs a single, consolidated capital in Gauteng which could serve

as a "national networking hub" with better access to the business, diplomatic and international communities.

A PCI document released last night submits that ending the dual capital system would lead to more effective government and save more than R75 million in travel and allied costs.

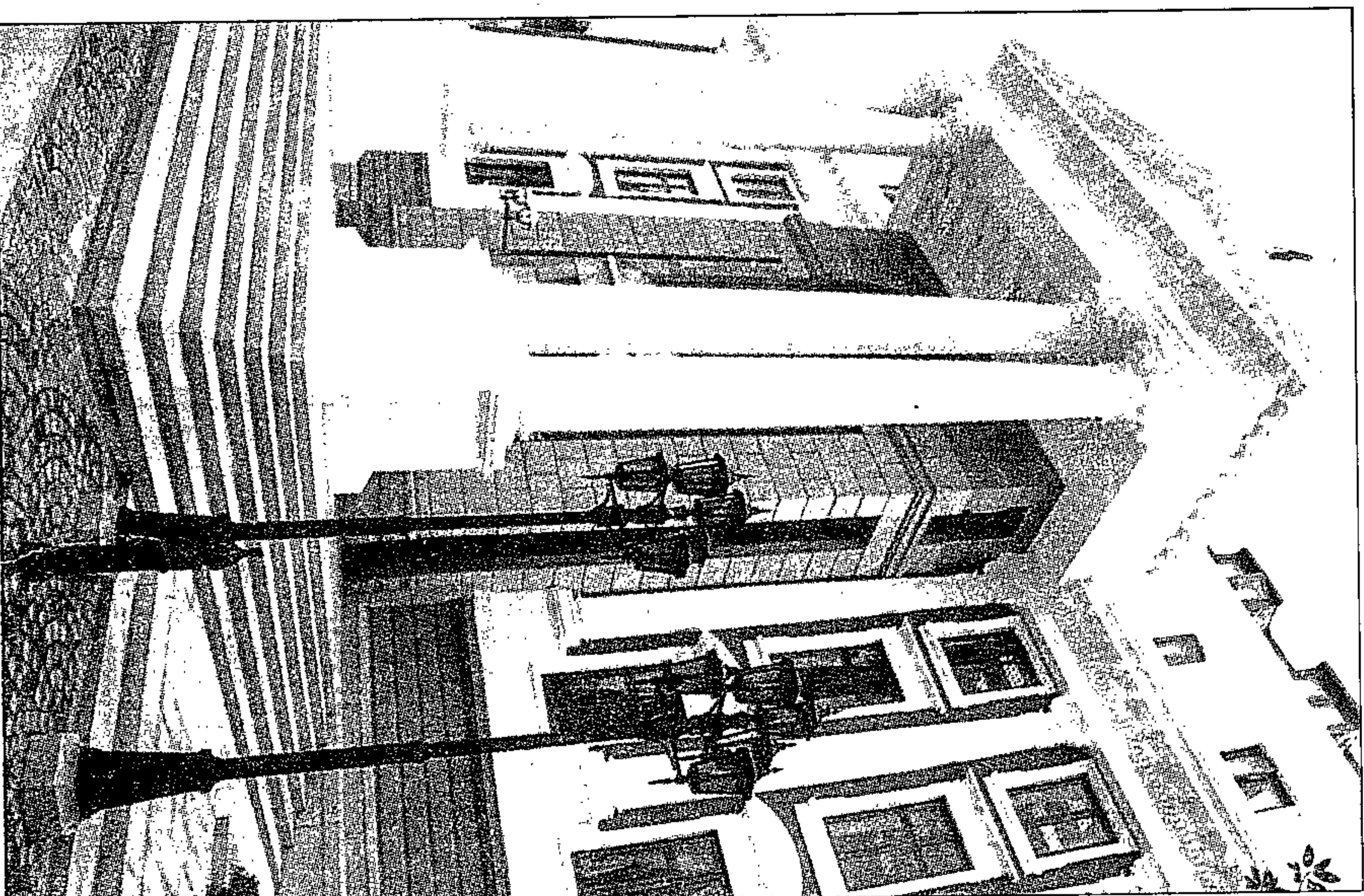
But these figures are hotly disputed by the Cape Town's CAP, which argues that the advantages of such savings would be swamped by the interest charges resulting from the capital expenditure on a new Parliament.

Support

CAP spokesman Dr David Bridgman said last night that foreign experience had shown that "the over-concentration of political/economic/financial power in any one region eventually begins to paralyse it and is highly disadvantageous to other regions".

But the Cape Town bid committee is taking a great deal of heart from recent independent studies showing massive support among parliamentarians for keeping Parliament in Cape Town.

Midrand says its bid is the only one with "no associations with past colonial or apartheid governments".



IN DISPUTE: The Parliament building in the Gardens. The Constitutional Assembly will hear presentations tomorrow that could decide whether Parliament remains in Cape Town or moves to Pretoria or Midrand in Gauteng.

President rules out Shell House probe

POLITICAL STAFF

CT 9/6/95
(304A)
PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela has ruled out appointing a judicial commission of inquiry to investigate last year's Shell House massacre.

He told reporters yesterday he was happy with the police investigation into the incident in which eight people were killed outside the ANC's headquarters in March.

Another 47 people were killed in other parts of Johannesburg during the Zulu march.

During a snap parliamentary debate on the issue in the National Assembly on Wednesday, Mr Mandela faced calls from opposition parties to institute a judicial commission. He did not respond.

But yesterday he told reporters: "We don't think this is a matter which requires a judicial commission at all. We are satisfied with the investigation by the police."

Commenting on the debate, he said: "I don't think the opposition parties wanted us to take them seriously in anything that they said, but they had to have something to

say." The Shell House controversy continued to cause ripples after the emotion-laden debate which saw the ANC taking flak from across the spectrum, including from the Pan-Africanist Congress whose president, Mr Clarence Makwetu, asked why the shootings had taken place, whereas PAC members had not been fired on when they marched on John Vorster Square.

Yesterday, PAC foreign affairs spokesman Mr Gora Ebrahim likened the Shell House killings to the police killing of unarmed PAC pass law demonstrators at Sharpeville in 1961. The PAC was not convinced that there was "any evidence of a direct threat to those within Shell House".

Referring to the debate, Deputy President F W de Klerk said at the close of his budget debate that "the ANC's attempt to cover up what is fast becoming the Shell House scandal, failed sadly".

Mr De Klerk said the NP was fully committed to reconciliation and nation-building but that the ANC had skirted key questions.

Reconciliation raises its head in Parliament amid wrangling

By ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

The message delivered in various forms in Parliament this week has been repetitive and blunt: the duty of MPs is to fulfil election promises to create a better life for all South Africans, not to descend into interparty squabbling.

The tone for a change in pace was set on Tuesday by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. Speaking in the National Assembly in his budget vote debate, Mbeki said between 8 and 9-million people in the country were not merely poverty stricken, but destitute.

"Sitting as we do for many months of the year in the comfort of this House, it is critically important we do not lose sight of what these statistics represent — a scale of human suffering and wretchedness which, by any standards, is not permissible.

"The question is: Do we have the will to permit the fundamental

(3047) Spar 10/6/95
national imperative to take precedence over narrow partisan interests?"

Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Kader Asmal picked up the theme: "Considering our deep-seated problems, we should be most careful in the way we give expression to our feelings, particularly in view of the fact that there is a functioning Government of National Unity.

"We have the choice of spending all our efforts on improving the lot of our fellow South Africans or neglecting our critical responsibilities while we indulge in mutual recriminations which strike at the roots of the GNU."

It appeared the message was getting through. During Wednesday's cabinet meeting, ministers put their political differences aside and jointly decided on steps to stabilise KwaZulu-Natal.

Cabinet secretary Professor Jakes Gerwel began the post-

meeting briefing by saying that the GNU was "alive and well".

The outcome of the special meeting was agreement that violence would be addressed by a top-level ministerial committee, including President Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

"Certain political issues" would be dealt with in follow-up discussions. Mandela and Buthelezi, who last week were accusing one another of being responsible for the violence, would meet from time to time.

The two leaders may have had cause to reflect on the magnitude of their ultimate aim when MPs were at each other's throats in a debate after the meeting.

Reconciliation was revived in speeches by IFP leaders Dr Siphosizwe Mzimela and Joe Matthews. Mzimela said care should be taken in dealing with the Shell House issue, else talk about reconciliation and unity would be empty.

Foreign Affairs department under fire

Alfred Nzo's ministry stands accused of not having made the leap into the new South Africa, reports **Rehana Rossouw**

MINISTER Alfred Nzo and his Department of Foreign Affairs came in for a barrage of criticism this week from the ANC alliance and academics who charged that it had failed to provide the moral leadership the world expected from South Africa. They said the department's record over the past year showed it was one of the least effective and least transparent departments in government today.

The critical focus on foreign affairs took place at a parliamentary workshop in Cape Town at the weekend and at a symposium on Monday organised by the Centre for Southern African Studies and the International Labour Resource and Information Group (Ilrig).

At Monday's symposium, Cosatu spokesperson Neil Coleman said the department did not provide the moral leadership on the international stage the world expected from South Africa and, particularly, Nelson Mandela.

"South Africa can play a leading role in challenging global apartheid and the policy of the Department of Foreign Affairs should be geared towards doing so. But we have yet to see such policies emanating from the department," Coleman said.

University of Durban Westville political studies head John Daniels said almost 90 percent of Foreign Affairs ministry staff, including Director General Rusty Evans, have been retained by Nzo, and ANC members trained abroad in foreign affairs before the elections found the doors to the department shut firmly in their faces.

"The management of the department lacks expertise and new blood. Foreign policy is made by a small elite and a group of bureaucrats who are determined to maintain the shroud of secrecy in the depart-

ment," Daniels said. "The only response we get to our barrage of criticism is a promise to establish an advisory council. But if there is no desire to receive advice, what is the use of such a structure?" Althea Macquene of Ilrig said Foreign Affairs was the "most opaque" department in government. "It has not yet published a white paper, nor has it made known the process it will adopt to do so or set a timetable for its completion."

A number of controversial foreign policy decisions taken recently remain unexplained — Mandela's relationship with the Indonesian and Sudanese governments, South Africa's stand on the review of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and its refusal to support a United States resolution at the United Nations to investigate human rights violations in Cuba.

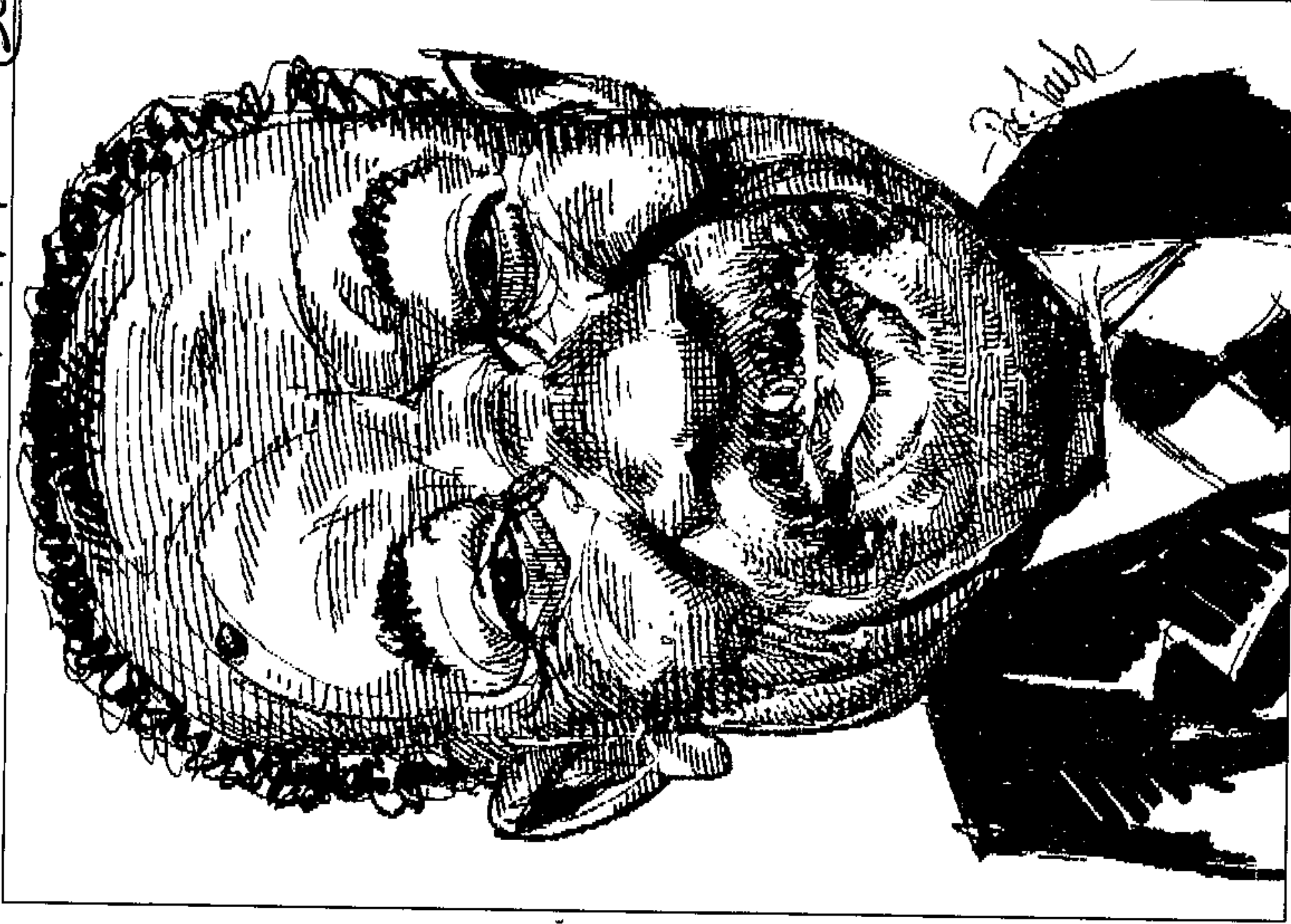
National Assembly Select Committee chairman Raymond Suttner said he could only conclude from articles in the press that the relationship with Indonesia stems from the fact that its president made financial donations to the ANC.

"Does the Department of Foreign Affairs not have a duty to explain to the public why this situation exists, particularly in the light of Indonesia's occupation of East Timor?" Suttner asked.

"South Africa's vote at the UN on the Cuban issue was seen in some quarters as very controversial. Yet immediately after the vote, the South African representative to the UN was unable to explain to the media why we took that stand. The department has yet to give an explanation of its vote."

Suttner said there was little information about where most foreign policy originates in the government. Deci-

WM 9-14/6/95 (304A)



Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo in the firing line

ILLUSTRATION: DR JACK

sion making in the department has not changed substantially under an ANC government and the problem is compounded by the fact that the president, Vice-President Thabo Mbeki and other ministries, particularly Trade and Industry, Home Affairs and Health, regularly make decisions with foreign policy implications.

He said foreign policy should not be the exclusive preserve of professional diplomats and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but should involve Parliament. "We need to remember that whatever is done by the minister or the Department of Foreign Affairs is done in the name of South Africa and the public. We need to move away from a

situation which presumes that because foreign affairs has a special area of concern it can be exempted from the same degree of public scrutiny that applies to defence, security or home affairs."

Suttner said the presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs left little room for the public or Parliament to make an input on its decisions. However, a significant step in this direction was made when the department budget was reviewed by the select committee.

The committee agreed on the overall goals of the department, but criticised the allocation of funds to South Africa's missions when the budget proposed spending only R105-million of the allocated R645-million on African missions.

While the ministry was providing a "fair number" of briefings to the committee, these were generally at the request of the committee and related to international crises or controversies. There was never a briefing prior to an important decision or visit, and there is no mechanism for briefings to the public.

"The failure to talk to one another before important decisions makes it harder to have good relations. It impedes the type of common reflection that is needed to move away from ad hoc approaches to foreign relations," Suttner said.

"Foreign Affairs should be sufficiently transparent to enable meaningful parliamentary and public scrutiny and debate."

He called for a "rupture" with the past in the Department of Foreign Affairs, especially with regard to its policy process.

"Now that we have a democratic government, we are entitled to expect democratic foreign policy which is accountable to the people of South Africa and driven by them."

Foreign policy shock

RECENT MEDIA reports of the ANC-led Government's foreign policy imperatives must have made the late ANC president Oliver Tambo turn in his grave at the sudden reversal of the foreign policy he pursued at the height of the struggle against apartheid.

The present foreign policy pursued with dictators, such as President Suharto of Indonesia, who for years was shunned by the ANC, comes as a shock to say the least. Could one perhaps assume it is the triumph of *realpolitik* as South Africa seeks to find a place for itself internationally? Or is it a question of dollars without considering whether the hand that gives them is bloodied?

Perhaps Suharto's actions should come as no surprise. Having been shunned by the international community over his gross abuse of human rights and mass execution of the people of East Timor, any association with President Nelson Mandela would rescue his tarnished image internationally.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana's remarks that Mandela's visit to Indonesia, and the "generous financial assistance" for the ANC, was "an ANC matter and had nothing to do with the office of the President" rings hollow indeed.

Where is the line drawn between ANC party policy and Government policy in this matter, as the ANC is the majority party and its policies are predominantly those of the country, even though it is in a Government of National Unity.

Is South Africa propping up known and reviled dictators and mass murderers, as they attempt to "buy" their image back through "generous" donations? The gross human rights abuses by the Suharto regime in Indonesia, especially those perpetrated against the Fretellin liberation movement of East Timor, seem to be a non-issue to the ANC-led Government.

Having for years before its unbanning pursued solidarity with other struggling countries, movements and peoples fighting for independence and freedom (the oppressed people of East Timor included), it is appalling that the same ANC now deems it fit to have full diplomatic relations with Suharto's government.

Could it be because the Indonesian government contributed millions to its election fund, or because of Indonesia's central role in the Non-Aligned Movement?

If that is the case, the shift can perhaps best be characterised as supping with the devil to fulfil one's ends, in this case defeat of the National Party. But at what cost to South Africa's image in the international community?

And what explanation are we to get for newly established relations with the Sudanese government, which for decades has been waging a war against the mainly southern Sudanese People's Liberation Army?

Could it be that the new Government's foreign policy is blind to the considerations of its past allies during years of struggle?

Or are old allies sacrificed at the altar of expediency in search of a foreign policy that wants to be friends with everyone in the world, even without considering our principles and recent history?

Is it pay-back time to Indonesian President Suharto — a man accused of human rights abuses who contributed generously to the ANC election fund? Researcher **Tsepe Motumi** reports: (304A) *zowetay* 20/6/95



Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo ... Is his department supping with the devil?

diency in search of a foreign policy that wants to be friends with everyone in the world, even without considering our principles and recent history?

Reports on Sudan raise further questions about the transparency of the process of foreign policy formulation. Whilst admittedly foreign policy formulation may be complex, especially in relation to consultation with "the masses", there could at least be an adherence to principle — or does that belong to the past?

The Department of Foreign Affairs, which is in essence the Government's mirror to the outside world, needs to reflect on where we come from and, more importantly, where we want to go.

If they have an internal unit to check the human rights records of countries with which there are prospects of having diplomatic relations, what have their findings been on Indonesia and Sudan? Should the public know these, or at least be afforded the opportunity to access this information upon request?

Perhaps, as ANC MP and chairman of the foreign affairs portfolio committee Raymond Suttner suggests, engagement with the states in question might be a better option than disengaging, as it would give leverage in terms of raising issues related to human rights directly with the states concerned.

This can be illustrated with the Nordic countries' maintenance of missions in South Africa even at the height of apartheid, whilst at the same time being staunchly anti-apartheid.

They were of the opinion they could make a better contribution by maintaining a presence

whilst, at the same time, supporting the oppressed people.

As we become friends with virtually everyone, or everyone wants to be friends with us, we need to be selective in pursuing our foreign policy interests, guided by the same principles the ANC used to lobby the international community during the struggle against apartheid.

ANC foreign policy in the past should perhaps be contrasted with the new role it now has to play, from liberation movement to in effect political party, as well as leader in a GNU.

This means taking into consideration and accommodating the interests of all the other parties. But it also means there has to be a change in the culture and style of operation of all participants in government, especially relating to transparency and accountability in foreign policy formulation.

While the Government has a right to engage in diplomatic relations with whomever it pleases, it cannot and should not be blind to such gross abuses as those in Indonesia and Sudan.

Can South Africa not use its membership of organisations, such as the United Nations, NAM and Organisation of African Unity (which the ANC skillfully used during apartheid), to pressure these countries to stop mass murders, detention without trial and other human rights abuses? After all, these are similar hallmarks of the previous government in South Africa.

(The writer is a researcher at the Institute for Defence Policy. His views do not necessarily represent those of the IDP.)

Bold Midrand has its heart set on becoming new seat of Parliament

By BRONWYN LITTLETON

A bid launched today to seat Parliament in Midrand is part of an ambitious project to develop the area between Johannesburg and Pretoria into South Africa's first post-apartheid city.

The Midrand parliamentary bid steering committee projects that the population of Gauteng will rise from its present 8,5-million to 12,3-million by the end of the decade and that much of this development will be in the corridor between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Midrand, the committee states, will act as a natural anchor for large-scale urban development, providing a basis for the integration of the nearby townships of Ivory Park, Tembisa, Rabie Ridge and Ebony Park into one metropolitan area.

"This is a unique opportunity to link the siting of the country's new Parliament to reconstruction and development," says committee co-chair Pumla Khubekhele.

A statement from the committee to be released today adds that the activities that normally take place around Parliament would be dispersed between Midrand and Ivory Park, "creating a conduit though which poverty is connected to opportunity".

Addressing the powerful bids for Parliament to be seated in Cape Town or Pretoria, the Midrand committee states that Midrand's bid "is an opportunity to create, for the first time, a normal city system".

Boulevards

The bid hopes to shrug off the apartheid-style town planning of a city nucleus for the affluent, surrounded by satellite townships for their labour.

The plan proposes a parliamentary complex running along a central boulevard from the Old Pretoria Road towards Grand Central Road. Tree-lined boulevards would strike off from the main thoroughfare towards other gov-

ernment buildings in Midrand.

Although the committee has not put a figure on the cost of building parliamentary premises from scratch, it claims that the buildings would be financed by floating what it calls a "people's company", making the building an asset for the population where any surpluses would be ploughed into reconstruction projects.

"Locating the first post-apartheid Parliament in Midrand would represent a breaking down of social and geographical divisions in South African society. It would be a national symbol of democracy," says Roger Oxlee, spokesman for the Midrand Metropolitan Substructure.

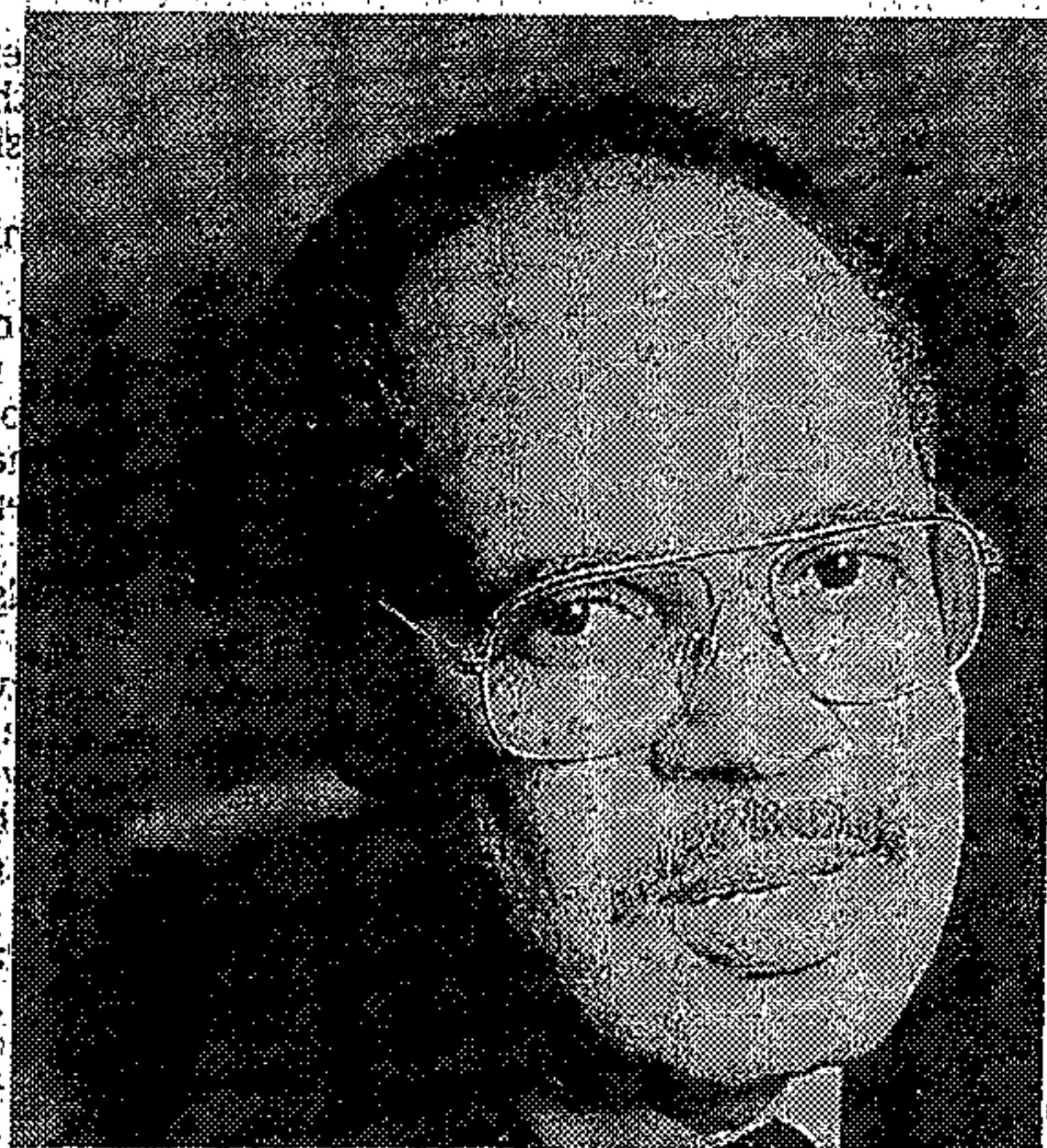
Although the Midrand bid has set itself up in the new mood of unity rippling through the country, and all the breaks with the past that the new democracy represents, it still faces hefty opposition from Cape Town and Pretoria when the Government of National Unity finally decides on the location of a seat for its successor.

(304A)

Star 10/6/95

PROFILE

Academic picked as US man in SA



QUIET SUPERSTAR ... Dr. James A. Joseph

TO REPLACE the present US Ambassador to South Africa, Princeton Lyman, President Bill Clinton has settled on a scholarly, publicity-shy African-American with a distinguished background in religion, business, civil rights and government service, but a profile so low that few of Washington's South Africa watchers recognised his name when it first started circulating a month or so ago.

James A. Joseph, is "one of the quiet superstars of this era" said his old friend and Carter administration colleague, Andrew Young, this week.

For the past 14 years, Dr Joseph has served as chairman of the Council on Foundations, a powerful Washington-based umbrella group representing some 1 300 private, corporate and community grantmaking institutions. It is hard to imagine anyone more plugged into the world of private sector US donors.

He first visited South Africa in 1973 to attend a US-SA Leadership Exchange Programme conference and sparked local newspaper headlines by remarking that he would not be availing himself of the privilege of using the hotel's whites-only pool and beach.

He has been back many times since, has met President Mandela and is close to Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak. One of his initiatives at the Council on Foundations was the creation of the Affinity Group on Southern Africa to encourage and co-ordinate grants to regional projects.

One of the first things he did was to consult with the ANC on the involvement of US foundations in South Africa.

A Yale theology graduate and an ordained minister, Dr Joseph first got involved in foundation work while teaching theology and ethics at colleges in the American south and in California.

In 1972, the diesel giant and famously progressive firm, Cummins Engine Co., appointed him to head its foundation and also made him vice-president at a time when African-Americans in senior management positions were still extremely rare.

Dr Joseph was one of two black Cummins executives recruited into the Carter administration when it took office in 1977. He became Under-Secretary of Interior and the administration's second-highest ranking black appointee after Mr Young.

His portfolio was broad, running the gamut from mineral rights, national parks, and Indian affairs to the management of America's colonial possessions in the Pacific.

On his watch, the Interior Department set up an Office of Minority Business Enterprise, which boosted the value of contracts awarded to minorities to \$45.3-million (R167-million) in 1979, from \$1.1-million (R4-million) five years earlier.

When the Carter administration ended in 1980, Dr Joseph began his long tenure at the Council on Foundations. He was also named to a wide array of boards, including those of the National Endowment for Democracy, the African American and Brookings Institutes, Africare, President George Bush's Point of Light Foundation and, perhaps most importantly, the Children's Defence Fund with which First Lady Hillary Clinton is intimately connected.

This week Dr Joseph was reluctant to be interviewed for protocol reasons. Mr Clinton has yet to announce his nomination and the appointment will then be subject to approval by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the full Senate.

Mr Young believes the choice is extremely positive. "This is probably very good for him, but it's even better for South Africa and the US." — *Simon Barber*

How the IEC milked the Exchequer of millions

By CHRIS BARRON

THE Independent Electoral Commission had "wasted" more than R200-million of taxpayers' money through "blundering" that could have plunged the country into civil war, the Auditor-General, Henri Kluever, said on Friday.

"The Exchequer got milked by the IEC," he told the Sunday Times. Earlier this week he presented a report detailing a stunning level of incompetence by the organisation appointed to run South Africa's elections in April last year.

"Because of this blundering the election nearly didn't happen," he said. "At stages, the whole process was hanging on a thread, like Damocles's sword."

The auditor-general's report is a litany of irregular transactions, fraud, overpayment, unlawful tendering procedures and, above all, an almost total lack of financial planning and control.

Unauthorised payments were made, blank cheques signed, bank accounts opened without authorisation, claims presented for payments already made and payments made for contracted services and supplies that failed to meet the contract conditions.

Payments were also made for services which were approved only after the event and more than R165-million was paid for unauthorised services and goods.

Proper records of stores were not kept, records of equipment were not kept up to date, salary payments to seconded and temporary staff were not properly authorised and salaries paid differed from laid down scales.

Advances to employees of almost R1-million have still not been recovered, controls over unused cheques were not adhered to and audit tests at five stations showed unused cheques were not properly cancelled.

In one case, five voting officers' salary cheques of R999,99 each were deposited into the personal bank accounts of one officer, while five other cheques were made out to members of his family.

Voting officers' cheques paid out by the bank and worth R62,8-million could not be reconciled to payrolls.

Computer equipment worth more than R5-million had gone missing, as had vehicles worth R2-million and radios worth R1,2-million.

The fiasco was in part caused by inadequate appointments to key positions.

Mr Kluever said the person who should

in theory carry the can was the commission's chief executive officer, Renosi Mokati. One electoral commissioner said that Dr Mokati, who was appointed by the commission, had been "totally out of her depth".

Mr Kluever said commissioners had made matters worse by taking detailed decisions with financial implications without consulting her.

For example, they had decided at the last minute to pay voting and counting officials R10 daily meal allowances when there were no systems in place to handle this. The exercise had cost R7,5-million, but much of this money had ended up in electoral officials' bank accounts.

The auditor-general said a major problem was that the commission did not have enough members with adequate business, management and financial backgrounds.

Three members appointed to the commission's all-important subcommittee on finance did not have specialised accounting or financial backgrounds.

Business leaders said this week the commission had no one to blame but itself. Andre Fourie, who headed a business election fund established to support the commission in any way possible, criticised what he called the commission's "we-will-do-it-ourselves attitude".

"Business knocked on the door to get in, but we were told: 'Don't interfere, we are running the election and will use you when and where we need you'."

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Johann Kriegler, said they had used private and public sectors skills, but it had been vital that the elections were not perceived to be the product of "big business".

"The Electoral Act and the IEC Act wisely determined that the electoral machinery had to be manifestly independent and representative of our rainbow people. It was not to be yet another undertaking devised and presented by the white minority to a passive yet grateful majority."

One of the commission's most controversial decisions — to print ballot papers overseas — was influenced by a senior Home Affairs official.

Helen Suzman, one of the commissioners, said the director-general of Home Affairs, Piet Colyn, had told the commission they could not be printed locally.

But the auditor-general's report said local printers were not given a fair chance to tender for the job.

Ballot papers were printed overseas for R24-million. One local tender priced the job at R8-million.

IFP flatly reject ANC (304A) proposals

Political Staff

THE IFP intensified its political attack on President Nelson Mandela and the ANC at the weekend, flatly rejecting the ANC's new constitutional proposals and demanding a meeting to set a date for international mediation.

The IFP's fortnightly national council meeting in Ulundi made five hard line resolutions the effect of which will be to raise the stakes in the ANC-IFP standoff.

IFP secretary general Ziba Jiyane said the IFP would stay in the government until the ANC made it impossible for it to continue, ending speculation that an IFP pullout was imminent. *ARG 12/6/95*

The issue could arise again this week if Mr Mandela's proposed Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill is approved in cabinet on Wednesday.

The bill is being fiercely opposed by the IFP's ministers.

The IFP said it had "fundamental and irreconcilable differences" with the ANC's proposals, that it had "no interest in conducting talks about talks" and that it wanted a meeting to agree on a date for mediation to begin.

Senior ANC figures, among them Mr Mandela and ANC secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa have expressed the hope that negotiations between the parties could make international mediation unnecessary.

Weekend reports said the ANC was on the verge of proposing a "bosberaad" between the parties but the IFP's rejection of further talks appears to make this unlikely.

● President Mandela is due to meet KwaZulu-Natal traditional leaders in Durban tomorrow as the next step in the central government's effort to take over of the payment of chiefs' salaries.

WESTERN PROVINCE WARNS OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC RISK

Moving Parliament would create suspicion — alliance

ET 12/6/95

(3049)

GROUPS representing the city, Pretoria and Midrand have made submissions on Parliament's location.

CHRIS BATEMAN reports.

MOVING Parliament to Gauteng would create deep suspicion among the provinces, seriously aggravate over-centralisation and create a "huge and unjustifiable" political and economic risk, the Citizens Alliance for Parliament (Cap) said at the weekend.

These were arguments contained in the city's submission to a multi-party committee in the Constitutional Assembly on Saturday.

Cap's Mr Clive Keegan said three independent surveys showed there was no national demand to move Parliament and this was a highly "inappropriate" time to spend money on moving it.

These arguments were refuted in the competing bids by the Pretoria Capital Initiative (PCI) and Midrand.

PCI presenter Mr Theo Venter said centralising the legislature in Pretoria would lead to more effec-

Bidders forced to dismantle display

POLITICAL STAFF

FURIOUS Pretoria bidders for the seat of Parliament were forced to dismantle a R5 000 panel display erected in the parliamentary foyer on the eve of their submission to a Constitutional Assembly committee at the weekend.

Co-chairman of the Pretoria Capital Initiative, Mr Cor Uys, claimed their liaison officer received written permission from the committee chairman but that

a parliamentary secretary had "threatened to tear it down".

"We took it down because we didn't want it damaged. This is very offensive and undemocratic. It's a public foyer and the public won't have the benefit of the documentation we'll be submitting to the committee," he said.

The dismantling of the nine head-high panels with sketches and pictures was apparently ordered by the Speaker of Parliament, Dr Frene Ginwala, and the

president of the Senate, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

Another attempt to outwit opponents, this time by the Western Cape's Citizen Alliance for Parliament, involved playing a 40-second video-taped message from Archbishop Desmond Tutu — after their 15-minute presentation time had expired.

Howls of protest drowned out Archbishop Tutu's voice and the tape was stopped by Cap's Mr Kevin Kevany.

tive government, contribute to nation-building and bring parliament closer to the majority of people, saving over R75 million a year in duplicated facilities, travel and other costs.

It was also an opportunity — the first since 1910 — to deal with conflicting loyalties and have a one-nation, one-capital system.

Ms Pumla Kubukeli, co-chairperson of the Midrand initiative,

which aims to use an entirely new Parliament mid-way between Johannesburg and Pretoria to anchor a major new-style urban development, integrating four Gauteng townships, said it was a "golden RDP opportunity".

Midrand would float what it calls a People's Company, creating an "asset for the population where annual income surpluses" would be ploughed into RDP projects, she

said.

The Western Cape Safety and Security minister, Mr Patrick McKenzie, speaking on behalf of Premier Mr Hernus Kriel, said moving parliament would cost 10 000 people their jobs and make the province dependent on Gauteng.

A debate would be held on the submissions before a decision was made by the Constitutional Assembly.

No show for security alert

(304A) (S) SPAN 12/6/95

STAFF REPORTERS

Despite yesterday's pledge by Safety and Security MEC Jessie Duarte to protect the people of Gauteng against the possibility of violence by IFP members, no security measures were to be found in and around Johannesburg early this morning.

No police presence was in sight during The Star's drives

INKATHA moves to distance itself from reported threats by its Youth Brigade members

past the major taxi ranks and bus stations in the city centre and Soweto during rush-hour. The only officials to be found

were two traffic officers at the Baragwanath taxi rank. They said all they knew about the crackdown was what they had heard on the radio.

Police spokesman Warrant Officer Andrew Pieke said extra security measures were "supposed" to come into effect today. He had no more information to give then, but said he had heard there had been a show of security at West Street early this morning. However,

The Star could see no evidence of this.

Duarte said yesterday steps were to be taken to counter the possibility of violence by IFP members.

She said extra security personnel would be deployed at taxi ranks and bus stops around Gauteng to prevent "chaos, lawlessness and disorder" in the province.

In a statement released in
► To Page 3

Security alert no show

From Page 1

Johannesburg, Duarte said people would be protected in residential areas, city centres and industrial areas.

She conceded that the measures might prove inconvenient for some. Police could also search some people, but she would not allow any person's rights to be infringed.

Duarte said her announcement followed threats of violence by members of the IFP Youth Brigade (IFPYB).

The clampdown announcement came as the IFP moved to distance itself from the reported comments of the Vaal Triangle and West Rand regions of its youth brigade.

The regions reportedly called for mass action and stayaways in response to President Mandela's revelation that he had ordered guards at the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg to shoot to kill if necessary during a violent protest march last

The IFPYB leader in Gauteng, Thabani Dlamini, yesterday vowed to act against any IFP members who threatened to destabilise the province.

At a press conference, Dlamini denied allegations that the IFPYB was planning mass protests to demand that Mandela and others be charged with murder for giving the order.

He said the regions which had allegedly announced the plans had no mandate to do so, and that a meeting was to be held with regional executives today to try and locate the persons responsible for making the allegations.

