

PUBLIC SECTOR-LOCAL AUTH. KWAZULU/NATAL

1996

JANUARY — JULY

73% of Natal voters register

(264) Star 9/11/96

OWN CORRESPONDENT

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

With the countdown on for the May 29 elections, postponed from last year here and in the Western

Cape, the final registration figures show that the rural areas of the province still lag almost 20% behind the Durban metropolitan and transitional local authorities.

The final registration figures are Durban metropolitan area 86,14%, transitional local authorities 80,39% and rural areas 64,05%. The figures show that more than 3,4 million of the province's voters have registered.

Constitutional talks reach an impasse

BD 17/1/96

Farouk Chothia (264)

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

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

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

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

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

According to the sources Felgate said he had no mandate to make the

concessions. He would first have to report back to the IFP national council at its meeting next weekend.

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

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

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

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

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

KwaZulu draft constitution on way

(264) Star 17/11/96
By **MONDLI MAKHANYA**
Political Reporter

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

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

The IFP, which has a 50,3% majority, is expected to push its proposals base document to become the core of the constitution

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

It was drawn up by a committee of party negotiators and technical experts and includes various options and views put forward by

IFP to push for voting by Friday

all the parties. During this week's three-day sitting the document will be voted upon point by point.

While the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress will definitely oppose the federalist provisions in the document, the Democratic Party, the Minority Front and the African Christian Democratic

Party will oppose many provisions they see as anti-democratic and racially exclusive.

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

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

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

ANC has 'plan to end deadlock'

(264) CT 17/1/96

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

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

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

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

But Inkatha negotiator Mr Walter Felgate rejected the ANC's proposal as "cheap politicking", and said the party was not serious about drafting a provincial constitution.

He said the ANC was obstructing the drawing up of a provincial constitution to ensure a national constitution was adopted first. "They do not want a (provincial) constitution" — Reuters.

IFP re-enacts land trust act

(264) Star 18/1/96

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

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

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

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

But KwaZulu Natal's Traditional Affairs Minister Inyanga Ngubane said yesterday that he was re-enacting the law because it related directly to the affairs of the province - Reuters.

CT 18/1196

kwaZulu trust act re-enacted

(264)

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

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

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

KwaZulu-Natal passes Bill on Ingonyama Trust

(264) (B) BD 18/1/96

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

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

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

IFP MP Maurice Mackenzie said he was confident the court would rule in the IFP's favour. Privately owned land fell under central government, while communal land fell under the provincial government. Communal land was

governed by indigenous and customary law, which was a provincial competence in terms of the interim constitution, he said.

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

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

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

In its latest draft constitution the IFP has reverted to some of its hardline demands. It states that the province is entitled to establish an armed force, and that the premier has the power to declare a state of emergency. It also gives KwaZulu-Natal control over the province's public service, and the right to organise provincial elections.

R9-m state funds were used for SPUs says A-G

Star 19/11/96

(264) (43)

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

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

The Self-governing Territories Constitution Act which applied at

the time stated that the legislative assembly had no power to spend state funds on any military-type unit or organisation

The KwaZulu homeland and later KwaZulu Natal government funding of SPUs was first disclosed last year and led to an outcry, particularly from the ANC. At that stage, it was reported around R6-million in government funds had been used to train the paramilitary units

The auditor-general's office said the Mlaba camp near Ulundi was operated by the communica-

tions section of the ex-KwaZulu government and was handed over to the department of the chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, on November 1 1993

This department had, however, used only about R117 000 to pay casual labourers at the camp

The bulk of the state funds had come from the police department which spent R7,8-million, while the rest of the money came from the departments of works and nature conservation as well as a Government trust fund, the report said - Reuters

IFP spent R8,6m illegally on self-protection units

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

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

BD 19/1/96 (IFP) (264)
Foster said R8,6m of taxpayers' funds had been paid to unit members as salaries during the 1994/95 financial year. This was done without "adequate authority" and in contravention of the KwaZulu-Natal Exchequer Act. Taxpayers' funds had also been used to buy ammunition worth about R200 000 and uniforms and tents valued at R280 000.

Foster's report is expected to be tabled at a meeting of the KwaZulu-Natal legislature's public accounts committee on Monday. He conducted the investigation after the Sunday Times reported last September that R5,517m of taxpayers' funds had been paid to unit members despite Mdlalose's earlier denial.

Mdlalose subsequently said payments were made to KwaZulu Police special constables from a suspense account in the police budget, while finance MEC Senzele Mhlungu said the

Continued on Page 2

KwaZulu

Continued from Page 1

payments amounted to about R5,5m. Foster said that authority for payment from the budget had not been submitted to him. He had been informed that a senior official in Mdlalose's department had decided that payments should be made to each person claiming to be a unit member. Evidence to prove that payments had been made only to unit members was not submitted to him. Foster said that in support of each payment paysheets were needed as proof. Paysheets were not produced for payments totalling about R2m. In cases where paysheets were produced, there were several irregularities. Payment dates were not

indicated and references to relevant cheques were missing. There had been no reconciliation between cash drawn for payment and the amount paid.

Mdlalose said the special constables had received self-defence training at the Mlaba camp near Ulundi in the run-up to the 1994 general election.

But Foster said he had received legal opinion that the training was illegal as it contravened the 1971 Self-Governing Territories Act which prohibited the homeland from establishing an "organisation of a military character". He said former KwaZulu Police commissioner Lt-Gen Roy Daring had not allowed the trainees to be incorporated into the police force as they did not meet the necessary requirements. Some had criminal records.

Foster said the Mlaba camp was at present being dismantled.

SPUs cost kwaZulu ratepayers R10,8m

(276) (264)
CF 19/1/96
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mandela meets Goodwill in drive for kwaZulu peace

CT 19/1/96

(264)

POLITICAL STAFF

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

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

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

President Mandela's spokesman, Mr Parks Mankahlana, said one of the aims of today's audience was to discuss a possible mass gathering to promote peace and recon-

struction between political rivals in kwaZulu/Natal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The king has openly supported central government payment.

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

Mandela calls Zulus to major peace gathering

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

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

Speaking after a three-hour meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini at the king's Kwa-Khangela palace near Nongoma, Mandela said the imbizo, authorised by Zwelithini, would hopefully reconcile rival political par-

ties in the province.

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

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

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

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

(264) Star 20/1/96

A 'watershed' imbizo

(264) CP 21/1/96

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

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

Mandela on Friday announced his intentions to actively promote an Imbizo after his meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini at the king's Kwa-Khangela palace in Non-goma.

The king had authorised an Imbizo during the meeting.

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TIME TO BURY THE HATCHET . . . President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

ated by being made to kill each other," Mandela said.

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

However, the role of

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

"There are elements who are not members of either the ANC or the IFP who are orchestrating the violence because it

is in their interest to return to the days of apartheid," said Mandela.

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

IFP safety and security spokesman Velaphi

Ndlovu said the King's "Imbizo meeting" with Mandela highlighted Zwelithini's ANC allegiances and was not likely to impress traditional leaders in the province.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"I know I am lined out with some political parties but I know my stand as a neutral body. I am the king of everybody in this province" - Sapa

By CYRIL MADLALA

AN INVESTIGATION by the auditor general of Kwazulu Natal this week confirmed a Sunday Times exposé that the IFP-led provincial government secretly used millions of rands of taxpayers' money to pay the controversial self-protection units.

Auditor General Chris Forster's inquiry found that R8 881 347 of public funds was spent illegally on the militias, more than R2-million of which has disappeared without trace.

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

Investigating how money was spent

Now the auditor general has found that only R280 000 came from the trust account that was established for the donations.

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

Dr Mdlalose was not available for comment yesterday.