Dlamini also reiterated the IFPYB's stand in distancing itself from the recent announcement by IFP official Richard Mothoseng that 1 000 people would be killed daily if Mandela was not arrested.

Premier Tokyo Sexwale is expected to meet IFP provincial leaders today.

In an address at a rally yesterday, IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthezi said war was being waged against his party to destabilise KwaZulu-Natal, and thereby to justify the declaration of a state of emergency in the province.

War.

SA future may be decided by the 'teen vote'

(304A) ARG 13/6/95
Political Correspondent

UNABLE to marry without ministerial consent, unable to get a driver's licence — but able to decide the future of South Africa.

That will be the story of a new generation of teen voters if a proposal by the African National Congress to the constitutional assembly is adopted.

Most parties want 18 to be the voting age under South Africa's final constitution, but the ANC indicated yesterday it would opt for 16.

In written submissions to the theme committee on the character of the democratic state, the Democratic Party, National Party, African Christian Democratic Party and Freedom Front said they supported the retention of 18.

Prior to last year's election, President Nelson Mandela caused a storm by saying people of 14 should be allowed to vote.

The ANC said in a written submission the age should be determined through an act of parliament.

ANC members indicated in discussion they would favour 16.

The Pan Africanist Congress said in its submission all citizens "of age" should be entitled to vote but none of its MPs was present to elaborate on what this meant.

By South African law, anyone younger than 18:

- May not marry without ministerial consent, while those younger than 21 may not marry without parental consent.

- May not buy liquor.

- May not get a driver's licence, although 17-year-olds can get learner's licences.

- Anyone younger than 21 may not sign a contract without the consent of a legal guardian, which usually means a parent.

Such contracts include bank accounts, housing leases, car finance deals, and employment agreements.

- May not sue or be sued without the assistance of a legal guardian.

Mandela plans to grant traditional leaders the same perks as MPs

Farouk Chothia

30/11/95

DURBAN — Government planned to give traditional leaders the same perks as MPs, President Nelson Mandela said after meeting KwaZulu/Natal chiefs yesterday.

And the central government was determined to pass legislation empowering it to take over the remuneration of chiefs, Mandela said.

The Bill would be presented to the Cabinet for its approval today.

At the three-hour meeting in Durban, called as part of his consultation on the Bill, Mandela encountered stiff resistance from the 25-member delegation of Kwa-

Zulu / Natal chiefs.

30/11/95

Led by Inkatha president and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and KwaZulu/Natal traditional affairs MEC Nyanga Ngubane, the chiefs demanded that payment remain a function of the provincial government.

In an apparent attempt to entice chiefs away from Buthelezi, Mandela said: "We should put them in the same position as other MPs who have uniform salaries, who are provided with official residences, who have official transport, who have secretaries (and) who have drivers." The Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA (Contralesa) estimates there are about

800 chiefs in SA.

Mandela said for chiefs to be respected they had to be given such perks.

However, it would take two years or more for the perks to be implemented as resources had to be mobilised. Consideration should be given to the fact that government had inherited a R250bn debt.

Describing himself after the meeting as "very depressed", Buthelezi said KwaZulu/Natal chiefs would oppose payment by central government and would "never accept what was foisted on us".

Mandela's commitment to consultation was a "charade" and central government was behaving in the same way as the

apartheid regime.

Reconciliation could not be achieved in such a climate and he could "see no bright lights at the end of the dark tunnel", Buthelezi said.

Ngubane said the proposed legislation was unconstitutional, as traditional affairs was a provincial competence. Consideration would be given to taking the dispute to the Constitutional Court.

Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer, who chaired the meeting, said he was quite confident that the proposed legislation conformed with the constitution. It was enabling legislation which did not interfere with existing legislation at provin-

cial level.

The payment system was in chaos at present, Meyer said. Salaries of chiefs with the same authority differed. Chiefs outside the former homelands were being paid by the former government, while those inside the central government were being paid by provincial governments.

The legislation would bring about uniformity, he said.

Reacting to Mandela's plan to grant perks to chiefs, DP finance spokesman Ken Andrew said it was "totally unacceptable that taxpayers' money should be squandered to buy the support of any group of people".

IFP 'will go to court' over ANC plan for chiefs' pay

ARC 14/6/95
Political Staff

THE Inkatha Freedom Party will take the government to the Constitutional Court if the remuneration of traditional leaders is taken away from provincial governments.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane made this threat yesterday after President Nelson Mandela had clashed with KwaZulu-Natal traditional leaders at a meeting in Durban over the issue of centralised payment for chiefs.

The three-hour meeting failed to bridge the gulf between Mr Mandela, who is insisting on centralised payment in order to free chiefs from political manipulation, and the IFP, which says traditional authorities are a provincial competency.

The Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill will be finalised and approved by the cabinet today. It will then go to the National Assembly and the Senate, where it is certain to be passed by the ANC majorities.

IFP leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi attended the meeting in his capacity as chairman of the KwaZulu-Natal House of Traditional Leaders, but did not speak much during the sometimes heated discussions.

But he warned at a media briefing afterwards that there could be no rec-

onciliation if Mr Mandela persisted with the Bill.

"I cannot see that we are going to have reconciliation. Quite clearly from this style of consultation, this style of dealing with us, it is clear to us that there cannot be any reconciliation."

"There is no way we'll accept what is foisted upon us. We think that is our democratic right and therefore in a situation of this kind I'm very depressed, because I can see no light at the end of the dark tunnel," Chief Buthelezi said.

The 34-strong delegation of IFP-aligned chiefs, led by Traditional and Environmental Affairs MEC Chief Nyanga Ngubane, were said to have been peeved that Mr Mandela had come to tell them that Bill was going ahead.

Mr Jiyane said yesterday the IFP believed the move was an ANC ploy to win the chiefs over to its side ahead of the local government elections.

"President Mandela is using his office to fight ANC battles. But he is violating the Interim Constitution that was written by the ANC itself. We will fight this all the way," said Mr Jiyane.

Mr Mandela reportedly told the chiefs that the decision on their pay had already been taken.

Mandela, Buthelezi

CT 14/6/95 (304A)

head for cabinet clash

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela's bill allowing a government takeover of the payment of traditional leaders has set the scene for an acrimonious cabinet dispute with IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today.

The two leaders yesterday clashed openly on the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders' Bill, which takes the power to pay traditional leaders away from provincial governments.

With the IFP threatening to take the matter to the Constitutional Court, political sources indicated that the legislation would be packaged in a way that gave the government the responsibility for paying traditional leaders without detracting from the provinces' constitutional ability to do the same.

Heated

The cabinet is also due to consider proposals from Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Roelf Meyer to secure kwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's return to the intergovernmental forum. Failing that, the proposals attempt to establish a basis for interaction between the government and kwaZulu/Natal.

Sources said the cabinet meeting was likely to witness heated moments and that a "head-on clash" between Mr Mandela and Chief Buthelezi appeared inevitable.

ANC and IFP ministers were involved in a heated exchange at the cabinet meeting two weeks ago over Mr Mandela's bill, which he then threatened to send to Parliament for approval "within two weeks".

Mr Mandela said he wants tribal chiefs to have the same status and benefits as Members of Parliament.

"If Amakhosi (chiefs) are going to be respected, they must be placed in this position instead of living in houses which leave much to be desired," he said after meeting Chief

Buthelezi and more than 30 other kwaZulu/Natal chiefs in Durban to discuss the issue of payment to traditional leaders yesterday.

Mr Mandela said the bill would enable the government to raise the living standards of the traditional leaders on a par with other Members of Parliament "who have uniform salaries, who are provided with official residences, who are provided with official transport".

Chief Buthelezi has publicly rejected the bill, calling it a move to usurp powers from the provinces.

"This does not augur well for devolution of power (to the provinces)," Chief Buthelezi said. He also said Mr Mandela's plan to pay chiefs from government funds threatened reconciliation in South Africa.

"Quite clearly from this style of dealing with us, it is clear to us there can't be reconciliation," he said. "Personally I am very depressed because I can see no brightness at the end of the tunnel."

Charade

He described yesterday's meeting as a charade in which traditional leaders were invited to discuss the payment of chiefs "merely to go through the motions when the whole thing is ... a fait accompli".

Chief Zibuse Mlaba, representing chiefs aligned to the ANC-sympathetic Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa at the meeting, said the majority of kwaZulu/Natal's approximately 300 chiefs favoured payment by the government.

Mr Meyer said the proposed bill had been rejected only by kwaZulu/Natal, while the other five provinces with traditional authorities had approved it. — Political Staff, Sapa-Reuter

Crunch time over chiefs in Cabinet

(304A) Star 14/6/95

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
and PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL STAFF

President Mandela's Bill allowing a central government take-over of the payment of traditional leaders has set the scene for an acrimonious Cabinet dispute with IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today.

The two leaders yesterday clashed openly on the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill, which takes the power to pay traditional leaders away from provincial governments.

Legislation

With the IFP threatening to take the matter to the Constitutional Court, political sources indicated that the legislation would be packaged in a way that gave central government the responsibility for paying traditional leaders without detracting from the provinces' constitutional ability to do the same.

IFP secretary Ziba Jiyane said yesterday the party would take the Government to the Constitutional Court if the remuneration of traditional leaders was removed from provincial governments.

Jiyane made the threat after Mandela had clashed with KwaZulu-Natal traditional leaders at a meeting in Durban over the issue of centralised payment for chiefs.

The three-hour meeting failed to bridge the gulf between Mandela, who is insisting on centralised payment in order to free chiefs from political manipulation, and the IFP, which says traditional authorities are a provincial competency.

The Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill will be finalised and approved by the Cabinet today. It is expected to begin its passage through the National Assembly and the Senate within two weeks and it is certain to be passed by the ANC majorities.

► To Page 3

Star 14/6/95 KwaZulu chiefs and Mandela in cash clash

◀ From Page 1 (304A)

Buthelezi attended the meeting in his capacity as chairman of the KwaZulu-Natal House of Traditional Leaders but did not speak much during the discussions.

He warned at a media briefing afterwards that there could be no reconciliation if Mandela persisted with the Bill.

"I cannot see that we are going to have reconciliation. Quite clearly from this style of consultation, this style of dealing with us, it is clear to us there cannot be any reconciliation.

"There is no way we'll accept what is foisted upon us. We think that is our democratic right and therefore in a situation of this kind I'm very depressed because I can see no light at the end of the dark tunnel," Buthelezi said.

The 34-strong delegation of IFP-aligned chiefs were said to have been peeved that Mandela had come to tell them that the Bill was going ahead.

Jiyane told The Star yesterday the IFP believed the move was an ANC ploy to win the chiefs over to its side ahead of the local government elections.

"President Mandela is using his office to fight ANC battles. But he is violating the interim constitution that was written by the ANC themselves. We will fight this all the way."

SCHOOL

How Mandela could have been shot dead

Soweto 14/6/95

(3047)

By Chris Steyn
Spectrum Reporter

A SERIOUS breach of security around President Nelson Mandela was exposed last week at a function in Johannesburg.

I was permitted by a bodyguard last Friday night to take a loaded firearm, which I carry for personal protection, into the Market Theatre where Mandela was to deliver the first Braam Fischer Memorial Lecture. By the time I arrived, Mandela was already inside.

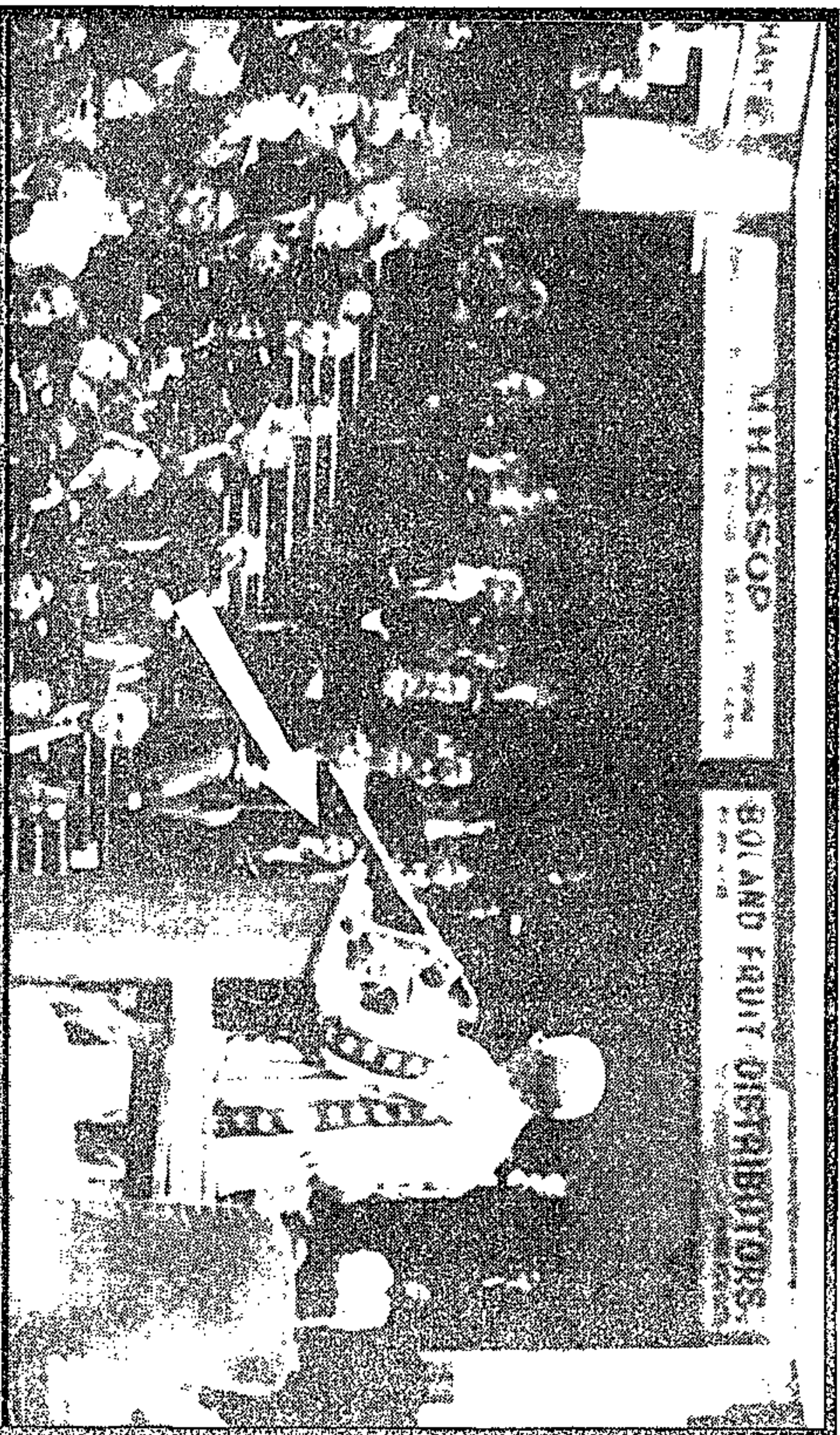
The lecture was attended by a number of top-level politicians, including Transport Minister Mac Maharaj and Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom.

When I arrived, I noticed there was no metal detector at the entrance and guests were not being searched by members of the VIP protection unit.

I consequently approached one of the bodyguards, told him I was carrying a firearm and asked whether I could check it in with him. But he said: "It's OK. Take it in."

As there didn't appear to be anyone else to hand the pistol in to, I was forced to keep it in my possession.

I entered the theatre with a 9mm pistol with 14 bullets, one already chambered. The pistol was in the right-hand pocket of my overcoat. I also had a spare magazine containing another 13 bullets in my briefcase.



An arrow points out Chris Steyn seated seven rows from Mandela.

PIC: MYKEL NICOLAOU

In what appeared to be a further weakness in the security system surrounding the President, I was able to enter the venue after being told my name was not on the guest list. This happened when, at the desk in the foyer, where a number of people were checking in guests, I gave my name. Although it didn't appear on the list of people who had confirmed their attendance, I produced an invitation addressed to the person whose name I had given.

Even though it was addressed to "Mr" instead of "Ms", my word that it was in fact my invitation and that I had indeed confirmed my attendance well before the cut-off date, was accepted without further ado. At no stage was I asked to produce proof of my identity. Once inside the theatre, I was shown to a seat at the side of the stage, where I was seated seven rows from the podium where Mandela was due to give the lecture. Former Independent Electoral Commission chief Mr Justice Johann

Kriegler sat in front of me. ANC veteran Walter Sisulu and Helena Dolney, widow of late South African Communist Party leader Joe Slovo, sat across the aisle to my right. Among those with Mandela on the podium were Mr Arthur Chaskalson, president of the Constitutional Court, and anti-apartheid advocate Mr George Bizos, SC. Photographers and journalists moved about freely in the theatre and a group of them rushed up to the

stage to take pictures of Mandela when he was presented with the Mandela Papers, which include the original of his famous speech from the dock when he was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Although the audience was asked to remain seated until Mandela had left the theatre, I got up just before Chaskalson offered the vote of thanks. Nobody stopped me as I preceded the President on the route he would walk to his waiting car.

Mandela's office was approached for comment. His spokesman, Mr Parks Mankahlana, said: "I have checked with the head of the VIP protection unit. He believes the story has no credibility."

However, when yesterday I traced the bodyguard — whose identity we will protect — he was able to recall all the details of the incident.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Ngobeni, spokesman for Police Commissioner George Fivaz, said: "If this is true, it is cause for grave concern which necessitates rectification as soon as possible to ensure the life of the President is secure at all times. The matter will be investigated as a matter of urgency."

Talking to an informed source, I discovered there is a lack of equipment and facilities needed to protect the President adequately. "They are so lackadaisical. They are talking about budgets. They put a price on the President's life," said the source. (*Spectrum is Argus Newspapers' investigative unit.*)

Chiefs' pay Bill goes to Cabinet

(2044A) Sowetan
14/6/95

By Mathatha Tsedu
Political Editor

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela will today present Cabinet with a Bill to authorise the central Government to pay traditional leaders.

The move, which is opposed by the Inkatha Freedom Party, marks another direct confrontation between the two components of the Government of National Unity.

Mandela says five of the six provinces affected by the decision support the idea. Only KwaZulu-Natal leaders, under IFP leadership, insist on being paid by the provincial government.

While Mandela has emphasised the need to streamline the payment of traditional leaders nationally and to set one standard, such a decision would undercut the hold the IFP has over such leaders in KwaZulu-Natal. It is for this reason that the IFP has strongly opposed the idea.

Mandela met with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other traditional leaders

from the province yesterday. No agreement was reached on the issue and Mandela said he would go ahead with the bill today. Buthelezi said he would oppose the move peacefully and democratically.

Speaking to *Sowetan* on Monday, Mandela said traditional leaders should be elevated above party politics. He had decided to speed up this process.

"When you visit some of these kings and senior chiefs, you find horrible conditions. Some do not even have telephones and to talk to a chief in Transkei I have to leave a message at a police station.

"It does not matter whether anyone opposes this move. I have decided that it is right and I will present Cabinet with a Bill on Wednesday, which must be dealt with by the present parliament.

"When it is necessary to compromise, I do so, but this time there will be no compromise," Mandela said.

Buthelezi has said payment of chiefs by the national Government is part of a process to strip the provinces of their legitimate powers.

Draft 'access' Bill will affect firms

15/6/95

304A

Adrian Hadland

CAPE TOWN — All private sector companies will be compelled to provide clients and individuals with fuller access to information, according to draft legislation being considered by Cabinet.

The original intention was to improve access to information held by government departments and institutions, but the team drafting the Open Democracy Bill had decided to extend it to include the pri-

vate sector, team head and government legal advisor Mojanku Gumbi told a news briefing yesterday.

The Bill is unlikely to force companies to reveal strategic information but will allow individuals to request and check personal details as well as to "argue and put pressure" on companies to correct data or credit ratings.

During extensive consultations, private sector representatives had indicated they were concerned with the creation of legal duties and the implied costs envisioned by the Bill, Gumbi said. "They instinctively think they will have to spend money."

Gumbi said that while the objective of including the private sector, which often had great power over the lives of individuals, was to prevent abuse and allow the correction of inaccurate or incomplete data, she conceded there could be constitutional problems with the legislation.

Section 23 of the Constitution did not specifically include the private sector, Gumbi said.

The legal team, however, had decided that the ambit of the Bill could be extended in this direction.

A further problem concerned the disputed notion of the vertical and horizontal applicability of the constitution: whether only the state or also other sectors of society could be bound by it.

The main purposes of the Bill were to give citizens access to information and important government meetings, to protect personal privacy and to protect officials wanting to disclose crime, maladministration or corruption.

The Bill proposes the establishment of an "open democracy commission" to supervise the application of the legislation, and an information court — which will fall within the Supreme Court — to enforce its directives.

Contravention of the law, once it is adopted, will give complainants recourse to civil remedies.

The draft Bill will be considered by a Cabinet committee next week.

The NP welcomed the Bill but expressed reservations about some provisions. "Care needs to be taken that in the laudable effort to create greater openness and accountability, the operation of the government is not detrimentally affected."

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R471 a minute

(30419)

IN a precedent-setting debate on parliament, MPs have called for its further transformation.

Talks are being held to revise the parliamentary programme to make it more efficient.

Members have sharply criticised:

- Lack of research and secretarial services and other back-up for ordinary MPs.

- The balance between demands of committee work and attendance at plenary sessions.

- The impact of parliamentary life on members' private lives.

Leader of the House Trevor Manuel opened the debate this week on the national assembly budget debate on parliament.

He called for a review of the relative time spent in committee and the plenary, especially because committee meetings required more solid work and less playing to the gallery.

Committees, of which there are 60, have become central to the legislative process and have been given widened powers.

Between January and last month, 320 committee meetings had been held, with an average of 20 on Tuesdays and 18 on Wednesdays.

This had put enormous burdens on staff and members.

Mr Manuel said thought should be given to rationalising committees.

Traditionally, the parliamentary budget vote was not debated at all by the house.

Members who joined the debate in the assembly, which sat as an ex-

IN a rare debate this week, parliament contemplated its running costs and its future. Political Correspondent **CLIVE SAWYER** reports.

ARC 15/16/95

tended public committee, took full advantage of the change to tradition.

Naledi Pandor (ANC) said changes introduced by the democratic tradition of the ANC should be enhanced.

She said the ANC had been "more than generous" in its allocations of speaking time to minority parties.

The current parliamentary programme did not provide adequately for constituency work.

She hoped that the issue of leave for "expectant" parents would be finalised soon.

Parliament would have to decide whether being an MP was a full-time occupation or not.

If it was, the salaries and benefits were totally inadequate, Ms Pandor said.

NP chief whip Hennie Smit said the impression had been created that members who were not in the debating chamber were not working.

But on one occasion, when there had been a shortage of MPs in the assembly, he had found 13 committees were sitting at the same time.

Meetings were being held to review the programme of parliament.

Mr Smit noted that parliament cost R471 a minute to run.

He used the occasion to criticise Speaker Frene Ginwala's handling of last week's snap debate on the

Shell House shootings, during which people in the public gallery rowdily cheered and jeered members' speeches.

Kisten Rajoo (IFP) called for better pay for MPs, saying they should not have to earn extra money outside parliament.

Joseph Chirole (FF) said urgent attention should be given to MPs being given free parking at airports.

The lack of this, and the rule that MPs could claim back taxi fares, had led to transport claims of R680 000 between April last year and March, of which 70 percent was for taxis.

Mr Chirole said strikes by parliamentary service officers had proved embarrassing.

There had been incidents where foreign visitors could not be given tea or coffee because of strikes by service officers.

Parties should be allowed to appoint these officers, Mr Chirole said.

The constituency allowance of R3 000 a month for each MP, paid to parties, was totally insufficient, he said.

The functioning and scheduling of parliament and the constitution-writing process left much to be desired.

Willem Odendaal (NP) said proceedings of parliament were such that it seemed South Africa was heading towards one-party

government.

The role of opposition parties was being systematically eroded, and issues were steamrollered in portfolio committees.

Weekly questions to the president without notice had been dropped.

There were ministers like Transport Minister Mac Maharaj who were unwilling to accept interpellation debates because they were not keen to answer questions, Mr Odendaal said.

Douglas Gibson (DP) lashed out at the behaviour of those in the public gallery during the Shell House debate, saying it threatened parliamentary control and freedom of speech.

He said parliamentary sessions were too long and hampered members' ability to serve their constituencies.

The physical environment of parliament had deteriorated and standards had dropped alarmingly.

"Buildings are always dirty, the offices get a lick and a promise, if that, the cobbled road outside is often filthy, order papers and vital reading matter arrives hours or even a day late."

Nozizwe Routledge (ANC) said media coverage of parliament was extremely poor.

News coverage focused on the "grave train" or how women MPs were dressed.

She had been disappointed by a two-page feature in a weekly newspaper about women MPs, because they had been portrayed as helpless victims in a man's world.

Women in the new parliament were not just sitting back. In committees, they made well-considered inputs.

Parliament should consider a weekly bulletin of its activities.

Ms Routledge criticised the paintings and pictures on the walls of parliament, saying they gave the impression the place was still run by white men.

She criticised Mr Chirole for putting his interest in tea over the issue of economic justice for workers.

Patricia de Lille (PAC) said she had asked for an interpellation on which MPs were being paid double pensions, but this had not taken place.

The reasons were "lies and more lies".

She would exercise her constitutional right to get the information.

Ms De Lille said information on the activities of committees should be given to journalists, because it was impossible for them to be present at all committee meetings.

Piet Coetzer (NP) called for a review on labour legislation governing parliament in the light of the new constitution.

Gill Marcus (ANC) said people's problems did not wait for parliamentary recesses.

She said MPs should consider allowing committees to initiate legislation.

Payment of leaders ANC, IFP in dispute

ARCT 15/6/95 (304A)

Political Correspondent

THE African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party remain at loggerheads over the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill, approved yesterday by the cabinet.

IFP ministers asked that their objection to the passing of the bill be formally recorded.

Inkatha leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has said his party could take the government to the constitutional court to try to overturn the bill, which allows central government to set pay levels for traditional leaders.

Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer insisted that the bill had not been politically motivated, but was an attempt to rationalise the complicated situation of payment of South Africa's ranks of kings, paramount chiefs, amakhosi and headmen.

The bill will be the subject of further consultation with

the inter-governmental forum, the liaison body between national government and premiers.

But Kwazulu-Natal is at present not in the forum, having "suspended" its membership.

The bill empowers the president to decide the pay of traditional leaders, after consulting the Council of Traditional Leaders and the Commission on Remuneration of Public Representatives.

At least 800 traditional leaders in six provinces will be affected by the bill.

The Western Cape is not one of the six.

Mr Meyer emphasised that provinces would still be able to legislate on remuneration of traditional leaders.

The bill was designed to be enabling legislation, rather than prescriptive, and would not nullify provincial legislation.

The impression that provinces' powers were being taken away was wrong, he said.

Open Democracy Bill to make State transparent

15/6/95

30447

□ But information law could be 'unconstitutional'

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

A NEW law to give people access to government information and meetings may be unconstitutional.

The Open Democracy Bill is meant to give effect to the section of the constitution which entitles anyone to access to information held by any government body, provided the information is needed to exercise his or her rights.

Some information — for example, affecting national security — will not be disclosed.

A list of categories of information which will not be disclosed is included in the bill.

The head of the task group which drafted the bill, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's legal adviser Mojanke Gumbi, said they had been accused of trying to legitimise secrecy, but their efforts had been directed

at turning the provisions of the constitution into reality.

She warned it was possible that the bill's provision for limiting rights could make it unconstitutional.

A way out could be to pass a constitutional amendment.

The task group yesterday disclosed a summary of the bill, while holding back the actual bill until it had been approved by the cabinet.

This could take a further two weeks.

The bill is binding on all three levels of government.

It will give people access to government information and meetings.

But the task group signalled that the bill was intended to be far-reaching.

"The cabinet, as an institution, is also not exempt from the open meetings section."

The bill will protect personal privacy.

People can object to the disclosure of information which refers to them, directly or indirectly.

"Whistle-blower" officials who disclose law-breaking, serious maladministration or corruption, will be protected.

Some records may be made available only in part.

That a record contains some "exempted" information will not be grounds for refusing to release it.

An Open Democracy Commission will supervise the application of the Act.

An Information Court, to be a division of the Supreme Court, will be set up.

The court will help ordinary people gain access to information.

The bill aims to make this

court accessible and wants to ensure it uses easy procedures, handles matters quickly and does not mean unnecessary expense for those who use it.

The group said most South Africans were fearful of government and it would take time to overcome this handicap.

"Government officials are also not known for their willingness to share information."

It is still to be decided whether the bill should apply to private bodies like large companies.

Task group member Mandla Mchunu said large conglomerates wielded power over people and there was an argument that they should also be subject to the bill.

A major concern was that public duties would be created for the private sector.

GOVT SET TO PAY TRADITIONAL LEADERS

R1m a day for chiefs

CT 15/6/95

(304A)

KWAZULU threatens legal action over the amakhosi bill. **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

TAXPAYERS will have to fork out at least R1 million a day as more than 2 000 traditional leaders (amakhosi) prepare to board the gravy train.

The cabinet yesterday approved the controversial Traditional Authorities Bill designed to eliminate the huge regional disparities in the payment of traditional leaders and to empower the central government to compete with the provinces in dispensing patronage to the amakhosi.

The step was angrily rejected by the IFP as a "mercenary courting gesture" by President Nelson Mandela designed "to bribe" traditional leaders with perks on a par with MPs in a bid to win their support.

The move also sparked division in the National Party, with NP central government ministers endorsing the draft legislation, but in kwa-Zulu/ Natal the NP slammed it as "arrogance" on the part of the President designed to "deliberately create further confrontation" in the strife-torn province.

Constitutional Affairs Minister Mr Roelf Meyer and his deputy Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa dismissed suggestions that the draft law was a political ploy designed to strip the IFP of its ability to influence chiefs.

Mr Meyer said the legislation was aimed at providing uniform remuneration to various categories of traditional

leaders in different provinces.

At present payment of incumbents with equivalent positions could vary from over R300 000 a year in kwaZulu/-Natal to a mere R2 400 in the Free State.

A number of the chiefs are political appointees elevated to their current status by the Verwoerdian plan to buy off traditional leaders to do the bidding of the National Party.

The minister could not say how many traditional leaders there were but estimated there were about 20 kings, queens or paramount chiefs, at least 800 amakhosi or chiefs and at least 1 000 headmen.

Traditional leaders receive about R41 million a year in salaries and perks but government sources estimate this could increase ninefold to about R369m.

Mr Meyer admitted during a post-cabinet briefing that chiefs could be paid twice — by both central and provincial government — and even thrice via local traditional communities.

Presidential spokesperson Mr Parks Mankahlana said last night that remarks by Mr Mandela that the government planned to give traditional leaders the same salaries and perks as MPs had been misunderstood.

"They will not necessarily receive the same salaries and perks as MPs, but the mechanism whereby they will receive standardised payments will be similar," he said.

Dr Frank Mdlalose kwaZulu/Natal premier, said his government would consider legal steps to oppose the bill, Sapa reports.

Freedom of information bill unveiled

ANTHONY JOHNSON
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

CT 15/6/95

THE government unveiled a draft law yesterday that could make it easier for ordinary citizens to get information about the inner workings of the government — ending decades of official secrecy in government.

The Open Democracy Bill, which spells out the public's right to freedom of information on most government bodies and meetings, will be considered by a cabinet committee next Wednesday and the full executive in a fortnight.

The bill includes a "whistle-blowing" clause that prohibits the victimisation of officials who disclose details about government corruption, lawbreaking and maladministration.

Members of the task force who drafted the legislation, Professor Mandla Mchunu and advocate Ms Mojunku Gumbi, emphasised during a briefing yesterday that the government would have to take the initiative in making information available to the public. They could publish manuals detailing their functions and the documents they held or include information in telephone books.

The legislation proposes that an Open Democracy Commission and an Information Court be set up to supervise the application of the act and to ensure the public's requests are dealt with rapidly and fairly.

However, the draft law does make provision for some categories of information — such as those relating to national security — to be exempted from disclosure.

A full list of exemptions will be released soon.

Stormy passage for controversial Bill

BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — The Cabinet approved the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill yesterday in the face of opposition from the IFP, which accused President Nelson Mandela of trying to bribe chiefs.

Although the IFP has claimed the Bill is unconstitutional because it takes from KwaZulu-Natal a power assigned to it by the interim constitution, the Bill does not stop provincial governments from continuing to pay chiefs.

The Bill has been at the heart of a bitter dispute between Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who have accused each other

of politicising the institution of traditional leadership.

In a statement issued after the cabinet meeting, the IFP accused Mandela of offering to pay traditional leaders the same salaries as MPs.

"President Mandela's determination to bulldoze the Bill in the face of stiff opposition from the majority of the amakhosi in KwaZulu-Natal reflects the president's lamentable failure to distinguish between his executive role in government and his party political role," IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said.

But Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said he had understood Man-

► To Page 3

A stormy passage for leaders Bill

From Page 1

dela to say that he wanted traditional leaders' salaries to be standardised countrywide.

He said the Bill was likely to be passed into law during the current session of parliament.

Five of the six provinces with traditional leaders have agreed that the central Government will pay their traditional leaders, excluding KwaZulu-Natal.

Meyer denied there was any political motive behind the Bill, or that there was any attempt to buy the support of chiefs. The Bill, he said, was an example of "concurrent legislation" in terms of which the central Government could legislate concurrently with the provincial governments.

Mondli Makhanya reports that opposition parties have united against Mandela's plans to pay traditional leaders through the central fiscus.

The NP and PAC yesterday joined the IFP in condemning the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill.

NP KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said yesterday that taking the payment of chiefs away from the provinces would be unconstitutional. Van Pletzen also condemned Mandela's statement that chiefs should receive the same perks and benefits as parliamentarians.

"Where are we going to get the money from?" he asked.

PAC secretary-general Maxwell Nemdazivhanani said the IFP had a "weightier argument" because South Africa had no national monarchy.

Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa KwaZulu-Natal chairman Zibuse Mlaba said the organisation would begin a campaign within a fortnight of lobbying chiefs in the province to support the Bill.

Govt backs off info disclosure

■ BY BRUCE CAMERON

A Government task force has backed off plans to force the private sector to give the public access to a wide range of information about their operations.

Task force member Professor Mandla Mchunu said yesterday individuals would be entitled to information about themselves.

Mchunu said the task force had backed off its original intentions to

force greater disclosure from the private sector because it could be considered unconstitutional and because of business objections to substantial cost implications.

A draft bill for "open democracy" has been submitted to a Cabinet committee.

The draft bill, which is now aimed mainly at requiring the disclosure of more information from Government departments, was not released for publication.

The original intention of the bill was to look at disclosure in terms of power that Government and the private sector had over citizens.

The draft legislation now approached the issue from the point of the protection of privacy. This would enable individuals to demand information from, for example, credit control agencies or to prevent corporations selling names and addresses to junk mail companies.

(304A) SPAN 15/6/95

NEWS

Campaign to put issue on backburner

3 cities lobby fiercely in battle for Parliament

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

The battle for Parliament has resumed with Pretoria, Cape Town and Midrand involved in intense lobbying to secure the nation's legislative seat.

The three cities have completed their presentations to the Constitutional Assembly and are now trying to influence lawmakers to rule in their favour.

The CA must make a recommendation next month in time for inclusion in the draft constitution.

A final decision on the site of parliament is expected to be taken by the Cabinet before the end of this year.

Youngest

Midrand has secured the verbal support of the Greater Johannesburg Transitional Metropolitan Council and is now trying to get the body to back its bid in writing.

Midrand councillor Roger Oxlee said the town was selling itself as the country's youngest and fastest-growing city.

"It is the city of the future and is right at the

centre of Gauteng. It is therefore accessible to Johannesburg, the commercial capital, and Pretoria, the administrative capital," said Oxlee.

Cape Town is making use of several opinion surveys which have found that 50% of respondents nationwide favour retaining the status quo.

Cape Town bid chairman Dr David Bridgman said yesterday the city was concentrating on making sure parliamentarians and Government were aware of the costs that would be involved in moving Parliament.

He said the campaign

had borne results with many lawmakers now wanting to put the issue on the backburner.

"There's a strong feeling that the whole thing should not have been debated in the first place. A lot of people are now saying it's a dead issue," said Bridgman.

Closer

The Pretoria Capital Initiative is basing its bid on the claim that moving Parliament to Pretoria will cut costs in the long run and bring the country's legislators closer to the majority of people.

(304A) SPAN 15/6/95

Information to be guaranteed

New Bill to unlock Government to public

(304A)
S/M 15/6/95

■ BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Cape Town — An Open Democracy Bill giving citizens access to Government information is due to be considered by the Cabinet committee on social and administrative affairs next week.

The Bill's provisions extend to private institutions. It will then be considered by the full Cabinet in the following week and could become law during the current session of Parliament.

The Bill gives content to the constitution's guarantee of an open and democratic society and will allow citizens to access Gov-

ernment information, provide public access to Government meetings and protect officials who expose corruption.

The Bill envisages an Information Court and an Open Democracy Commission which will monitor the extent of availability of Government information.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's legal adviser, Mojanku Gumbi, who headed the task group which drew up the Bill, stressed that the group wanted to promote a proactive process in which Government departments took information to the public.

"The majority of South Africans have a fearful attitude towards Government. It will take time for them to overcome this handicap," she said.

"Government officials are also not known for their willingness to share information. To this end, Government departments will have to publish detailed manuals which set out the department's functions and procedures," she said.

Information would be made available subject to a number of restrictions, one of which was national security. This would be defined in the narrowest possible terms.

Cabinet OKs payment Bill

(3044) Sowetan 15/6/95

Sowetan Correspondent

Mandela trying to bribe chiefs,
says Inkatha Freedom Party

THE CABINET yesterday approved the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill in the face of opposition from the Inkatha Freedom Party which has accused President Nelson Mandela of trying to "bribe" chiefs.

Although the IFP has claimed the Bill is unconstitutional because it takes from KwaZulu-Natal a power assigned to it by the Constitution, the Bill does not stop provincial governments from continuing to pay chiefs.

The Bill has been at the heart of a bitter dispute between Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi who have accused each other of politicising the institution of traditional leadership. Cabinet secretary Dr Jakes Gerwel told a media briefing that the IFP had registered its objections in a "very unemotional discussion". But the IFP in a statement accused

Mandela of offering to pay traditional leaders the same salaries as MPs.

"President Mandela's determination to bulldoze the Bill in the face of stiff opposition from the majority of the *amakhosi* in KwaZulu-Natal reflects the President's lamentable failure to distinguish between his executive role in Government and his party political role, together with his autocratic instincts and

predatory motives," IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillet said. But Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said he had understood Mandela to say that he wanted traditional leaders' salaries to be standardised across the country.