The auditor general's report, expected to be discussed by the provincial govern-

ment's public accounts committee next week, revealed that the money was spent without proper authority during the 1993/94 and 1994/95 financial years.

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

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

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Outstanding pay sheets to support expenditure of R2 167 000 were not supplied at all, the report said. Between 5 000 and 8 000 recruits were to have been paid at least R1 000 each.

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

More than R200 000 was spent on ammunition, while tents and uniforms cost almost R300 000. About R6,6-million was for salaries.

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

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

ST 21/1/96

King Goodwill calls for ban on Buthelezi

By CYRIL MADLALA
Parliamentary
Correspondent

ST 21/1/96 (264) (118) (

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

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

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

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

Kwazulu Natal's premier, Frank Mdlalose, and the chiefs have been carrying out tasks normally reserved for the king, such as convening national gatherings (*imbizo*).

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

Sources said he asked that chiefs be paid through his office, and appealed for extra security forces in Nongoma to protect his businesses.

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

"I would propose that liaison with chiefs be done through my office. That will facilitate an integration of all these members of the institution of traditional leadership."

He also recommended that royal properties be registered in the name of the royal house.

Responding yesterday to the king's suggestions, Mr Mandela's spokesman, Parks Mankahlana, said "The President's interpretation of the remarks was that they were not necessarily directed at the president of the IFP."

"Chief Buthelezi is playing a constructive role in the evolution of democracy. However, the degree of participation of traditional leaders in party politics has done more harm than good. Attention will have to be paid to the extent to which traditional leaders can embrace politics."

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King calls for ban

From Page 1

ical parties."

It is understood Mr Mandela agreed at Friday's meeting to facilitate a meeting between the king and the Minister of Land Affairs, Derek Hanekom, to discuss compensation for royal land expropriated through forced removals.

Mr Hanekom and the king will also discuss the controversial Ingonyama Land Trust Act, passed by the Kwazulu government in its final hours. The legislation made the king the sole trustee of 90 percent of the land in Kwazulu.

Sources at the meeting said the king told Mr Man-

deli that the legislation "is not of my making". His statement came two days after the Kwazulu Natal government re-enacted the Act.

Mr Mandela emerged from the meeting determined anew to put an end to political killings in Kwazulu Natal.

He said King Goodwill and his Royal Council had agreed to an *imbizo* that could mark a "watershed" in the history of the troubled province.

The President is due to meet Chief Buthelezi and Kwazulu Natal's ANC leader, Jacob Zuma, possibly tomorrow, to discuss the *imbizo*, a presidential spokesman said.

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Triumphant Bafana Baf draw closer to quarterfi

Sunday Times Reporters

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

Bafana Bafana's victory leaves them needing only a draw against Egypt in their match on Wednesday to be assured of winning the tough Group A and remaining in Johannesburg for the quarterfinals. An ecstatic Mark Williams — who scored for

South Africa in the 58th minute after Angolan keeper Antonio Orlando dropped a blistering free kick by defender Eric Tinkler — said after the game "I feel great to have scored the only goal of the match. It paves the way to the next stage."

Captain Neil Tovey was also confident that his team would make it through to the next round, but cautioned "At this stage we are not looking further than our game against Egypt, but I must point out there are teams like Ghana and Gabon who

are forces with."

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Go-ahead given ~~(27)~~ for Natal Imbizo ⁽²⁶⁴⁾

Sowetan 23/1/96
By Joe Mdhlela
Political Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Buthelezi, like Mandela, rejected suggestions that the impending local government elections in the province had contributed to the escalation in violence.

Party is hit by new corruption scandal

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

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

Miller said it appeared that "relatively junior officials collaborated with an outside supplier whose modus operandi was to submit tenders purporting to be from different well known and reputable firms". The outside supplier would at the same time submit a tender of his own "which was, of course, always the lowest", Miller said. *BD 23/1/96*

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

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

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

KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele (ANC) exposed a similar scam last year. This had resulted in the average monthly cost of servicing and maintaining vehicles being R13m, an average of R1 444 a vehicle

IFP remains firm on mediation — Felgate

Farouk Chothia

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

Felgate said there was "unfounded speculation" that IFP national deputy chairman Sipo Mzimela and caucus chairman Lionel Mtshali had struck an agreement with ANC and NP negotiators in Germany, and that this paved the way for the IFP's return to the assembly

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

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

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

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

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

Felgate said the provincial constitution would have "sunrise clauses", listing powers the province wanted for inclusion in the national constitution

Zulu chiefs to decide on joint ANC, IFP gathering

Kevin O'Grady

ANC and IFP leaders agreed yesterday to address a joint imbizo — a gathering of the Zulu nation — in KwaZulu-Natal in a display of unity to reinforce peace efforts in the violence-torn province.

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

Mandela told a news conference afterwards: "A meeting of the entire Zulu community can never be called without first discussing the matter with the amaKhos (chiefs) of KwaZulu-Natal." The next step would be to call a meeting between Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini, Buthelezi, himself and the chiefs. "I am going to get in touch with his majesty tonight to indicate to him it is our opinion this meeting should go ahead as soon as possible."

BD 23/1/96 (264) (112)

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

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

Zuma said the big gathering should be able to help normalise relations and bring about peace. It should attempt to reverse the perception among KwaZulu-Natal residents "that there is war among the leaders."

Sapa reports that Zwelithini's spokesman, Prince Sifiso Zulu, said the efforts of political leaders to stage an imbizo were being undermined by "cheap politicking". He was referring to comments by provincial IFP leaders who had initially described the plan for a gathering as a political ploy engineered by the ANC and Zwelithini.

Picture: Page 3

Some funds possibly misused, admits IFP

Farouk Chothia

(264)
BO 24/11/96

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aulsebrook said that throughout the training, former KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's department liaised closely with the nature conservation department in order to preserve the camp's "environmental integrity". The camp was left in "perfect condition" and vandalism took place after its closure in April 1994.

Agencies

Imbizo likely to inflame

Mtg 26/1-1/2/96

Kwazulu-Natal

(264)

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

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

Strategically planned to precede the adoption of the provincial and national constitutions as well as the looming local government election showdown due in the province on May 29, the *imbizo* appears more likely to rub salt in old wounds than to end the civil war in the province.

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

Both the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party will bring their traditional trump cards to the process — the monarch and the chiefs, respectively — with a

view to extending their influence in the opposition's court and shoring up their relative positions in constitutional battles and on the ground.

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

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

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

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

King Goodwill Zwelithini: Faces a royal D-Day

PHOTOGRAPH BY HENNER FRANKENFELD

Not known for his ability to stand his own ground — after more than 20 years of subservience to Buthelezi under apartheid — the monarch will



Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi: Each wants to extend their party's influence in the other's court and King Zwelithini is a prime bargaining chip

PHOTOGRAPH BY RUTH MOTAU

face enormous pressure to rejoin the IFP fold. If he fails to do so, Buthelezi is likely to attempt to use it as an opportunity to shore up his position among chiefs.

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

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

The IFP's draft provincial constitution identifies Zwelithini as the constitutional monarch of the province, bound to swear allegiance

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

President Nelson Mandela's quest to separate tradition from politics has already gained momentum with Zwelithini's call for a ban on tradi-

tional leaders holding political office. That separation alone would be a significant boost for the ANC in the province as the IFP's support base depends heavily on the role of traditional leaders.

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

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

With Mandela and Zwelithini joining forces in promoting a strong message of peace, the *imbizo* — Zwelithini's first since his split from Buthelezi — would kick-start the ANC's election campaign while increasing the confusion among IFP traditionalists.

ANC threatens NP over IFP constitution

(264) BD 26/1/96
David Greybe

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

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

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

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

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

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

Continued on Page 2

Constitution

Continued from Page 1

team was led by Roelf Meyer and the DP's by Colin Eglin.