The Bill, which has caused tension in the Cabinet since being introduced a month ago, provides for traditional leaders to be paid from the National Revenue Fund. The payments will be determined by the President in consultation with the Council of Traditional Leaders and the Commission on Remuneration of Representatives.

A R100m buy-off brings chiefs under ANC wing

(ZEP) (304A) ST 18/6/95

A CONTROVERSIAL bill approved by cabinet this week will result in taxpayers having to fork out more than R100-million a year to meet the costs of paying traditional leaders.

The Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill, which gives central government the power to pay traditional leaders, was strongly opposed by the IFP. It says the ANC is attempting to buy the chiefs in KwaZulu Natal and is interfering with the powers of the province.

The ANC, however, denies the charge of bribery and constitutional impropriety, saying there are three basic reasons for giving central government the power to pay traditional leaders.

The first reason is practical. It standardises the paymaster and the scale of payment to traditional leaders. In some provinces, traditional leaders are paid by both central government and provincial government and the rate of payment differs within and between the provinces. A chief in the former Transkei earns 20 times as much as a chief in the former Qwaqwa.

The second reason is political and is specifically aimed at removing the IFP's power over the chiefs in KwaZulu Natal. The provincial government pays 285 chiefs in the province.

While the new bill does not prevent provinces from also paying traditional leaders, finances are unlikely to be provided to the province by central government for this purpose.

The ANC concedes that preventing the provinces from paying salaries and stipends will not on its own prevent the political abuse of traditional leaders, but says that it is an important step towards curbing violence in the province.

The third reason is pragmatic. There is a realisation that traditional

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

leaders exist and cannot be wished away. To ensure that they do not destabilise democracy, there is an attempt to accommodate them in a democratic system and ensure their co-operation.

The ANC is not united as to the role, necessity and the payment of traditional leaders. At the ANC's constitutional conference this year, the commission on traditional leaders was unable to report a consensus recommendation on traditional leaders for the new constitution.

An ANC national working committee member and presidential spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe said this week that this was because the members taking part in the commission had been ignorant of ANC policy.

The policy is that traditional authorities play advisory roles to provincial and national governments in structures like those provided for in the interim constitution.

Participants at the conference said, however, that there was a growing opposition to the ANC old guard's determination to provide for traditional leaders in the new constitution.

This opposition comes from the youth and civic activists who have come into conflict with traditional leaders.

The public hearings on the new constitution have also not presented a uniform position on traditional leaders. Constitutional Assembly spokesman Enoch Sithole cited two hearings in different areas of the Eastern Cape.

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Mr Sithole said a theme committee of the Constitutional Assembly would discuss the matter of traditional leaders in August.



POWER TO THE PROVINCES . . . Mangosuthu Buthelezi speaks to KwaZulu Natal traditional leaders after they had met President Nelson Mandela
Picture: RICHARD SHOREY

What their powers will be

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Each house will advise the provincial government on legislation relating to traditional matters and will be able to delay, but not veto legislation.

The 20-member council of traditional leaders is a national body and has the

same advisory and delaying role regarding legislation at national level.

At local government level, traditional leaders can be ex officio members of local councils but they have no executive powers. They are likely to be paid a stipend similar to that received by elected councillors.

Traditional leaders will continue to exercise the same powers and responsibilities over their subjects as in the past. However, their powers are subject to the bill of rights and the provisions of the constitution.

How many are there?

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- In Thaba Nchu, the chief receives a salary of R8 268 a year and the 33 headmen R4 725. Two chiefs outside the homeland receive R5 539.

- In former Venda, the 28 chiefs are paid a stipend of R42 000 a year and the 403 headmen are paid R30 000.

- In former Gazankulu, the 31 chiefs receive R30 000 a year while the 52 headmen receive R24 984 a year.

The chiefs were also ex officio members of the Legislative Assembly and used to receive, with their stipend, a total of R110 666,88 a year.

- In former Lebowa 132 chiefs receive R41 000 each a year. Those who were members of the Legislative Assembly received an additional R27 000 and a car allowance of R18 000 a year.

- In the Eastern Cape there are six

paramount chiefs, about 180 chiefs and over 1 000 headmen. The five paramount chiefs in the former Transkei are paid R291 246 a year, the five deputies R11 988, the 136 chiefs are paid, according to different scales, with a maximum of R42 795 a year and the 832 headmen are paid a maximum of R12 174 a year, also according to scales.

The paramount chief in the Ciskei is paid R144 000 a year, the 36 chiefs R27 722 and the 202 headmen R9 379.

- The 29 traditional leaders in the former Kangwane receive R12 000 a year. They were getting R54 000 as members of the Legislative Assembly.

- The two paramount chiefs of KwaNdebele receive R153 000 a year and the seven chiefs receive R71 364 a year.

- The 11 chiefs in the former Bophuthatswana receive stipends ranging from R5 539 to R6 924 a year.

- There are 285 chiefs and one king in KwaZulu Natal. The king is paid R305 550 a year and the chiefs are paid from R18 000 to R37 170 and more, according to their level of education.

Those without matric receive R18 000 a year, those with matric receive R22 800 a year, a three-year degree is worth R37 170 a year and R1 725 is paid for every additional year of education.

What they will earn

THERE could be fewer than 1 000 or up to 10 000 traditional leaders paid by the state in six of the nine provinces. The decision on whether certain categories of traditional leaders are paid will be a political decision taken by the President on the advice of the Department of Provincial Affairs, Local Government and Constitutional Development.

The department advocates the payment of a limited category of traditional leaders so that there will be less than 1 000 traditional leaders on the pay roll. Gauteng, Western Cape and Northern Cape will have no traditional leadership structures.

The President will be advised on the remuneration of traditional leaders by the Commission on Remuneration of

Representatives.

It is anticipated that they will be paid between about R24 000 and R200 000 a year, depending on their status and role in traditional leadership structures.

Those appointed to the national council of traditional leaders are expected to be paid slightly less than a national MP, which is R193 200 a year. Those appointed to provincial houses are likely to be paid slightly less than a provincial MP — R184 800 a year.

The paramount chiefs and the king of the Zulus are expected to be the highest paid, entitling them to a salary of slightly less than a national MP. Those who receive salaries for their jobs on traditional houses or councils will not get double salaries.

A R100m buy-off brings chiefs under ANC wing

(26) (304A) ST 18/6/95

A CONTROVERSIAL bill approved by cabinet this week will result in taxpayers having to fork out more than R100-million a year to meet the costs of paying traditional leaders.

The Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill, which gives central government the power to pay traditional leaders, was strongly opposed by the IFP. It says the ANC is attempting to buy the chiefs in KwaZulu Natal and is interfering with the powers of the province.

The ANC, however, denies the charge of bribery and constitutional impropriety, saying there are three basic reasons for giving central government the power to pay traditional leaders.

The first reason is practical. It standardises the paymaster and the scale of payment to traditional leaders. In some provinces, traditional leaders are paid by both central government and provincial government and the rate of payment differs within and between the provinces. A chief in the former Transkei earns 20 times as much as a chief in the former Qwaqwa.

The second reason is political and is specifically aimed at removing the IFP's power over the chiefs in KwaZulu Natal. The provincial government pays 285 chiefs in the province.

While the new bill does not prevent provinces from also paying traditional leaders, finances are unlikely to be provided to the province by central government for this purpose.

The ANC concedes that preventing the provinces from paying salaries and stipends will not on its own prevent the political abuse of traditional leaders, but says that it is an important step towards curbing violence in the province.

The third reason is pragmatic. There is a realisation that traditional

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

leaders exist and cannot be wished away. To ensure that they do not destabilise democracy, there is an attempt to accommodate them in a democratic system and ensure their co-operation.

The ANC is not united as to the role, necessity and the payment of traditional leaders. At the ANC's constitutional conference this year, the commission on traditional leaders was unable to report a consensus recommendation on traditional leaders for the new constitution.

An ANC national working committee member and presidential spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe said this week that this was because the members taking part in the commission had been ignorant of ANC policy.

The policy is that traditional authorities play advisory roles to provincial and national governments in structures like those provided for in the interim constitution.

Participants at the



POWER TO THE PROVINCES ... Mangosuthu Buthelezi speaks to KwaZulu Natal traditional leaders after they had met President Nelson Mandela. Picture: RICHARD SHOREY

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The policy is that traditional authorities play advisory roles to provincial and national governments in structures like those provided for in the interim constitution.

Participants at the conference said, however, that there was a growing opposition to the ANC old guard's determination to provide for traditional leaders in the new constitution.

This opposition comes from the youth and civic activists who have come into conflict with traditional leaders.

The public hearings on the new constitution have also not presented a uniform position on traditional leaders. Constitutional Assembly spokesman Enoch Sithole cited two hearings in different areas of the Eastern Cape.

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QUESTIONS

(3044)

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Republic's affiliation/membership of international organisations: funds

122. Sen J SELFE asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether any funds have been allocated in respect of fees relating to the Republic's (a) affiliation to and (b) membership of international organisations in 1995; if so, (i) in respect of which organisations and (ii) what was the amount in annual fees so allocated in respect of each such organisation?

S230E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(a) None.

(b) South Africa's membership fees to international organisations for 1995 are as follows:

United Nations (UN)	R66 301 000	International Whaling Commission (IWC):	19 698 pound sterling (1994, the account for 1995 has not as yet been received)
(Working Capital Fund; Regular Budget and Peacekeeping Operations)		Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR):	71 304 Australian dollars
UNDP	R875 000	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT):	2 324 212 Spanish pesetas
South Centre	R300 000	International Hydrographic Organisation (IHO):	R52 097
International Red Cross	R240 000	International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO)	Department of Transport
Commonwealth	R8 800 000	US \$209 195	= R774 545
SADC	R1 800 000	World Meteorological Organisation (WMO)	Dept of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Weather Bureau
SAU	R18 771 000	Swiss Franks 293 760	= R805 756
An amount of two million rand (R2 000 000) has been budgeted for Humanitarian Assistance.		International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	Dept of Posts and Telecommunications
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).		Swiss Franks 990 000	= R2 704 179
Environmental Affairs and Tourism		Universal Postal Union (UPU)	Post Office
\$200 000		Swiss Franks 344 200	= R932 791
International Maritime Organisation (IMO):		In addition, for translation services for documents an amount of	Swiss Franks 14 000
22 371 pound sterling			= R37 982
International Association of Light House Authorities (IALA):		International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT) TELKOM	SA (PTY) LTD
57 500 French franc			R6 385 000
		Supreme Council for Sport in Africa	Dept of Sport and Recreation
		US \$19 540	= R69 200
		Also Zone 6 Membership	US \$10 000
			= R35 465
		United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)	Dept of Welfare
			Voluntary contribution
			R10 000

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)		FF 3 088 187	= R2 331 587
Dept of Trade and Industry, Registrar of Patents	R1 132 228	plus US \$409 358	= R1 515 648
United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)			= R3 847 235
Dept of Agriculture			
US \$1 458 880	= R5 401 504		
International Organisation of Epizootics (OIE)			
Dept of Agriculture			
FF 286 500	= R216 308		
International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (UPOV)			
Dept of Agriculture			
Swiss Francs 49 668	= R154 489		
Office International de la Vigne et du Vin (OIV)			
Dept of Agriculture			
FF 222 960	= R168 336		
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)			
Dept of Education			

World Health Organisation (WHO)

Dept of Health
US \$1 642 800 = R6 082 467

Institut International Pour l'unification du droit privé (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law) (UNIDROIT)
Dept of Justice = R83 000

South Africa is a member, but no fees are payable for the following:

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS)
Dept of Trade and Industry

It should be borne in mind that the Department of Foreign Affairs does not budget for all the international organisations to which the Republic of South Africa belongs. Individual Departments also budget for membership to various international organisations.

X

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Radio South Africa/SAfm: listenership

131. Sen E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister for Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting:

- (1) (a) What was the total listenership of Radio South Africa before its conversion to SAfm as at the latest specified date for which information is available and (b) what means were used to calculate this figure;

- (2) whether any figure in respect of the total listenership of SAfm is currently available; if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that such figure will be available; if so, (i) what is this figure and (ii) what means were used to calculate this figure?

S257E

THE MINISTER FOR POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND BROADCASTING:

- (1) (a) Radio South Africa's total listenership before its conversion to SAfm as reflected in the latest available research at that time (AMPS DIARY JULY/AUGUST '94) was 393 000, average daily audience, all races (b) All Media Products Survey (AMPS) conducted by the South Africa Advertising Research Foundation (SAARF).

- (2) (a) The total listenership figure for SAfm (AMPS DIARY FEBRUARY/MARCH, 1995) is 301 000, average daily listenership, all races. It should be noted, however, that SAfm was launched in the middle of the survey period, and therefore the figures cannot be used with any degree of certainty. The first AMPS Survey to reflect the SAfm audience comprehensively will be the August/September '95 AMPS Diary.

SA pays high price for international acceptance

ARG 20/6/95

(304A)

□ *Bill of R133 million to rejoin world organisations*

Political Correspondent

SOUTH Africa has spent R133 million on membership of international organisations this year.

This was disclosed by Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo in reply to questions by Senator James Selfe (DP).

This included payments of R66 million to the United Nations, R8,8 million to the Commonwealth, R18 million to the Organisation of African Unity and R1,8 million to the Southern African Development Community.

Other amounts were to the:

● International Red Cross: R240 000.

● Humanitarian assistance: R2 million.

● United Nations Environment Programme: R720 000.

● International Maritime Organisation: R129 752.

● International Association of Light House Authorities: R74 750.

● International Whaling Commission: R114 248 (for last year — the 1995 account has not been received).

● Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources: R270 955.

● International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas: R69 922.

● International Hydrographic Organisation: R52 097.

● International Civil Aviation Organisation: R774 545.

● World Meteorological Organisation: R805 756.

● International Telecommunication Union: R2,7 million.

● Universal Postal Union: R932 791.

● Intelsat: R6,385 million.

● Supreme Council for Sport in Africa: R104 665.

● United Nations Drug Control Programme R10 000 (voluntary contribution).

● World Intellectual Property Organisation: R1,132 million.

● United Nations Food and

Agriculture Organisation: R5 401 504.

● International Organisation of Epizootics (sudden diseases in animals): R216 308.

● International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties: R154 489.

● Office International de la Vigne et du Vin: R168 336.

● Unesco: R7,2 million.

● World Health Organisation: R6 million.

● International Institute for the Unification of Private Law: R83 000.

South Africa is a member of, but no fees are payable to, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

GOVERNMENT, PROVINCES AGREE...

Poll deadline will be kept

CJ2116/95

304A

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS for local government are committed to the November 1 elections and the "boundary wars" in the Western Cape, Gauteng and kwaZulu/Natal would not sabotage them. **ANTHONY JOHNSON** reports.

RAGING boundary wars in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban would not be allowed to torpedo plans to hold South Africa's first non-racial local government elections on November 1, the government vowed last night.

As the ANC and the National Party re-opened negotiations on the unresolved Khayelitsha demarcation row, Provincial Affairs Minister Mr Roelf Meyer told the Senate during a debate on his budget vote that provincial ministers were "fully committed" to the date.

The Western Cape boundary dispute burst open during debate again yesterday, when NP members accused the ANC of trying to bulldoze a central government decision on the Western Cape.

ANC members countered that the NP was trying to sabotage the election process and had reneged on an agreement not to tamper with the composition of provincial demarcation committees.

Mr Meyer, who had earlier held a crisis meeting with local government ministers from seven of the nine provinces (Gauteng and the Eastern Cape did not attend), said: "We have to ensure that we have elections on November 1 — that, we are fully committed to."

Government sources would

not say whether the interim constitution would be amended to allow a staggered election process, if the country's three largest cities failed to resolve demarcation disputes soon. One source said that provinces might be penalised in terms of RDP allocations.

Earlier, Deputy Presidents Thabo Mbeki and F W de Klerk met to discuss ways of defusing the Cape Town boundary dispute now ensnarled in a web of enmity; and threats by the NP-led Western Cape government to take President Nelson Mandela to court.

Negotiations

After Mr De Klerk met Western Cape Premier Mr Hernus Kriel yesterday, the Western Cape premier said "it was decided that negotiations between the NP and the ANC would resume".

● Gauteng Local Government Minister Mr Dan Mofokeng, who threatened to go to the Electoral Court to resolve the Johannesburg boundary dispute, said last night he was confident the poll could go ahead on November 1 as planned.

● The IFP in kwaZulu/Natal warned last night they have not ruled out court action if boundary decisions ran counter to the interests of established groups.

Mandela tops government in poll

Trevor Blaseker

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela has been given much better performance ratings than the government of national unity in a poll conducted by Market Research Africa for Business Day.

The poll, conducted in April and May, was based on a scientific sample of 2 500 urban respondents, aged 16 years and over. The sample was representative of 13-million people.

Respondents were asked, in face-to-face interviews in their homes, to rate the government's performance in its first year from five categories — very good, good, average, poor and very poor. They were then asked to rate Mandela's performance in the same way.

While Mandela was given a generally positive rating — with ratings of "very good" and "good" regarded as positive in calculating percentages — government fared badly. Surprisingly, only 51% of blacks gave government a positive rating, while 71% were positive about Mandela's performance.

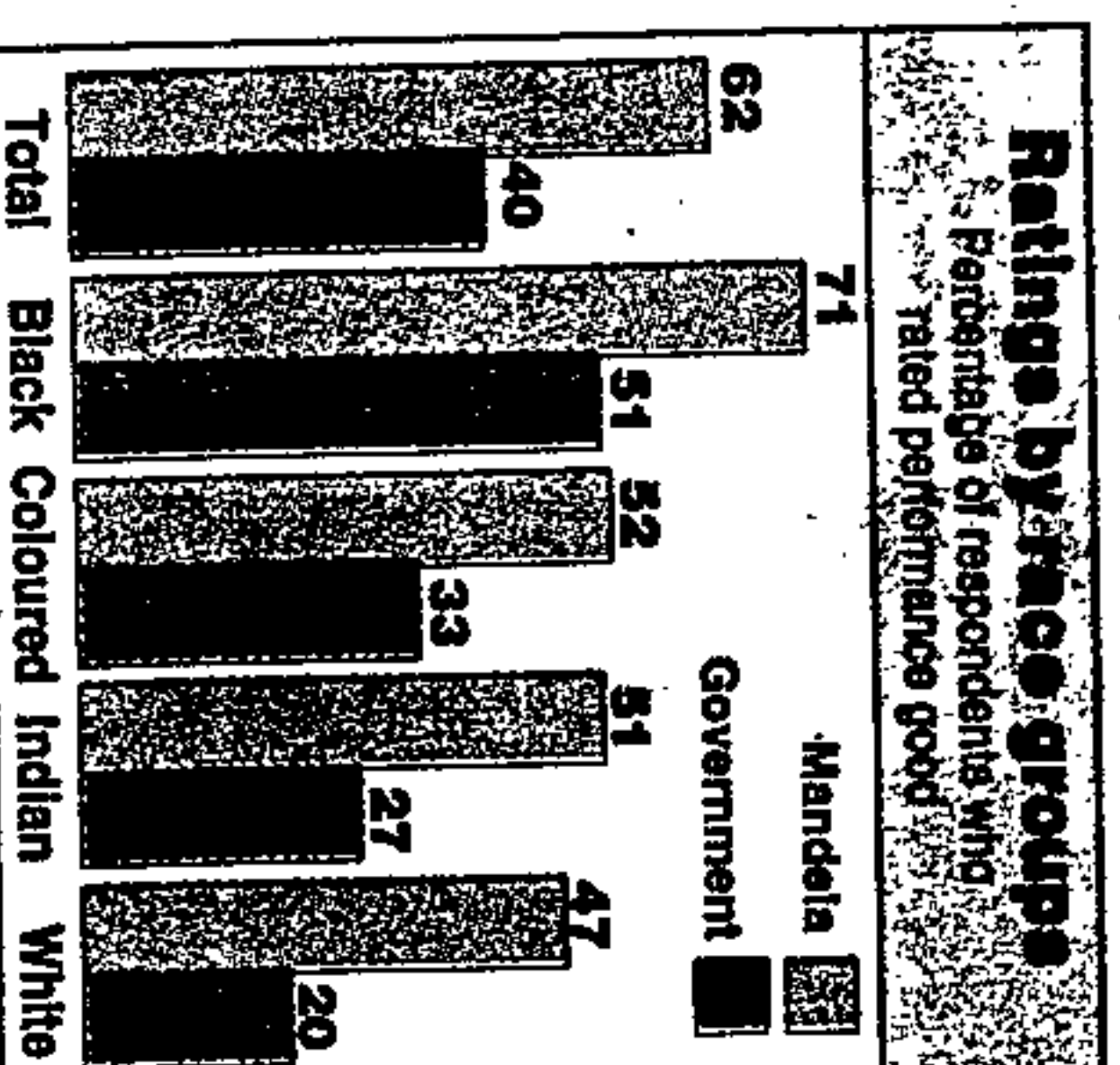
Market Research Africa chairman emeritus Prof Clive Corder said the findings were significant. "The research clearly shows that the majority of urban dwellers do not believe government's

performance has been very good. In contrast, as many as three people in five approve of Mandela's achievements."

The research indicated that recent criticisms of Mandela's performance were based on a minority opinion.

There were, however, marked differences in the ratings by population group, with 71% of blacks, 53% of coloureds, 51% of Indians and 47% of whites holding a positive view of Mandela.

"He continues to be a strong figurehead for the majority of South Africans," said



Corder.

"Approval of the government of national unity is at a low level, with only 20% of whites, 27% of Indians, 33% of coloureds and 51% of blacks giving it a positive performance rating."

Overall, 62% of respondents rated Mandela's performance good or very good, while only 40% felt as positive about government.

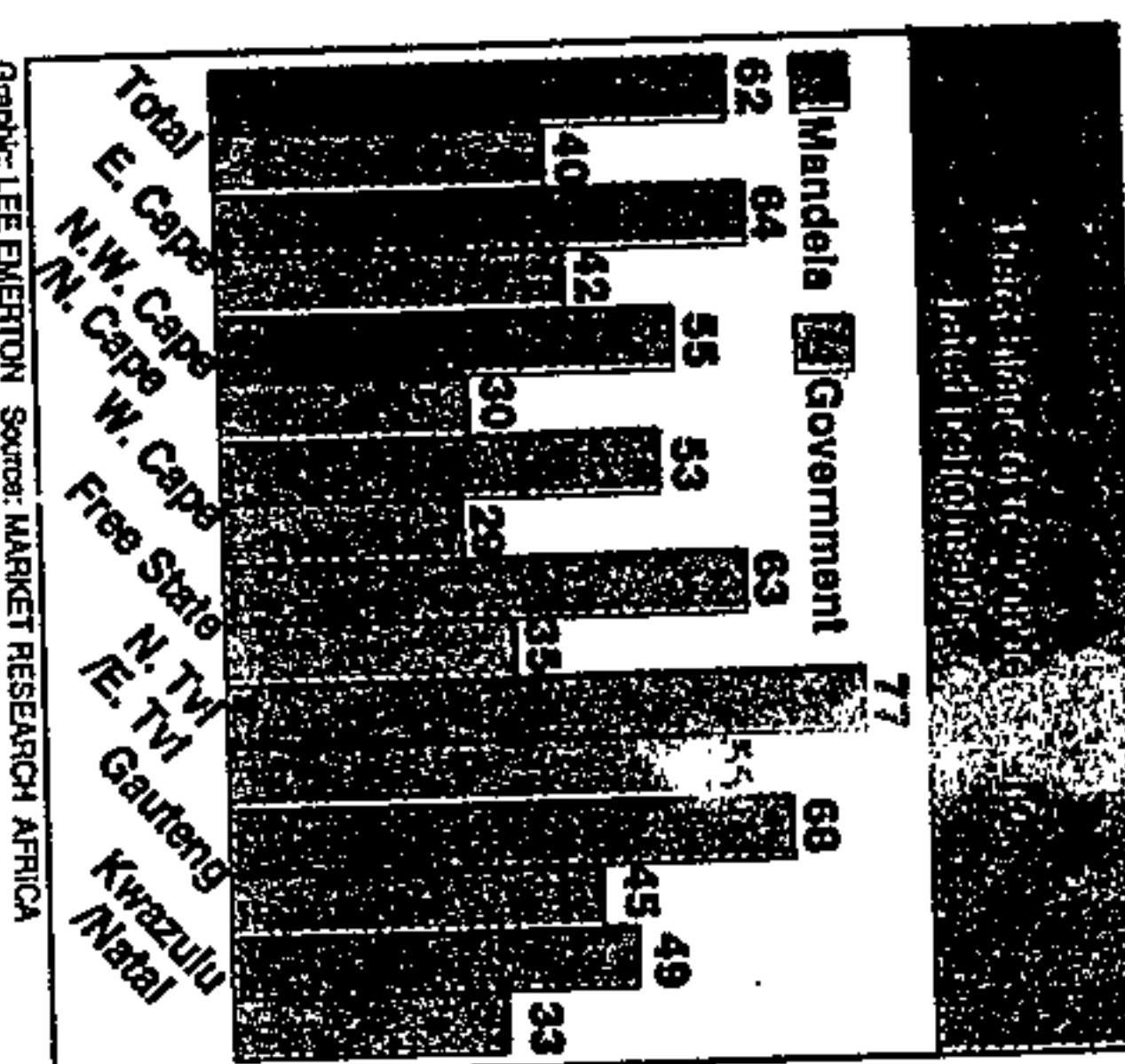
In the ratings of government, men (42%) were slightly more positive about government than women (37%), and respondents aged 16 to 24 were more positive (43%) than those over 50 (34%).

Corder said a breakdown of the results by province also showed a wide disparity in support for Mandela and government.

Mandela's strongest support was in Gauteng (68%), the Eastern Cape (64%) and the Free State (63%). KwaZulu/Natal showed the lowest approval rating of 49%.

"When it comes to the government of national unity, the highest level of confidence is in Gauteng, but even there only 45% of respondents gave it a positive rating. The lowest show of confidence was in the Free State, where only one person in three is positive about its performance," said Corder.

Coverage in the survey for blacks and whites included metropolitan areas, cities, towns and villages throughout SA.



Market Research Africa will continue to track the perceived performance of the government and presidency on a quarterly basis through its nationwide urban research product Multibus.

Business Day

Traditional leaders Bill nothing but a ruse — IFP

Adrian Hadland

CAPE TOWN — The IFP lashed out yesterday at the "unseemly haste" with which the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill was to be pushed through Parliament.

The Bill, which was approved by Cabinet earlier this month and tabled in Parliament on Wednesday, will be debated in the Senate next week.

The Bill determines that all traditional leaders in SA are paid by central, not provincial, government.

The IFP's parliamentary caucus said yesterday that interested parties had been given only two days to comment on the Bill.

It said this was "clearly nothing but a ruse" which was a mockery of the principles of transparency and accountability which underpinned SA's new government.

The IFP said it was obvious the parliamentary committee which would approve the Bill the morning before the debate would be acting

only as a rubber stamp.

ANC chief whip in the Senate Bulelani Ngcuka said yesterday the Bill had been approved by Cabinet, consultations with traditional leaders and interested parties had taken place and government was determined to get the legislation through before Parliament's mid-year recess.

Sapa reports that traditional leaders from the northern coastal region of KwaZulu/Natal had added their voice to the IFP's rejection of the Bill.

In a statement from Empangeni, the leaders said they unanimously rejected the "divisive manner" in which the Bill was being forced through Parliament. This was against the will of the vast majority of the chiefs.

Earlier this month, President Nelson Mandela failed in a Durban meeting to reach a compromise with the chiefs. Mandela said the Bill was aimed at raising the living standards of traditional leaders.

Some KwaZulu/Natal traditional leaders had expressed fears that payment by central government would undermine their autonomy.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu said at a media briefing yesterday that funds for the remuneration of traditional leaders had always come from the central government and the PAC "failed to understand why it has now become an issue".

The PAC was opposed to traditional leaders being able to serve in other statutory bodies and to earn two salaries. "If they want to come to Parliament, we see no reason why they should continue as traditional leaders.

"They will then be making laws and going back to implement those same laws."

PAC MP Patricia de Lille said the PAC welcomed the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill. "We need to clear up who is truly a traditional leader because many were appointed by the apartheid regime."

Oops! Own goal as province document says move parliament

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

THE Western Cape Provincial Administration has scored a spectacular own goal by submitting a document to the constitutional assembly which proposes that parliament should move to Pretoria.

The startling advice is given in a letter to the constitutional assembly signed by Cape Nature Conservation chief director Johan Neethling.

It was among a series of submissions passed on to the constitution-writing body by provincial administration director-general Herbert Beukes.

Disclosure of the letter follows the handing over by Western Cape premier Hernus Kriel of a R1 million cheque to the Citizens Alliance for Parliament (CAP), the group lobbying to keep Cape Town as the legislative capital in the 1999 constitution.

This month, representatives of the African National Congress and the National Party as well as local government leaders put aside their differences to urge the constitutional assembly to keep parliament in Cape Town.

~~213~~ (304A)
Dr Neethling's letter covers proposals to the theme committee which is to deal with the future seat of government.

It reads, in part: "To solve the constant wrangling among the various provinces about the seat of parliament and other important structures of state, the new constitution should create a capital territory totally independent of a province.

"Examples are Washington DC in the United States and the Capital Territory of Canberra in Australia.

"It is suggested that the present municipal area of Pretoria be excised from Gauteng and used for this purpose."

The letter, dated January 30, was among submissions sent to the constitutional assembly by the Western Cape provincial administration on February 24.

A spokesperson said CAP was surprised that Cape Nature Conservation felt itself competent to deal with the issue of the seat of government.

Dr Neethling could not be reached for comment.

A spokesman for Mr Kriel said the premier would investigate the matter and comment later.

ARC 23/6/95

Mandela's security 're-assessed'

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

CT 23/6/95

(304A)

JOHANNESBURG: Police Commissioner George Fivaz has ordered a radical re-assessment of the security surrounding President Nelson Mandela and other high-profile politicians.

Mr Fivaz has given the department of National Safety Services one week to compile a report.

The order follows the incident last week when a reporter for one of the Cape Times' sister newspapers was allowed by the VIP Protection Squad to carry a loaded firearm into the Market Theatre, where she sat within metres of Mr Mandela.

Mr Fivaz, allegedly deeply shocked and angered by the incident, said the exercise should be a strategic priority as Mr Mandela's safety "cannot be over-emphasised".

Rush over amakhosi bill

CT 23/6/95

(24) (304A)

AN UNUSUALLY short time has been allowed for comment on the controversial bill on the payment of traditional leaders before it is debated in Parliament next week.

THE controversial Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill will be passed by Parliament next week after the public was given an unprecedented 41 hours to comment on it.

"All interested parties" had until midday today to submit their comments on the bill before its consideration by the Portfolio Committee on Constitutional Affairs on Tuesday and its inevitable passage through the National Assembly on Wednesday next week.

Portfolio committee chairman Mr Pravin Gordhan issued a state-

ment on Wednesday evening inviting comment until midday today.

The bill gives the President the power to pay traditional leaders "in respect of their tribal roles" while they continue to be paid by provincial governments for "provincially administered statutory functions".

This means a traditional leader may be paid two salaries — one from central government merely for being a traditional leader and another from the province for actual work done.

The bill has been sponsored by

President Nelson Mandela, who originated it in the context of perceived IFP manipulation of the amakhosi of kwaZulu/Natal.

Mr Mandela and the ANC have since been criticised for similar political manipulation and have faced allegations that they are attempting to "bribe" the chiefs.

The bill has sparked a number of verbal confrontations between Mr Mandela and the IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Yesterday, the IFP parliamentary caucus said in a statement it was "extremely concerned" about the way the bill was being "forced through".

The 41-hour invitation to make submissions was a "ruse" that made a mockery of the principle of transparency.

Traditional leaders from the northern coastal region of kwaZulu/Natal yesterday rejected the bill.

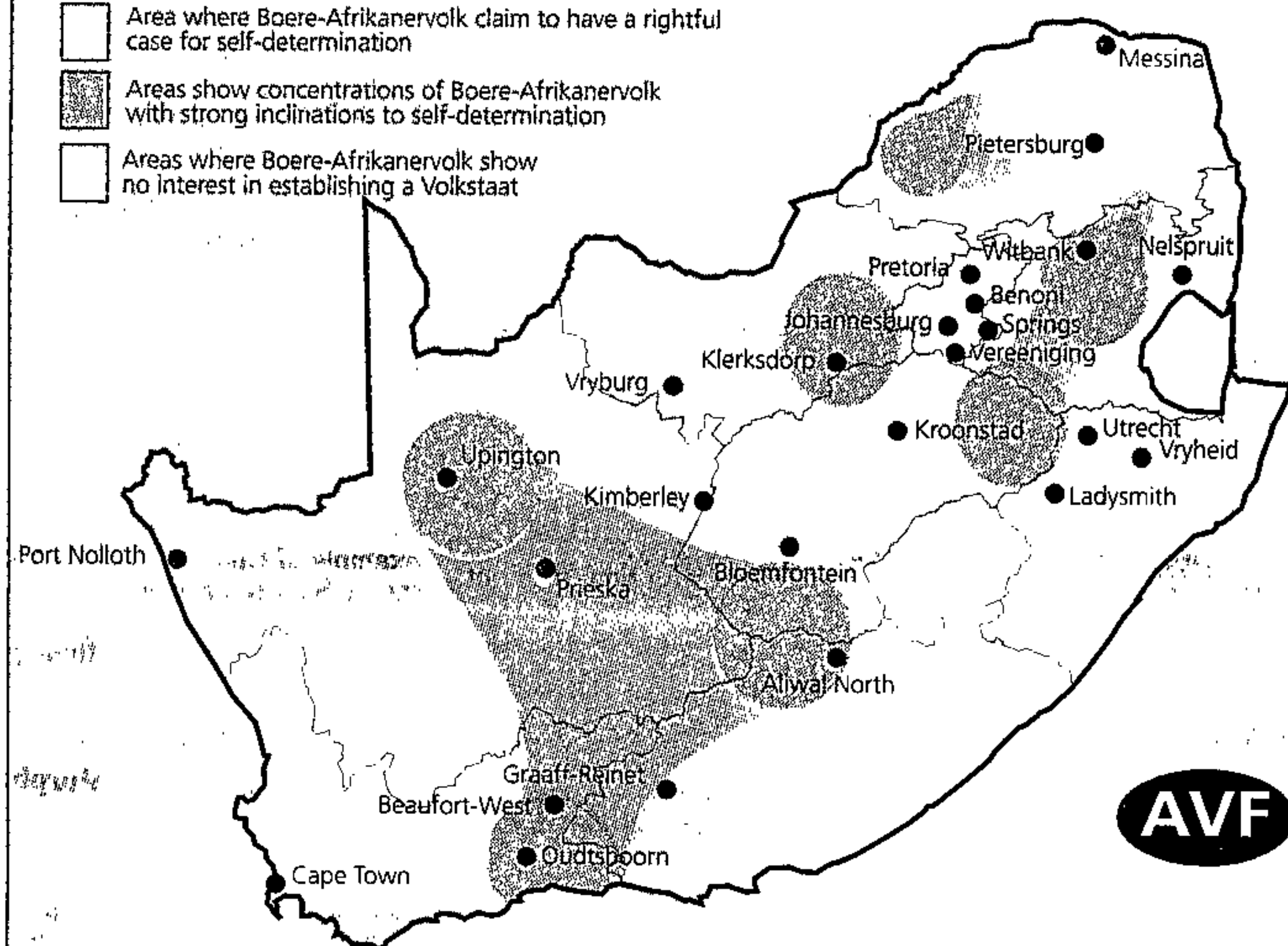
A joint statement issued after a meeting of traditional leaders in Empangeni said the leaders unanimously rejected "the divisive manner" in which President Mandela "forced" the bill through Parliament.

This was against the will of the vast majority of the amakhosi, the statement said.

● Pan Africanist Congress MP Ms Patricia de Lille said yesterday the PAC welcomed the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill "to clear up who is truly a traditional leader, because many were appointed by the apartheid regime". — Political Correspondent, Sapa

PROPOSALS FORWARDED BY VOLKSREPUBLICKE COMMITTEE

-  Area where Boere-Afrikanervolk claim to have a rightful case for self-determination
-  Areas show concentrations of Boere-Afrikanervolk with strong inclinations to self-determination
-  Areas where Boere-Afrikanervolk show no interest in establishing a Volkstaat



*Modern
volk is
just as
divided*

THE concept of an Afrikaner homeland means different things to different groups. Political reporter Mondli Makhanya and David Tucker look at the situation

In their quest for an Afrikaner volkstaat, today's Afrikaners are just as divided as the Voortrekkers were when they set off on the Great Trek nearly two centuries ago.

This is clear from the very different volkstaat concepts proposed by Afrikaner groupings.

The Freedom Front-backed Volkstaat Council wants a 10th province within a federated South Africa.