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

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

lished for comment.

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

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

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

Leaders move on pre-imbizo summit plan

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA

Political Reporter

~~Star~~ (264)
Star 26/11/96

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

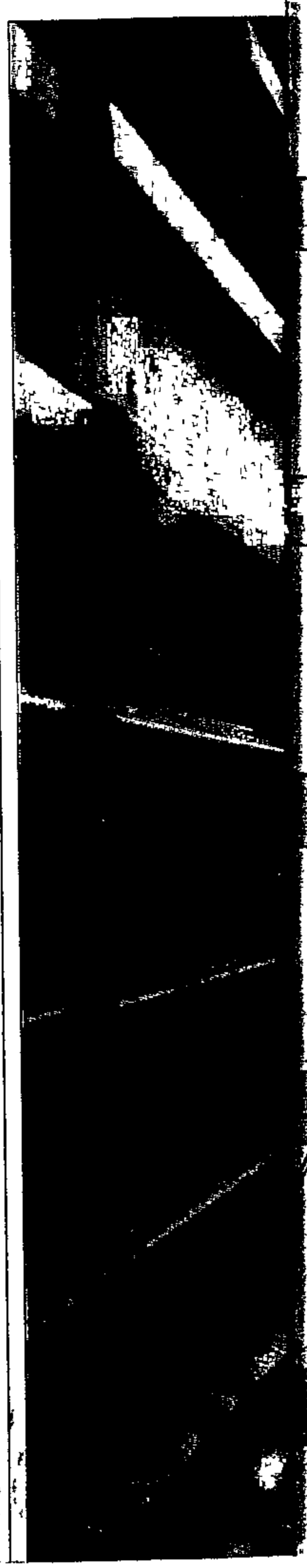
At the first meeting at Zwelithini's Khangela Mankentshane palace on Thursday, the king gave his go-ahead for the holding of an initial summit involving senior traditional leaders, the ANC, the IFP and himself

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

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

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

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



IFP backs imbizo but slams new draft bill

BY PATRICK BULGER
Political Correspondent

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

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

The bill was passed by the

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

The IFP's national council said the bill "prohibits anyone from being a member of the House of Traditional Leaders if he is also a member of a provincial legislature or a member of Parliament" This would force IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who is chairman of KwaZulu Natal's House of Traditional Leaders, to choose be-

tween that post or staying in Parliament. The bill is intended to remove the involvement of traditional leaders in party politics, a source of conflict in KwaZulu Natal

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

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

(264) (3044) Star 29/1/96

IFP rallies behind leader on imbizo

29/1/96 Sowetan (264)

THE INKATHA FREEDOM Party national council has endorsed its president Mangosuthu Buthelezi's advice to President Nelson Mandela that the issue of an *imbizo* be placed before the amaKhos1 and Zulu royal family, the organisation said yesterday.

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

"This council therefore fully endorses the wisdom of its president, the chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders of KwaZulu-Natal and his advice to the president of South Africa, that the issue of the suggested *imbizo* must therefore be placed before

If obstacles are put before the King they could scuttle *imbizo* peace bid

the amaKhos1 and royal family of the nation for a final decision or instructions as to any other matters that may dictate which must first be dealt with," the council resolved.

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

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

A gathering of traditional leaders in Johannesburg is reported to have called

on Mandela to first apologise and solve the Shell House massacre dispute before the *imbizo* can be held.

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

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

BD 29/11/96

Peace rally draws dissent

Farouk Chothia

(264) (278)
EFFORTS by President Nelson Mandela to organise a peace gathering in KwaZulu-Natal seemed to be running into problems at the weekend, with traditional headmen threatening mass action.

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

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

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

Mandela spokesman Joel Netshitenze said that mass action would be naive, as the initiative had backing from most KwaZulu role players.

An *imbizo* ... at last?

~~AB~~ (264) ~~EB~~ Sawetan 30/1/96

WHEN PRESIDENT NELSON MANDELA called for an *imbizo* of the Zulu people to be convened by King Goodwill Zwelithini, many thought that, like so many other efforts of his over KwaZulu-Natal, it would come to naught. The Inkatha Freedom Party, it was felt, would – true to form – oppose it and scuttle the process in its constant battle against any African National Congress initiative.

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

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

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

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

Sigh of relief

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

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

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

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

Until last weekend, when the IFP national

Everything seems to be set – except that there are a few factors that might get in the way of the momentous meeting. Political Editor **Mathatha Tsedu** considers the ramifications...



King Zwelithini ... his planned *imbizo* with the Zulu people may be scuttled by preconditions.

council meeting in Ulundi – while welcoming and endorsing the assertion by Buthelezi that a preliminary meeting of chiefs was necessary – added a rider that could scuttle the entire process.

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

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

The conditions that may be put forward have not been described, but suffice it to say that of

the 300 or so chiefs who will attend, over 270 are either members or supporters of the IFP.

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

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

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

If this were to happen, it would mean that all Buthelezi has done would be to avoid being seen as an obstacle.

IFP flexibility raises hopes of settlement

BN 30/1/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

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

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

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

An IFP source said the party was becoming desperate for a constitution. It feared that if there were continuous

delays the provincial process would be overtaken by the national process. At this stage, the provincial constitution had to be compatible with only the interim constitution. If the national constitution was finalised first, the provincial constitution would have to be compatible with the national constitution for it to be certified by the Constitutional Court

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

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

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

Comment: Page 4

Council plays down staff vacuum

Mduduzi ka Harvey (264)

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

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

However, she warned that many more officials could resign unless there was clarity on the level of taxation on the lump sum pension payout. Many officials resigned because they feared their pension payout would be subject-

ed to a 40% taxation. Others left for higher-paying jobs

She said the 150 resignations last year had not caused waves in the council as these posts made up only a fraction of the council's 35 000 work force.

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

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

BN 30/1/96

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1999, but the IFP was unwilling to

KwaZulu paymaster missing — official

Farouk Chothia

BD 30/11/96

(14) (264)

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

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

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

Lombo had handled cheques of up to R1,4m, issued by the government, to pay unit members. Nxumalo said some paysheets that would be proof that Lombo had made payments could not be found. Lombo was missing, and charges had been laid against him for his failure to provide the gov-

ernment with paysheets. There was no evidence that Lombo had misappropriated funds

Nxumalo said he was preparing "charges (against Lombo) for unlawful absence from work"

KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster released a report earlier this month indicating that about R8,6m of taxpayers funds had been illegally spent on unit members during the 1993/94 and 1994/95 financial years. Paysheets for about R2m had not been submitted to him

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

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

The committee adjourned to next week

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MP admits KwaZulu finances were 'a mess'

Kevin O'Grady
and Farouk Chothia

RD 11/2/96 (264)
R12,138m took place — and we then followed the departments concerned to find out why.

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

He was responding to KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster's report this week that said the former homeland administration was involved in unauthorised expenditure of R79,543m during 1993/94, its last year of existence.

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

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

However, Madide said he was aware that irregularities had occurred during 1992/93 — when auditor-general Chris Foster said unauthorised expenditure of

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

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

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

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

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

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

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KwaZulu-Natal's draft constitutional Bill to be made public today

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal legislature will unveil a draft constitutional Bill today that will identify about 40 exclusive powers that the IFP wants the ANC to grant the province through international mediation.

The publication of the Bill will indicate that after 18 months of haggling between the seven parties, the constitution-making process in the province is drawing to a close. Said IFP national council member

Walter Felgate: "When you reach the 11th hour of negotiations, you deal with the difficult decisions that you had rolled over. We are now disposing of them one by one."