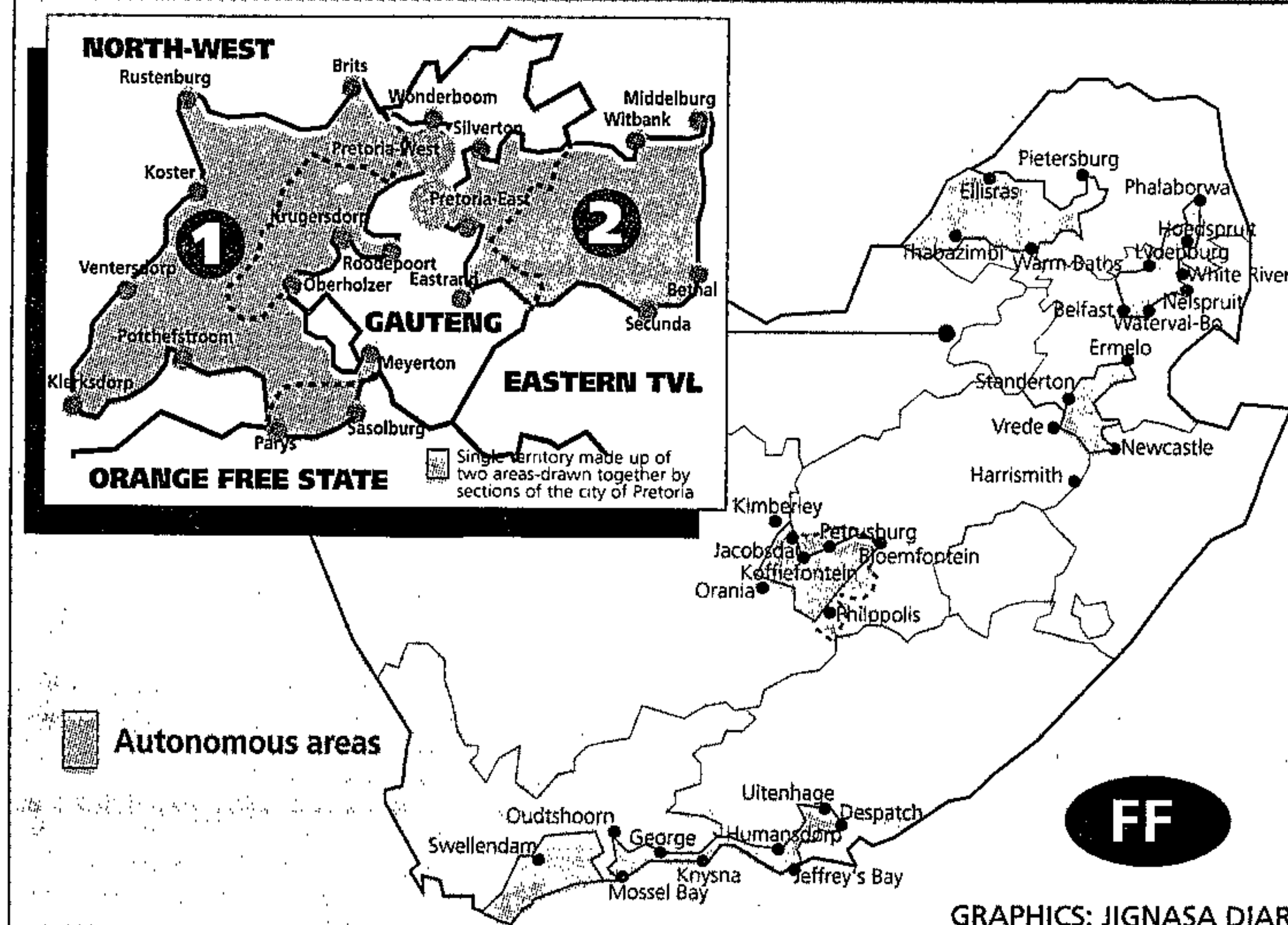
This area would be centred around Pretoria and would stretch from Middelburg in the Eastern Transvaal to Klerksdorp in the North West. There would be several "autonomous areas" scattered around the country.

The Conservative Party-supported Volksrepubliek Werkkomitee, on the other hand, wants a disjointed sovereign volkstaat spread around the country in areas with large Afrikaner concentrations.

Further to the right, parties like the Boerestaat Party and the AWB want the re-establishment of the 19th century Transvaal and Orange Free State republics.

Both the FF and CP proposals envisage about 1.5-million people living in the territory. — **Mondli Makhanya, Political Reporter.**

PROPOSALS FORWARDED BY VOLKSTAAT COUNCIL



Autonomous areas

GRAPHICS: JIGNASA DIAR

Africa's white tribe split over volkstaat

Africa's last white tribe is divided over proposals for an Afrikaner volkstaat in President Nelson Mandela's post-apartheid rainbow nation.

Mandela must perform a delicate balancing act, juggling his desire to reward rightist whites who joined the peaceful transition to democracy with the needs of blacks denied their fundamental rights by past white rulers.

The Volkstaat Council, set up under the interim constitution to examine the feasibility of a white homeland, says a volkstaat will be "a spiritual home, a national symbol, a source of security and protection" for Afrikaners.

They would govern themselves in a federated unit within black-ruled South Africa, and would have powers over culture, media, education, economic and health. Citizenship would be open to anyone, including blacks.

Mandela, who in the past vowed never to accept a volkstaat, now says he is sympathetic to Afrikaner aspirations.

"We are building a nation and compromise is something that is extremely important. I am always prepared for compromise," Mandela said recently.

Political sources said Mandela had established good rapport with former army general Constand Viljoen, leader of the Freedom Front and one of the keenest exponents of the volkstaat.

Political analyst Robert Schrire, however, said there was little chance that the volkstaat would ever become reality.

"Mandela's dilemma is that the Viljoen faction played an important role in making the transition possible, and Mandela feels morally and materially he has to give them something as a

reward. But Mandela could not get away with any kind of volkstaat and, even if he did, all these areas would have a black majority in five to 10 years," Schrire said.

He said he believed the volkstaat plan would be allowed to wither as rightist Afrikaners woke up from a "Rip van Winkle" sleep and realised they were South Africans first.

National Party MP Leon Wesels said the sooner Mandela understood that Viljoen did not represent all Afrikaners, "the better for his political well-being".

The Freedom Front said the real reason for the NP's "animosity towards fellow Afrikaners" lay in the fact that the NP realised it was losing support to the FF.

Conservative Party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said the Volk-

staat Council's recommendation that the homeland would in effect become South Africa's 10th province meant Afrikaners would be ruled by "a foreign government".

The AWB said the "Freedom Front-affiliated" Volkstaat Council represented only a fraction of Afrikaners. The proposed homeland would be subject to ANC and Communist Party "tax exploitation, general mismanagement and corruption".

"Nothing less than a viable sovereign state will satisfy the Boer nation."

The PAC said most South Africans would never accept a volkstaat. It was a pity that the ANC-led government was spending millions on such wishful thinking, and not on houses, jobs and education for millions of apartheid victims, it said. — **David Tucker, Reuter.**

(304A)
Star 23/6/95

Fivaz orders review

Mandela's security 'a top priority'

(304A)

Star 23/6/95

■ BY CHRIS STEYN
SPECTRUM

National Police Commissioner George Fivaz has ordered an immediate and radical reassessment of the security surrounding President Nelson Mandela and other high-profile politicians. The order has been given the "utmost strategic priority".

Spectrum was told yesterday that Fivaz had given the National Safety Services Department one week to implement his instructions and to compile a comprehensive report for his consideration. The police VIP Protection Squad falls under the National Safety Services Department, which is headed by Lieutenant-General Daan le Roux.

Fivaz's order follows the exposure by Spectrum last week of a serious breach in Mandela's security. The lapse occurred when a member of the SAPS VIP Pro-

tection Squad permitted me to take a fully loaded firearm into the Market Theatre where Mandela was delivering the first Bram Fischer memorial lecture.

The bodyguard explained that they did not have facilities for storing any weapons handed over to them.

I was seated a mere seven rows from the stage on which the president made his speech.

It is understood that Fivaz issued instructions yesterday that from now he was to be informed timeously of the president's programme, as well as of the details of all the security planning involved.

When Spectrum approached Fivaz's office for comment yesterday, it was confirmed that the process was under way and that it was being treated as a matter of the utmost priority.

■ *Spectrum is the name of Independent Newspapers' investigative unit.*

Africa in that year?

S278E

age of 0,276% or 276 prisoners per 100 000 of the General Population.

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Persons on death row on 5 June 1995

(a) 31 January 1994 — 115 826
 28 February 1994 — 115 262
 31 March 1994 — 116 327
 30 April 1994 — 115 079
 31 May 1994 — 113 943
 30 June 1994 — 97 557
 31 July 1994 — 99 841
 31 August 1994 — 109 350
 30 September 1994 — 111 016
 31 October 1994 — 112 489
 30 November 1994 — 113 248
 31 December 1994 — 113 856

143. Sen R J RADUE asked the Minister of Justice:†
 How many persons condemned to death were on death row on 5 June 1995?

S276E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

16
 8
 1
 4
 290
 7
 21
 14
 5
 95
 461

Durban Medium Prison
 Grootvlei Prison
 Brandvlei Prison
 Pollsmoor Prison
 Pretoria Central Prison
 Vondwe Prison
 Johannesburg Prison
 Rooigrond Prison
 Port Elizabeth Prison
 Umlaia Prison
 Total

QUESTIONS

Indicates translated version.

For written reply:

Salaries paid to traditional leaders

141. Sen C ACKERMANN asked the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development:†

(1) With reference to the recent agreement between the Government and the Council of Traditional Leaders, (a) what are the salaries which will be paid to traditional leaders and (b) from what date are these salaries payable;

(2) whether these salaries will be subject to the payment of income tax; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(3) whether these salaries will be paid from the national revenue fund; if so, what is the total amount which (a) will be so paid in the 1995-96 financial year and (b) will have to be budgeted for in the 1996-97 financial year;

(4) whether any grants will be paid to such traditional leaders; if so, what grants?

S281E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

Such an agreement does not exist. As a result of a comprehensive process of consultation with traditional leaders and others, the Cabinet on 14 June 1995 approved a Bill entitled: Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill for presentation to and discussion by Parliament. The Bill has in the meantime been accepted by Parliament. Questions (1) to (4) were replied to in the course of the discussions.

Traditional leaders: discussions re salaries

142. Sen C ACKERMANN asked the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development:†

(1) Whether, with reference to the recent agreement between the Government and the Council of Traditional Leaders with regard to salaries for traditional leaders, all the (a) members of the Council of Traditional Leaders and (b) premiers of the provinces (i) were informed of, (ii) received invitations to and (iii) were present at the discussions concerned; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any of the provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders were present at the discussions; if not, why not; if so, which Houses?

S294E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

I refer the hon senator to my reply to written Question No 141 in the Senate.

Volkstaat Council: salaries/allowances paid

152. Sen C ACKERMANN asked the Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development:†

With reference to his reply to Question No 222 on 19 May 1995, what amounts were paid in (a) salaries and (b) (i) travel and (ii) other allowances to (aa) members of, and (bb) administrative personnel involved in, the Volkstaat Council up to the latest specified date for which information is available?

S292E

The MINISTER FOR PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The amounts paid up to 8 June 1995 are as follows:

(aa) (a) Salaries (including professional services) R2 469 039,67
 (b) (i) Travel R271 269,66
 (ii) Other allowances R280 230,39
 (bb) (a) Salaries R300 550,30
 (b) (i) Travel R5 580,74
 (ii) Other allowances None.

(See also reply to Question No 222 in Debates of the National Assembly col 884.)

Deaths in police cells

154. Sen W F MNISI asked the Minister for Safety and Security:

Now SACP swipes at Foreign Affairs

WIM 23-29/6/95 (304A)

Rehana Rossouw

THE Department of Foreign Affairs has been blasted for "embarrassing" South Africa by not affording diplomatic recognition to fellow Organisation of African Unity member, the Sahrawi Republic.

African National Congress executive committee member Jeremy Cronin, writing in the South African Communist Party publication *African Communist*, gave two examples of South Africa's ambiguous relationship with the Western Saharan nation.

In 1988, former ANC president Oliver Tambo led a delegation to the Sahrawi Republic at the invitation of President Mohamed Abdel-Aziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front national liberation movement.

Press pressure on Indonesia

Mail & Guardian reporter

PRESS freedom organisations around the world this week launched a campaign against the Indonesian government.

Indonesia — condemned internationally for its human rights abuses — has been at the centre of a controversy over South Africa's foreign policy in recent weeks.

Press freedom groups, including the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) Human Rights Watch, the Committee to Protect Journalist (CPJ) and PEN this week sent a salvo of angry letters to Indonesian President Suharto. Their protest marks the first anniversary of the bannings of three newspapers in the country, *Tempo*, *Editor*, and *DeTik*, reportedly on the orders of the president himself. Though the bans were overturned in court last month, government is appealing and observers expect a higher court will overturn the decision.

Tambo pledged that the ANC would continue to support their struggle "by all means necessary".

Polisario donated to the ANC and Swapo a substantial quantity of arms and ammunition captured from invading Moroccan troops. The arms had been supplied by the South African government.

In a strange twist of fate, the large stockpile of arms was not the last time South African military equipment found its way to the Western Sahara.

In July last year, a South African Airforce Shackleton bomber crashed in the desert, in a Polisario liberated zone, on its way to an airshow in Britain.

The crew of the plane were rescued and returned to South Africa. Lieutenant General J Kriel, chief of the SAAF wrote to President Abdel-Aziz "thanking your government and the people of Sahrawi for the kindness and generosity shown in the rescue of the crew".

"Notwithstanding General Kriel's understandable gratitude to the Sahrawi government, the sad fact remains, more than 12 months after our democratic elections, the South African government still does not recognise the government to which the head of the SAAF was addressing his gratitude," Cronin wrote.

"We are absolutely alone in this regard among all southern African states, even Malawi has recently accorded recognition. The Sahrawi Republic is a full, fellow member of the Organisation for African Unity, and it is recognised by 74 governments world-wide."

Phosphate-rich Western Sahara was colonised by the Spanish and was promised independence in 1975.

However, its liberation was forcibly halted by its neighbours Morocco and Mauritania, which invaded the territory, and Morocco has occupied it since.

Polisario has been fighting for independence since 1973 and the Sahrawi government administers a free zone and refugee camps.

8 SOUTH AFRICA

Luring chiefs to democracy

There has been an outcry over the payment of traditional leaders, but there are sound reasons behind the proposals, writes **Ann Eveleth**

BEHIND the draft Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill approved by Cabinet last week and President Nelson Mandela's long-term proposal to provide chiefs with parliamentary perks lies a comprehensive strategy to turn traditional leaders into tools of development, and their home-land-sponsored G3 rifles into spades.

While the proposals have come under fire from the Inkatha Freedom Party, the National Party's KwaZulu/Natal caucus and the Democratic Party as an expensive form of "political patronage" designed to allow ANC pipers to call the tune for recalcitrant traditional leaders, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's Royal Council spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu says they're missing the point.

"It is unfortunate that these parties are blinded to the reality of the unique situation in South Africa where we're trying to democratise the entire country. If traditional leaders were going to

be stumbling blocks to democracy and development, that would have to be addressed. You can't expect traditional leaders to open up to democracy without some movement toward recognising their importance and difficulties," said Zulu.

Zulu added that the provision of official residences would go a long way toward raising the status of chiefs and reducing their antagonism toward development. "In traditional communities, chiefs have been highly respected, but in contemporary society we have respect for those with high education levels and good jobs. If a young man goes to university, earns good money and comes back to build a big house, the chief's status falls and the young man gets more respect."

The provision of houses will reduce the need for chiefs to earn money to boost their status through "arbitrary fines, surcharges and land fees", while providing a "breakthrough for development" in their areas, says Zulu. It will also facilitate their blending with modern society. "Traditionally, the kraals of amaXhosi have been located high on the slopes of hills, off the main roads and inaccessible for security reasons. If you build an official residence, they will obviously have to come down from the slopes, nearer to the main roads

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where they will be more accessible to people," said Zulu.

Congress of Traditional Leaders president chief Patelele Holomisa adds that the other infrastructure — cars, secretaries and drivers — are "not for personal use, but to facilitate the work of the tribal authorities".

"Traditional leaders have great responsibilities — they are administrators of land and communal affairs, they are judicial officers with responsibility for civil and some criminal cases, they settle disputes — most of their time is spent attending to the needs of their communities. They deserve to be well paid," said Holomisa.

Holomisa rejected calls that communities should pay for their own traditional leaders, rather than spending tax money on them: "People in tribal areas are the poorest of the poor in this country. It is no longer the time when the people would simply till the land for the chief. People have their own work to attend to. They also pay taxes and they don't need to be burdened with such payments," he said.

Contralesa KwaZulu/Natal chairman chief Zibuse Mlaba predicted the Bill could also herald the end of violence in South Africa's rural areas: "The payments have been used in the past to turn traditional leaders into

warlords. People are dying in this province because they think they are fighting for their chief. This will stabilise the situation." Mlaba rejected claims that the package would make traditional leaders puppets of the ANC: "The recipe for the kind of patronage exercised by the apartheid government and its homeland subsidiaries does not exist. Previous governments held power over chiefs through the ability to appoint or depose chiefs. That is not part of the Bill, so I don't see how the ANC will become the political paymasters."

Holomisa said the question of inheritance among traditional leaders needed to be sorted out once and for all and pointed out that Contralesa has called repeatedly for an independent commission of inquiry into the ultimate status of traditional leaders around the country, particularly those whose position is disputed.

"Many — but not most — of the traditional leaders in South Africa were appointed by apartheid, but that has nothing to do with the legitimacy of the institution. As far as those people go, the communities know who is the real traditional leader, and this needs to be sorted out. Then the communities and customary law will determine the successors," said Holomisa.

Parliamentary scorecard: Justice, 9 ... Education, 0

WM 23-29/6/95

(304A)

A new Idasa report highlights ministries which have tabled new laws, and those which haven't, reports **Eddie Koch**

If Vaclav Havel were judge, Nelson Mandela would triumph. The playwright and premier of the Czech Republic believes that reconstruction in his country is not about replacing socialism with capitalism, or poverty with wealth, but "about truth, how to purge a society of past lies and rebuild people's faith in the autonomous, integral and dignified human".

Now a study shows Mandela's Cabinet is strong on promoting truth but poor on improving basic living conditions. The Justice Ministry is by far the most prolific in Parliament — steering a total of nine bills to revamp the intelligence services, set up a truth commission and create human rights watchdogs onto the statute books — while the Education Department failed in its first year to do anything new in the assembly.

But most South Africans, it seems, would want to take issue with this charismatic pair of presidents. A survey of voters' expectations at the time of the freedom election indicates citizens wanted a new government to first address education, violence, jobs and housing and only then worry about issues like race relations and minority rights.

A new survey of 61 laws passed in parliament between May 1994 and May 1995 shows Justice Minister Dullah Omar to be the busy body in government while Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom directed the largest and most substantive legislation through parliament.

But when people voted last April, it seems that these issues were of only minor importance to them. Asked what was the most important issue for the government to address, only three percent gave race relations, discrimination, minority rights or equality as their first or second choices," says a report on the survey conducted by the Institute for a Democratic South Africa (Idasa).

"Land restitution — the subject matter of arguably the year's most substantial piece of legislation — was cited as important by only 0.3 percent of voters. And while Reconstruction and Development Programme-related initiatives have been uppermost in the concerns of most voters, surprisingly only four of the 61 Acts passed are directly linked to the RDP."

Issue	The most pressing problems listed by voters	Number of laws passed in first year	Names of Acts passed	Main effects of changes of law
Violence	31%	1	Fund Raising Amendment Act 1994	Can now compensate victims of violence who have suffered psychological as well as material damage
Jobs	22%	—	—	—
Housing	11%	1	Housing Second Amendment Act 1994	Cuts red-tape in allowing direct payments to individuals for their housing needs
Education	8%	—	—	—
Economy	7%	—	—	—

What the people want ... and what government has delivered. The table above lists high-priority issues of concern raised by voters on the eve of the 1994 election — and government's response in terms of legislation passed in its first year. Table on the right lists legislation introduced by each government department from May 1994 to May 1995. Source: Idasa

The Parliamentary Information and Monitoring Service (Pims), set up by Idasa as a watchdog over the performance of our new MPs, acknowledges that a range of measures are required in areas outside Parliament for reform to be effective. But legislation is an important barometer of effective governance and, in this regard, the survey conducted by Pims reveals the following:

- In the period between 26 May 1994 and 18 May 1995, 61 bills were passed by Parliament. This, incidentally, is far fewer than those passed by the old regime. In 1993, 213 laws were passed. The figure for 1992 is 151.

- Another 11 Acts were designed to change or create new institutions. Nine new commissions have been set up by Parliament including those concerned with truth and reconciliation, land restitution, human rights, intelligence services and judges.

- Five Acts were concerned with increasing levels of accountability in government and the quasi-government sector.

- Eleven of the Acts were solely technical in that they did not make substantive changes to policy or law.

Although Idasa's survey at the time of the election found that 30.5 percent of voters rated violence as the country's most burning issue,

this is addressed directly by only one relatively minor piece of legislation, the Fund Raising Amendment Act of 1994. This now allows victims of violence to be compensated for psychological and material damage.

There were no laws passed relating to job creation even though this came second on the list of voters' priorities with 22.1 percent saying unemployment was the most important issue for the government to address.

Housing was the voters' third most pressing concern, listed as a top issue by 11 percent of those surveyed. One law passed since the elections, the Housing Second Amendment Act, addresses this problem eliminating red tape and allowing direct payments to individuals for housing needs.

Education came fourth in the survey with eight percent of respondents saying it should be the new government's first priority — and the ministry responsible comes in for a lambasting from Parliamentary Whip.

"Not one of the 61 Acts passed came from the Education Department," the newsletter says. "The Education Department is conspic-

uous by its absence from the list of government departments that have had new laws passed since the freshly elected MPs first got down to work."

Lincoln Mall, press officer for the Education Ministry, is quoted as defending the department by saying it has been preoccupied with the "massive administrative undertaking" of merging 16 old education departments into one, "something not faced by any other department".

A separate study conducted by the Centre for Policy Studies (CPS) in Johannesburg confirms the findings presented in the Pims newsletter — but debunks the conventional wisdom that the masses are becoming impatient with the failure of Mandela's government thus far to deliver on jobs, housing and security.

A summary of the CPS survey, written by Steven Friedman and published in the latest edition on *Optima* magazine, confirms that land redistribution does not rate as a priority among the majority of black South Africans despite the popular notion that unequal land ownership is one of the government's most pressing problems. "By far the biggest concern is for clean and accessible water," says the

report.

"On education, the overwhelming concern is for a return to disciplined learning and teaching: people under 35 who may themselves have taken part in the pupil protests of the 1970s and 1980s share this view."

Friedman says the CPS study, designed to test the attitudes of black people who were not likely to enter into the new elites that are forming in the country, found the "high expectations" theory to be flawed on two grounds. Firstly the researchers found a wide diversity of opinion among the "masses" who are "not nearly as monolithic as populist rhetoric would have us believe".

"Secondly, the image of the 'masses' as impatient and unwilling to recognise constraints is at best oversimplified, at worst wrong. There is certainly widespread disappointment at the post-election pace of change, but the sorts of changes for which most groups hope are not fanciful."

The CPS survey entitled *Voices of a New Democracy* was conducted by researcher Craig Charney with respondents from 13 focus groups, eight of them from urban areas in Soweto and the East Rand and five from rural areas in the North West Province and the Northern Transvaal.

Department	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture									
Arts, Culture, Science & Technology									
Correctional Services									
Defence									
Education									
Environmental Affairs & Tourism									
Finance									
Foreign Affairs									
Health									
Home Affairs									
Housing									
Public Works									
Labour									
Land Affairs									
Mineral & Energy Affairs									
Posts, Telecommunications & Broadcasting									
Provincial Affairs & Constitutional Development									
Public Enterprises									
Public Service & Administration									
Justice									
Safety & Security									
Sport & Recreation									
Trade & Industry									
Transport									
Water Affairs & Forestry									
Welfare & Population Development									

NUMBER OF ACTS PASSED NO. OF SUBSTANTIVE, NON-TECHNICAL PIECES OF LEGISLATION

WM 23-29/6/95 (304A)

The CPS survey entitled *Voices of a New Democracy* was conducted by researcher Craig Charney with respondents from 13 focus groups, eight of them from urban areas in Soweto and the East Rand and five from rural areas in the North West Province and the Northern Transvaal.

Government of national unity is in a crisis, says Buthelezi

KWAZULU-NATAL premier Mangosuthu Buthelezi says there is a crisis in South Africa's post-apartheid government of national unity.

"I think there is a crisis, I honestly think so. There are disagreements on fundamental issues," he said yesterday at a breakfast with foreign correspondents. *ARG 24/6/95*

But when asked whether he would pull out of the constitutionally imposed, five-year coalition, he said: "That's another matter altogether."

Inkatha and the African National Congress are at loggerheads mainly over Mr Buthelezi's demand for far-reaching provincial autonomy.

Mr Buthelezi said his Inkatha Freedom Party decided in January to work within the uncomfortable coalition, and had not yet reviewed that position.

"We have another conference next month. Whether they are going to say anything I don't know," he said.

Mr Buthelezi accused the ANC of try-

ing to undermine federalist guarantees in the interim constitution governing the transition to democracy.

"The ANC has put forward constitutional proposals carefully crafted to emasculate any type of autonomous policy formulation and final decision making at provincial level," he said.

Mr Buthelezi said the country was worse off now than it was under white rule. *SEE (304A)*

"We are now faced with a far more concerning picture, which will only get worse unless the people of South Africa rise and resist ANC power with all democratic and peaceful means at their disposal," he said.

Mr Buthelezi revealed that Kenyan academic Washington Okumu had made a new attempt a month ago to broker a settlement between Inkatha and the ANC.

More than 1 000 people have died since last year's elections in conflict between the IFP and the ANC in Kwa-Zulu-Natal province.

Red faces over parliament proposal error

CLIVE SAWYER

Political Correspondent

RED-FACED members of the Western Cape provincial administration are to assure the constitutional assembly that they do NOT want parliament to move to Pretoria.

The step follows the inadvertent passing-on to the constitutional assembly of an internal document saying that a 10th province should be set up as an independent capital territory and that Pretoria should be used for the purpose.

The letter, from Cape Nature Conservation chief director Johan Neethling to the Western Cape chief legal adviser, has become part of the official record of the body writing South Africa's new constitution.

It was passed on by the provincial administration, among a collection of submissions by various provincial departments on a range of topics.

A letter is to be written to the con-

stitutional assembly distancing the Western Cape provincial government from the proposal.

The internal letter reflected no more than the point of view of an individual and not the provincial administration.

An investigation is being held into how a document meant purely for internal circulation was included among other submissions.

Dr Neethling declined to comment on the matter to Weekend Argus, referring inquiries to the premier's office.

His letter, dated January 30, read:

"To solve the constant wrangling among the various provinces about the seat of parliament and other important structures of state, the new constitution should create a capital territory totally independent of a province (30449). (24/6/95)

"Examples are Washington DC in the United States and the Capital Ter-

ritory of Canberra in Australia.

"It is suggested that the present municipal area of Pretoria be exised (sic) from Gauteng province and used for this purpose."

A spokesman for the Citizens Alliance for Parliament, the multiparty group lobbying to keep parliament in the Cape, said they were "surprised" by the view expressed in Dr Neethling's letter.

This month the Western Cape government gave R1 million to the campaign to keep parliament in the Cape. Politicians from both main parties in the province, the ANC and National Party, have backed the effort.

The issue of the seat of government will be among those covered by a draft text of the constitution, which the constitutional assembly hopes to have ready by early in the next session of parliament.

Midrand and Pretoria have challenged Cape Town to be the home of the national legislature.

ARG 24/6/95



SENT LETTER: Cape Nature Conservation chief director Johan Neethling.

(212) (304A)
**Parliament in Pretoria,
urges W Cape official**

Cape Town — The Western Cape Provincial Administration has scored a spectacular own goal by telling the Constitutional Assembly (CA) that Parliament should move to Pretoria.

The startling advice is given in a letter to the CA signed by Cape Nature Conservation chief director Johan Neethling among a series of submissions passed on by provincial administration director-general Herbert Beukes.

It reads, in part:

STAW 24/6/95.
"To solve the constant wrangling among the various provinces about the seat of Parliament and other important structures of state, the new constitution should create a capital territory totally independent of a province.

"It is suggested that the present municipal area of Pretoria be excised from Gauteng province and used for this purpose." — Own Correspondent

Traditional leaders say yes to bill

(304A)
TRADITIONAL leaders in the Northern Province yesterday accepted the bill on the remuneration of traditional leaders, SABC radio news reported.

The decision was taken at the Contralesa meeting, held near Thohoyandou, where the bill on the establishment of Supreme Courts in South Africa was also discussed.

It was agreed that one Provincial Supreme Court should be established in Pietersburg.

It was also decided that the existing Venda Supreme Court at Thohoyandou should be a periodical or a local division of the Provincial Supreme Court. — Sapa

ST 25/6/95

AKG 26/6/95

Buthelezi lashes out at Bill on chiefs' pay

(26) (304A)
Political Staff

INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi says his party will use its "power and determination" to defeat the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill, due before parliament this week.

The Bill would "become the battleground for the rule of law and the protection of communal property and traditional societies", Chief Buthelezi told a rally at Mtubatuba in KwaZulu-Natal yesterday.

He has clashed repeatedly with President Mandela over the Bill which empowers central government to pay traditional leaders's salaries.

He also hit out at what he said were government attempts to sideline tribal chiefs.

He said the ANC was "hell-bent" on imposing the traditional leaders' Bill even though the amakhosi of KwaZulu-Natal had rejected the proposal.

They had called the Bill unconstitutional and alleged that central government was imposing on provincial jurisdiction because the provinces had constitutional jurisdiction over traditional authorities.

The Traditional Leaders Bill, tabled in parliament last week, is to be discussed by the portfolio committee on constitutional affairs tomorrow and the National Assembly on Wednesday where it will undoubtedly be passed by the ANC majority.

Promoters of volkstaat get sceptical reception

Adrian Hadland

CAPE TOWN — The Volkstaat Council and Freedom Front face a stiff battle to convince constitutional drafters of the need for an autonomous Afrikaner homeland.

This became clear yesterday during an all-day workshop on Afrikaner self-determination held under the auspices of the Constitutional Assembly.

The sceptical tenor of questions and inputs from MPs and academics suggested volkstaat supporters have much to do to motivate and clarify their views into an acceptable format.

One MP said the proposals for a volkstaat, as contained in the council's first interim report published in May, were a "non-starter" that had little chance of gaining national support.

"We are building a rainbow nation," an NP MP told council representatives yesterday. "Now all of a sudden you are telling us you want to be outside this and that you don't believe in our rainbow nation."

ANC MP Essop Pahad said the ANC had serious concerns about both the viability and reasons behind the establishment of a volkstaat. He criticised the council's report for a lack of objectivity, and an ill-defined notion of citizenship, saying that its proposals for the demarcation of the volkstaat failed to examine the financial and other implications.

The volkstaat was also not necessarily the best means of nurturing Afrikaans.

"We agree every endeavour must be made to defend and promote Afrikaans. But this is in our common interest and is

something all of us should do."

Other MPs, mostly from the ANC, said the constitution would protect the linguistic and cultural rights of minorities and that the establishment of a volkstaat would "open the floodgates to the dissolution of the nation state".

The volkstaat concept was not an attempt at secession but was aimed at building "something new for our children", said council member Chris de Jager.

Speaking on international precedents and trends, Rand Afrikaans University professor Deon Geldenhuys said "Afrikaners are still leading a far too comfortable life to be able to convince the international community of a need for secessionist self-determination".

But today's good life could turn into tomorrow's nightmare, he said. "Is preventative action required now to avoid unfulfilled Afrikaner aspirations perhaps later tearing SA apart in violent conflict?"

Sapa reports Wits University international lawyer Prof John Dugard said the refusal to recognise SA's former nominally independent homeland by the international community should serve as a guide for the possible recognition of such a state.

The constitutional committee, meanwhile, announced a subcommittee would be formed to negotiate the more thorny issues confronting drafters.

The function of the committee would be to "seek broad consensus," it said.

One ANC MP said the volkstaat question could well end up being considered by this subcommittee. Meanwhile further discussions would take place on a bilateral basis.

Miners demand cash after court ruling

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — More than 1000 Eastern Cape migrant miners are demanding cash payouts from former employer Iscor, following claims they did not benefit from a R1,3m settlement paid to the

National Union of Mineworkers.

The money was paid to the NUM in 1992 after an Industrial Court ruled in favour of the workers, who were forced to leave their jobs because of ethnic conflict on the mines.

While some workers did not belong to the union, Iscor paid the NUM on the understanding the union was acting for union and non-union members.

KwaZulu/Natal regional spokesman Madoda Vilagazi said: "We did negotiate for workers and non-workers, but I cannot say whe-

ther any of the money did go to non-members." Most of the workers were employed at KwaZulu/Natal coal mines.

Iscor said this week it considered the issue of worker compensation for the 1990 dismissals "concluded" because of its 1992 settlement payments.

The workers said through ANC MP Geoff Doldge they would not stop fighting "until we get what we are entitled to".

Vilagazi said the NUM was "investigating the background to the case", and would respond further at a later stage.

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Ties with Indonesia put government in spot

ARG 27/6/95

(304A)

CLIVE SAWYER
Political Correspondent

THE government has been slammed for establishing diplomatic ties with Indonesia while doing nothing to condemn that country's conduct in East Timor.

There have been widespread allegations of mass slayings, torture, and unfair trials by Indonesia in the former Portuguese colony.

Replying to questions by Tony Leon (DP), Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo said South Africa established consular relations with Indonesia in February last year.

Full diplomatic relations were established in August.

The Indonesian ambassador had presented his credentials to President Mandela in May, but South Africa had not yet appointed an ambassador.

Asked whether Indonesia's record on human rights in East Timor had been taken into account in deciding to establish ties, Mr Nzo said: "Relations are established with a state and not a government."

The conduct of international relations had to be viewed in the context

of a range of factors like trade, commercial, cultural, scientific and technological interests.

Mr Nzo said human rights were an important element of world politics and of South Africa's foreign policy.

"The government is of the opinion that the most effective and constructive way to address human rights issues is to develop a results-oriented policy that promotes critical dialogue and not confrontation."

Foreign Affairs would continue to monitor the human rights situation in East Timor closely.

Mr Leon said Mr Nzo's response was lamentable.

"The African National Congress, when in exile and fighting the old apartheid regime, appealed and was successful in many instances to have South Africa internationally isolated.

"But today, when in power and with the moral authority to put pressure on nations which flagrantly deny human rights to others, they remain quiet," Mr Leon said.

These double standards meant that the ANC was more concerned about keeping its donors happy than about human rights.

Strict curbs for new powers of emergency

(304A)
AR 6/27/16/95

TYRONE SEALE, Political Staff

ANY future states of emergency will be subject to strict curbs and scrutiny to avoid a repetition of the human rights abuses of the past.

The broad consensus among parties in the constitutional assembly was that the country's final constitution should provide states of emergency that would be subject to scrutiny by parliament and the courts and would not suspend fundamental rights.

In a preliminary submission to the constitutional theme committee the ANC said it believed the final constitution should provide the manner and circumstances under which a state of emergency could be declared, and should place clear and strict limits on the exercise of such emergency powers.

South Africa's history had been tragically marked by the imposition of various states of emergency and the wresting of power away from the legislature and judiciary by the executive.

To protect constitutionally enshrined fundamental rights and freedoms, any powers which sought to restrict or limit them had to be spelt out in detail in the final constitution.

At the meeting of the theme committee, the ANC, National Party, Democratic Party, Freedom Front, Pan Africanist Congress and African Christian Democratic Party expressed essential support for the interim constitutional provisions on states of emergency.

The Inkatha Freedom Party is still boycotting the constitutional assembly.

Section 34 of the interim constitution says a state of emergency shall be proclaimed prospectively under an act of parliament and shall be declared only where the security of the country is threatened by war, invasion, general insurrection or disorder or at a time of national disaster, and if the declaration of a state of emergency is necessary to restore peace or order.

The declaration of a state of emergency or any regulation or action resulting from it, is restricted to 21 days unless it is extended for a period of not longer than three months, or consecutive periods of three months, by a two-thirds majority in the national assembly.

Griqua chiefs seek pay

LEADERS of the Griqua and Nama peoples have urged the government to pay them in terms of the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill.

The bill is to allow central government to determine the remuneration of traditional leaders and pay them from the national fiscus. It is to be debated in the Senate today and the National Assembly tomorrow.

In letters to the parliamentary select committee on constitutional affairs, representatives of the Gri-

CT 27/6/95 (3049) (211)
qua National Conference of South Africa, the Griqua Peoples' Organisation and the Namas of the Richtersveld said their traditional leaders should also be paid.

Mrs K D Cloete, secretary of the Griqua National Conference, said Paramount Chief Andrew le Fleur II was a descendant of the Griqua founder, Captain Adam Kok, and was the recognised Griqua leader.

The Rev James Kanyiles, head of the Griqua Peoples' Organisation, said he was the lawful successor to Mr Nicolaas Waterboer II

and leader of Griquas living in west Griqualand and Albany.

Both said the remuneration of traditional leaders should be suited to their status and duties.

Mr Paul de Wet, of Khuboes in the Richtersveld, said the Namas leaders should also be paid.

Meanwhile, the Black Sash and Human Rights Committee have criticised the brevity of the period allowed for public comment on the bill. It was tabled on June 21 and the deadline given as 12pm the following day. — Sapa

Parties cry foul over Bill's passage

Adrian Hadland 28/6/95

CAPE TOWN — The controversial Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill was passed by the Senate yesterday, despite objections by the IFP, the DP and the Freedom Front.

The Bill sets the principle that the payment of traditional leaders across SA should be handled by central government.

Introducing the Bill, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said uncertainty and disparities existed concerning traditional leaders' pay between and within different regions.

Equivalent leaders received R2 400 per annum in one province compared with almost R300 000 in another, Meyer said.

There was a need for certainty and a better understanding of how these leaders should be accommodated, he said.

The NP recommended the formation of a body of experts to assist in determining pay scales and to ensure that traditional leaders were bona fide. NP senator Cornelius Ackermann said.

ANC senator Mohammed Bhabha said R75m was being spent annually on traditional leaders. The Bill did not envisage placing additional people on government's

wage bill but aimed to rationalise and clarify the payments.

The IFP expressed its outrage at the Bill's passage. The speed at which the legislation was passed made a "mockery of the principles of accountability and transparency," IFP MP Peter Smith said.

He said the ANC had made it clear, by its approach to the Bill, that it was motivated only by the pursuit of power.

IFP senator Keith Zondi said the Bill was intrinsically unconstitutional and undermined the place of traditional leaders in society.

DP senator Errol Moorcroft described the Bill as a "thoroughly bad piece of legislation".

The DP opposed the notion of inherited leadership, questioned the genuine lineage of many traditional leaders and argued that it was unacceptable for government to pay for services rendered to cultural groups and local communities.

Moorcroft said the Bill would also substantially reduce the powers of provincial government.

The Bill was passed, with the IFP, DP and Freedom Front voting against, and will be passed to the National Assembly for debate today.

Earnings per share (cents)

NP slams Mandela's Afrikaner referendum proposal

ARL 28/6/95

(304A)

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Mandela's proposal for an Afrikaners-only referendum on a volkstaat was merely a tactic to placate the Freedom Front, the National Party said.

Mr Mandela told journalists yesterday that the referendum

could be held, with only those directly affected voting, but the results would not bind the government.

NP spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said the referendum idea was impractical.

"Not only will there be little

interest among Afrikaners, (the referendum) will confirm race as a distinct hallmark in politics," he said.

Allowing such a referendum would mean Xhosa-speakers or white English-speakers could have referendums on issues about which they felt strongly.

"The fact that Mr Mandela has kept the back door open by saying the result will not be binding, is a clear sign the referendum is of little worth and is merely a tactic to placate the Freedom Front and to hold a carrot in front of them," Mr Van Schalkwyk said.

Front rejects idea of 'volkstaat' poll

CT 28/6/95 (3047)

PRETORIA: The Freedom Front rejected President Nelson Mandela's suggestion yesterday that a referendum be held to determine Afrikaner support for a "volkstaat".

The NP also rejected the proposal, saying it was "impractical".

Mr Mandela told foreign journalists at a briefing here yesterday the idea was not he did not intend that the referendum be binding, but "it is important for us to know what the Afrikaner thinks about a volkstaat".