Parties held a flurry of talks last night, trying to narrow differences before the specially convened legislature session. The parties appeared to be moving towards a constitution that would make it easier for all to identify with, rather than one that could be construed as a specific party's policies. Felgate said the Bill would be pub-

lished today for public comment as prelude to its adoption in about two weeks. In the interim, constitutional talks would continue.

To ease the way for a settlement, there would first be a clause-by-clause vote. The entire constitution would then be voted on.

Felgate said the IFP had mustered the support of all opposition parties, except the ANC and DP, for the inclusion of sunrise clauses in the constitution that would identify the powers the IFP wanted the national constitution

to guarantee KwaZulu-Natal. These powers included provincial trade and industry, provincial taxation, land affairs, water affairs, local government, interprovincial commerce, provincial airports, provincial public property and provincial public media.

More controversially, the Bill would define 30 exclusive powers KwaZulu-Natal would give central government. These included external trade and tariffs, national airports, foreign affairs and control over banking and financial institutions. Felgate said inclusion of

Constitution

Continued from Page 1

that the ANC would be forced to honour the mediation agreement as it was the only way IFP support for the national constitution could be obtained.

Felgate said the IFP was closer to the ANC on the powers and functions of the monarch than to the NP and DP. The IFP and ANC had agreed the Zulu monarch would be the constitutional monarch of the whole province and he would form a 20-member royal council in consultation with the House of Traditional Leaders and the premier. The ANC and IFP had dropped contentious proposals such as giving the

king the power to install chiefs and compelling him to recognise his traditional prime minister. Remaining differences — such as an IFP proposal that the House of Traditional Leaders be entitled to "withdraw" the king's powers — were bridgeable, he said.

Meanwhile, IFP members took part in a stayaway in Umhudi yesterday to demand that the town be constitutionally prescribed as the provincial capital. Premier Frank Mdlalose's spokesman Theminkosi Memela said most public servants either stayed away from work in the morning or took part in a protest march. The location of the capital remains a divisive issue in negotiations. Most opposition parties are opposed to Umhudi as the capital.

the sunrise clauses was one of the main differences between the IFP and ANC. The IFP believed the sunrise clauses should form the basis for mediation, and there was "absolutely no question" of an IFP return to the Constitutional Assembly before this precondition was met. The ANC was opposed to mediation and therefore found it difficult to agree to the inclusion of the sunrise clauses in the constitution. Felgate said the IFP was confident

Continued on Page 2

Opposition to grill IFP over public funds

(264) (102)

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA

Political Reporter

Star 1/2/96
KwaZulu Natal political parties are set to pounce on Inkatha over a damning report by the Auditor-General which accuses the former homeland government of squandering millions of rands in public funds.

The report by Auditor-General Chris Vorster has revealed a shambles in administering the KwaZulu finances, with R79,5-million in unauthorised expenditure during the 1993/94 financial year.

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

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

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said the party was waiting for the February 9 meeting and would then demand answers from those who ran the homeland's finances. "After that we will go nuts."

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

There is also a proposal that Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and finance MEC John Mhlungu be hauled before "a disciplinary committee" to explain the government's funding of IFP self-protection units to the tune of R8-million.

Parties bar Zulu king from political arena

Farouk Chothia

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

The IFP and ANC said in an agreement presented to the KwaZulu-Natal legislature yesterday that they wanted the provincial constitution to state that the monarch "shall not participate in party political activities, or express alignment with any party, nor shall he support or oppose any political issue being debated in the provincial parlia-

ment or in the media"

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

Gwala said the agreement had IFP

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

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

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

Continued on Page 2

King (264)

Continued from Page 1

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

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

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

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

The NP and DP voted against the agreement. They believe the monarch should be only the Zulu monarch and

not constitutional monarch of the entire province. But they were defeated.

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

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

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

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

Norwegians eye role as mediators

(264) (3067)
Trevor Bisseker
805/2/96

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

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

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

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

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

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

"This illustrates the political dimension of the visit," she said.

Negotiators urged to entrench constitution

Tim Cohen

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Norwegians eye role as mediators

Trevor Bissaker

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New Telkom a job creator — Jordan

Melanie Sergeant

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

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

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

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

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

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

The difference between privatisation and equity restructuring was that with the restructuring only a minority stake would be put on the market to raise capital. "As the government's guidelines on restructuring declare,

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state control of all strategic assets will be retained. What is beyond dispute is that we need a massive injection of finances, skills and international experience to attain our objectives."

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

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

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

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

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

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KwaZulu-Natal faces budget crisis

Farouk Chothia

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DURBAN — There would be a shortfall of about R195m in the operating budgets of KwaZulu-Natal's local authorities during this financial year, provincial local government MEC Peter Miller said in Newcastle last night.

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

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

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

Miller said local authorities would have to make themselves financially viable and solvent by breaking the "boycott mentality" still gripping their areas.

He said the days were "long gone" when local authorities could expect central government to foot bills arising from shortfalls, and when those authorities that had balanced their budgets had been "penalised" by not qualifying for additional intergovernmental grants.

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

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Large hole in ANCO-IFP agreement on monarch

THE agreement struck between the IFP and the ANCO over the future role of King Goodwill Zwelithini has a major contradiction: it guarantees that KwaZulu-Natal would have a constitutional monarch, but not a constitutional monarchy.

This is due to the fact that the agreement covers only the king — the head of the institution of the monarchy. The chiefs — the pillars of the monarchy — are excluded from the agreement.

This means Zwelithini would be constitutionally barred from engaging in party political activities, but not the chiefs. This contradiction poses some problems for Zwelithini: how will he be able to visit a tribal authority — where the local chief rules with a political iron fist — without antagonising the locals who belong to a rival political party?

One would have preferred to see the agreement extend to chiefs. If any chief then wants to seek membership of a political party, he should be entitled to do so provided he relinquishes his chieftaincy.

But to have expected the IFP to agree to this — after dropping its plans to use the constitution to regain control of the king and to then vest in him the power to nominate the province's political premier in the event the party loses its majority in parliament — would have been asking too much. The chiefs

are the IFP's lifeblood, and the party would die without their support.

The ANCO hopes the process of depoliticising the chiefs will be a natural one: they will see Zwelithini has earned the respect of his subjects across the political divide and will follow in his footsteps.

The IFP can no longer claim that Zwelithini is in "spiritual exile", having deserted the "pillars of the monarchy". The agreement ensures that Zwelithini would be responsible for the formal installation of chiefs. The ANCO made this proposal, and the IFP endorsed it. However, it insisted that the word installation be preceded by "formal".

This was a shrewd move on the IFP's part: it ensured that the provincial government would still be responsible for appointing chiefs (during the homeland era this was done by then justice minister Celani Mtetwa, who was fiercely loyal to IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi) and Zwelithini would be constitutionally required to rubber-stamp the appointments at installation ceremonies.

This too poses problems for Zwelithini: what if two men fight for the chieftaincy and the provincial government throws its weight behind the one aligned to the ruling party?

It is in this context that the ANCO had wanted the agreement to state that "the monarch, in consultation

FAROUK CHOTHIA



ZWELITHINI

with the royal council, shall be the final arbitrator of disputes of a cultural nature amongst chiefs".

The IFP refused but it was forced to give the king some leeway to in-

tervene by agreeing that "the monarch, in consultation with the royal council, may mediate on disputes of a cultural nature".

There is another shortcoming in the agreement: it does not make constitutional provisions for the monarch to be deposed in the event he does not uphold the constitution.

The IFP wanted the House of Traditional Leaders to have the authority to "withdraw" the monarch's powers, but the ANCO refused.

A logical compromise would be to vest this authority in the legislature — the source of the monarch's new status. As a de-thronement would be a weighty decision, it would be wise for the parties to agree that this could be done only with a two-thirds majority — and with the approval of the Constitutional Court.

There is also some doubt as to whether the agreement is a watertight guarantee that Zwelithini will not be drawn back into the party political arena.

The IFP insisted that the agreement stated "the monarch shall have the power to exercise and perform all functions as may be conferred upon him or assigned to him in terms of this constitution or a law of the province".

The IFP demanded inclusion of this clause after conceding that the constitution should not state that one of the "specific functions" of the

king would be to "recognise the traditional prime minister" — a reference to Buthelezi.

The question arises: would the IFP introduce "a law of the province" to force Zwelithini to "recognise the traditional prime minister"? One hopes not. It would be a betrayal of the groundwork laid for the agreement at a retreat in Egerglade in the KwaZulu-Natal midlands last month.

There, the parties wisely decided that their white negotiators — who have proved to be troublesome in efforts to find a settlement — should be left out of the "Zulu matter".

A group of low-ranking IFP and ANC leaders, including Vincent Nkomo (IFP) and Mike Mabuza (ANC), sat down for several days to clear the air. PAC MP Joe Mkhwanazi, who often laments the division racking the Zulu nation, played the vital role of helping the ANC and IFP find each other.

The result was a historic agreement to elevate Zwelithini to a position he did not have before: monarch of all political, ethnic and racial shades in KwaZulu-Natal.

All that is left now is for the IFP and ANC to resolve their remaining differences so that the agreement can be enshrined in the provincial constitution — and be presented to the Zulu nation for approval at the much talked-about imbizo.

LETTERS

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New deal for Zwelithini

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

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

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

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

Compromise and concessions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a result, the ANC and IFP agreed that

While substantial progress has been made recently in drafting a constitution for the province, tough negotiations still lie ahead. **Sipho Khumalo** of *Sowetan's* KwaZulu-Natal Bureau reports.



King Goodwill Zwelithini ... the ANC and IFP agree that he should be the constitutional monarch of KwaZulu-Natal.

Zwelithini will be responsible for the formal installation of chiefs and that he may mediate in disputes of a cultural nature in KwaZulu-Natal

The IFP does not need ANC support to get a two-thirds majority, provided it is guaranteed the support of the NP, DP, PAC, African Christian Democratic Party and Minority Front

For the past 18 months, the IFP has concentrated on seeking agreement with these five parties. The IFP had hoped they would agree to a constitution that would create a confederal-style system

ANC's concessions

It was mistaken as it found itself making several concessions. Some of these include dropping its demand for a provincial Reserve Bank and a separate judiciary – though it still insists on a provincial constitutional court

The ANC was also forced to make concessions – the most important was agreeing to the establishment of a "service to protect persons or property"

Given the havoc caused by paramilitary formations like the Caprivi-trained hit squads and the controversial self-protection units,

this concession will not go down well with the ANC's rank and file

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minority rights

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

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

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

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

The IFP set the third week of February as the deadline to adopt a provincial constitution

Mdlalose in new row over Ulundi

(264) Sowetan 8/2/96

By Siphon Khumalo
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau

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

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

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

Mdlalose said he was absolutely sure

that the majority of ordinary members of the ANC shared Inkatha's view that Ulundi be proclaimed the capital.

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

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

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

The DP's Roger Burrows said Mdlalose's comment was "an appalling speech in extremely tense circumstances."

IFP aims for landslide victory in KZN

By Joe Mthlela
Political Reporter

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is going "flat out" to win the KwaZulu-Natal local government elections on May 29, a senior leader in Gauteng M. Themba Khoza, said

Khoza, who is also the party's MP, said although the IFP was still to put in place a coordinated plan for the elec-

tions, the plan was to "go for a landslide victory" in order to restore the party's credibility

"KwaZulu-Natal is traditionally the stronghold of the IFP. We are not complacent, but are doing everything possible to maintain our dominance in the region," he said

He said his party has lined up a series of public rallies and meetings to "urge our people to vote IFP into

power in the region"

On crime, Khoza said many regions were becoming crime-ridden, and this was especially so in the Gauteng province. To curb crime, Khoza suggested that the government will have to devise a system allowing as many people as possible to become "job creators rather than job seekers"

"The way to go about strengthening our economy would have to be

deregulation, allowing as many budding entrepreneurs as possible into the economic system," he said

"I believe voting IFP to run KwaZulu-Natal will contribute to creating a climate conducive to investment," Khoza said

Meanwhile, co-chairperson of the local government task group, Mr Khehla Shubane, said at least 61 transitional local councils in KwaZulu-

Natal have been demarcated

Shubane said he was confident all the political problems that impeded elections in the province last November would be resolved in time to allow for the smooth elections in May

KwaZulu-Natal and the Cape Town metropole did not hold elections last November due to political problems between central and provincial governments

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Sowetan 8/2/96

Anti-abortion lobby blocks IFP plans

M+G 9-15/2/96 (264)

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

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

Holding out for a controversial clause prohibiting abortion, the minuscule (0,7%) African Christian Democratic Party (ACDP) quashed the Inkatha Freedom Party's hopes of rail-roading minority parties into a constitutional settlement which would bypass the African National Congress.

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

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

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

One of many lessons IFP hardliner Walter Felgate learned in his failed bid to entrench the party's original confederal demands in the provincial constitution, the ACDP's unwavering demand has also dramatically shown up the folly of the IFP's Constitutional

Assembly boycott. The ACDP's one percent party packed a heavy punch despite its complaints of early "trivialisation" of its issues by the leading parties.

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

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

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

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

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the IFP wanted the provisions attributed to be certified by the Con- Bill of Rights

Asmal expects highest standards from MPs

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — MPs should not have to be dragooned into high standards of public life but should willingly open their affairs to public scrutiny, says Water Affairs Minister Kader Asmal.

Asmal told an Idasa civil society workshop yesterday that if the behaviour of the "alley cat" was followed at the level of Parliament, it would set the tone for the whole of society.

"It will have an impact on our country's economic performance, business efficiency, on its race relations, on attitudes generally — and will undoubtedly have the disastrous effect of confirming the Afro-pessimist's view that nothing good can come out of Africa." Corruption was a sure way of throwing away hard-won democracy.

In the past the SA political landscape was littered with corruption nurtured by a system of race privilege and repression and characterised by hes-

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

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

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

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

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KwaZulu-Natal legislature budget defrauded

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal finance department officials — or outsiders colluding with them — have defrauded the provincial treasury, a spokesman for provincial premier Frank Mdlalose said yesterday.

The theft, of R170 000 in a single month, has sparked concern that large sums of money may have been siphoned off over a longer period.

A parliamentary source said yesterday that further investigation of the theft from the legislature budget indicated that criminals had gained access to the budget of the whole provincial government. The R170 000 stolen by means of 10 unauthorised cheques in

January had been withdrawn from the provincial paymaster-general's account, and bore provincial auditor-general Otty Nxumalo's signature. Business Day has copies of the cheques.

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

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

The source said that officials' PIN codes had been used to access the computer which prints out cheques.

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Star 10/2/96

Cosatu threatens mass action over capital question

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Durban - Labour giant Cosatu this week warned of unprece-
dented mass action if Premier
Frank Mdlalose was not care-
ful about his statements re-
garding Ulundi as the Kwa-
Zulu Natal capital.

Political parties have vowed
to give the issue urgent atten-
tion during constitutional bi-
lateral negotiations over the
next fortnight
Provincial Cosatu leader

John Zikhali said Mdlalose's
statements to civil servants
during a demonstration in
Ulundi this week had better
have been in his capacity as
Inkatha Freedom Party nation-
al chairman

Mdlalose raised the ire of
his foes when he told anxious
civil servants that his commit-
ment was to fight for Ulundi as
capital. "I am sure that Ulundi
will be capital," he said, adding
that the interim constitution
denied him the right to declare

it unilaterally. Zikhali said that
as far as Cosatu was con-
cerned, the issue had to be set-
tled by a referendum, and
statements by the premier pre-
empting the outcome of that
should not be countenanced

"If he (Mdlalose) was speak-
ing for the IFP, that's okay. But
if he was speaking as premier
there will be mass action, serious
mass action. The province will
come to a standstill," Zikhali
warned
Meanwhile, constitutional

committee members said this
week it was essential to resolve
the capital issue in the nearly
completed constitution be-
cause of the premier's state-
ments in Ulundi.