"No part of the country could be put aside for any ethnic group but the concerns of parties that had contributed to the peaceful transition should be addressed.

A Volkstaat Council, set up under the interim constitution to examine the feasibility of a white homeland, has submitted proposals for a volkstaat centred on Pretoria and including five other autonomous areas with high concentrations of Afrikaners.

Mr Mandela said the demands

should be taken seriously. He added, however, there would be problems as to who would vote in such a referendum. "Who are the Afrikaners?" he asked.

Front constitutional development spokesman Dr Corné Mulder said his organisation welcomed Mr Mandela's constructive approach.

However, the party had received 640 000 election votes in favour of a "volkstaat", he said.

NP media spokesman Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk said there would be little interest in a referendum.

Chief secretary for the Afrikaner Volksfront, Mr Harry Mocke, said only whites should vote in a referendum on a separate Afrikaner state.

Mr Mocke said there was a major difference between the Volksfront's proposals for a sovereign "Afrikaner Volksrepubliek" and the Freedom Front's tenth province "volkstaat". — Political Staff, Sapa-Reuter

POLITICS

SENATE FLOOR CROSSED TO PASS BILL ON TRADITIONAL LEADERS

NP supports ANC on chiefs

IN SPITE of warnings by the IFP that the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill was "suicidal", the ANC and the NP voted against the IFP, DP and the Freedom Front yesterday to pass the bill in the Senate.

NATIONAL PARTY members crossed the floor of the Senate yesterday to vote with the ANC against the IFP, the DP and the Freedom Front to pass the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill.

The IFP warned the bill was "suicidal" and that the amakhosi (chiefs) of KwaZulu/Natal would never accept it. But the Senate passed the bill, opening the way for its passage through the National Assembly today after which it will become law.

The bill provides for central government to pay traditional

leaders for their "tribal roles". Provinces will continue to pay them for the "statutory functions" they perform.

Its passage has been marred by several bitter disputes since President Nelson Mandela first proposed the measure. All of these disputes flared again in yesterday's debates.

The IFP continued to claim the bill was unconstitutional because traditional affairs are the preserve of provincial governments. There were renewed claims the ANC was trying to bribe traditional leaders and that the ANC majority was

"steamrolling" the bill through Parliament.

NP members criticised aspects of the bill when it was debated in the Portfolio Committee on Constitutional and Provincial Affairs before reaching the Senate.

NP justice spokesman Mr Danie Schutte said there had to be a limit on the term "traditional leader" as the bill referred to paying all of them whether they had a national role or not. Norms should be applied to avoid double payments.

The NP's Mr André Fourie said the party did not have a problem with the bill, but could not understand why it was being rushed.

When the division was called in the Senate, NP members crossed the floor to join the ANC majority where they voted for the bill.

IFP Senator Musa Zondi said

the bill was "inherently unconstitutional", "intrusive" and "arrogant".

"Whoever believes that the amakhosi of KwaZulu/Natal can be ignored is making a suicidal mistake. They will not be crushed," Senator Zondi said.

He warned the bill was an acid test of pluralism. It would undermine traditional society and any attempt to buy the loyalty of chiefs would also fail.

DP Senator Errol Moorcroft said his party accepted the "historical reality" of traditional leaders, but in terms of the constitution there were no differences between citizens in terms of their birth.

ANC members argued the bill was "enabling legislation" which did not prescribe the detail of paying traditional leaders but merely

established the principle of paying them at the national level. It also provided for the rationalisation of traditional leaders' payments which differed countrywide.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Mr Roelf Meyer said other pay traditional leaders received would have to be taken into account when central government paid them.

Before the debate, IFP MP Mr Peter Smith tried to have the bill stopped when he proposed the debate be held over and a process of consultation be started.

ANC MP and Portfolio committee chairman Mr Travin Gordhan said Parliament would have to define who were traditional leaders and said the Council on Traditional Leaders should be established urgently. — Political Staff

CT 28/6/95

324

304A

Three parties support parliament in the Cape

ART 29/6/95 (304A)
☐ Survey finds most MPs in favour of Mother City

CLIVE SAWYER
 Political Correspondent

THREE political parties have backed parliament staying in Cape Town.

But the two largest political parties — the African National Congress and National Party — have declined to say which city they believe should be the future parliamentary capital.

The Inkatha Freedom Party, Democratic Party and Pan Africanist Congress have said parliament should remain in Cape Town.

The disclosures follow a survey saying most MPs believe the legislative capital should stay where it is.

A summary of party positions on the issue of the future parliamentary capital is published in the latest newsletter of the constitutional assembly.

published in the latest newsletter of the constitutional assembly.

The ANC said all the facts should be laid out, and the decision made on the basis of promoting efficient and cost-effective government in what is an extremely cash-strapped country.

The NP said the issue of a capital city should not have been raised because of the conflict and tension it caused.

"A decision should be based on objective, rational criteria."

The IFP said people should be consulted, but in the end it would probably be less costly to keep the present system.

The PAC said parliament should stay in Cape Town and better use should be made of technology like computers.

The DP was against centralising all power in Gauteng.

The African Christian Democratic Party said there should be a national referendum on the issue.

Meanwhile, some ANC MPs have joined members of the parliamentary staff in wearing their hearts on their lapels.

The Cape Town lobby group, the Citizens' Alliance for Parliament, has distributed badges reading "Parliament belongs in the Cape".

Those in the parliamentary complex seen wearing them ranged from an ANC whip to service officers and a policeman.

● Parties differed in their approach to future official language policy.

The ANC said it firmly supported equal treatment for all 11 languages.

It should be up to the state to see that everyone could communicate in their mother tongue.

The NP was against English being the only official language because this would be to the disadvantage of most South Africans.

The PAC said English should be the single national language, with different official languages for each province based on which groups were in the majority.

The IFP said provinces should choose two or three languages spoken by the majority in that region.

ANC gets support for Selby Baqwa

(3047) ARG 29/6/95

Political Correspondent

SUPPORT from three minority parties gave the African National Congress the 75 percent majority it needed to recommend the appointment of one of its former members, Selby Baqwa, as South Africa's first Public Protector.

The ANC said it was confident Mr Baqwa, a former member of the Goldstone Commission, would carry out his duties impartially.

The Public Protector will succeed the national Ombudsman.

The new office will have wider re-

sponsibilities than its predecessor, both investigating corruption and ensuring the accountability of all levels of government.

Madala Mzizi (IFP) said Mr Baqwa had been involved with investigations into alleged hit-squad activities in Kwazulu-Natal.

Nevertheless, the IFP supported the nomination, along with the Democratic Party and Freedom Front.

Mr Baqwa's name will be forwarded to President Mandela, who will make the final decision on an appointment.

Controversial chiefs' pay legislation passed

Political Correspondent

LEGISLATION on paying traditional authorities has been passed in the face of an Inkatha Freedom Party threat to ask the constitutional court to overturn the measure.

The legislation has been interpreted widely as an attempt

to neutralise the IFP's sway over traditional leaders in Kwazulu-Natal by removing their control over pay.

The president will decide the levels of pay, after consulting the Council of Traditional Leaders and Commission on Remuneration of Traditional

Leaders.

Provincial and Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer said it would be a mistake to ignore traditional leaders in the constitution.

The National Party supported the bill. It was opposed by the IFP and Democratic Party.

Meeting seeks to promote dialogue

SPAN 29/6/95

Mandela offers hand to Afrikaner leaders

(304A)

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

President Nelson Mandela yesterday met the leaders of 20 Afrikaner organisations to discuss self-determination, land rights, the future of Afrikaans and affirmative action.

It was the first meeting Mandela has had with a wide range of Afrikaner interest groups.

The organisations — which claim to represent 2-million people — included cultural organisations, youth movements, trade unions and agricultural unions.

They were brought together by Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen to present

Afrikaner concerns to Mandela.

"We are essentially aiming at achieving a measure of self-determination for the Afrikaner," said delegation leader Dirk Viljoen, deputy chairman of the SA Bureau for Race Affairs (Sabra).

Earlier yesterday, the organisations held a summit where they mapped out a common position to present to Mandela.

Sabra's Viljoen said it was a historic occasion as Afrikaners had buried their political differences to bring Afrikaner grievances to light.

Mandela said the meeting was aimed at opening lines of communication between the Government and the Afrikaner commu-

nity. "It is within the framework of nation building and reconciliation to remove misunderstandings that can lead to friction," he said.

■ Sapa reports that the delegation also handed Mandela a Springbok-skin rug to encourage the retention of the antelope as South Africa's rugby emblem.

"You may take it as a very small bribe for retention of the Springbok as an emblem," said Viljoen as he handed the gift-wrapped skin to Mandela at his official residence in Pretoria.

The president replied: "There are times when bribes are detestable. There are times when they are welcome. This one I welcome."

Chiefs Bill in a mad rush through parliament

Sowetan 29/6/95

Legislators complain about 'signing a blank cheque' to pay traditional leaders *(304A)*

Sowetan Correspondent

PARLIAMENT yesterday finalised its approval of a Bill to establish a Truth Commission, ending a protracted process of negotiation and consultation lasting about a year.

By contrast, the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill, passed in this last week of the parliamentary session before the winter recess, was rushed through in such haste that legislators complained they were being asked to sign a blank cheque to pay the chiefs.

The Promotion of National Unity and Reconciliation Bill provides for the establishment of a commission to investigate human rights abuses committed in the course of the political struggles of the past.

This is not an arbitrary piece of legislation but rather one that gives legal form to the constitutional provision of amnesty negotiated at the Kempton Park talks.

While the Constitution provides for amnesty, a term that correctly suggests forgetting or amnesia, the concept has had no place in South African law.

Offences committed

The Bill provides for amnesty for any offences committed before the cut-off date in the constitution, namely December 5 1993.

But amnesty will only be granted on full

disclosure of the details of the deeds for which amnesty is being sought. And any deeds committed will have to be deemed to have been for a political purpose and the nature of those deeds will have to bear some similarity to the stated political purpose.

The Truth Commission is the judicial mechanism by which amnesty will be granted to allow the whole legal and constitutional system to start afresh.

Truth Commission

While the Truth Commission legislation is called for by the constitution, the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Bill is itself the subject of a major constitutional controversy.

Where the Truth Bill was debated for more than 300 hours in the Portfolio Committee on Justice where it was cobbled together, the chiefs Bill was rushed through Parliament in a matter of days.

It was tabled last Wednesday after an earlier acrimonious Cabinet dispute over whether central Government could pay traditional leaders when the provinces have constitutional jurisdiction over traditional affairs.

The Inkatha Freedom Party charged that the ANC and central Government were attempting to "bribe" traditional leaders while denying charges that it was trying to entrench its control over traditional leaders by resisting the Bill.

President Nelson Mandela is likely to sign both Bills into law this week.

Party 'to challenge the ANC and NP'

Kevin O'Grady
and Drew Forrest

(304A) (2850)
BD 5/6/95

FORMER Northwest agriculture MEC Rocky Malebane-Metsing yesterday launched his new political party, the People's Progressive Party (PPP), and said he believed it would pose "a tremendous challenge" to the ANC and NP in November's elections.

The former ANC member, who resigned from the party recently after being suspended for undermining premier Popo Molefe, said an announcement would be made soon about a number of top ANC members in the province who would defect to the PPP.

The launch in Rustenburg's Tabane township would be followed by a vigorous election campaign once the party had identified its candidates, a process that would begin next week, said Malebane-Metsing.

The new party would be positioned at the centre of the SA political spectrum and would "put its emphasis on social responsibility" and focus on "bridging the gap between the haves and the have-nots," he said.

He believed the new party would do "very well" in local government elections and was "destined to control almost all the local government structures in the province. We will also show up very strongly in the Free State, the Northern Cape and in the Northern Transvaal," he said.

People had, in Northwest as well as many other provinces, become disillusioned with the ANC's lack of vision and progress and, particularly in Northwest, by "in-fighting" within the party.

"People who are supposed to be members of parliament in Northwest, the majority of people don't know them and have no previous knowledge of them. That is a big drawback for the ANC," said Malebane-Metsing.

Meanwhile, Molefe said Malebane-Metsing had committed political suicide by challenging the ANC in Northwest. Molefe predicted the new party would struggle to get off the ground.

In an interview before the launch of Metsing's party yesterday, Molefe dismissed Malebane-Metsing's claims that the PPP had the overwhelming support of local community and political leaders.

Metsing resigned from the ANC last month after the party's disciplinary committee suspended his membership for a year. It found he had flouted a national executive committee instruction to use internal party procedures to resolve a clash with the premier.

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IFP challenge on chiefs

CT 30/6/95

(304A)

POLITICAL STAFF

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is to contest in the Constitutional Court legislation providing for the payment of traditional leaders by central government.

Senior party leader and Correctional Services Minister Dr Siphosiso Mzimela said this week that the passage of the Traditional Leaders Bill through Parliament was in itself unconstitutional.

He argued that the draft legislation should first have passed through the Council of Traditional Leaders before it was passed by the National Assembly on Wednesday.

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS WERE 'NORMAL'

FW disowns 'brutal abuses'

30/4/95

ET 30/6/95

'HANDS CLEAN': Deputy President F W de Klerk said yesterday he accepted political responsibility for the former regime's security force actions against insurgents but not those of individuals promoting their own criminal agendas.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT F W de Klerk had accepted political responsibility for security and anti-revolutionary actions by the security forces, his office said yesterday.

Reacting to media reports that he had washed his hands of dirty tricks campaigns, he said in a statement it had been the former government's duty to take strong action against insurgents and terrorism.

A distinction had to be made between the "extraordinary actions that security forces take throughout the world normally against insurgents and terrorism on the one hand, and unacceptable and brutal abuses, such as murder, assassination and the instigation of violence, on the other".

Mr De Klerk denied responsibility for these abuses.

Responding to allegations by a

former security policeman, Mr Paul Erasmus, Mr De Klerk's office said that during the conflict in 1980's the government had taken extraordinary measures against organisations involved in terrorist activities, and that there was no need to apologise for that.

"Mr De Klerk and those involved in the former government accept full responsibility for such actions, which included cross-border raids against military bases and facilities, actions in terms of existing security legislation and propaganda actions.

"They did not include murder or assassination or the kind of criminal activities that organisa-

tions such as the Vlakplaas unit and the CCB are alleged to have committed."

Mr Erasmus alleged that the State Security Council — of which Mr De Klerk was chairman when he was president — had endorsed a multi-million-rand campaign to undermine the ANC from 1990 up until the election.

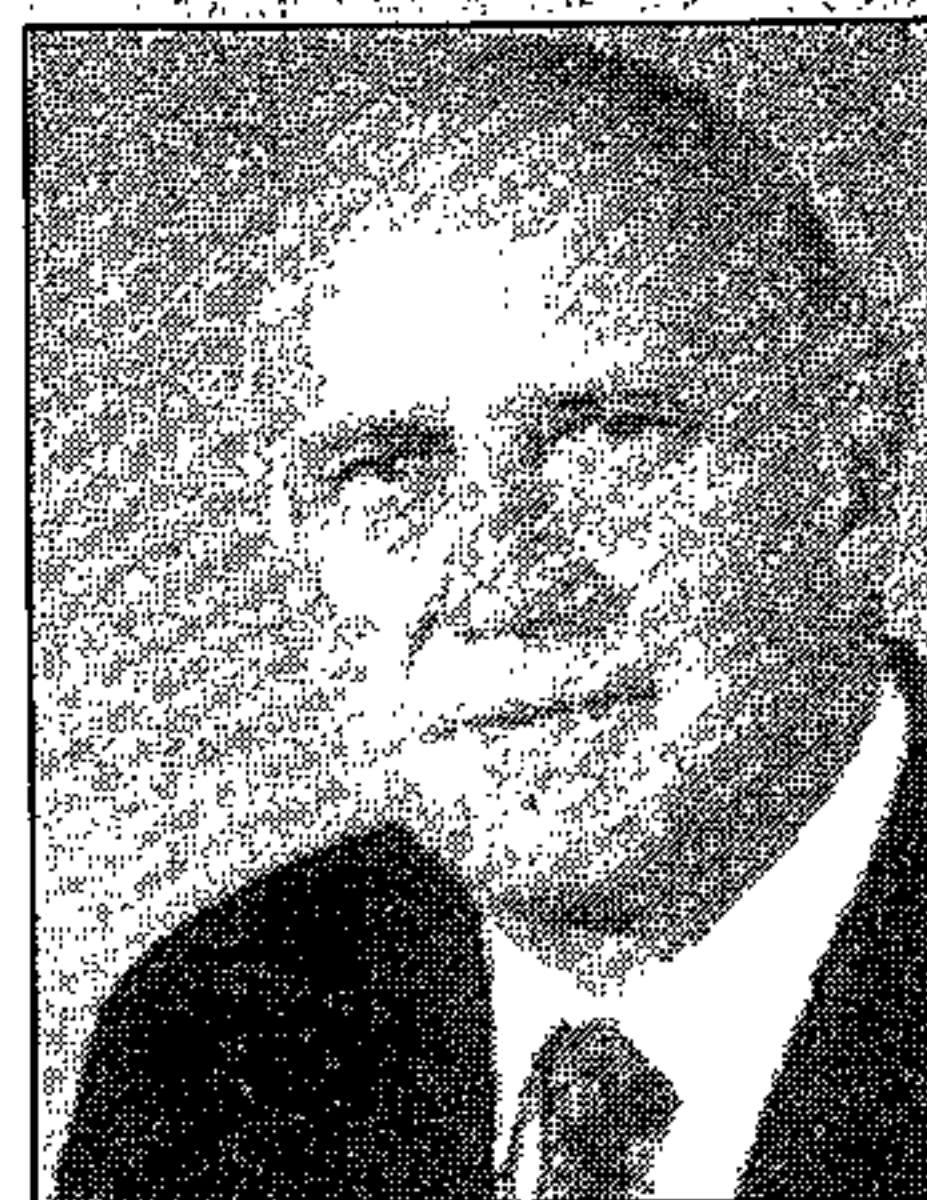
Third Force

It had not been the council's practice to discuss or consider operational details of the kind disclosed by Mr Erasmus and it had never been involved in any decisions relating to the criminal activ-

ities that the so-called Third Force was alleged to have committed.

"This is despite the fact that the ANC and its allies had themselves embarked on a systematic campaign of murder, intimidation and violence aimed at the revolutionary overthrow of the state and the elimination of their political opponents."

Mr De Klerk had never denied the possibility of individuals within the security forces being involved in illegal actions aimed at promoting their own political, and even criminal agendas. He had also made it clear such behaviour would not be tolerated and that all allegations would be investigated



THIRD FORCE: Deputy President F W de Klerk: 'No third force link'.

and effective action taken.

● Mr De Klerk's attempt to distance himself from the allegations of Mr Erasmus were a desperate attempt to shift the spotlight away from the abuses and excesses of the apartheid regime, Democratic Party leader Mr Tony Leon said yesterday. — Sapa

304A
 PM 30/6/95
 SA's readmission to the international community following last year's transition to democracy has not come cheap. Foreign

Minister Alfred Nzo says R127m has been budgeted in the current financial year for the country's membership fees and contributions to international organisations.

However, the issue of SA's "alleged" arrears of R367m to the United Nations has not yet been resolved, though the country has resumed its place in the General Assembly and paid its fees for the current year. Deputy Foreign Minister Aziz Pahad says the new government "can't be held responsible" for these arrears and the matter will be taken up in the General Assembly.

In reply to questions in parliament recently, Nzo (who is attending the OAU Heads of State summit in Addis Ababa this week) said SA's membership dues and contributions for 1995 included R66,3m to the UN's working capital fund, regular budget and peace-keeping operations.

SA pays R18,7m to belong to the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), R8,8m to be a member of the Commonwealth and R1,8m in membership fees to the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

Other organisations to which SA belongs include the UN Environmental Programme (R720 000), the International Maritime Organisation (R130 000), the International Association of Lighthouse Authorities (R38 000), the International Whaling Commission (R116 000), the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (R192 000), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (R72 000), the International Civil Aviation Organisation (R775 000), the World Meteorological Organisation (R806 000), the International Telecommunication Union (R2,7m), the Universal Postal Union (R933 000), the International Telecommunications Satellite Organisation (R6,3m), the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (R105 000), the World Intellectual Property Organisation (R1,1m), the UN Food & Agriculture Organisation (R5,4m), the International Organisation of Epizootics (R216 000), the International Union for the Protection of New Plant Varieties (R155 000), the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation (R3,8m), the World Health Organisation (R6m) and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (R83 000).

Concerning the UN, which celebrates its 50th anniversary this week, Pahad says SA will assist in a review of the world body's structures.

Among the questions to be posed is whether the Security Council and the Bretton Woods institutions (World Bank and IMF) should be "democratised."

It also plans to raise the question of what the new world order should be in the post-

Cold War era.

"There are tremendous expectations of SA's role in shaping a new world order," says Pahad, adding that SA favours the UN concentrating more on issues such as poverty alleviation, sustaining economic development and conflict resolution.

SA is one of 11 members of the OAU committee on conflict prevention, management and resolution, which is engaged in trying to resolve six major African conflicts: Rwanda, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Angola and Somalia.

The heads of SADC states, including SA, are to set up a southern African conflict prevention mechanism.

Pahad rejects charges that SA involvement in African regional initiatives is driven by emotion as opposed to real interests: "If the region fails, we fail."

Highlights on the Foreign Affairs calendar for the rest of the year include: a meeting of the International Socialist Movement in SA on July 10-11; the Pope's visit on August 16-18; German Chancellor Helmut Kohl from August 25-29; SADC Heads of State meeting here on August 28; a possible State visit by Fidel Castro at the end of August; a meeting in SA of the US-SA Joint Chamber led by US Vice-President Al Gore and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on October 9-10; a State visit by President Mandela to Canada in October; and the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Zealand in November. ■



Foreign Minister Nzo

Court contest over chiefs' pay

ARG 1/7/95

(304A)

ESTHER WAUGH

Political Staff

LEGISLATION providing for the payment of traditional leaders by the central government is to be contested in the Constitutional Court by the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Senior party leader and Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mzimela has told SATURDAY Weekend Argus that the passage of the Traditional Leaders Bill through parliament was in itself unconstitutional.

He argued that the draft legislation should first have passed through the Council of Traditional Leaders before it was voted on in the National Assembly.

The Bill was passed in the Assembly on Wednesday.

"We have no alternative but to go to the

Constitutional Court. As far as I know, the matter is already with our legal people," Mr Mzimela said.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer, who piloted the legislation through parliament, has been arguing that the payment of traditional leaders had to be rationalised as some were being paid by the provinces while others were being paid by the central government. Payment also differed between provinces and between the different categories of chiefs.

Official figures showed there were 3 152 traditional leaders, costing the country in excess of R70 million annually.

Annual salaries vary from R2 400 for a paramount chief in the former QwaQwa to R305 550 for Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini.



THEY HAD A DREAM . . . The thousands who gathered at Kliptown Square for the drafting of the Freedom Charter 40 years ago. Picture: BOB GOSANI, Bailey's African History Archives

The people shall shop in Freedom Square

ST(CM) 2/7/95 (304A)

FORTY years ago it was the site of history. Soon it will be a shopping mall.

Last week Kliptown Square in Soweto was in transition; acres of dusty ground for taxis and hawkers, makeshift she-beens and carpets of second-hand clothing laid out for sale.

The only hint that this ground was more than just another vacant township lot was a large billboard announcing the development of "Freedom Square".

The giant bluegums have been cut down. Forty years ago they shaded people from all over the country who attended the Congress of the People to set out their vision of a democratic South Africa.

The drafting of the Freedom Charter, on June 26, 1955, took place against great odds.

By 1952, the defiance campaign was over and 20 of the ANC's leaders were on trial under the Suppression of Communism Act.

After a lull of two years, the organisation started a campaign to draft a charter for the democratic South Africa of the future.

The Congress Alliance was formed and deputed to plan the congress.

According to former ANC president Albert Luthe: "Nothing in the history of the liberation movement quite caught the popular imagination as this did. Even remote rural areas were aware of the significance of what was going on."

The discussion of the charter was well advanced when the police, armed with Sten guns, arrived and announced that they suspected treason was being committed. Everyone was under arrest.

The charter was even-

The Freedom Charter

WE THE people of South Africa declare for all our country and the world to know that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people;

That our people have been robbed of their birth-right to land, liberty and peace, by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;

That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities;

That only a democratic state, based on the will of the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;

And therefore we the people of South Africa, black and white, together equal, countrymen and brothers, adopt this Freedom Charter.

And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won.

- The people shall govern
- All groups shall have equal rights
- The people shall share in the country's wealth
- The land shall be shared among those who work it

- All shall be equal before the law
- All shall enjoy human rights
- There shall be work and security
- The doors of learning and culture shall be opened
- There shall be houses, security and comfort
- There shall be peace and friendship

Let all who love their people and their country now say, as we say here:

These freedoms we shall fight for side by side throughout our lives until we have won our liberty

tually ratified by the alliance's member groups and a campaign launched to have it endorsed by a million signatures.

Less than three months later, police raided the homes of at least 500 activists, seizing documents relating to the charter.

Bannings and arrests followed, and the charter formed the core of the state's case in the treason trial which ran from 1957 to 1961.

Last Sunday the National Community Co-operative Union hosted

Walter Sisulu and other dignitaries at the square to mark the anniversary of the Freedom Charter — for perhaps the last time before it is turned into a shopping centre.

People interviewed at the square this week were more concerned about having to move their businesses to make way for the development.

Thirteen months after the election of a democratic government, they are trying any way they can to "share in the country's wealth."

Moosa warns on excluding tribal leaders

CHRIS BATEMAN
POLITICAL STAFF

(304A)

CT 3/7/95

THE ANC ignored the future role of traditional leaders and authorities at its peril as they represented nearly 40% of the electorate (17 million people), Deputy Minister of Provincial Planning and Constitutional Development Mr Valli Moosa, warned at the weekend.

Addressing chiefs at a one-day seminar hosted by the Institute for Local Governance and Development at a Somerset West hotel, Mr Moosa said his party needed an internal workshop followed by a national executive decision to "finalise an approach".

He conceded that the interim constitution said "very little" about tribal authorities.

Mr Moosa said major interest in how South Africa was tackling the issue was shown by delegates among 17 African countries attending a Commonwealth consultative conference in Harare last week.

The "overwhelming majority" of them failed to address the issue either at independence or for 20 or 30 years afterwards — and agreed that ignoring the tribal leadership had "simply aggravated problems".

He warned the amaKhosi that the Constitutional Assembly would have "very strong representation" from people who believed they were in conflict with modern democracy.

"We can't ignore this, but I do not expect any decision from the Assembly before the end of the year," he said.

Interviewed afterwards, he remained adamant that the November 1 elections date remained possible in spite of mounting obstacles in the courts and in demarcation debates.

The growing crisis would be canvassed at today's "Minmec" meeting of local and central government ministers in Pretoria.

Red carpet for Mandela

POLITICAL STAFF
OF 3/7/95 (3047)

TOKYO: President Nelson Mandela arrived in Japan yesterday for a four-day state visit aimed at securing the Asian powerhouse's help in boosting South Africa's economy.

Officials said Mr Mandela hoped to convince the Japanese their investments would be both safe and lucrative. They hinted that Mr Mandela would give jittery wait-and-see investors assurances on crime and labour militancy.

Mr Mandela, who is being accompanied by his elder daughter, Princess Zenani Mandela-Dlamini, stepped out from his aircraft which arrived more than an hour late, due to poor weather conditions and to two refuelling stops.

The President is expected to raise the question of introducing direct flights between South Africa and Japan during talks with Japanese Prime Minister Mr Tomiichi Murayama tomorrow.

Mr Mandela was met at the airport by senior Japanese protocol officials, a 21-gun salute and a throng of local and South African media. A red carpet was rolled out at the last minute after strong winds had earlier tossed it from the tarmac.

Scores of uniformed and plain-clothes security personnel were in evidence at the brief arrival ceremony. The Japanese government is taking no chances with Mr Mandela's safety, especially in the light of the notorious Aum sect's penchant for high-profile targets like the recent poison gas attack on the Tokyo metro which killed 12 people.



OFFICIAL VISIT: President Nelson Mandela is greeted by Japanese government officials on his arrival in Tokyo yesterday.

PICTURE: AP

HE WILL KEEP PUBLIC SERVICE ON ITS TOES

Watchdog appointed

PROTECTOR: The newly appointed Public Protector, whose job is to root out corruption and keep tabs on bureaucracy, will have access to information at all levels of government.

A DURBAN advocate has been appointed South Africa's first Public Protector, making him one of the most powerful people in the country.

The former lecturer and part-time professor of law at Natal University, 44-year-old Mr Selby Alan Masibonge Baqwa, will keep the public service on its toes.

His brief is to root out corruption, end bureaucratic unfairness and speed up unduly delayed offi-

cial decision-making.

In his position as government watchdog he can enter any building and seize anything relevant to his inquiries, order anyone to answer questions and hand over any information he requires.

Interfere

So strong are the powers this position wields, that no member of state, from the President down,

can interfere with his work.

Only the courts are off-limits for his investigations. Every other arm of government at every level must open its doors and its books at his request.

Feeling that he lacks a strong national profile, Mr Baqwa plans to start off in his position as the protector of the public with a publicity drive to inform the nation about his office, the work it does and the treatment that people are entitled to receive from civil servants.

He foresees having a team of provincial public protectors with whom he will work closely,

although the public may approach his office directly if they choose.

Pleased

His appointment was welcomed by the President of the Association of Law Societies (ALS), Mr Tony Hardy, who said he was pleased the position had finally been acknowledged, as the association had been struggling for over 10 years to "promote high-level, independent investigation into complaints concerning alleged maladministration on the part of the government and its agencies".

— Staff Reporter

CT 3/7/95

(304A)

(214)

'Moral substance' lacking in SA policy

Mduduzi ka Harvey (304A) MD 3/7/95

SA's foreign policy architects would need to rise above mere pragmatism and strive for a policy in international relations that should have more moral substance and vision, Durban-Westville University academic John Daniels said.

At a workshop — Democratic SA's Foreign Relations — One Year Later — held last week, Daniels critically reflected on government's foreign policy initiatives and responses.

He said the ANC had become the pri-

mary actor responsible for crafting foreign policy in SA.

In determining policy it should consider the fact that it had summoned the nations of the world to adopt in their relations with SA a standard beyond self-interest and sacrifice of economic and other gains for a higher morality.

He announced a four-plan strategy for SA's international relations, saying there should be a preparedness to go beyond "quiet diplomacy" as the country would have to speak out forcefully where the human rights of others were denied or trampled upon.

Alcohol a player in car accidents

Adrian Hadland

CAPE TOWN — Almost half SA car accidents involved the influence of alcohol, two investigations have shown.

Responding to a question in Parliament from DP senator James Selfe, Transport Minister Mac Maharaj said 9 470 people died in car accidents in 1993, 9 981 in 1994 and 1 348 in the first two months of 1995.

An investigation conducted by Johan van der Spuy, a doctor at Cape Town's Tygerberg Hospital, found that 47,4% of all driver collisions and 74% of all collisions with pedestrians involved alcohol.

In a second investigation, carried out at Addington Hospital in Durban, it was found that alcohol had played a "major role" in 38,3% of all driver collisions.

In a survey conducted by the CSIR's national rapid response programme, it was found that vehicle defects contributed to 9,5% of the more than 3 000 fatal accidents researched.

Maharaj said a "big push" would be made in the enforcement of traffic laws.

"We have to change the culture of our macho drivers to make them more responsible, and that will only happen if they are called to account."

Cuts make prolonging life 'a technical issue'

Kathryn Strachan (304A) MD 3/7/95

HOSPITALS in Gauteng are gearing up for further service cuts in the face of falling budgets.

They say they have nearly depleted their budgets for the entire financial year, and — after a provincial health authority instruction that no overspending will be allowed — are battling to cut costs.

JG Strijdom superintendent Dr Anne-Marie Rieger said trying to keep within budget necessitated cutting back on patient care.

The question of prolonging life had become a technical issue. Doctors now thought more carefully before spending vast amounts on a patient to prolong life by a month or two.

Rieger said the hospital was very short-staffed and patient loads were increasing with the influx of people to Johannesburg. JG Strijdom was experiencing the overcrowding Baragwanath Hospital had endured for years.

Only patients in dire need of care were admitted. Doctors had to discharge patients who still needed time in hospital.

The hospital was also looking at other ways of cutting costs, such as using cheaper medicines.

Natalspruit Hospital acting superintendent Dr Ron Mitchell said only critical posts were being filled. The hospital had a shortage of doctors and nurses, and the recent influenza epidemic had placed a great strain on resources.

"It is a certainty that we will not keep to our budget," he said. "But we have been told we absolutely cannot spend more. We are cutting back and attempting savings at every corner."

Natalspruit was also waiting for permission from the Gauteng health authority to fill critical posts.

"We will have major problems if these posts are not filled," Mitchell said.

Johannesburg superintendent Dr Trevor Frankish said his institution was spending more than its budget allowed, but hospitals, with the provincial health authority, would decide what would be done about the problem.

Hillbrow Hospital superintendent Dr Bonda Renko said the hospital also had an inadequate budget and a shortage of staff.

I'm staying with



Roelf Meyer

the Nats — Meyer

□ Speculation about defection to ANC described as 'inconceivable and ignorant' (304A) ARG 3/7/95 (304A)

Political Staff

CONSTITUTIONAL development minister Roelf Meyer took the unusual step today of rejecting suggestions that he was about to defect to the African National Congress, and has reaffirmed his support for the National Party.

His statement reflects a continuing battle in the NP between those who, like Mr Meyer, support the party's continued participation in the government of national unity, and those who want the NP to quit.

And there has been long-simmering resentment in the NP of the role played in negotiations with the ANC by Mr Meyer, and constitutional assembly co-chairman Leon Wessels, who are both regarded as NP "liberals".

Mr Meyer has also been at loggerheads recently with the NP's Western Cape leadership over the decision of Western Cape premier Hernus Kriel to go to court over his dispute with the central government on demarcations.

In a statement, Mr Meyer described speculation that he was about to defect to the ANC as "inconceivable and ignorant".

"I expressly reject the wilful allegations that I favour the ANC or that I am considering joining the ANC... I have always, and will at all times, conduct my role in the government of national unity with circumspection. I do this also in the best interests of the National Party," Mr Meyer said.

Mr Meyer has earned the ire of rank-and-file NP members for his handling of the local elections and for his role in the constitutional negotiations before last year's elections.

NP backbenchers feel Mr Meyer did little to secure a power base for the party in the multi-party government and was now working against the interests of the NP in his handling of the Western Cape demarcation dispute.

Mr Meyer has blamed provincial premier Hernus Kriel for the breakdown of the province's demarcation compromise, which put the date for local elections in doubt because the matter first has to be adjudicated by the electoral court.

Meanwhile, a similar squabble was simmering in the ANC. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki has issued a statement scotching speculation that because of growing uneasiness in ANC ranks with the progress of the reconstruction and development programme, he was about to take over the functions of RDP minister Jay Naidoo.

Both the ANC and Mr Mbeki's spokesman Ricky Naidoo said there had not been any discussions within government or the ANC to remove the reconstruction and development programme from Mr Naidoo.

The ANC's national working and executive committees recently gave a vote of confidence to Mr Naidoo and other ANC ministers noted that progress had been made in implementing the RDP.

Mr Mbeki's spokesman said the deputy president was unaware of any moves to set up a cabinet committee, headed by himself, to oversee the implementation of the RDP.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the delivery of RDP projects was not a specific function of the Mr Naidoo's ministry, but remained a core business of the government as a whole.

Isa to counter 'Afro-pessimism'

Mandela welcomed on Japanese visit

304A
BY PATRICK BULGER
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo — President Nelson Mandela, who arrived in Japan yesterday and spent today resting, begins his state visit tomorrow with a series of high-profile meetings with Japanese political and business leaders.

Mandela will attend breakfasts tomorrow and on Wednesday hosted by Japan's influential Economic Organisations and the Nihon Keizai Shimbun financial newspaper respectively.

His four-day state visit is aimed at securing the Asian powerhouse's help in boosting South Africa's economy.

Mandela's private jet touched down at Tokyo's Haneda Airport shortly after 5pm Japanese time (10am South African time) at the start of a visit which includes talks with leading political and business figures.

SA officials said Mandela hoped to convince the Japanese that their investments would be both safe and lucrative in a newly democratised SA. They hinted that Mandela would give jittery wait-and-see investors assurances on crime and labour militancy.

Mandela, who is being accompanied by his elder daughter, Princess Zenani Mandela-Dlamini, stepped out from his aircraft which arrived just more than an hour late, due in part to poor weather en route and to two refuelling stops on the Seychelles islands and at Singapore. The president is expected to raise the question of introducing direct flights between SA and

Japan during talks with Japanese Prime Minister Tomichi Mureyama on Wednesday.

Mandela was met at the airport by senior Japanese protocol officials, a 21-gun salute and a throng of local and SA media.

Wind and poor visibility put paid to his helicopter ride to the Hakone resort at the foot of Mount Fuji. Instead, he was taken there by road in a bullet-proof Cadillac accompanied by six other cars and seven motorcycles. He is due to return to Tokyo today to begin a busy programme that includes an audience with Emperor Akihito at his Akasaka Palace in central Tokyo and talks with Mureyama, other political leaders and business figures.

High priority

Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel also flew into Tokyo at the weekend, emphasising the high priority the Government has accorded economic and trade links with Japan.

Diplomatic relations will also feature in Mandela's talks with Mureyama.

While Japan boasts one of the world's strongest economies, the country is still casting about for a respectable and independent international role. Commentators say Japan desperately wants to project itself as a "caring" world power with a humanitarian face. SA officials are banking on Japan's desire to couple itself to an African success story of the sort that SA as the world's newest democracy could offer.

Development aid to assist SA's Reconstruction and Development Programme will consequently feature strongly in the talks.

The SA delegation will, however, have to roll back a tide of Japanese "Afro-pessimism".

Central to the new world role Japan envisages for itself is a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. Japanese diplomats have been lobbying hard in international forums to garner the necessary backing to secure the UN post, most recently at the Organisation of African Unity summit meeting in Ethiopia last week. Mandela's and SA's support in this regard could go a long way towards helping Japan realise its ambition.

Mandela will also receive two honorary doctorates — one from Waseda University, the other from Soka Gakkai, a lay Buddhist organisation with members in 115 countries.

Mandela is due to leave Japan for South Korea on Thursday for the second leg of his Asian tour.

■ Reuter reports that Deputy President F W de Klerk left SA yesterday for a week-long visit to Egypt, Tunisia and Switzerland.

De Klerk's office said he would meet government officials including President Hosni Mubarak and leading businessmen in Cairo today.

In Tunisia, he would be the guest of Prime Minister Hamed Karoui and would meet President Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali.

In Geneva, De Klerk would participate in 50th anniversary celebrations of the UN.



Japanese courtesy . . . President Nelson Mandela arrives at Tokyo International Airport yesterday to begin his first state visit to Japan. Greeting him are Japanese government protocol officials.

PICTURE: AP

Minister rejects 'reprehensible' claims he favours the ANC

I'm loyal to NP - Meyer

(304A) 2/7/95

RUMOURS centre on Roelf Meyer and Leon Wessels, but Meyer issues a strong denial

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

A senior NP Cabinet Minister, Roelf Meyer, has rejected accusations within the party that he favours the ANC and would defect to the majority party in the coalition government.

Meyer, Minister of Constitutional Development, Provincial Affairs and Local Government, said in a statement last night that "what is totally reprehensible is the insinuation that I am unreliable and disloyal to the National Party".

There are reports of serious rifts and in-fighting in the NP and attention has been focused on the plans of Meyer and also the Constitutional Assembly co-chairman Leon Wessels.

Both are regarded as liberal within the party. But NP sources confirmed his denial and said last night it was highly unlikely Wessels or Meyer would leave the party.

In terms of the constitution, MPs or MPLs automatically lose their seats if they leave the party on whose ticket they were elected.

In an unusual response to newspaper reports, Meyer said: "I expressly reject the wilful allegations that I favour the ANC, or that I am considering joining the ANC. The allegations are inconceivable and ignorant."

Meyer said his portfolio was politically sensitive but although divergent viewpoints existed about it, he was not aware of any discord within the NP's ranks on account of the handling of his portfolio.

All decisions, except for the IFP's opposition to the remuneration of traditional leaders, had had the unanimous support of the NP caucus, Meyer said.

He said he would urgently discuss the matter with Deputy President FW de Klerk on his return from visits to Egypt, Tunisia and Switzerland.

Meyer had recently been at loggerheads with the NP's Western Cape leadership following his public clash with Local Government MEC Peter Marais and provincial Premier Hernus Kriel.

NP backbenchers feel they did too little to secure a power base for the party in the municipal government and that he was now working against the interests of the NP in his handling of the Western Cape demarcation dispute.

A report in a newspaper yesterday quoted disenchanted NP backbenchers as asking when Meyer was going to "cross the floor to the ANC".

■ There is speculation about the identity of a senior Pretoria-based Nat poised to join the ANC today.

According to the ANC, the defector is a Pretoria councillor who has been with the NP for more than 30 years.

A press conference will be held in Pretoria today.

Cut back on chiefs' call

By Vuyo Bavuma
Political Reporter

THE South African National Civics Organisation has called for the scaling down of the influence of traditional leaders, but spokesmen from Contralesa and the Zulu royal house have rejected the notion.

Addressing a seminar of traditional leaders in Somerset in the Western Cape, organised by the Institute of Local Governance, at the weekend, Ms Primrose Ntlonti of Sanco opposed the notion of paying traditional leaders salaries equal to those of MPs or Cabinet Ministers.

Sanco felt that the chiefs should be paid in accordance to their functions and powers. But their salaries should not be inflated to such an extent the

taxpayers would revolt.

In order to determine the number of chiefs, Ntlonti said there should be an audit to "sift apartheid-appointees from the genuine material". Concerning the role of maintaining law and order, Sanco felt that courts and officers were necessary to attend to that.

"Chiefs are not necessarily trained as law officers. Surely, their role should be confined to things such as mediating in domestic disputes and promoting the interests of their tribes within government structures in which they are represented," Ntlonti said.

Sanco felt that traditional leaders should form a tripartite structure — comprising community-based organisations, local government structures and chiefs — to serve as a decision-making forum.

Contralesa leader, Chief Patekile

Holomisa, who is also an ANC MP, said traditional leaders could be an instrument of peace and unity among their people and a link between the provincial governments and communities.

They should participate in the law-making process to enhance the legitimacy of the laws formulated by the provincial legislatures. Prince Sifiso Zulu of the Zulu royal house said traditional leaders in the different provinces should set up a National Council of Traditional Leaders.

The council should enjoy rights to liaise with and be consulted by the central Government on matters affecting their people and territories.

It should also have rights to advise and recommend to central Government on matters relating to traditional laws and customs, he said.

(3049) Somerset 3/7/95

DP hails merger with Federal Party

CT 4/7/95
JOHANNESBURG: Democratic Party leader Mr Tony Leon has welcomed his party's merger with the Federal Party, saying the partnership would not be confined to the local government elections due on November 1. (304A)

The formal disbanding of Ms Frances Kendall's Federal Party and merger with the DP was announced yesterday.

Mr Leon said the National Party was headed for "speedy disintegration", citing the defection to the ANC of the NP's chief whip in Pretoria, Mr Lappe Laubscher.

Mr Leon believed there would be "a whole range" of political defections in the future. — Sapa

Two parties merge to fight local election

Political Staff

(304A)

ARG 4/7/95

THE year-old Federal Party has disbanded and joined forces with the Democratic Party, the leadership of the two parties have announced.

DP leader Tony Leon and FP leader Frances Kendall said yesterday the merger would strengthen the liberal democracy and federalism lobby in the local government elections.

Ms Kendall said the party would strive to end the malaise in municipal government. It would also promote decentralisation of services and increased devolution of power from provincial authorities to municipalities and from municipalities to communities.

The party would also become a more robust and vocal critic of the government.

Although the FP will not bring much new support to the DP, its members have been highly effective in transitional municipal councils and this will strengthen the DP's team at this tier.

The FP won 0,1 percent of the vote in last year's election and is not represented in parliament or any legislature. The DP got 1,7 percent and has seven MPs and one Senator.

NP defection jitters grow as top man joins ANC

ARU 4/7/95

HUGH ROBERTON
Political Editor

THE National Party is in deep trouble, in spite of an avalanche of denials that it is beginning to split.

The central problem is a growing perception among NP public representatives that the party has become the handmaiden of the ANC in the government of national unity and in negotiations on the final constitution.

A prominent NP leader in Gauteng and chief whip of the Greater Pretoria Metropolitan Council, Lappe Laubscher, has resigned and joined the ANC, amid reports that other NP members are about to follow suit.

And MPs have revealed that Deputy President de Klerk, the NP leader, who is on an official investment-promotion visit to North Africa and Switzerland, has been asked to urgently intervene in the dispute and to clarify the party's future course in the GNU and in constitutional negotiations.

Three times yesterday the party sought to deny reports that a split was imminent over the role of the NP's chief negotiator and Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer and his "liberal" supporters.

First Mr Meyer himself issued a statement denouncing the reports as "inconceivable and ignorant". It was disclosed he had also asked Mr De Klerk to react to the speculation surrounding his role as NP chief negotiator.

Then NP executive director Fanus Schoeman issued a statement denying that the reports about Mr Meyer reflected the true position in the party, but warning that the NP would deal internally with individuals who refused to adhere to caucus decisions and sought to influence these decisions from outside.

He said it was in the NP tradition to differ "and talk about issues openly". But he added: "The NP is a disciplined party which handles things in its own way and will handle them (the new problems)."

Finally NP spokesman Danie du Plessis said: "Of course, none of this is true. We are definitely not splitting."

But NP parliamentarians concede privately that the party is riven by "deep problems", the most immediate being the dispute over its role in the government and in constitutional negotiations, and its relationship with the ANC.

Mr Meyer, and other so-called "liberals", are accused of being "soft on the ANC" and too eager to compromise, but their supporters describe these accusations as "short-sighted, opportunistic nonsense", arguing it is in the best interests of the NP to stay on its present course "in spite of some rough weather".

Meanwhile, other parties are watching developments in the NP with close interest. DP leader Tony Leon said he was expecting some NP members to join his party as the NP was disintegrating.

Freedom Front MPs also suggested that some NP members might defect to them.

The ANC Pretoria sub-region secretary Mike Seloane said Mr Laubscher's defection from the NP yesterday meant the NP ship in the Greater Pretoria Metropolitan Council now lacked a captain to steer it.

● The National Party has dismissed as opportunistic the defection of Mr Laubscher to the ANC and challenged him to show his support by standing in the November local government elections.

NP spokesman Danie du Plessis said that at a time when nominations and elections should be fought, it was symptomatic that people who did not pull their weight during their term of office would take the "opportunistic way out" and join other parties.

"The NP will fight his decision at the pollings booths on November 1. We trust that Laubscher will have the courage of his convictions and make himself available as a candidate so that we can show that he has no real support."

Federal Party merges with DP for next fight

(304A) Star 4/7/95
■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

The year-old Federal Party has merged with the Democratic Party, the parties announced yesterday.

At a joint media conference in Johannesburg, DP leader Tony Leon and FP leader Frances Kendall said the merger would strengthen the liberal democracy and federalism lobby in the local government elections.

"There is one choice that South Africans are faced with today. It is a choice between the forces of liberal democracy on one side and those of social democracy and socialism on the other," said Leon.

According to Kendall, the party will strive to rescue the malaise in municipal services. It would also strive for the decentralisation of service provision and maximum devolution of power from

provincial authorities to municipalities and from municipalities to communities.

The party will also become a more robust and vocal critic of the Government.

Although the FP will not bring much new support to the DP, its members have been highly effective in transitional municipal councils and this will strengthen the DP's team at this tier.

Leon said he expected the DP to attract some National Party members in coming months.

"The next chapter in South African politics is the disintegration of the NP, and we will draw many of their members into our ranks."

The FP won 0,1% of the vote in last year's election and is not represented in Parliament or any legislature. The DP got 1,7% and has seven MPs in the National Assembly and one Senator.

SA seeks bilateral *Source Jan 4/19/95* accord with Japan in the fields of science

SOUTH Africa will seek a bilateral agreement with Japan on cooperation in the fields of science and technology, Foreign Minister Mr Alfred Nzo said yesterday.

Nzo said in an interview that the possibility of cultural exchanges were also being considered. Nzo, who is accompanying President Nelson Mandela on a four-day state visit to Japan, said the president's trip would "help to consolidate" political and economic ties between the two states.

Links with Japan would benefit South African relations with the G7 group of major industrialised countries, while South Africa could assist Japan in extending its contacts and influence in southern Africa.

Nzo said talks between Mandela and Japanese Prime Minister Mr Tomiichi Murayama on Wednesday would focus on bilateral political and economic relations, with an emphasis on promoting trade and investment.

The two leaders will also discuss international issues, including proposals to restructure the United Nations Security Council.

South Africa will seek consensus

Links with Japan would benefit South African relations with the G7 group of major industrialised countries, while South Africa could assist Japan in extending its contacts and influence in southern Africa

with fellow Southern African Development Community states and Organisation of African Unity member states before adopting a final position on proposals to extend membership of the Security Council.

Nzo said although South Africa's foreign policy priorities reflected a

commitment to the sub-continent and Africa as a whole, "beneficial, long-standing relations with traditional partners also had to be maintained."

"It would be to our detriment if we were to suddenly cut back. We have to maintain these relations to help us meet the most urgent needs of our country."

South Africa will continue seeking closer ties with the emerging economic powerhouses in southeast Asia, but this did not imply a proliferation of diplomatic missions in the region.

"We are considering setting up a centre to service the region and create the possibility for that centre to move around."

South African Ambassador Mr Christo Prins said Japanese investors were "very prudent" when deciding on new investments in South Africa.

The abolition of the dual exchange rate, restraints on foreign borrowing and general fiscal discipline have impressed Japanese investors, but the lack of clarity on investment incentives, coupled with high labour costs for a largely unskilled labour force, are apparently hampering efforts to promote new investment.—Sapa.



President Nelson Mandela arrives at Tokyo International Airport on Sunday for his five-day state visit to Japan. His visit is expected to help strengthen political and economic relations between the two countries.

SA. It is simply too much to expect civil servants to execute the tasks set out in the Bill, including the provision of information in any official language requested even if it means having it translated "unless to do so would interfere unreasonably with the effective administration of the governmental body."

Within a year of the law becoming effective, the head of every government organisation must publish a manual in each official language (which must be updated annually) setting out the organisation's structure, powers and duties, the guidelines it uses to make decisions, the address and contact numbers of its information officer and details of how to obtain information from the organisation — including a description of the information held by the organisation and a declaration of why the information was obtained and what it is used for.

A decision to grant or refuse a request must be made within 30 days but can be extended to 60 days. If possible, requests relating to personal information must be answered within 21 days. Provision is made for a request to be dealt with as a matter of urgency but this can be refused on various grounds.

Apart from having the right to correct inaccurate personal information held by government, individuals who suffer damage as a result of the inaccurate information will be entitled to institute legal action.

What will probably happen in reality is that the media will continue to use existing sources to obtain information and keep the public as informed as possible.

The process envisaged in the draft Bill will, meanwhile, become bogged down by thousands of cranky requests from individuals for personal information held by hundreds of government organisations.

Inevitably, the departments won't cope and will demand more staff which will cost more money. Delays and costs will discredit the entire system.

For the record, the draft Bill aims to:

- Make access to government information a public right as long as it does not jeopardise good governance, personal privacy or commercial confidentiality;
- Make information available to help the public understand the workings of government and criteria for decisions;
- Improve people's right to information about themselves held by government bodies and give them the right to correct inaccuracies;
- Protect individuals against the abuse of information about them held by government

or private bodies;

- Give the public access — including physical access for disabled people — to the deliberations of important decision-making bodies, unless prohibited by any other law;
- Protect "whistle-blowers" who disclose crime or maladministration in government;
- Generally empower the public to effectively scrutinise government decision-making, promote open and accountable administration at all levels of government and empower individuals to participate in government decision-making processes that affect them.

"Delays and costs will discredit the entire system"

The grounds for refusing access to information are so wide that, most likely, less and not more information will be available if it becomes law.

For example, requests may be denied if supplying the information undermines any governmental

organisation's ability to successfully implement its policy. The Bill also protects against the invasion of personal privacy and the disclosure of trade secrets and commercially related information supplied to government in confidence.

It protects information that could threaten the security of a building, prison, installation or information storage, computer or communication system, or undermines State security, law and order, international trade and the successful implementation of government policy.

Meetings of governing bodies may be closed on certain grounds if the majority of members vote to do so. But meetings may not be closed if the disclosure of information

is likely to reveal evidence of maladministration, abuse of authority and similar malpractices in which the general public would have a direct interest.

Where information that may be regarded as prejudicial to a third party is due to be disclosed at an open meeting, the third party must be informed at least seven days before the meeting and given the opportunity to apply for the meeting to be closed.

There is also to be a five-member Open Democracy Commission, comprising those who have a specialised knowledge of public administration and the free flow of information. The members will be nominated by a parliamentary committee comprising one representative of each party and approved by 75% of MPs and Senators at a joint meeting. The members will hold office for five years.

Their task will be to review the Open Government Act each year. They may also suggest changes to other laws to improve "accountability, responsiveness and openness of governmental bodies, institutions or organisations which exercise substantial influence over the nature of SA society."

We would be very surprised if there were not hidden motives behind this Bill. For instance, there are already signs that pressures from trades unions are rising for the Bill to apply equally to private-sector institutions. And amendments are likely along these lines in parliament.

It is possible that the complicated rules and conventions of the accounting profession could come into substantial conflict with this law. That need not necessarily be of disadvantage to investors. But this matter needs far greater consideration and depth of knowledge than is evident in the Gumbi team.

Trades unions are seldom clear about what information they want from companies. They usually want to know what managers earn and what resources a company has that will enable it to resist industrial action.

They would probably benefit more from some training in financial analysis rather than having to cope with a wave of what might amount to statistical noise if companies are forced to reveal the minutiae of their businesses.

Companies are certainly going to resist making available information which they believe will benefit their competitors or prejudice their own enterprise.

If the law forces companies too far along that route of resistance, there will be an information revolt and clever accountants will find ways to distort corporate statements so that the quality of information

available will deteriorate.

Amendments to the Bill might also be aimed at forcing newspapers to open their confidential files and reporters' notes. If that were to happen, corrupt officials and dubious businessmen would try to use this information in court actions aimed at gagging the press. Given the attitude of the present judiciary, they would succeed. The detection of sharp practice, let alone blatant crime, will be accordingly circumscribed.

Assuming the purest of motives, this Bill is not going to achieve what government expects it to do. Indeed, the chances are that it will lead to much less information being available. But costs will rise, a new bureaucracy will be created and taxpayers will ultimately bear the burden. The political implications could be divisive. The Bill needs serious reconsideration.

MPS want to keep their other jobs

The parliamentary ethics subcommittee is divided over MPs' outside financial interests, write
Eddie Koch and Marion Edmunds

STRONG pressure for South African MPs to continue earning lucrative salaries on top of their pay from Parliament is coming from inside an ethics subcommittee set up to devise rules on the controversial issue.

Six of nine MPs on the parliamentary committee, chaired by Water Minister Kader Asmal, advocate the right of MPs to hold second jobs. And at least three committee members are themselves employed outside parliament, according to the latest edition of *Parliamentary Whip*.

The composition of the subcommittee means it is almost certain to recommend that on this first issue of principle, MPs will continue to be entitled to more than one source of income, even though conflicts of

interest may arise," says the newsletter, published by the Institute for a Democratic South Africa.

The paper quotes a number of ethics committee members, who voice strong support for their right to continue holding company directorships or salary-earning posts outside the Assembly — even though a large number of MPs are pushing for Parliament to be seen as a full-time job. Another feature emerging from Idasa's investigation is that attitudes toward the question of MPs' remuneration do not conform to party political lines.

Whip quotes Gill Marcus, ANC MP and chair of the finance portfolio in the Assembly, as saying the country needs parliamentarians who devote all their time to making good laws and acting as an effective check on

the Cabinet. "MPs who do their job diligently should not have time for anything else, and I believe that anyone who is earning from other sources, is undoubtedly making a choice about time usage, which ultimately can only be detrimental to their work as an MP," says Marcus.

Furthermore, an MP gains real insight into the workings of government. This insight should be utilised for the benefit of everyone, not primarily for those who have the resources to pay for consultations. Consultations for selected bodies or individuals for further remuneration pose enormous ethical problems if an MP is paid by ordinary taxpayers. Whose interests, then, do they serve?

But Dave Dalling, another ANC member who sits on the ethics committee, has a different view. He is a director of two companies and told *Whip* that he had to "earn other

money" in order to maintain two children at university.

Douglas Gibson of the Democratic Party, also on the committee, is a practising partner in a law firm, while a third member, Piet Mathee from the National Party, practices law on an ad hoc basis.

NP committee member Danie Schutte disagrees with Mathee. He has given up his legal practice because he realises that "parliamentary work, especially in this new dispensation, requires total commitment on the part of MPs".

Schutte was reluctant to ban his colleagues from making extra money outside parliament, but said he did not favour lobbying for outside interests. Consultancies and directorships in companies that benefited from direct access to parliamentary information were "grey areas that required further careful thought".

ANC member Phillip Dexter, a former trade unionist, told the *Mail & Guardian* that "outside interests can-

not be forbidden as long as there is complete transparency, full disclosure to the public". He added that this should include all public figures and not just MPs.

Dexter said remuneration was confused by the debate around the gravy train. He said the debate focuses specifically on the questions of disclosure and whether lobbying by MPs is permissible.

Recent meetings of the ethics subcommittee have focused on the need for full disclosure as the best way to resolve any conflict of interest between parliamentary and outside work.

Asmal recently announced the ANC would advocate that its MPs make their disclosures, which are currently mandatory but restricted to scrutiny by the organisation's national executive, open to the public — even though other political parties have not yet adopted a code on these issues.

Money or the boss?

Chiefs choose the cash

Chiefs may still profess loyalty to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, but the lure of parliamentary payment is stronger, write **Mehlo Mvelase** and **Ann Eveleth**

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has pledged an all-out battle to halt the implementation of the controversial Renumeration of Traditional Leaders Act passed in Parliament last week, but rumblings on the ground indicate such moves may do more to alienate the party from its traditional support base than to secure it.

IFP leaders last week vowed to challenge the Act in the Constitutional Court and provincial leaders have indicated they plan to pass legislation restricting chiefs from accepting the central government payment outlined in the Act.

An informal poll by the *Mail & Guardian* over the past two weeks suggests, however, that such a call may fall on a growing number of deaf ears. Twelve out of 14 Zulu chiefs interviewed randomly and spanning the north to the south coasts of KwaZulu/Natal say they would welcome central government payment — especially if it would see their stipends increased.

Only two chiefs — both known to belong to a small circle of IFP chiefs close to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi — said they would refuse such payment, as well as the "parliamentary" perks promised by President Nelson Mandela last month. While the IFP has alternately claimed the support of between 260 and 280 of KwaZulu/Natal's 300-odd chiefs, excluding only a tiny minority linked to the ANC, none of the 12 positive respondents have had previous public links to either the ANC or the Congress of South African Traditional Leaders (Contralesa).

Many said they support Buthelezi and all had attended the Ulundi meetings of *Iso le Sizwe* (Eye of the Nation), the organisation of former KwaZulu homeland officials formed by Buthelezi prior to last year's election, whose attendance the IFP has used to confirm their support levels.

The poll results, however, also suggest personal security for tradi-

tional leaders remains the largest single stumbling block to freeing chiefs from political control. None of the 12 positive respondents were willing to have their names published, fearing reprisals. The chiefs spoke to the *Mail & Guardian* on condition of anonymity.

Most of those interviewed said they could not afford to reject the prospect of higher living standards, while their communities sought benefits from the Reconstruction and Development Programme.

One chief pointed out that "if the government starts to build houses for the people, they will have better houses than us and they will undermine us. We heard Mandela last year promising the king a better life and he has bought the king a fleet of cars, so the king lives like a real king now. We also want cars and a better life."

The chiefs also said they welcomed plans to standardise payments. "The problem with the KwaZulu government is that right now, some chiefs are not getting equal salaries. Some chiefs are getting cars from Ulundi, and others are not. Some indunas or chairmen of the IFP are getting cars from Ulundi and they live a far better life and end up instructing us what to do in our areas. They become more powerful than us and take decisions over us," said one chief.

Another chief pointed to his ramshackle home and said: "Look at my house — it's like a shack. Even though my home and my family were attacked during the violence because I supported the IFP, I was never compensated from Ulundi."

Another chief asked: "If someone can offer you a better salary than where you work, wouldn't you take the offer? The life we live under presently is very bad. If Mandela's aim is not to destroy the Zulu kingdom, then it is a good thing he is doing."

One chief, who stressed that he likes Buthelezi, because "he is fighting for traditional norms and standards of the Zulu nation", said he supported the ANC's call for chiefs to abandon party politics. "Unless all

chiefs become neutral we will have problems. When chiefs take sides, people on the ground start to fight."

Suggesting the ANC strategy is beginning to bear fruit, the poll results also support claims by ANC KwaZulu/Natal deputy chairman chief Zibuse Mlaba that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Contralesa's neutrality calls are receiving growing support from chiefs in the province.

Mlaba claims up to a third of KwaZulu/Natal chiefs have given their support to the call, following a chieftom-to-chieftom campaign initiated last year by the late ANC Midlands leader Harry Gwala, which saw Gwala and Mlaba leading delegations to visit individual chiefs and convince them to abandon politics.

Mlaba said many chiefs had indicated they would support Contralesa, once they were convinced it had become neutral following its formal separation from the ANC alliance.

Observers note that if such a trend continues it could cause the planned provincial legislation to "become stillborn" and deliver a psychological blow to IFP attempts to mount a constitutional challenge to the Renumeration Act. While a small number of chiefs continued to benefit financially from their high status

in the IFP and positions in parliament, the reality was that most chiefs in the province had lived in poverty under the KwaZulu government and many continued to do so.

The IFP argues that the Act is unconstitutional because it interferes with the schedule six powers of provinces, which include traditional leaders — and has indicated it may fight the Act on a technicality over the ANC's failure to consult the non-existent Council of Traditional Leaders provided for in the Interim Constitution.

Observers point out that this is an ironic strategy, given that the IFP has opposed the formation of such a council, and note that the leaders likely to comprise the council had, nevertheless, been consulted by Mandela, with only the IFP-aligned KwaZulu/Natal leaders objecting.



President Mandela: Promised perks

Chiefs as head of state — 'like UK'?

MXOLISI MGXASHE
Staff Reporter

SERIOUS reservations have been expressed by Zulu King's Council representative Sifiso Zulu about a recent call for South Africa's president to be chosen from among the most senior traditional monarchs on a rotational basis.

The call was made by Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA (Contralesa) President Phathekile Holomisa at a one-day seminar in Somerset West on the role of traditional leaders in a democratic South Africa.

Presenting Contralesa's position paper on the theme, Chief Holomisa said the adoption of a political system that provided for a ceremonial head of state selected from the most senior traditional leaders would go a long way in consolidating the unity South Africa needed most.

The seminar was attended by over 50 delegates, including representatives of provincial houses of traditional leaders from the Eastern Province, Eastern Transvaal, Free State and North West, the Zulu King's Council and Contralesa.

An invitation was extended to the KwaZulu/Natal house of traditional leaders, who are in dispute with the king and some of his representatives, like Prince Sifiso Zulu, but nobody came.

Issues discussed at the seminar, mainly behind closed doors, arose out of continuing conflicts between traditional leaders on the one side, and civic organisations like Sanco and government officials on the other.

Two issues which have been debated publicly recently are whether the institution of chief-

■ South Africa's president should be chosen from among the country's traditional leaders, according to a new proposal — but the Zulus are not so sure.

tancy is not, in fact, redundant and archaic in a modern democracy like SA; and whether chiefs should not, in fact, stand for elections like politicians if they are to be paid from state coffers.

Chief Holomisa, responding to some of these questions, decried the notion that the role of traditional leaders in the reconstruction process should be restricted to administering customs and the "circumcision of boys and initiation of girls".

He said the oldest known institution of governance in Africa in general — and South Africa in particular — had been subjected to various forms of assault and had been under pressure for a long time.

"The colonialists and apartheid rulers failed to destroy the institution, and you can be assured it will endure and survive liberation and Western democracy of our times," said Chief Holomisa.

He said he could not understand why it was not the role for monarchs to play their historical roles as heads of state, so that they could be the national symbols of unity, as was the case in countries like Britain.

In his response to the Weekend Argus on this proposal, Prince Zulu said the chiefs were now going a bit too far.

"I certainly agree with most views Contralesa embraces, but I think we are now gravitating to areas that do not belong to us.

Our roles... are still to be defined properly. We still have to learn a great deal about modern democracy. And now we are already having our eyes on the pie in the sky."

In his outline of the civic organisations' position, Sanco secretary-general Penrose Ntlanzi agreed that traditional African systems and values should not be ignored. But he said these institutions should not be allowed to stand in the way of democratisation.

Deputy Minister for Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Valli Moosa, who delivered the keynote address, said it would have been easy for him to say traditional leaders and authorities should adapt to the flow of democratisation across the globe.

"We could try and persuade them to be elected by secret ballot rather than being born into their position of traditional leadership. However, all these efforts and similar others have proved unsuccessful over the past 200 years.

"The problem is really one of synthesising two systems of government. Each of the two political systems seems to have the answers on how to govern people effectively, but many of these answers contradict each other."

Among resolutions adopted by the traditional leaders was a recommendation to the constitutional assembly that constitutional monarchs be installed in all provinces where there are kings and queens.

The chiefs also criticised the bill of rights for not acknowledging cultural values on matters, including the upbringing of children. They resolved to establish a commission of inquiry on culture to seek ways of harmonising the two value systems.

Nat battle rages in Afrikaans newspapers

ST 9/7/95

(30414)

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

A BATTLE for the soul of the National Party was played out this week in the pages of the country's two largest Afrikaans daily newspapers.

Both Cape Town's *Die Burger* and Johannesburg's *Beeld* attempted to advance their visions for the NP as a future in the party erupted over an article published in the Sunday Times last week.

The article described the resentment felt by NP parliamentarians against their ministers, in particular Provincial Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer.

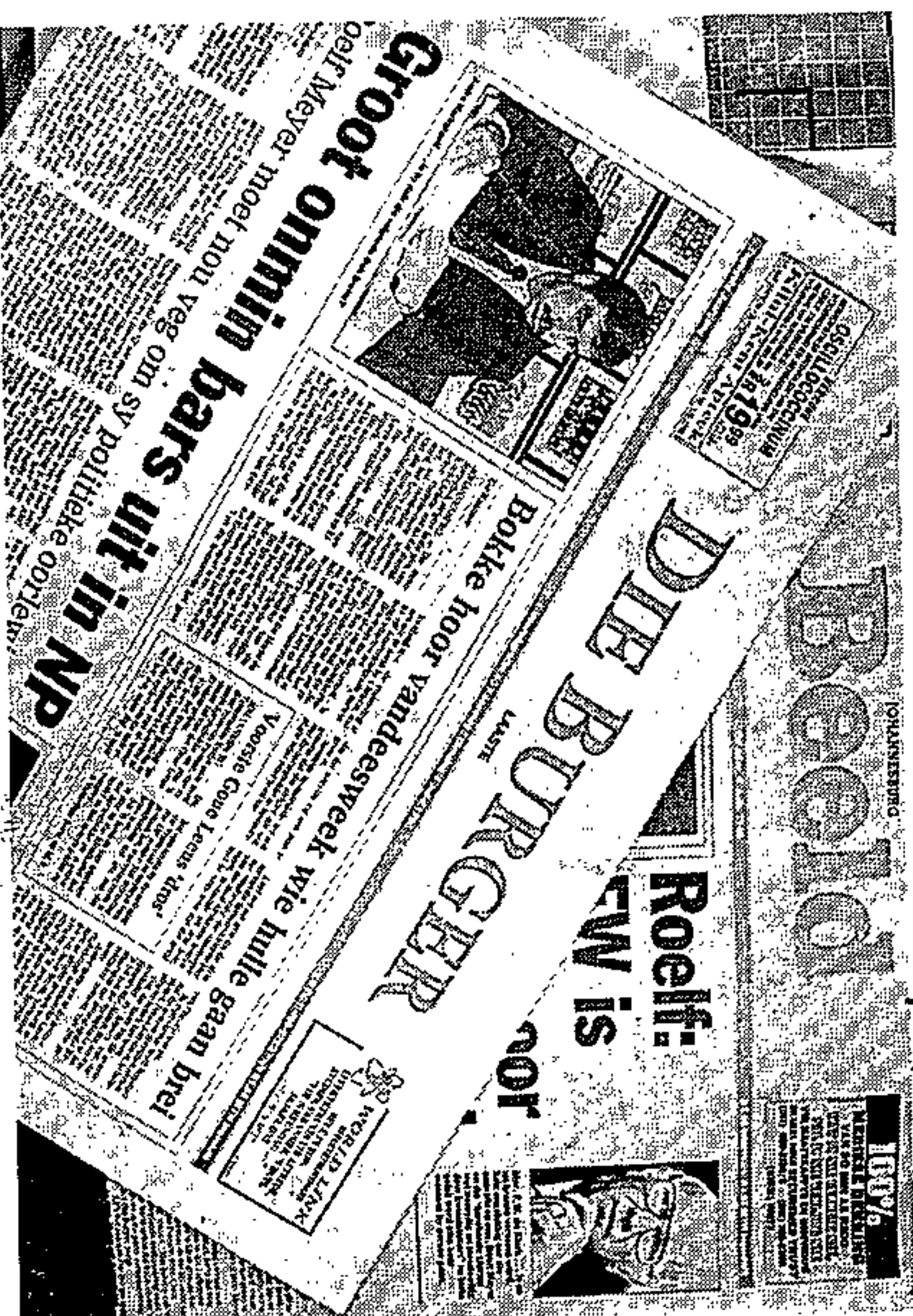
It argued that the antagonism against the executive members stemmed from the NP's discomfort with the party's dual role as opposition and a member of the executive.

The responses to the Sunday Times article by the two newspapers illustrate the different agendas the two papers are promoting for the NP.

Beeld has, for some years, backed the programme of Mr Meyer and the "new Nats" who want the party to transform itself into one representative of all races.

Die Burger advances the cause of the Cape Nats, or the "antifs", led by Cape Premier Hennis Kriel who wants the NP to represent white, coloured and, to a lesser extent, Indian voters.

At the heart of these campaigns is the



OPPOSING VIEWS Beeld, in the ANC-ruled Gauteng, backs the Roelf Meyer faction, while *Die Burger* supports Western Province leader Hennis Kriel's clique

newspapers' struggle for survival and advancement.

Beeld is aware that an NP representing minority interests will see the paper's power and influence diminishing in a province where Afrikaner nationalism is dead, while *Die Burger* sees an advantage

in being the mouthpiece of a party which represents white and coloured Afrikaner interests in the Western Cape, where they are in the majority.

Beeld this week attempted to portray the unhappiness with Mr Meyer as representing the feelings of a small right-wing

faction of undisciplined troublemakers.

It sent the message that Mr Meyer was supported by senior members of the party, including its leader, F W de Klerk.

Die Burger, however, sent a different message. It claimed that Mr Meyer was so unpopular in the party that he would not survive a vote of confidence in his negotiating abilities.

It underplayed denials, issued by senior NP spokesmen, of Mr Meyer's unpopularity; reiterated criticism of Mr Meyer, and implied that Mr de Klerk had avoided speaking up for Mr Meyer.

Significantly, both newspapers attempted to claim Mr de Klerk's support for their causes.

On Tuesday, Beeld quoted unnamed sources that Mr de Klerk was "vies" about the attack on Mr Meyer and would deal with the troublemakers on his return.

However, *Die Burger* claimed on the same day that Mr Meyer had wanted Mr de Klerk to speak up for him, but in the end it had been left to the executive director of the party to issue a statement.

Despite the different slants given by the two newspapers, the fact remains that Mr de Klerk declined to speak up for Mr Meyer before he left for Egypt last Sunday, and while he was abroad.

Pressure is growing from the two Afrikaans dailies, and from the party membership, for Mr de Klerk to break his silence and give direction to the party.

304A CP 9/7/95

Nervous br=

NP finds its s



BALANCING ACT ... Roelf Meyer.

LAST week's furore in the National Party was not really about unhappiness in the party because minister Roelf Meyer was seen to be too close to the ANC.

Neither was it about the possibility of Meyer crossing the floor to the ANC.

No, it was just the umpteenth outburst of collective anxiety in the party as the searching of its heart and soul after last year's elections continues.

Last week's outburst will not be the last one.

Of course there is nothing wrong with soul-searching. As long as it stops at some time – especially if you are a political party and about to enter elections, which in the NP's case must happen in November.

Already the malaise in the NP is taking on such proportions that it seems as if the party is, figuratively speaking, heading for Johannesburg's Carlton Centre Ice Rink. (Readers will remember that the old United Party, the erstwhile party of Jan Smuts, was disbanded on that ice rink in 1977.)

It is also important to understand that the present conflict in the party is not between verkramptes and verligtes.

Ironically Meyer entered politics as a verkrampste – he was a supporter of Dr Andries Treurnicht when he became an MP in 1979. Today he is a truly new South African – and he is opposed by some Nats who have always been verligtes.

What are the divergent visions in the NP?

First of all there is a small minority, headed by Meyer, who believe the NP should transform itself to become a party that could attract black voters – even if it

WITH the local elections drawing closer, the National Party is being wracked by bitter in-fighting. As the rift in

means shedding the support of number of white, coloured and Indian voters.

They argue that the party must co-operate with the ANC in the Government of National Unity share in the spoils of liberation adopt positions that are more in tune with majority aspirations while slowly and systematically changing the character, name and ethos of the old NP.

They figure that such a party, while it may not win the 1994 election or even the one there after, may be of such a nature that the ANC may want it as a voluntary coalition partner in a post 1999 government of national unity.

On the other side there is a steadily increasing majority of Nats who want the NP to eventually pull out of the present GNU and reposition itself as a party strongly opposed to the ANC, fighting for the political, cultural and language rights of minorities.

Afrikaans speaking whites and coloureds will form the core of the power base, but the proponents of this idea hope that voters in the Indian and Muslim communities will also find a natural home in the NP.

These folks are not inherently racist, but if you scratch deep enough, they may tell you they are not exactly fond of Africans. They are staunch capitalists (their role models are Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan) and they

Peak down

oul has split

(304A) CP 9/7/95

ranks deepens, it will cease to be a force in national politics, predicts TIM DE PLESSIS, assistant editor of Beeld.

are very much afraid that South Africa "will go the way of Africa".

They accept that they may never win a national election, but hope that with federalism firmly entrenched in the constitution, they will have enough control in a province such as the Western Cape that it should not matter to them which party sits in the Union Buildings.

In spite of these two divergent visions, the NP will not split – at least not in the next two years.

Second Deputy President FW de Klerk, leader in chief of the NP, is straddling the two camps in his party with a notion that was developed at a meeting of elected party office bearers in February this year.

It is called co-operation and opposition.

In essence it means the Nats co-operate with the ANC in the GNU when they agree and they oppose GNU policies with which they disagree. In theory it works okay, especially if you are not holding a portfolio, like De Klerk.

In practice it's a different story. Especially if your portfolio is constitutional and provincial affairs and it is expected from you to carry out GNU policy decisions that your own party opposes. This happened to the hapless Meyer recently regarding the legislation on the salaries of the chiefs and the delimitation of metropolitan sub-structures for the municipal elections.

The two-throng approach of the NP brings other pressures to bear on the party. Meyer, by virtue of his portfolio, is almost exclusively engaged in activities that can be labelled as co-operation with the ANC in government.

Take the case of Danie Schutte – ranking NP member in parliament's justice committee. His role demanded from him strident opposition to ANC positions on issues such as the death penalty and the Truth Commission.

It is inevitable that tension will develop between personalities in the process of trying to perform this impossible balancing act.

This tension will add to increasing demands from ordinary Nat MPs that the party pull out of the GNU – sooner rather than later.

Meyer, in pursuit of his vision for the NP, is encouraged by the support he gets from black South Africans. But this will not count for much.

There is also a rather serious flaw in his belief that the NP can be transformed into a party that could attract substantial support from majority voters.

In spite of the sea change that took place in the NP in the last five to six years, in the minds of millions of black South Africans, the NP will always be the party of apartheid.

And we all know what was said of apartheid in recent years: it cannot be transformed, it can only be abolished.

This is not to say that Meyer is without a political future. He may well play a leading role in new political formations that may come into being once the anti-defection clause in the present constitution is scrapped.

But he will not cross the floor to the ANC.



HARDLINER . . . Danie Schutte.

Politics of colour

SP 9/7/95 (3049)

WIDESPREAD alienation of coloured people from the political process in the country has been indicated by research by the Community Agency for Social Enquiry.

The research shows coloured people are "pessimistic about the future. Most feel insecure and scared about the future" and express it as "the fear of the unknown".

Progressive political groupings - including the African National Congress alliance, the only one of the former liberation movements organising on the basis of the outdated Population Registration Act categories - have been slow to respond to this growing alienation and unease.