Earlier they decided to
postpone the decision as it was
considered too contentious
They also resolved to drop a
suggestion that the issue be
settled within six months of the
constitution being passed, fall-
ing which a referendum would
be held in six months



MDLALOSE - Sees Ulundi as the
eventual capital of Kwazulu Natal

ST 11/2/96

Senator in R6m Kwazulu probe

By CRAIG DOONAN

(264)

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

Kwazulu Natal's parliamentary committee on public accounts is trying to get to the bottom of who authorised payment of tax payers' money to between 5 000 and 8 000 unit members during 1994 and 1995, but is making little headway because of an apparent cover-up.

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

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

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

Key to the probe is former unit paymaster Sphiwe Muzi Lombo, a former ANC exile who joined Inkatha.

"If someone refuses to come to the committee and we believe their evidence is vital, we do have the right to subpoena them," said Dr Sutcliffe.

New land Bill may increase tensions

Wyndham Hartley

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

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

IFP sources, who declined to be named, said the Ingonyama Trust was a symbolic and emotional issue.

Any amendment by central government would be sold as an attempt to steal land from the people of KwaZulu-Natal. In spite of the fact that this interpretation was wrong it would be "dangerous" and could raise tensions further, they said.

Shortly before the 1994 general election the old KwaZulu homeland government enacted the Ingonyama

Continued on Page 2

Bill

(264)
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Continued from Page 1

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

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

Land matters are not on the schedule of provincial competencies in the interim constitution and Hanekom is

satisfied that it is within his competence as national minister responsible to amend the Ingonyama Trust Act.

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

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

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

Buthelezi

warns on

imbizo

CT 13/2/96

POLITICAL STAFF

(264)

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

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

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

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

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

Amended Act will restrict Zulu king

Wyndham Hartley

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

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

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

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

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

the department succeeding it in terms of the constitution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

No SA input on Swaziland govt

Tim Cohen

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

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

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

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

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

Nzo also denied that SA was supporting the pro-democracy forces in Nigeria

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Budget 'on target' for KwaZulu-Natal

(264) BD 15/2/96

Nicola Jenvey

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

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

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

The department had spent 84% of its revised R5,4bn budget, but indications were the R858m balance would be insufficient.

Transport had spent 80% of its R539m budget. Shabalala estimated the remaining R106,8m would not save the department from moving into the red.

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

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

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

Minority Front MP Amichand Rajbansi said it was illegal for departments to overspend budgets without permission. The committee had to consider penalising, in the budget, the departments unable to spend their allocations.

NP puts out feelers for KwaZulu-Natal alliances

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

Observers said this implied that the NP wanted to avoid a situation where an ANC candidate would gain victory simply because

the votes of other candidates had been split

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

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

At this stage, the IFP was fully committed to putting candidates to contest every ward and council.

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said the DP intended contesting the election independently. The NP's proposal would nevertheless be tabled at the DP national federal council.

Any decision on entering an

electoral pact with the NP would have to be taken by the DP national leadership, Burrows said

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

The front would consider the proposal when it received it

However, it could not be expected to "jump up and down" each time the NP felt there needed to be a political shift in SA.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal election campaign manager Sipho Gcabashe said the NP's initiative was doomed to fail

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

The ANC planned to launch its election campaign on March 21 and where it did not have "mass support", it would consider backing independents, Gcabashe said.

BD 15/2/96 (264)

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Hanekom is firm on Bill

Wyndham Hartley

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Miller's model is slammed by ANC

BD 16/2/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local govern-

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

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

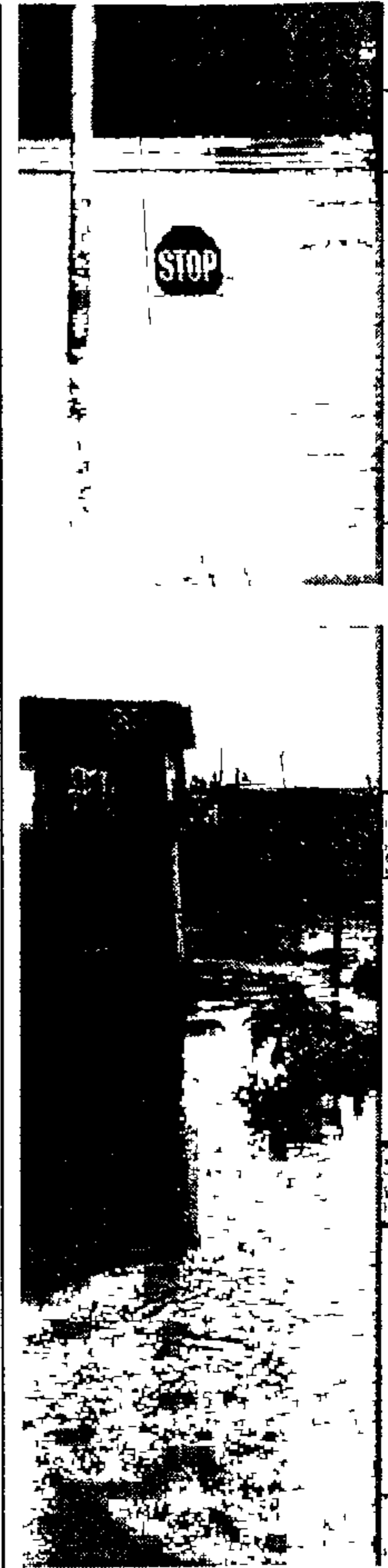
The size of each regional council would be dictated by the number of chiefs that fell under it. As there were areas that had many chiefs, there would be councils with up to 188 and 278 members.

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

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

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

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



Police divers, top, return from and schoolchildren in Thokoz rains continued to cause deva

Stop slating our province, IFP tells ANC

BD 16/2/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia

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

IFP senator Narend Singh said KwaZulu-Natal had attracted 41% of foreign investments to SA in the 12 months ending last August and was responsible for 14,5% of SA's GDP.

Also, 60 new companies were expected to open in the province in the next year, while R18,7bn was exported annually from the Richards Bay-Empangeni area by

companies such as Alusaf, Bell Equipment, Mondi, and Richards Bay Minerals.

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

The IFP said Singh had obtained his figures from the SA Institute for Race Relations and the KwaZulu Marketing Initiative.

Institute figures also showed that in May 1994 to October 1995, 2 826 homes were built with state

aid in KwaZulu-Natal — more than in any other province.

Singh said the ANC was responsible for "calculated mis-truths", hoping this would translate into voter support in the May 29 municipal elections. It was immoral of the ANC to "jeopardise the province's prospects, and its people's development, on the altar of narrow political interest".

Singh said it was also misleading to claim KwaZulu-Natal had the highest crime rate. Police statistics showed that in almost all categories of major crime — including murder and car hijacking — comparable figures for Gauteng and Western Cape were higher.

Land Trust Act 'obstacle in KwaZulu'

CT 16/2/96

(264)

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

A bill that aims to correct technical defects in the contro-

versial act, which ceded control of three million hectares of land in the former Zululand to the trust, was tabled in Parliament on Tuesday.

The measure will make the land, now administered by Zulu

King Goodwill, subject to the government's land reform laws. These laws, expected to be passed by Parliament later this year, do not undermine the position of the amakhosi (chiefs) in KwaZulu-Natal, Hanekom said — Sapa

Buthlezi 'turn-about' on peace move

OWN CORRESPONDENT

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

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

Buthelezi meets Inkatha-aligned chiefs and royalty today. In an interview yesterday he expressed confidence that the meeting would lead to a peace imbizo (meeting of traditional leaders).

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

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

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

Asked to react to indications from Mandela's office this week that there may be "carrots" on offer to Inkatha if today's meeting went well, Buthelezi said. "I'm not a horse".

(264) CT 16/2/96

Chiefs cast a gloomy light over imbizo

By CRAIG DOONAN

THE prospects of holding a Zulu imbizo (gathering) soon to try to bring peace to Kwazulu Natal appeared bleak after Inkatha-aligned chiefs this week outlined their pre-conditions to the event taking place

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

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

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

Chief Buthelezi repeated that the meeting with

the king would be a "clearing of breasts", referring to the bad blood between himself and the monarch and between IFP-aligned chiefs and the ANC

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

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

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

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

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

traditional leaders.

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

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

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

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

Chief Zibuse Mlaba, Kwazulu Natal's head of the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, and the ANC's deputy chairman in the province claimed Inkatha was planning to use the obstacles to holding the imbizo in order to thwart the initiative

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

ST 18/2/96

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Buthelezi seeks meeting before imbizo

By BHEKIE MATSEBULA

TRADITIONAL leaders (Amakhosi) in KwaZulu-Natal on Friday agreed that a plenary meeting with Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and President Nelson Mandela be held before a date for the proposed imbizo is finalised. President of the KwaZulu/Natal House of Traditional Leaders - also President of the Inkatha Freedom Party

Buthelezi told the

Amakhosi in Ulundi that the purpose of the plenary meeting would be to clear up certain outstanding issues between the Amakhosi and the King with Mandela.

Buthelezi said some of the outstanding issues included the payment of the Amakhosi which he said should be made by the provincial government.

He declined to divulge the

other issues which will be discussed. "It would appear as if we are setting pre-conditions if we disclose the issues that will be discussed," he said.

Buthelezi told the Amakhosi he was disturbed by reports circulating throughout the country that the proposed imbizo was a peace rally between the IFP and the ANC. "That's not what I was

Gauteng province who

claimed that he supported the proposed imbizo. "I clearly stated that I will get a mandate from you (amakhosi) whether we accept the proposal or not," he said.

KwaZulu/Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose told the Amakhosi that he stood by his decision that Ulundi should be the capital of KwaZulu/Natal.

Date set for election

Sowetan 19/2/96 (213) (264)

By Joe Mchela
Political Reporter

It's been a painstaking process to have polls in KwaZulu-Natal and Cape Town

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

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

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

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

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

During the past two years the king has not been able to call *imbizos* as even his chiefs' loyalty has been torn between the IFP and the ANC.

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

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

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

However, it would be naive to discount the possibility that the Mandela-Buthelezi meet-

ing also sought to address itself to the political tensions raging in the region.

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

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

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

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

Clearly, it has been a painstaking process to get elections in the

province under way. Avowed political rivals, the ANC and IFP, have been at each other's throats for political hegemony.

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

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

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

force in KwaZulu-Natal.

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

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

No-go areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He was speaking after the IFP's poor showing during the local government elections in other provinces in November.



IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi ... believes his party's future is at stake in the elections.

ANC nat election

Mandela lines up other black leaders for KwaZulu Natal imbizo

Star 23/2/96
BY MANDLI MAKHANYA
Political Reporter

(264) (265)

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

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

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

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

Attempts will now be made to involve Azanian People's Organ-

isation president Mosibudi Mangena and African Christian Democratic Party leader the Rev Kenneth Meshoe.

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

The chiefs said the meeting was necessary to "clear the air" between the ANC and the IFP, as well as to heal the rift between the king and the chiefs.

They also said it would decide whether an imbizo should take place.

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

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

He added that Mandela "was seriously considering" this move.

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IFP man admits killing nine people in 1994 KwaZulu attack

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

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

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

He added that the guilty plea had been sent to the province's

attorney-general to decide what the next step would be.

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

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

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

Zakuza was currently in custody awaiting a third trial in connection with the murder of a po-

liceman during an attack on the Flagstaff police station in the former Transkei homeland two years ago, said Crewe.

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

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

Describing the IFP claim as

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

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

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

NP seeks multiparty council

(264) BD 27/2/96
Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Dannie Schutte confirmed that the

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

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

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

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

A simple majority would be

needed to carry the decision.

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

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

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

This was because of the volatile political situation in the province.

Sarafina 2 meeting 'was not quashed'

BD 27/2/96
Kathryn Strachan

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela's office yesterday denied he had instructed the parliamentary health committee to cancel a meeting to be addressed by Health Minister Nkosazana Zuma on the award of the contract for the AIDS play Sarafina 2.

Sources close to the committee had said that Mandela instructed committee head Manto Tshabalala to keep out of the row over the controversial R14m play, after she had called Zuma to a meeting to account for the expenditure. The sources also said Deputy President Thabo Mbeki had intervened to ensure the meeting went ahead.

A joint statement by Mandela and Mbeki said Mbeki's intervention was a follow-up on the president's initiative to ensure that the matter be resolved "without needless public wrangling based on speculation rather than fact."

"Both the offices of the president and the deputy president would like to reiterate the absolute importance of the separation of the legislative and executive arms of government."

"The imperative of the parliamentary structures in resolving the question at hand derives from the principle guiding all modern democracies."

"Equally important is the need to ensure that the discussions of the minister, the health department and the portfolio committee are not pre-empted," they said.

Free political activity treaty proposed for KwaZulu-Natal

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC and IFP yesterday proposed that a code of conduct to guarantee free political activity in KwaZulu-Natal be negotiated in the run-up to the May 29 local elections in the province.

The idea was mooted in the wake of both parties experiencing difficulty holding political meetings in opposition strongholds as they attempt to spread their support bases.

The ANC said IFP-aligned traditional leaders had attempted to stop it from holding meetings in five areas. Five of its supporters were killed in Impendle in the midlands last weekend.

An IFP attempt to hold a rally in the ANC stronghold of Umlazi on Sunday was frustrated when ANC supporters invaded a school field where the IFP had planned the rally. The IFP claimed that two of its members had been killed and another three injured.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said the incidents underlined the need for all political parties to draft a code of conduct that would reduce the potential for conflict in the months leading to the election.

An ANC source said one option being considered was to have a negoti-

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ated code of conduct tabled for approval at the proposed gathering to be hosted by King Goodwill Zwelithini.

Makhaye said ANC provincial leaders believed a code should stipulate that chiefs be informed only "out of courtesy" of any meeting planned in their area. Chiefs should not have the power to prevent the holding of a meeting and those who prevented meetings should be declared "enemies of the people". The ANC would then take "the struggle to their courtyards".

Makhaye said the code should bar armed persons from attending rallies and rallies attended by such persons should be declared illegal.

Parties should also be prohibited from transporting large numbers of supporters to areas where they did not have a following.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillet said the IFP supported the drafting of a "treaty" on free political activity.

However, there should be two separate treaties — one for urban areas and another for rural areas.

A treaty for urban areas would be simple to draft and should guarantee basic libertarian rights. Rural areas were more complex because these fell under the control of chiefs and should be negotiated through the House of

Traditional Leaders, he said.

Tillet said the IFP supported a ban on the carrying of dangerous weapons, but cultural weapons should be exempted. However, cultural weapons should be "clearly and narrowly" defined. A spear was a cultural weapon, but a panga was not, he said.