A recent organisational report by the ANC Western Cape region, where the coloured population forms a majority, noted that among ordinary people there is a growing feeling that the new government and the ANC are ignoring coloured people and that they'll be left out of the RDP.

Right-wing movements and nationalist groupings are on the rise among coloured people, recent research has found. There is a growing feeling among people on the ground that the new government and the ANC are ignoring coloured people and that they'll be left out of the RDP. So far, writes SEAN JACOBS, the ANC has been slow to respond to this antagonism towards the Government of National Unity.

Since the democratic elections in April 1994 coloured nationalist groupings have shown a remarkable resurgence. Although the phenomenon is seen countrywide, it is largely restricted to Gauteng, where former Pan-Africanist Congress activist Basil Douglas

organises coloured residents in Johannesburg's northern areas, and the Western Cape where a plethora of splinter groups have emerged. Right-wing coloured movements show open hostility to the Government of National Unity. Analysts say it benefits

enormous.

The groupings with nationalist sentiments have taken varied forms and a number of new organisations have been formed that represent these views. The strength of these organisations remains untested, but there is concern and confusion among ANC activists about the developments.

Many of the organisations are based in Cape Town's northern suburbs. The major new coloured organisations are:

- The Kleurling West-standbeweging (KWB) which is overtly racist and anti-African and calls for resources to be spent only on coloured people in the Western Cape. It is led by individuals who were involved in the United Democratic Front in the early 1980s. It attracted about 200 people to its launch in Kuils River on the Cape Flats and has some support in Ravensmead.
- The New Labour Party is made up of members



MENT PROTEST... The initial announcement that service charges would only be written off in black areas angered

of the old Labour Party who refused to join the ANC. It has some support in Beaufort West, Riversdale, Oudshoorn and Knaifontein.

■ The Coloured People's Congress exists in Elsiesrivier and has tried to claim some of the UDF's symbols. It also takes anti-African positions. Most members seem to be old age pensioners.

■ The Community

Youth Movement consists of disillusioned ANC Youth League members who broke away at the League's annual congress. It has support in the northern suburbs, south Cape and some rural areas. Members say they remain loyal ANC members, but are opposed to the Youth League leadership. Its leader, Eugene Paramoer, is a SABC journalist.

There is also talk with-

in ANC ranks of the need for a coloured party incorporating coloured members of the National Party.

An ANC discussion document, drawn up at the end of last year but never made public - Towards a Tri-Partite Alliance Strategy and Tactics for the Western Cape Province - points out that these coloured movements are not always fostered by the former gov-

ernment's covert activities and structures. "Some of these (more recent) are genuine expressions of coloured nationalism and are hostile to even the interests of the NP."

Ebrahim Rasool, former United Democratic Front activist and currently Western Cape MEC for health services, recently told students at the University of the

Western Cape that the lesson which would also be useful for political parties such as the ANC is to learn from the mistakes of building non-racialism remains useful.

"The university has recently seen the emergence of a militant right-wing coloured movement among coloured people - 'Does non-racialism mean everyone is a member of the national political party, and the survival of the most militant and out in the national political setup."

NP 'ineffective, racist'

CT 10/7/95 (304A)

CHRIS BATEMAN
POLITICAL STAFF

THE National Party is seen as ineffective by a growing number of Stellenbosch University students and young coloured members display anti-black racism, said a leading NP youth member who resigned at the weekend.

Mr Nils Flaatten, 25, a NP Youth Action provincial spokesman and third-year Matie political science student, said his resignation, which co-incided with the NP Youth's national congress in Stel-

lenbosch, had shocked his former party colleagues.

He said there were very few English-speaking youths or blacks in the NP, and the lack of party effectiveness was a constant theme during campus discussion.

Coloured youths in the party constantly spoke of "darkies and kaffirs".

"The party is flip-flopping at national level and the central problem is this one of constructive opposition," Mr Flaatten said.

He said his principles were closer to the DP than other parties.

Legal battle looms over chiefs

By **Mathatha Tsedu**
Political Editor

A LEGAL confrontation is looming between the Government and the KwaZulu-Natal provincial authorities over the payment of chiefs.

MEC for traditional authorities Chief Nyanga Ngubane has drafted two bills that, if passed, would effectively render President Nelson Mandela's recent Bill over chiefs redundant. Ngubane's Bills,

The KwaZulu-Natal Amakhosi and Iziphakanyiswa Bill and the KwaZulu-Natal Amendment Bill on Payment of Salaries, Allowances and other Privileges to the Ingonyama (king), are expected to come before the legislature that starts on August 15.

The two Bills would bring the payment of chiefs under the jurisdiction of the province, and would also create a trust run by Ngubane for all the King's funds. Chiefs who defied this would be

fined up to R500. The Bills come after the king's indication that he would prefer to be paid from national coffers, a move in line with national legislation.

A lawyer approached by *Sowetan* yesterday said the move by Ngubane was unconstitutional. "Where there is concurrent competence of national and provincial governments, the province cannot pass legislation that is not consistent with national legislation.

"The only route the IFP and the pro-

vincial government can take to fight the national Bill is to go to the constitutional court." The national legislation was introduced to bring payment of all chiefs throughout the country under one umbrella, thus removing the discrepancies that exist from region to region.

However, due to the political differences between the ANC and the IFP, the issue has become a tug of war, with KwaZulu-Natal insisting on retaining these powers.

(3044) *Sowetan 10/7/95*

SA's 'fragile' democracy is under threat, warns Nzo

(304A) Aft 11/7/95

TYRONE SEALE
Political Staff

SOUTH Africa's young and fragile democracy is being undermined by conflict in KwaZulu-Natal, spiralling violence and socio-economic disparities, says Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo.

Mr Nzo was speaking at a meeting in Cape Town of the council of the Socialist International, the worldwide organisation of 110 socialist, social democratic and labour parties and organisations from around the world.

He said South Africa's transformation was often referred to as a political miracle.

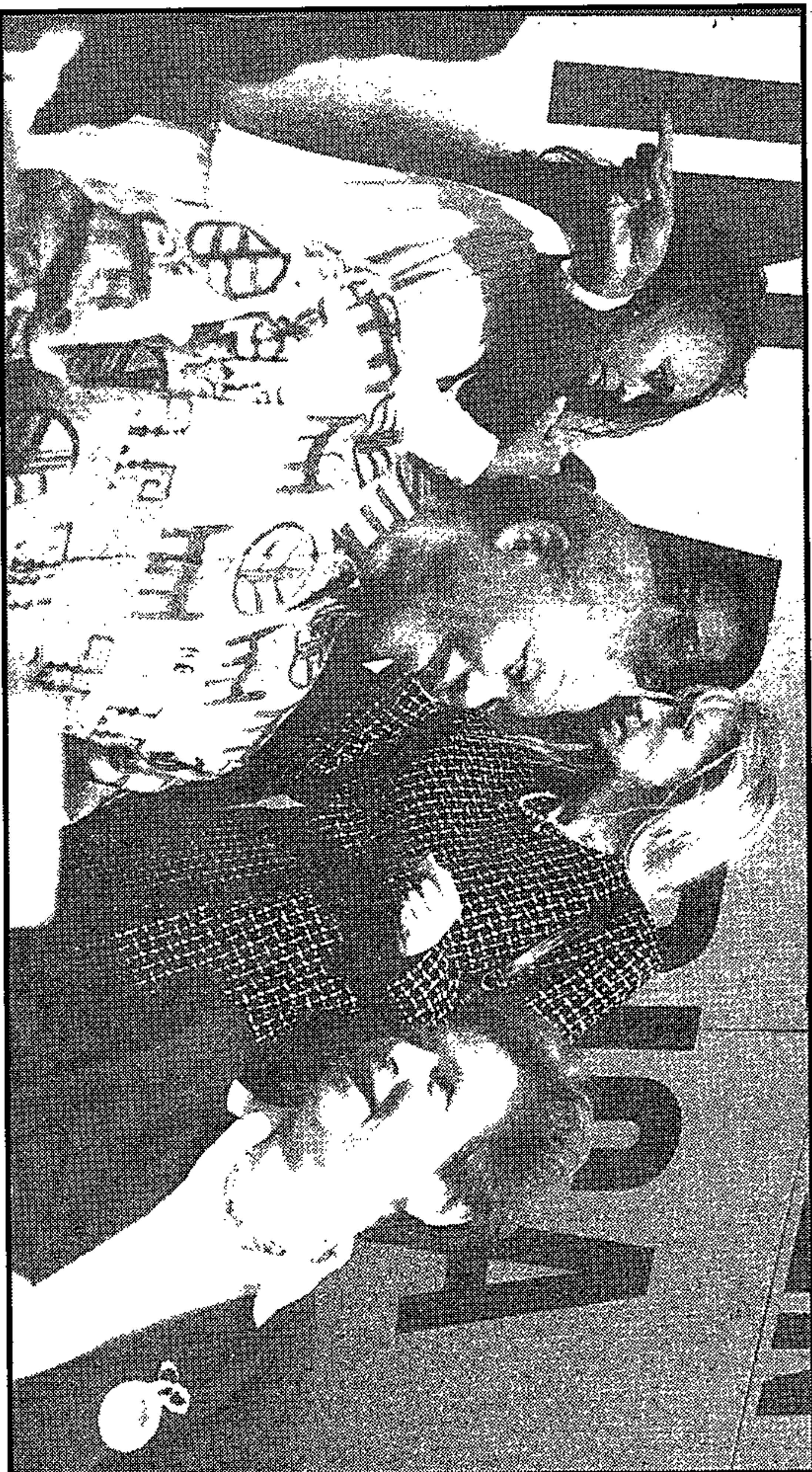
The act of faith by the country's leadership now had to be substantiated and the young and fragile democracy needed to be carefully nurtured.

While the transformation had been relatively peaceful, there were still elements in this society who were not yet convinced that democracy was in the best interests of the country and all its citizens.

He cited as examples continuing conflict in KwaZulu-Natal, the threat of growing frustration from unfulfilled expectations, spiralling criminal violence and the unacceptably wide gap between rich and poor.

The government had taken practical steps to address these problems, in housing, health care and education, but a great deal more needed to be done quickly.

The reconstruction and development programme was



COMRADES: President Mandela and Norwegian prime minister Gro Harlem Brundtland chat animatedly at the Socialist International council meeting.

critically important in consolidating the young democracy, he said.

It was particularly encouraging that the government had been joined by both business and labour in a shared effort to craft economic policies required for maximum growth and prosperity.

With an unemployment rate exceeding 40 percent, ways

were being sought to encourage domestic and foreign investment to create more jobs.

On the conflicts in Rwanda and Burundi, Mr Nzo said there was an urgent need for the Socialist International to mobilise international opinion to prevent refugee camps from being used as bases of subversive and counter-insurgency aimed at blocking peace and democracy.

"We must also mobilise against the merchants of war who continue to flood the region with arms."

Africa, or parts of it, could not be allowed to slide into chaos and anarchy, as too much was at stake.

On Southern Africa, Mr Nzo said of immediate local concern were the millions of anti-personnel mines buried beneath the soil of Mozambique, Angola and, as had been reported, in parts of northern Namibia.

Apart from posing a serious threat to the inhabitants of those countries, the mines inhibited the potential for economic growth, thereby threatening the development and consolidation of democracy in the region.

In many respects the new South Africa looks suspiciously like the old. In spite of an array of new faces in government, the South African National Civic Organisation (Sanco) believes that many of the old structures have remained intact.

Accordingly, its submission on the new constitution to the Constitutional Assembly offers a radical alternative.

The title, "Direct democracy and the decentralisation of governance", gives an early indication of what Sanco has in mind.

With more than 2 000 offices throughout the country, Sanco speaks for many millions of ordinary South Africans. The organisation's opinions therefore demand careful scrutiny.

But what do "direct democracy" and the "decentralisation of governance" really mean? In a phrase: something profoundly different from what currently exists.

Try some of these ideas for size:

- Change top-down decision-making machinery to bottom-up control of resources and expression of needs.

- Empower communities through access to knowledge by using digital information technology.

- Change the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) ministry to a national commission under the Presidency, with both public and private sector representation.

- Expand the RDP to cover the whole southern African region.

- Draw the private sector into the development process by making RDP projects attractive investment opportunities.

- Replace all existing forms of taxation with a simple-to-administer (in the computer age) total economic activity levy, TEAL for short.

"Sanco's submission is much more than a set of legal principles relating to the new constitution," says Andre Spier, the consultant who, supported by the German-based Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, helped to prepare the submission.

"It should rather be seen as a new framework within which government, civil society and the business community can jointly manage the affairs of the country to the benefit of all the people."

A major deficiency of previous constitution-making efforts,

304A 12/7/95 Call for levy to replace other taxes

The Sanco submission on the new constitution advocates the introduction of a total economic activity levy (TEAL) to replace all other forms of taxation, including company tax, VAT, PAYE, fuel levies, and so on.

TEAL is a reform proposal put forward by the Alternative Tax Association. Sanco believes it will work in South Africa.

At a stroke TEAL would unleash an explosion in business activity and investment.

It would also give the State an opportunity to substantially reduce its inland revenue bureaucracy, while at the same time balancing its own budget and securing additional funds for development.

TEAL is a transaction tax which could be levied on both sides of all transactions to take place in banks and other financial institutions throughout the country.

In 1993 (as an example) this total economic activity (transactions through cheques, cash, magtape transfers, etc) amounted to R6 943-billion.

A TEAL set at 1 for both parties (paying and receiving)

would have yielded nearly R139-billion for the state, as opposed to the actual R76-billion raised by existing taxes.

The national budget for that year amounted to R110,6-billion.

Says Andre Spier, Sanco's consultant on its constitutional submission: "TEAL has only become possible now that all – or the vast majority of – money transactions in South Africa are electronically captured. The advantages of the system are obvious, not the least being that the price of fuel would be reduced by up to 45%."

The implications for the present constitutional dispensation are:

- It could become a constitutional requirement to balance the national budget.

- The maximum TEAL percentage could be fixed in the constitution to protect individuals and companies from excessive taxation.

- Money would become immediately available for eliminating the State debt, as well as for the building up of a national disaster reserve fund and the support of structures of civil society.

the Sanco submission says, has been concentration on the power relationships between central and provincial governments, at the expense of the vital social and economic functions such as the effective delivery of education, housing, and health care.

Or, in Spier's words, "It seems to us that the new Government has fallen into the trap of taking over the old bureaucratic hierarchy and structures, but now multiplied by nine provinces instead of the old four. All that has happened is that the discriminatory laws have been scrapped. The old top-down structures are still alive and kicking, no matter how much so-called consultation is introduced."

The solution, according to the Sanco document, is to follow the trend of international big business where decision-making is decentralised by channelling

power and responsibility away from an all-powerful head office to smaller peripheral business centres. The same principle should apply to government, says Sanco, and the actual process of governance should be brought closer to the people.

"Unless empowerment ceases to be an empty battle-cry and becomes a functional reality, the situation (of old bureaucratic controls simply being peopled by new faces) is bound to worsen."

But how can the situation be reversed? By the removal of unnecessary layers of remote decision-makers and their supporting bureaucracies which lack the necessary local knowledge to make the sort of decisions that local communities need.

"Clearly, the composition of a National Assembly chosen from party lists is not the way to achieve this," Spier says.

There is simply no accountability to individual constituencies. The whole government hierarchy should be reversed, with local councils, emerging from the old street committees, forming the basic elementary structure of governance."

Above these basic units, Sanco recommends the division of the entire country into between 150 and 180 districts. District government would be made up of any number of representatives from the local committees within its particular geographical area.

It is worth noting that this recommendation accords with the ideas emanating from the recent proposals for a national health system in South Africa.

This is where the real decision-making and financial power resides. A much leaner central government would concentrate on overall policy-making and advisory functions, administering only those functions (like defence and foreign affairs) and institutions (like universities, technicians, or academic hospitals) which considerations of economy of scale dictated. The same principle would apply to provincial governments.

"Central to the success of direct democracy are two elements," says Spier. "These are increased information to communities to enable effective government at that level, and an RDP that makes a difference at the local level."

"The first can be facilitated by the use of digital technology, and the creation of a digital utility corporation of Southern Africa as a private/public venture with strong shareholding by community trusts." In other words, computers in community offices and halls which are linked to national and international networks.

"This is really what empowerment means," comments Spier, "providing people with the information, training, management support systems and data collection capabilities essential to successful self-government."

With regard to the RDP, Spier says that the popular perception is that very little is happening.

"It is crucial to free the development process from unwarranted bureaucratic constraints and to bring the relevant decision-making process much closer to the people who are meant to benefit from the process."

Sancco's

12/7/95

(304A)

What does "direct democracy" really mean? For that matter, what is the meaning of "decentralisation of governance"?
David Robbins investigates

'radical alternative'

(304A) Jan 12/7/95

While the new Nats Is it the

Some commentators see the current crisis in the National Party as a sign that it is on its last legs, reports **Gaye Davis**

SCENTING blood, the pundits have been quick as piranhas in pouncing on the National Party. As it thrashes about in new, uncharted political waters, analysts have set to dissecting it, stripping it of the flesh of its pre-election delusions, and delivering doom-laden prognoses for its future as a national political force.

These include suggestions that the party's only conceivable future lies in it becoming a vehicle for coloured nationalism; the reasoning goes little further than the fact that coloured nationalists seek a political home, and that the majority of coloured people, feeling themselves marginalised by the African National Congress, will continue to see the NP as their only alternative.

There have also been suggestions that the party, should it fail to come to terms with the new challenges confronting it and the internal ferment boiling up within it as a result, will steadily disintegrate before crumbling away to extinction.

This latter view is not the sole province of political commentators, but, it could be argued, is shared by many who make up the NP's traditional support base. A letter in a recent edition of the Afrikaans journal *Instig* has a white NP supporter doubting the party will still exist in five years' time, let alone as a significant political force.

Predicting a haemorrhage of white support ahead of the next general elections in 1999, the writer says white NP supporters, confronted by the realities of the new political landscape, have found NP election promises — that power would genuinely be shared, for example, and minority rights protected — to be hollow.

And, while he expects coloured support might grow, he has little faith in the NP ever garnering mass support among black people, even among the middle-class — largely because of its past.

Dealing with that past is steadily, but surely, forcing itself as a priority on De Klerk — and not only in terms of allowing the party to be seen as having rid itself of its ideological baggage to make it more acceptable to black voters.

Party rank and file who may have left the ways and means of countering the fight against apartheid in the hands of the leadership, and who may not have known all that was going on, will not be sitting comfortably as allegations of murder, fraud and blackmail continue to seep into the light of day.

The past continues to haunt the NP and its leader, who is now under ever-increasing pressure to come clean. Whatever the myriad immediate problems De Klerk must tackle in order to cool his overheated caucus, curb its more wayward elements and re-forge unity in NP ranks, acknowledging past actions, instead of continuing in a state of denial, is surely key to the party's well-being.

Within the ANC, there is a view that De Klerk's own future may depend on this.

Says ANC MP and NEC member, Blade Nzimande: "De Klerk is the glue holding the NP together. But

are proclaiming a bright future, some pundits are saying the National Party has reached the end of the road

end of the NP's road?

WJM 14-20/7/95

(304A)



ABOVE: All the colours of the rainbow nation: The National Party Youth Congress held in Stellenbosch last weekend

RIGHT: Fallen standard: Will it be as easy for the National Party to pick itself up?

PHOTOGRAPHS: RODGER BOSCH

he's being increasingly weakened by these allegations coming out. The more dirt about the NP that comes out, the worse it is for De Klerk. It impacts on him, on the party, and on the voters it wants to attract."

The recent broadcast of Allister Sparks' three-part documentary, *Death of Apartheid*, was seen within NP ranks not only to link De Klerk to unsavoury decisions of the past, but also to reinforce the notion that the NP came off second best in the Kempton Park negotiations.

"One of the problems the NP has is that all it had to rely on when it went into negotiations was what its civil servants were able to come up with," says Professor Hennie Kotze of the Department of Political Studies at Stellenbosch University. "Afrikaner intellectuals left the party in the mid-Eighties, when PW Botha was in charge. Botha didn't mind — he had his securocrats instead. But it cost the NP."

"During negotiations, the ANC — which had think-tanks made up of academics and NGOs — was much better prepared. And, today, the ANC's thinkers are all in government."

The University of Cape Town's Professor Herman Gillomee agrees that part of the NP's problem lies in its lack of thinkers. "De Klerk is the only one with an over-arching view," he says. "But it does mean the party's much more open to other inputs, such as from business, than it was under Botha."

In Gillomee's view, in spite of its invidious position as part of government and part of the opposition, the NP's demise is not imminent.

"It is still the best organised force in opposition. I don't agree it will start disintegrating. I don't see the same extent of loss of morale among the rank and file as some do. Nor do I agree that it will become a home for coloured nationalism — how? In this country, you need alliances."

"What force could come in its place to oppose the ANC? The elections showed there's no room for splinter parties. Who would property owners



and state employees vote for, if not the NP?"

What is crucial for the NP, says Gillomee, is that it come up with a new right-of-centre ideology and a coherent set of policies that set it clearly apart from those of the ANC — not an easy task. "One big discovery both the NP and the ANC made after the elections was how little room there was to manoeuvre in terms of radical restructuring."

Devoting itself to white and coloured interests would be easier, but short-sighted. "The NP doesn't want to seal itself off from black voters," says Gillomee.

For the ANC's Nzimande, this is the contradiction that will send the NP down a political cul-de-sac.

"They have no alternative vision to the old order. The party's vision was apartheid. Its coherence lay in implementing apartheid and in its ability to

spread patronage to its supporters and MPs via the state. That's all gone."

"Now they're having to try to defend white minority privileges accumulated in the past and this compounds the tensions thrown up by their claiming to be a non-racial party."

Every speech made by NP MPs attacks affirmative action — they yet their very own coloured constituency needs it. That's a serious contradiction — and the NP's fundamental dilemma. How is it to defend the interests of its core support base and at the same time open itself up to others?

"It is luring coloured supporters in order to survive — not because it has their interests genuinely at heart. If the NP can't deliver to its coloured supporters, it will increasingly alienate them — and that will be the beginning of the end of the NP."

The new Nats love their 'Papa'

'Papa' de Klerk is the hero of the National Party youth.

Marion Edmunds attended their weekend conference and found a vibrant, energetic collection of New Nats

'YOU'RE simply the best," screamed Tina Turner as National Party leader, "Papa" de Klerk, stepped off the stage

into the arms of excited members of the Jeug Aksie. Bodyguards made a passage for De Klerk, who reached to shake the outstretched hands of black, coloured and Indian youths on his way out.

The disco beat filled Stellenbosch University's Thom Theatre as new National Party Youth members stamped and clapped De Klerk to the entrance, where he stopped for a cup of tea. Congress delegates jostled with each other to get close to him. Photographers snapped up images of "Papa" and the youth.

"I get tears in my eyes when I hear him talk," said twenty-five-year-old Lorretta Maguga from Pietersburg, breathless. "De Klerk is a true leader."

The cult of "Papa" de Klerk has taken root among young New Nationalists. His rousing speech at the end of the three-day Federal Youth Congress, or Jeug Aksie, last weekend, was considered by delegates to be the high point of the programme. More than 350 delegates, ranging from 16 to 35 years old, had travelled from all nine provinces to be at the congress. More had arrived than were initially expected. There was a last minute rush to find them accommodation in the University hostels.

Federal Youth Organiser Max van de Watt said that this was proof of how popular the NP was becoming, although he could not estimate how many youth members there were nationwide.

"We no longer have to go out and search for people to come to our congresses," he said.

Although some delegates spent the congress sleeping in the back rows of the Thom Theatre, a core took the congress very seriously. Delegate after delegate rose to the microphone to argue the point. While the faces, features, language and dress of the delegates ranged considerably, there was almost unanimous agreement on most NP policy.

"The National Party is one big family with different colours," said thirty-year-old Mark Naidoo, a Telkom technician from Kwazulu/Natal.

"Twenty-one-year-old Asraf Dawids from Mitchells Plain nodded. "Also, we all want to reinstate the death penalty," said Dawids, a tourism student at Stuytelle College at Gugulethu, Cape Town.

The death penalty was one of the "hottest" issues at the congress. A delegate who proposed "een moord, een verkragting, een doodstraf" (one murder, one rape, one death-sentence) got a rousing ovation.

Dawids was introduced to the NP by his father. He believes that the NP's participation in the Government of National Unity is saving the economy from dangerous ANC socialism.

Thirty-one-year-old Aaron Sibeko from Carletonville, Gauteng, echoed that view. His hero is MP Leon Wessels.

"Next to FW, the leaders in the National Party are Roelf Meyer and Leon Wessels," he said. "Old Nats like 'Papa' de Klerk are only paving the way for them." Sibeko wants a career in politics; he is aiming in the long term for a seat in the national Parliament.

In contrast, thirty-four-year-old Eleanor Jacobs from Port Elizabeth said her life's passion was soccer, not politics. But she is hoping that the National Party will help her establish a recreational centre in her area, Sanctor. Port Elizabeth, Jacobs said she would never vote for the ANC because she was Christian and the "ANC's religious views were beginning to point in the wrong direction."

Joseph Lukhelli from the Northern Province took the point further. "The

ANC are communists. Communists are Satanists. Satanists were Satanists."

Many speakers at the congress had grudges against the ANC. They accused the ANC of dominating NGOs and youth organisations, of blocking the NP's progress in certain areas and of fuelling violence.

Maguga said that she did not like the ANC because "she didn't like rough people who toy-toyed." She said she preferred to sit

at a table and work problems out peacefully.

Pieter Louw from Riverlea in Johannesburg said he was scared of the ANC, because ANC members from Soweto had necklaced his friends.

Throughout the conference, senior NP speakers set the ANC up as the National Party's only political opponent. Other political parties were hardly mentioned by name.

The over-riding message from the podium was that the NP wanted the vote of young people, not just for the local government elections, but also for the next general election in 1999.

Delegates at the conference appeared insulated from the stresses and strains affecting the "parent" NP. Delegates were unperturbed by media reports of friction between senior NP leaders or by accusations that Deputy President FW de Klerk was involved in a dirty-tricks campaign after 1990.

The leader of the NP Federal Youth, Western Cape, Pierre Jean Gerber said that the organisation had three functions.

"Firstly, youth members must help older party members, secondly the youth must be a sounding board for NP policy, and thirdly, the organisation is a training ground for the next generation of NP politicians," he said.

Gerber was one of only a handful of white Afrikaners at the congress.

"The National Party is an amazing party when it comes to transformation," he said.



Bringing tears to their eyes: FW de Klerk was the star attraction at the National Party's Youth Congress

PHOTOGRAPH: RODGER BOSCH

MPs accused of being lazy

(304A)

JEAN LE MAY
Staff Reporter

BACKBENCHERS among African National Congress members of parliament lead a life of leisure and their claims to be overworked have been exposed as a smokescreen for laziness compared with the frenetic lifestyle of MPs of the minority parties in parliament.

There has been much talk about MPs being overstretched, largely because of the huge number of committees which have been created.

But because there are so many of them — the ANC has 272 seats out of 440 in the national assembly — ANC MPs have much easier time when it comes to committee work.

Many ANC MPs — 105 — serve on only one committee each. Another 96 sit on only two committees each.

This makes nonsense of their claims that they are overworked and demolishes their excuse for not attending parliament and its committee meetings, say opposition MPs.

According to the lists of committee members — given to Saturday Argus with the warning that they may not be up to date because of constant changes — only 10 ANC MPs have been given a heavy workload — they sit on eight committees apiece.

Ian Phillips, Collins Ramusi, John Kgoana Nkadimeng and Rejoice Mabudafhasi seem to have the heaviest workload, with former Umkhonto we-Sizwe woman soldiers, Nosi-

■ To page 2

MPs accused of being lazy

■ From page 1 (304A)

viwe Mapisa and Thandi Mkhwanazi, as runners-up.

Compared with this, the Pan Africanist Congress' Patricia de Lille and the Democratic Party's Douglas Gibson work even harder — they sit on no fewer than 16 committees each.

At last count there were about 40 committees in the national assembly, including four joint committees, and 20 in the senate.

In addition to joint committees and portfolio committees, there are *ad hoc* committees dealing with surrogate motherhood, abortion, gender equality, the rights of the child, parliamentary child care facilities, intelligence legislation and international relations.

There is also a raft of committees dealing with the running of parliament itself — catering, rules, library — and

still more related to the work of the constitutional assembly.

Rows of empty seats in the national assembly have often been seen on TV screens, leading to a public perception that MPs were goofing off instead of being hard at work — criticism which was little blunted by excuses that "everyone was in committee".

There seems to have some very poor planning: one day there were no fewer than 27 committees meeting simultaneously.

Speaker Frene Ginwala and senate president Kobie Coetzee have now hired management consultants to sort out the problems, including problems with staff — who once attempted to invade the Speaker's office, to her fury — and with security: closed-circuit TV sets have disappeared overnight, not to mention Tony Yengeni's gun.

IFP fails in bid to vote on Durban's demarcation

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP failed yesterday in its bid to secure a vote in the Durban transitional metropolitan council on proposals for the city's inner boundaries after city lawyers argued this would be unprocedural.

The ANC also staged a walkout from a meeting of the council's executive committee, resulting in the IFP accusing it of employing "spoiling tactics".

The lawyers argued that the proposals had to be discussed by the joint demarcation committee, before being tabled to the council for debate.

Local government MEC Peter Miller last week rejected the demarcation board's boundary proposals and unveiled his own. These were, in turn, rejected by the ANC.

The IFP expected debate on Miller's proposals yesterday to culminate in a vote which it was confident of

winning with the support of the NP, PAC and independent councillors.

After the lawyers presented their case at the executive committee meeting, the IFP sought a firm commitment from the ANC that the council debate the proposals next Monday. The ANC refused to give the undertaking, and walked out. This left the meeting without a quorum, and no decision could be taken.

IFP election campaign deputy manager Anthony Grinker accused the ANC of displaying "political immaturity" and failing to accept that all decisions could not go its way.

ANC councillor Peter Corbett said a quorum could have been achieved without the ANC's presence, but the problem lay in the fact that two IFP-aligned councillors were absent.

Corbett said as Miller had unveiled "totally new proposals at the 11th hour", the ANC needed time to consult its structures and the public needed to be given an opportunity to

express its views.

Corbett said he saw the consultative process taking about 10 days, and the council could then debate the Miller proposals.

Grinker said it was clear that the ANC was bent on delaying elections in Durban, and creating conditions to justify central government intervention in resolving disputes.

The ANC proposed last week that a Cabinet committee — which would consist of ANC, IFP and NP representatives — be empowered to break boundary deadlocks in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutcliffe said with no solution in sight, the Durban dispute could be referred to the special electoral for a ruling.

Rather than creating a "win-lose" situation, the Cabinet should intervene to ensure that a compromise acceptable to all parties emerged.

Sanco queries pay for chiefs

Theo Rawana

THE SA National Civic Organisation (Sanco) has called for an audit of traditional leaders to establish their credibility, so that "any form of payment must not undermine local democracy, and development resources must be the responsibility of elected structures".

After a two-day conference in Johannesburg, Sanco said it was concerned about the decision of central government to pay traditional leaders.

"Any payment of traditional leaders by whatever level of government should ensure or guarantee the enshrinement of accountability of such traditional leaders."

Sanco general secretary Penrose Ntlonti, noting that R58m had been set aside for the payment of chiefs, said the country needed to know what the traditional leaders were being paid for.

Sanco said the government had sidelined the organisation in most of the programmes it engaged in.

The Housing Ministry and banks negotiated a record of understanding in which they excluded the civic organisation. "We will attempt to reopen the negotiations between Sanco and the Association of Mortgage Lenders, and continue with our efforts to put our perspective to the ministry. We will not stop short of the necessary action, including campaigns against unacceptable aspects of the agreement such as redlining of communities."

The organisation said the Masakhane Campaign was its concept in conjunction with government. "However, for the campaign to be successful, there is a need for critical involvement of Sanco and better co-ordination between Sanco and the ministries of constitutional affairs, housing and the ministry without portfolio."

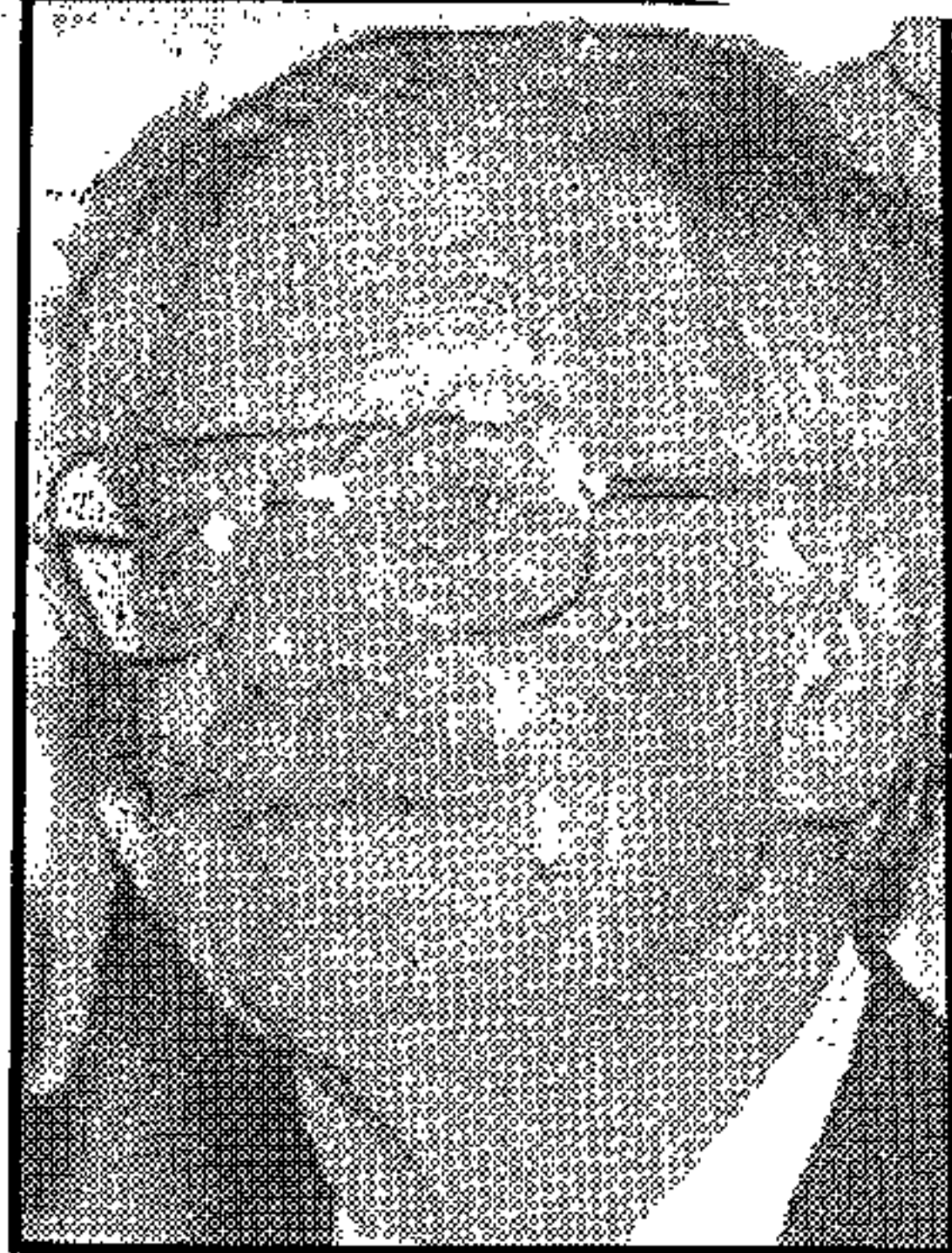
IFP calls for 'fair arrests'

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — THE IFP will hold follow up meetings with KwaZulu-Natal attorney-general Tim McNally to discuss 65 warrants of arrest issued against IFP-aligned individuals for alleged hit squad activities.

After a meeting with McNally, IFP safety and security spokesman Velaphi Ndlovu said the IFP was concerned that only its members were being targeted by the Investigation Task Unit, and it wanted arrests to be carried out on an even-handed basis.

He said the IFP would give McNally information



Ferdi Hartzenberg

CP's leader to plead cause at 'minorities' UN conference

(30/11/75) ARG 19/7/75
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Conservative Party firebrand Ferdi Hartzenberg will lead a delegation to a United Nations conference on "oppressed minorities" beginning in Geneva next week.

The CP leader is expected to use the occasion to drum up international support for Afrikaner autonomy.

The conference on the "rights of indigenous peoples" is being hosted by the UN's Human Rights Committee and will be attended by more than 150 delegates, including representatives of native Americans, Australian Aborigines and Iraqi Kurds.

Mr Hartzenberg, who is attending in his capacity as Afrikaner Volksfront leader, will present the Afrikaner's case as an "oppressed minority".

"We are an indigenous minority in our country and we are being governed by other people," said CP secretary-general Wouter Hoffman.

Mr Hartzenberg will visit Germany, Belgium and other European countries after the conference to meet rightwing bodies.

Contralesa threat to derail local government poll

ARL 19/7/95

(304A)

Argus Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH.— Traditional leaders in the Eastern Cape have threatened to derail the forthcoming local government elections unless a proclamation by President Mandela last month — amending the Local Government Transitional Act (LGTA) on rural government powers — is set aside.

Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) chairman Mwelo Nonkonyana said yesterday the proclamation by Constitutional Minister Roelf Meyer, and ratified by President Mandela on June 30, stripped traditional leaders of all their powers and rendered them “an interest group” in local government affairs.

Chief Nonkonyana said the amendments to the Act were made without consultation with the House of Traditional Leaders, and “are effectively a breach of the Interim Constitution”.

“These amendments on the establishment of rural government powers have effectively stripped us of all the powers exercised by the traditional institution.

“They have limited our participation in the forthcoming elections to no more than 10 percent of elected members and declared us *ex officio*

members in proposed structures of rural government. That is unacceptable,” he said.

Chief Nonkonyana said a similar proclamation by the Eastern Cape provincial government was expected to be signed yesterday.

“We have communicated with Mr Meyer and President Mandela seeking an audience with them to discuss the matter. I am also sending a memorandum to Max Mamase in Bisho to arrange a similar meeting,” he said.

“We are sincerely hoping that they will agree to such a meeting so that the situation can be properly discussed and resolved. Otherwise we will be left with no choice but to pull out of the local government elections.

“We may even have to take them to the Constitutional Court,” Chief Nonkonyana said.

Constitutional Affairs Ministry spokesman Isaac Retief yesterday confirmed in Pretoria the request by Contralesa for a meeting with both President Mandela and Mr Meyer as soon as possible.

He said: “Such communication was received from them yesterday and all I can say at this stage is that the Minister is attending to the matter.”

In Bisho, Premier's Office spokesman on traditional leaders' affairs Max Mlonyeni also confirmed that a proclamation

giving Premier Raymond Mhlaba the powers to appoint traditional leaders was due to be signed yesterday.

Mr Mlonyeni said the proclamation, however, had little to do with the grievances of the chiefs as it “simply seeks to give Mr Mhlaba the legal right to exercise powers of appointing chiefs without having to consult with the President's Office”.

He said: “Previously, this function in the former Ciskei and Transkei was, according to their respective Constitutions, the responsibility of the homeland's presidents.

“But now those homelands no longer exist and we have sought to combine and consolidate some of the laws and functions in accordance with the new dispensation, and, as such, this particular function will now be the responsibility of the premier,” Mr Mlonyeni said.

He was not aware of any further amendments to the act, but could not rule out the possibility.

Chief Nonkonyana maintained however that more amendments affecting the traditional institution were going to be effected by the provincial government, and “that is why we seek to meet with Mr Mamase”.

Mr Mamase could not be reached for comment.

Constitution to carry the common touch

Adrian Hadland

21/7/95

PRETORIA — A team with little or no experience of the constitutional process would be asked to rewrite SA's constitution to make the document simple and easy to understand, Deputy Constitutional Affairs Minister Valli Moosa said yesterday.

He also indicated that gender quotas would "almost certainly" be introduced to Parliament.

Addressing an international round table on democratic constitutional development, Moosa said the rewriting team would ex-

clude politicians, technocrats, advisers, consultants, officials, lawyers and all those who had been involved in the complex drafting process. (304A)

A simply written constitution would allow it to be effectively translated into all SA's 11 official languages and would enable the average person to read and understand the document and its implications.

"We want the final constitution to be as short, lean and mean as possible," he said.

The team would be given the first draft of the constitution, which is due to be published later this year, but would be given

three or four opportunities to recast it into as accessible a form as possible.

An entrenched proportion of men and women in Parliament would be a feature of the new constitution. "At least 40% or 50% of representatives should be women."

The interim constitution was particularly emphatic regarding the question of gender equality and this would be taken further in the final document, Moosa said. Considerable support had been expressed for this concept and proponents would be "arguing very hard" for its adoption.

● See Page 2

US-SA ties secured, developed

(304A) Star 21/7/95

■ BY CATHERINE HARBOUR
STAR FOREIGN SERVICE

Washington. — The US-South Africa bi-national commission is still in the preparatory phase, with a committee on the environment adding its voice to the groundwork.

The bi-national commission was set up last year by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and US Vice President Al Gore to strengthen ties between the US and South Africa.

Environmental Affairs and Tourism Minister Dawie de Villiers and his deputy, Bantu Holomisa, were in Washington this week for meetings with US Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt and the Conservation and Environment committee.

An earlier meeting between Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel and his US counterpart, Ron Brown, made preparations for the first plenary session, to be held in South Africa in October.

In Washington yesterday, De Villiers said his small delegation had explored areas of co-operation and possible projects for the October meeting.

Nature conservation, eco-tourism, environmental management, sustainable fishing resources and the International Treaty on Climate Change and water management were all on the agenda.

The South Africans also used the opportunity to meet officials from the World Bank to discuss its involvement in South Africa.

"We do have a lot of scientists, a lot of professionals who can assist ... but we lack funding," said Holomisa.

While tourism is not on the agenda of this bi-national committee, de Villiers noted that it was South Africa's third largest industry and growing at "an unbelievable pace".

Holomisa was concerned that the crime rate in South Africa "sends the wrong signal" to potential tourists, but promised that the South African Parliament and police were working to "isolate the problem".

"We have an image problem," said De Villiers.

The South African delegation also met representatives of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration so that southern Africa, plagued by periodic droughts, could gain advice on long-term weather predictions.

Which is our most efficient ministry? (304A)

WM 21-27/7/95

The Mail & Guardian recently wrote to cabinet ministers asking an innocuous question. The replies, or lack of them, were rather enlightening ...

MINISTER of Public Enterprises Stella Sigcau is the winner of the Mail & Guardian's first Cabinet Efficiency Test (CET).

The CET was conducted to measure the speed and competence with which cabinet ministers deal with public inquiries. We wanted to find out how long it takes them to reply to a letter from Jabu Citizen and whether they would give a credible answer.

Our overall findings are:

● Just under fifty percent of the cabinet failed the efficiency test by not replying within the cut-off date of four weeks.

● Of those who did reply, 80 percent failed the credibility test by not answering the question.

On June 26 we sent a letter to every cabinet minister (28 of them) and the two deputy presidents, asking about their departments' affirmative action policies.

We used a private name and address, so there would be no connection to this newspaper.

The fastest response came from Agriculture Minister Kraai van Niek-erk, whose assistant administrative secretary, Mrs L Crawford Brunt, managed to churn out a standard reply within four days

of our letter being despatched.

By Thursday, four weeks later, we had received replies from only 16 of the 30 ministers written to.

Those who failed the efficiency test are:

Thabo Mbeki (Deputy President)

Derek Hanekom (Land)

Ben Ngubane (Arts and Culture, Science and Technology)

Joe Modise (Defence)

Alfred Nzo (Foreign Affairs)

Tito Mboweni (Labour)

Pik Botha (Energy)

Jay Naidoo (RDP)

Pallo Jordan (Posts and Telecommunications)

Zola Skweyiya (Public Admin)

Jeff Radebe (Public Works)

Kader Asmal (Water Affairs and Forestry)

Abe Williams (Welfare)

Sibusiso Bengu (Education)

The vast majority of responses we did receive were couched in pure bureaucratese. Only four out of the 14 actually attempted to answer our question — the office of FW de Klerk, Stella Sigcau's Ministry for Public Enterprises and Trevor Manuel's Ministry of Trade and Tourism.

Sigcau's office gave a succinct and

cogent answer. FW's office, speedy as its reply was, tried to score National Party political points by including extracts from a recent speech he made on the NP's attitude towards affirmative action, which was not what we asked.

Manuel's office just confused us with the following statement: "The Government of National Unity is bound by the Constitution to pursue racially blind policies." Trade and Industry, it seems, is committed to staying outside the affirmative action process.

The others — in different ways — thanked us for our letter. Most said it was either being referred to the director-general or the minister, and we should expect a reply in the near future.

But the secretaries of Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela and Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg simply slammed the postbox in our faces. They thanked us for our letter without indicating they would ever answer our question.

The survey results may well have been affected by the vagaries of the postal system — so we will continue to monitor replies over the next few weeks and report on progress.

● As we went to press yesterday, The Ministry of Transport's two-page explanation of its affirmative action policy arrived, the most detailed response received to date.



Minister of Efficiency: Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau came up tops in the M&G's survey

SA's schizophrenic corporate identity

Bruce Cohen

GOVERNMENT is disorganised, if the stationery used by various cabinet ministers is anything to go by.

Every ministry which responded to our letter has its own unique letterhead in terms of design, typography, logo, choice of colours and paper.

The logos range from the extravagant gold or silver foiled coat of arms (Finance and Correctional Service), through a full-colour version of the new flag (General Services) to the home-spun graphics of Housing.

Colours and typography are a frenzy of inconsistent bad taste, while the language choice on the letterheads is a moveable feast.

Environment Affairs, Safety and Security, Sport and Agriculture use only bilingual letterheads, while Housing, Public Enterprises and Health opt for four languages.

FW de Klerk's office and Finance Ministry letterheads are only in Eng-

lish — or do they have separate letterheads in different languages?

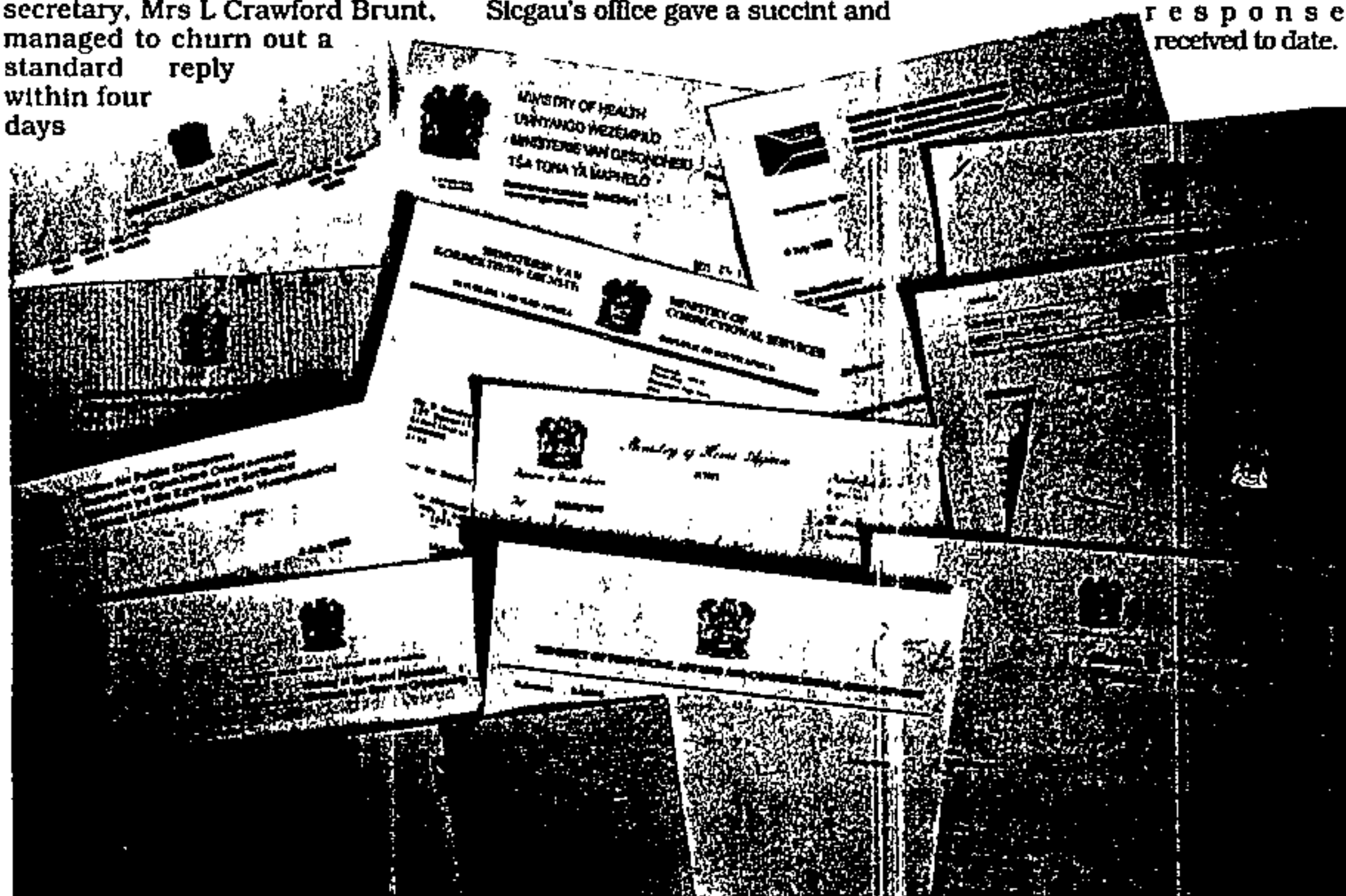
Corporate design expert Jeremy Sampson says the letterheads give an impression of a country that is unmanaged and unloved. The only consistent element, he says, is the paper size (A4).

"Most countries today recognise that their image — through symbols like flags and government stationery — are a national resource that can be used to project an impression of a dynamic country, one which foreigners would like to do business with."

After seeing the letters we received, Sampson says they project an image of a second-rate country.

If a major company had such a messy corporate identity, it would show that it was not being properly controlled.

Sampson says government could save money — and improve its credibility — if it streamlined all its stationery through the implementation of a coherent and cleaner image — that of SA Inc.



Government of National Confusion: The motley mixture of ministry letterheads

PHOTOGRAPH: HENNER FRANKENFELD

'Let human rights

lead SA foreign policy'

WM 21-27/7/95

Justin Pearce

SOUTH AFRICA is lagging way behind its neighbours in committing itself to internationally recognised human rights agreements — and Amnesty International (AI) has urged the government to rectify the situation and make the promotion of human rights a cornerstone of its foreign policy.

"South Africa has a tremendous reputation and prestige in the world," said AI international law expert Professor Menno Kamminga. "We would now like to see South Africa play its role in the world by promoting human rights."

Of the 17 most crucial human

rights treaties, South Africa has ratified or acceded to only two. South Africa has signed six further treaties, but in such cases the signature alone is not legally binding. While this situation is the result of South Africa's former pariah status, Kamminga said the present government ought to move fast to redress the situation.

South Africa has acceded to the Geneva Conventions, which govern the treatment of prisoners of war, and recently ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The South African state has yet to commit itself to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International

Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the Convention against Torture, among others.

South Africa and Swaziland are the only two Southern African countries that have not ratified the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.

As well as encouraging South Africa to join the world community in committing itself to the treaties, AI is lobbying support for a regional Human Rights Commission (HRC) for Southern Africa.

The idea of a regional HRC emerged from a meeting of Southern African Development Community (SADC) foreign ministers last year, and is on the agenda of the forthcoming SADC summit. AI is to launch a campaign to ensure that the proposal is not blocked by hostile forces at the summit.

Kamminga said the International treaties and the presence of the

regional HRC would provide an "insurance policy" for South African citizens, since a constitutional bill of rights was in itself not a sufficient guarantee against human rights abuses.

"I was impressed with the constitutional discussions in South Africa, which made people think about things — but implementation is what counts. The Soviet Union, for example, had a beautiful constitution.

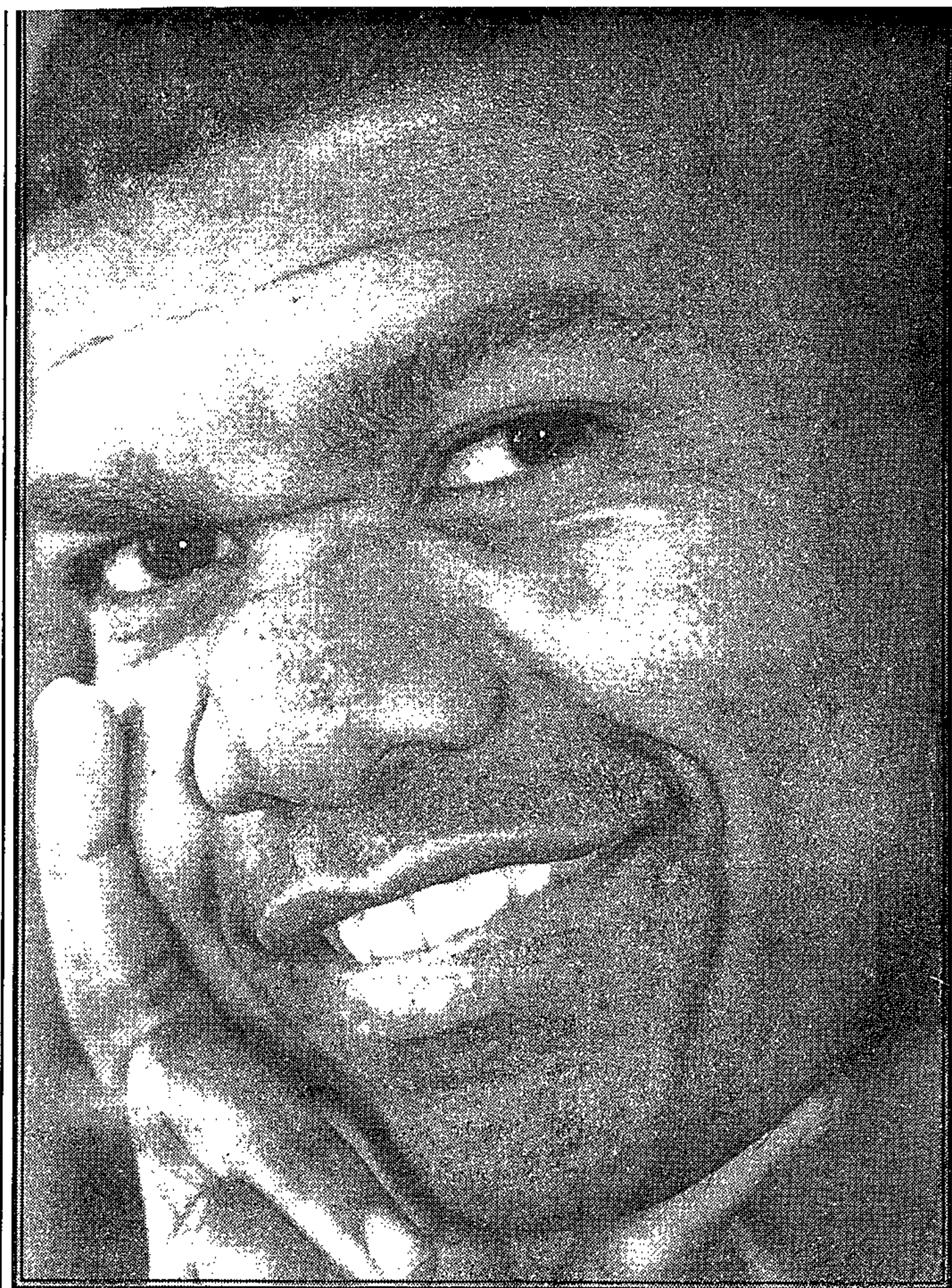
"If South Africa signed treaties, it would be bound by international law to the protection of human rights."

Kamminga said regionally based human rights agreements such as the proposed Southern African HRC had proved particularly effective watchdogs. In Europe, for example, the majority of cases reported to the European Human Rights Commission had proved successful.

"Governments can't afford not to comply," Kamminga noted.

Why Sipho is the DP's new hope

ART 22/7/95
(304A)



□ SIPHO MOGANEDI

Picture: HANNES THIART, Staff Photographer.

PEARHEADED by its new national youth leader Sipho Moganedi, the Democratic Party is working flat out to win over members of the major parties in the Western Cape who are disgusted by the racism infecting the political contest. This follows an upsurge of internal racial tensions within the National Party and the African National Congress, whose Western Cape leader has also begun hurling racial insults at each other.

The liberal DP which had a severe setback in last year's election, hopes to pick up the pieces as ANC and NP members become sickened at the highest level of politics in the two major parties. Mr Moganedi, 28, was elected this month as the party's first black national youth leader. The increasingly township-based DP youth promises to lead a liberal resurgence in South Africa against the worsening race-based politics of the ANC and NP.

This week Mr Moganedi, of Gauteng, visited Cape Town where he is actively recruiting disillusioned members of the big parties. He told me that the DP was the only genuinely non-racial party in the country and was ready for

major growth among township youth fed up with the racism of other parties.

"It is obvious that the survival of the DP youth as a whole depends on us setting up bases in the townships. And the only person who can do it is someone who can speak the language — someone they can clearly identify with."

"As the DP youth, we are going to set the pace for our mother body, the DP. We are going to show them how things should be done in terms of attracting the disadvantaged community into the DP," he said.

"The majority of people of this country lead liberal lives — they believe in individual freedom and not being interfered with by the government, so they can do things without fearing anyone whatsoever."

"That is the kind of thing we are propagating in the DP youth," he said.

THE Western Cape has become a fertile recruiting field for the DP following the resignation of NP youth spokesman Nils Flaatten, who revealed that NP youth referred to blacks as "kaffirs".

It also followed the announcement by ANC Western Cape leader, Chris Nissen, that he would

not be available for re-election as leader. ANC sources have confirmed that black ANC members are pushing coloured members out of key positions.

This week Mr Nissen and NP provincial minister Peter Marais exchanged racist taunts, referring respectively to the NP's "white masters" and the ANC's "black masters".

"As the DP youth, we don't talk in terms of coloured, black, white or Indian people. We talk in terms of all individual South Africans who must be accommodated," Mr Moganedi said.

"We don't choose leaders based on race," he said, adding that DP youth members of all races had voted for both him and his rivals in the recent DP youth leadership contest which he won after three close ballots.

He said all the other parties, including the Pan Africanist Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party, as well as the ANC and NP, were basically racist.

"At the last election the ANC tried to buy coloured people's votes by putting up Dr Boesak, but they failed to bring in those people."

"The ANC itself still practises tribalism. There are many Xhosa people in high positions, but coloured people are ignored when it comes to giving them positions."

■ The DP's new national youth leader is black — and is working hard to win over to the liberal cause NP and ANC members disillusioned at growing racism in the two biggest parties in the Western Cape. A report by **DAVID BREIER** of our Political Staff.

"Look at civil servants — more people getting jobs are blacks — not coloured or Indian. If the ANC was not racially or tribally based, why are they not including all individuals in affirmative action who were disadvantaged by apartheid?"

Mr Moganedi said the NP's past was still haunting it in spite of its promises in last year's elections that it had reformed. "They cannot stand up to the ANC because of the NP's evil past," he said.

"Even now, instead of admitting the atrocities against our people, they are denying all these things.

"Their leader, Mr FW de Klerk, is denying all these atrocities when he was a member of the State Security Council. All the decisions were taken there and he was aware of them, but he doesn't have the decency of admit it," said Mr Moganedi.

"I am negotiating with members of the NP who are tired of this racism. I am going to succeed on the basis of the negotiations which are continuing," he said. Mr Moganedi said he could not yet disclose names of potential recruits as these negotiations were still "under a veil of secrecy".

He said black NP members had congratulated him on his election as DP youth leader, "but they have to listen to their bosses De Klerk and Pik Botha".

"If members of the NP are true to themselves, they will come to the DP youth where they will enjoy freedom of expression and freedom to challenge our policies, without fearing any racism whatsoever".

Mr Moganedi said: "As a new leader, I am going to infuse a lot of action. We are going to see the DP youth being taken into the streets addressing issues affecting young people who are action-orientated."

THE DP has in recent years been intimidated by militants in black townships, while last year DP leader, Tony Leon, was chased off the University of the Western Cape campus.

Mr Moganedi said the level of intolerance varied. "For instance in Tembisa (on the East Rand) where I live, there is a lot of tolerance between political organisations and we hope if this will happen in other areas, the DP will come out tops."

He said that when the "artificial alliance" between the ANC, SA Communist Party and Cosatu broke up "we must be ready to pick up the pieces and rule the country".

The DP youth under Mr Moganedi plans to become more community oriented. They are launching an anti-crime campaign on July 28 during the national anti-crime week, and will start a petition asking the government to get tough on crime.

"At the same time we will be addressing the community to stand up to report those who are committing crimes," said Mr Moganedi.

ALG

22/7/95

304A

8/News

Volkstaat idea has limited (304A) appeal in cities, survey finds

By TROYE LUND

Nearly 70% of South Africans polled recently on their views on a volkstaat were opposed to the scheme.

Markinor conducted the survey in the metropolitan areas of Gauteng, Durban, Maritzburg, Bloemfontein, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.

Of the 2 000 people interviewed, 69% opposed the concept in principle and 14% favoured it.

Whites were least opposed (52%) and blacks the most (78%). "But more than half of the white metropolitan population are against it," Maria Harris of Markinor Market Research, said this week.

Opposition

Only 1% of Indians were against a separate white homeland. Of the coloured respondents, 70% declared their opposition to the idea.

The viability of a volkstaat was strongly doubted by 64% of whites and 62% of the black, Indian and coloured group.

Indians place the most faith (25%) in the plan's viability. A fifth (21%) of whites interviewed believe it is viable as do 11% of coloured respondents.

When asked whether they would move to a volkstaat, 17% of whites said they would — a 1% increase from the 1993 survey.

According to Harris, the volkstaat is more offensive to groups who have higher levels of education. Capetonians are the most sceptical.

Bills to do battle for the chiefs

By JUSTICE MOHALE

TWO BILLS seeking to make Kwazulu/Natal the sole paymaster of the chiefs in the region will be tabled before the provincial legislature next month.

The Bills aim to inhibit the chiefs from receiving money or gifts from other sources, including central government.

The legislation is almost certain to be passed by Inkatha's simple majority in the house in the face of strong opposition from the ANC.

This move will put Inkatha on a collision course with the central government by giving the provincial government total control over the payment and financial affairs of the Zulu king and 280 tribal chiefs.

ANC Ministers rejected the Bills when they were presented to the provincial cabinet by Nyanga Ngubane, Minister of Traditional Affairs, last week. The ANC further warned that the implementation of the Bills could lead to a declaration of no confidence in the Inkatha leadership.

Thembinkosi Meme-la, ANC spokesman in the provincial government, said the Amakho-si and Iziphakanyiswa Bill re-enacts old Kwa-Zulu territory laws.

He said the Bills would make Ngubane alone responsible for paying all the chiefs in the province.

Observers have described the legislation as a desperate bid by Inkatha to maintain its influence in rural areas, coming weeks after the national parliament had passed a Bill empowering the central government to pay chiefs.

The Bills will clash head on with the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Act and the two new laws could be the subject of the first constitutional court case between the central government and the Kwa-Zulu/Natal government.

The other disputed piece of legislation, the Amendment Bill on the Payment of Salaries, Allowances and other Benefits to the Ingonyama, gives the provincial government the sole right to pay the king.

Clinton names man for SA post

■ BY CATHERINE HARBOUR

Washington — US President Bill Clinton announced his intention at the weekend to nominate James Joseph as ambassador to South Africa.

Joseph (70) is president and chief operating officer of the Council on Foundations.

Hearings

Once Clinton's official nomination is made, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chaired by Senator Jesse Helms, will hold hearings on the nomination. If approved by a majority in the committee, the nomination will go to the full Senate for a vote.

In his post at the Coun-

cil on Foundations, Joseph consulted ANC leaders widely on the involvement of foundations in South Africa. He also helped found the Affinity Group on Southern Africa, which seeks to encourage grants to the region, and has been involved in a variety of activities in support of South Africans working for social, political and economic reform.

He first visited South Africa in 1973.

Joseph has worked in various senior capacities under the last three US presidents — Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan and George Bush.

When Clinton came into power, he appointed Joseph chairman of the

Board of the Corporation for National Service.

Joseph has also chaired official US delegations to Canada, Mexico and Micronesia.

An ordained minister, Joseph graduated from Southern University and Yale Divinity Law School.

Leader

He has taught at Yale University, The Claremont Colleges, Nuffield College at Oxford University and Stillman College, where he was a civil rights movement leader.

He has written two widely acclaimed books, *Remaking America* and *The Charitable Impulse*.

Joseph served in the US army as a first lieutenant from 1956 to 1958.

STAR 24/7/95

Clinton names his man for SA

Respected author and
minister is nominated by
American president as
ambassador to South
Africa *3044A*
Sowetan 24/7/95

Sowetan Foreign News Service

WASHINGTON — United States President Bill Clinton at the weekend announced his intention to nominate Mr James Joseph as ambassador to South Africa.

Currently Joseph (70), who has served on many official US government delegations abroad, is president and chief operating officer of the Council on Foundations, which he joined in 1982. Previously he served as vice-president of Cummins Engine Company, makers of industrial diesel engines, and president of Cummins Engine Foundation.

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Joseph has been involved in a variety of activities supporting South Africans working for social, political and economic reform and first visited South Africa in 1973. He has served under the last four US presidents.

Joseph graduated from Southern University and Yale Divinity Law School. He is an ordained minister, and has taught at Yale University, Claremont College, Nuffield College at Oxford University, and Stillman College, where he was a leader in the civil rights movement.

He has written two widely acclaimed books, *Remaking America* and *The Charitable Impulse*.

UN group leaves Boers out in cold

ET 27/7/95 (304A)

GENEVA: South African whites have been met with stony silence in their demands that North American Indians and other indigenous peoples meeting in a UN forum recognise them as native Africans.

Many delegates attending the week-long meeting of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations walked out on Tuesday during a speech by Dr Fred Rundle of the Interim Council of the Boer People.

A daily summary published by the forum yesterday devoted lengthy paragraphs to the remarks of other speakers, but said of Dr Rundle that he simply "delivered a statement".

Several people who left said they thought the Boer organisation was trying to use the meeting for political purposes in South Africa.

Yesterday the Boer representatives were again allowed to attend, but were essentially ignored. The forum admits any organisation that wants to attend.

Dr Rundle claimed the Boers had developed a distinct culture in more than 300 years in Africa. "The Boers are a people all by themselves — they have their own unique history, their own traditions, own festival days" and other features "all developed in Africa", said a council statement.

The group is demanding that Boers be treated separately from other whites in South Africa.

The Boer organisation is demanding an independent territory, "just as they had before the (British) colonialists took it away from them".

"This has nothing to do with race or racism — merely the desire of an indigenous people to be themselves and to rule themselves in their own territory," said the council statement.

The UN working group, which meets annually, includes representatives of indigenous groups in many parts of the world, including aborigines from Australia and Pacific islanders.
— Sapa-AP

Forum seeks to boost interests

ET 27/7/95

A NEW organisation which will seek to forge a sense of identity among coloured people and promote their interests has been formed.

The Forum, a non-political and non-sectarian group, has set itself the task of preventing the marginalisation of the coloured community, it was announced yesterday.

Its supporters include provincial parliamentarians Prof Richard van der Ross and Mr Joe Marks, poet and academic Prof Adam Small, former Labour Party chairman Mr Chris April and a number of local town councillors, businessmen and educationalists.

The Forum's draft manifesto said coloureds were being marginalised and discriminated against in the new order. — Sapa

Embassies 'represent SA profile'

Draw Forrest

204A
27/7/75
THE government has replaced 45 of SA's 73 ambassadors abroad since October last year, representing a 62% change.

This emerges from an internal foreign affairs department document which gives details of departmental restructuring, including progress on affirmative action.

In a statement this week, Public Service Minister Zola Skweyiya said he had met Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo to "ensure the acceleration" of the rationalisation of the foreign affairs department in line with Public Service Commission guidelines.

Skweyiya said the ministers had also discussed the importance of making embassies abroad representative of SA's demographic profile.

The document said the department had drawn up an "action plan" to remedy discrimination on grounds of race, gender or disability in keeping with the commission's criteria.

A placement policy covering all ranks other than head of mission had been devised, of which representivity was an important element.

The document said 272 foreign affairs officials of the former TVBC states were now working for the department in Pretoria, while 38 would assume duties in the near future.

On broader restructuring of the department, the document said the Public Service Commission had approved requests for a 10% increase in posts, from 1 980 to 2 178.

This announcement

Cabinet decides on staggered polls

STAR 27/7/95

304A

■ BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
POLITICAL REPORTER

The two main parties in the Government of National Unity have welcomed the Cabinet's decision to proceed with local government elections on November 1, saying that this would contribute to the speedy resolution of demarcation disputes in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

"The Cabinet has given the country bold and mature leadership out of uncertainties created by pessimistic suggestions by certain political parties for the postponement of the elections," the ANC said.

NP local government spokesman Jako Maree said provincial governments should adhere strictly to timetables, to ensure elections were conducted in a democratic manner.

The Cabinet decided yesterday that local authorities which could not hold elections on November 1 would be compelled to do so within the first

quarter of next year.

The interim constitution and Local Government Transition Act will be amended to allow for staggered elections.

The Cabinet also decided to set up dispute-resolution mechanisms to settle demarcation problems.

"The whole thing has been held in the hands of the parties, and the situation is that the disputes can go on indefinitely," said Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer.

He said 75% of local authorities were ready to hold local elections on November 1.

Meyer said premiers would have to apply to his ministry if they wanted certain local authorities in their provinces to be exempted from the November 1 poll. They would have to provide valid reasons, such as ill-preparedness.

"For both psychological and practical reasons, a date for elections for exempted areas should be set before the No-

vember 1 elections take place," said Meyer.

He said serious attempts would be made by the Government to increase the number of local authorities and the percentage of voters able to take part in the elections.

This could be accomplished by resolving Greater Johannesburg's internal boundary dispute, finding a political solution to the Cape Town metropolitan dispute, and separating the Durban metropolitan area from the other 46 KwaZulu-Natal transitional councils prepared for the elections.

Meyer's deputy, Mohammed Valli Moosa, said the Government would act firmly against local authorities and provinces which were not co-operating with the transition to democratic local government.

Local authorities wishing to hold elections on November 1 will have to fix boundaries and wards by August 22.

► ANC, IFP row — Page 3

UN ignores Afrikaner claims

(304A)

Sowetan 27/7/95

DELEGATES to a United Nations conference on indigenous peoples in Geneva, Switzerland, walked out when the Boere Verkiesings Komitee wanted to address the meeting on Tuesday.

The interim body of the BVK, which represents the Boerestaat Party and other groups, is participating in the conference in an attempt to have Afrikaners classified as an indigenous people.

An SABC correspondent in Geneva reported that more than two-thirds of those at the meeting walked out. Delegates also objected when the Boere delegation tried to attend a meeting of Indigenous African Peoples. The meeting was postponed.

Boerestaat Party leader Mr Robert van Tonder yesterday denied the extent of the walkout, saying there was only slight confusion at the start of the address.

"When the BVK representative was announced some of the Red Indians left the meeting, mistaking the speakers for members of the National Party who are identified with apartheid in South Africa. When the mistake was cleared up the delegate did deliver his address," Van Tonder said.

The Afrikaner Volksfront headed by Dr. Ferdie Hartzenberg was not given an opportunity to address the assembly. Hartzenberg said the name of their delegate was scratched from the speakers list after a copy of the speech had been handed in for translation. — Sapa.

PAC denies bid for IFP alliance

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MXOLISI MGXASHE

Staff Reporter

PAC secretary-general Maxwell Nemadzivhanani has denied media speculation that his organisation and the Inkatha Freedom Party are working towards an electoral alliance.

Mr Nemadzivhanani, responding to reports on his hard-hitting speech against the ANC at the IFP's 20th annual congress in Ulundi, said the reports were not only "speculative", but also "a deliberate distortion of the context in which his remarks were made".

"We only attended a conference that we had been invited to — and nothing more. Neither the IFP nor the PAC have ever raised the issue of an alliance between us. In pursuance of our slogan Peace among the Africans, we certainly are not against forming alliances with any African party that agrees with our position on some issues," he said.

He said even though the PAC was for a unitary state and against federalism, it thought the ANC ought to grant a proper hearing to the IFP's demands for more powers in KwaZulu-Natal. It should also treat the IFP with the same tolerant attitude it had shown towards the boerestaad advocates.

Mr Nevadzivhanani was quoted by the media as having told the more than 3 000 IFP delegates at Ulundi to look at the current constitutional arguments and the powers of provincial governments.

"The question is whether you want to have a provincial government with powers or not... If there is a Goliath, we'll stand as David and fight any autocracy from central government," he was quoted as saying.

In an interview with Saturday Weekend Argus, Mr Nevadzivhanani said the PAC was against the ANC's behaving as if it was the only party in the government of national unity. The interim constitution stressed the need for consensus among all parties in the GNU.

He said the ANC's monopoly of television, which had made it almost impossible for other parties to get a slot, reminded him and PAC members in general of the ANC's "sole authenticity" campaign in exile, which advocated the de-recognition of the PAC by the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

He dismissed President Nelson Mandela's invitation to the PAC to join the GNU as a strategy "aimed at undermining our party in order to destroy it".

In response to IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane's re-

marks that a formal alliance between Inkatha and PAC would actually benefit the PAC and save it from being vanquished by the ANC, Mr Nevadzivhanani said: "We do not need to climb on anybody's back..."

But he submitted that the PAC was prepared to have an alliance with any party in parliament, including the NP, that raised platforms similar to the PAC's. "If the ANC can work with the National Party in the GNU, what would make it improper for us to have this alliance?" he asked.

The seemingly close ties between the PAC and the IFP have worried some PAC stalwarts who have described it as being "unprincipled and opportunistic."

This affinity has been seen in the pro-IFP stance PAC president Clarence Makwetu has taken in the national assembly, including his severe criticism of President Mandela during the Shell House controversy.

Mr Nemadzivhanani is confident that the PAC, which has been involved in a series of re-organisational and self-critical seminars at all levels, will make a big impact in the coming local-government elections. It plans to use these as a springboard for a much better performance in the 1999 general elections, where it will no longer be perceived as a "1,03 percent party".

Clash with US looms over SA policy on Cuba

By DALE LAUTENBACH

A policy clash with the US over Cuba is building up a head of steam following an angry letter from four US congressmen to SA ambassador Franklin Sonn in Washington.

Protesting that South Africa was considering sending an ambassador to "the Castro regime" and was "even thinking of inviting Fidel Castro to South Africa as an honoured guest of your government", the four threatened that this would affect Congress's relations with South Africa.

They accused South Africa of lacking commitment to human rights, liberty and democracy by entertaining contact with Cuba.

South African embassy spokesman Daniel Ngwepa said the mission was conscious of the American concern and said Sonn would discuss this "at the highest level" soon. Diplomatic recognition of Cuba was in line with South Africa's "non-ideological posture", he said.

The four did not object to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's recent attempt to establish dialogue with Nigeria's military regime.

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Tensions Over Power Chiefs' Role

SAWETAN 31/7/95 (30/19)

By Pamela Dube
Political Reporter

CONFRONTATION is looming between the African National Congress and traditional leaders over the power of chiefs in local government structures.

At its national constitutional conference in Johannesburg yesterday, the ANC resolved that chiefs should be represented on rural councils.

But their role would be of a less participatory nature, acting as ex-officio representatives.

This position is likely to be strenuously opposed by traditional leaders.

Speaking at the conference, Chief Pathekile Holomisa, an ANC MP and president of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, argued that there should be more recognition and protection of the institution of traditional leadership.

"In seeking clarification on the role of traditional leaders, you should bear in mind their importance in their communities. In the past chiefs were executing functions now delegated to councils. (The conference's proposals) are going to strip the chiefs of their powers."

At the same time, KwaZulu-Natal chiefs at the weekend demanded that their province be given powers to establish its own model of local government, which would protect "the organisational and social au-

tonomy of traditional communities."

Transport Minister and ANC national executive committee member Mr Mac Maharaj denied that the ANC was divided on the matter.

"The conference has clarified the position of traditional leaders better than before. Again, these are just proposals to be ratified by the NEC."

The conference also proposed changes which included that the next government be headed by a prime minister, with a ceremonial president.

The president's role would be that of a "national reconciler and unifier". He or she would be expected to act as an arbitrator on national disputes.

Main responsibility

The Prime Minister's main responsibility would be the daily supervision and control of the Cabinet and national government. He or she would also appoint the Cabinet and deputy ministers in consultation with the president.

Another issue likely to cause tension was the proposal that provincial governments be prohibited from adopting their own flags.

The decision is likely to be resisted, especially by the Inkatha Freedom Party-led province of KwaZulu-Natal.

The conference also decided that ANC-led provinces should not draft their own constitutions.

It urged ANC legislators in non-ANC-dominated provinces of KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape to participate in the drafting of the provincial constitutions.