Meanwhile, presidential spokesman Parks Mankhahana said President Nelson Mandela, King Goodwill, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma would meet at the king's Nongoma palace on March 15 to clear obstacles in the path of a peace gathering.

The four leaders were expected to discuss the relationship between the king and Buthelezi, central government plans to take over the payment of traditional leaders, demands for Umlazi to be declared the provincial capital, and the killing of IFP supporters outside the ANC headquarters in Johannesburg before the general election.

Observers pointed out that the meeting would come a day after the scheduled adoption of a constitution for KwaZulu-Natal.

This was likely to strengthen Buthelezi's hand when he demanded international mediation and greater powers for KwaZulu-Natal.

ANC snubs code of conduct plan

(264)

sowetan 28/2/96

POLITICAL conduct in rural areas has come under the spotlight in KwaZulu-Natal, where the Inkatha Freedom Party and African National Congress are canvassing for majority support in the forthcoming local government elections

The IFP yesterday invited the ANC to help draft a code of political conduct for rural areas under traditional rule

This would have to be drafted in conjunction with the house of traditional leaders, which represented about 275 of the 300 chiefs in the province. It would also have to be drafted before

the May 29 elections, IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillett said

The ANC yesterday declined the invitation, claiming the house of traditional leaders was IFP-aligned

ANC provincial spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye said freedom of association was enshrined in the interim constitution and was therefore not negotiable

"That freedom can't be conditional in rural areas," Makhaye said

The ANC has refused to recognise the house of traditional leaders as a legitimate organisation representing

traditional leaders

Tillett, however, said the political climate in rural areas required the formulation of a separate code of political conduct distinct from that in urban areas

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

"The situation in areas which fall under the jurisdiction of *amakhozi* (chiefs) is far more complex because of the required observance of traditional protocols and should therefore be distinguished from urban areas - Sapa

KwaZulu Natal ANC puts forward code of conduct

(264) Star 28/2/96
BY MONDLI MAKHANYA

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

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

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

Among the main tenets of the enforceable code of conduct proposed by the ANC were unconditional recognition and acceptance of freedom of speech, the banning of dangerous weapons from political gatherings, to inform a chief about a public meeting in his area should be a cour-

tesy and not a prerequisite; the joint monitoring of meetings by all parties; the prohibition of the busing of people from far-off areas; and that people should not have to obey a public official who acts in violation of their right to freedoms of speech, association and assembly.

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

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

"Freedoms of association, assembly and speech cannot be conditional or subject to approval of chiefs or anybody else," it said.

Mdlalose 'will not decide on capital'

Farouk Chothia (264)

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose had accepted legal opinion that he could not declare Ulundi the provincial capital, and that a referendum might have to be called to determine the capital, Mdlalose's spokesman, Thembinkosi Memela, said yesterday. **BD 28/2/96**

Mdlalose had sought legal opinion from two independent sources on whether he could "bow to pressure" from IFP supporters to declare Ulundi the capital. Attorneys Brokensha, Meyer & Partners and advocate FG

Richings had both indicated he could not do so as schedule six of the interim constitution did not give provinces the power to declare capitals.

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

Memela said Mdlalose would await the finalisation of a provincial constitution next month before tackling the issue of a capital. The ANC, NP and DP favour Maritzburg as the capital while the IFP and PAC favour Ulundi.

King must have a say — royal council

Farouk Chothia (264) 0028/2/96

DURBAN — The Zulu royal council has come out against the historic agreement struck between the IFP and ANC last month to bar King Goodwill Zwelithini constitutionally from publicly expressing a political view, saying he should be entitled to do so when he believed the constitution was violated. In a written submission to the KwaZulu-Natal constitutional committee, the council said it agreed with the IFP and ANC that the monarch "shall not participate in party political activities, or express alignment with any given party, nor shall (he) support

or oppose any political issue being debated in the provincial parliament or in the media"

Minority Front leader Amichand Rajbansi said the council proposed a "dangerous" exception. It would keep Zwelithini in the party political arena.

IFP KwaZulu-Natal MP Blessed Gwala said Zwelithini was representative of all the people of KwaZulu-Natal and should be entitled to defend the constitution. However, the IFP's support for the proposal hinged on the council agreeing that Zwelithini could adopt a public stance only with the support of chiefs.

The ANC declined to comment.

Rural poll 'in jeopardy'

BD 29/2/96
Farouk Chothia

(264)
DURBAN — Local government elections in rural KwaZulu-Natal were thrown in jeopardy yesterday when local government MEC Peter Miller and the ANC failed to break the deadlock over a rural local government model, forcing a referral of the matter to the Special Electoral Court.

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

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

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

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

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

Dorning said the dispute would be immediately referred to the electoral court, although Sutcliffe said it could also be referred to the Constitutional Court.

KwaZulu-Natal finds 'holes' in constitution

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

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

BD 29/2/96 (264)
They cast doubts on the constitutional validity of clauses in chapters on fundamental principles, territory, provincial constitutional court, executive, traditional authorities, cultural councils, security and police, finance, local government, electoral commission, land commission, race relations board, public protectors and sunrise clauses (which would list the powers the IFP want the national constitution to allocate to KwaZulu-Natal).

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

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

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

Royal advice may rile IFP

(264) Sowetan 29/2/96

By Siphon Khumalo
KwaZulu-Natal Bureau

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

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

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

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

The Council has suggested that the House of Traditional Leaders be headed by the king or his representative

according to protocol and tradition.

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

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

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

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

KwaZulu-Natal poll guidelines now out

By Joe Mdhlela
Political Reporter

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

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

In addition, election time frames have been released.

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

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

"There is no agreement on what model is to be used in the rural councils. If this issue is not resolved, I am afraid the matter will have to be

Journalist 1/3/96 (264)
Most issues have been finalised except for models for rural councils

referred to the electoral court for a decision," Dorning said.

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

Enough goodwill

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

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

"All political parties are committed to free and fair elections."

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

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

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

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

Meanwhile, the returning officer is due to publish full names and addresses of registered political parties and candidates on April 23.

No party for the Cinderella province when she gets to the ball

(264) ARU 2/3/96

■ The African National Congress appears sanguine about the prospect that the Inkatha Freedom Party will be virtually guaranteed control of seven-eighths of KwaZulu-Natal after the election. What is the ANC's strategic perspective on the province? And where does the imbizo fit in? **SAM SOLE** interprets the signals.

THE ANC is playing a dangerous game in KwaZulu-Natal, analyst Lawrie Schlemmer believes. Instead of encouraging Inkatha to re-enter the national political stage - via international mediation and a return to the Constitutional Assembly - the ANC is pushing the party to become what its critics say it already is. A chauvinist, regional, ethnic party depending on traditional rural power structures for its support and survival.

As its rural support base shrinks in the face of urbanisation, so the party will shrink and become little more than a pressure group for traditional interests. The strategy is seductive, particularly given the ANC's provincial weakness in political mobilisation, but Professor Schlemmer believes it holds the threat of a Northern Ireland-style civil conflict driven, as in the case of Northern Ireland, by a relatively small group.

As the party becomes smaller and its interests more and more narrowly defined, so the restraints which operate on a party reflecting broader interests will tend to disappear.

Alexander Johnston of the University of Natal concurs with the assessment of what the ANC is trying to do.

"The ANC would like to cease to deal with the IFP and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi as the second largest black party and the only credible black opposition, but rather as a regional rural representative of traditional interests. That way, they feel they can neutralise the IFP more easily."

President Nelson Mandela's imbizo initiative helps this process.

"Mr Mandela would like to be in the same relation to the chiefs as he is to the Freedom Front," says Professor Johnston.

"It is a combination of the most cordial personal relations and attentions, but without the granting of any concrete concessions."

As with the Freedom Front, Mr Mandela hopes to draw in the chiefs by his own personal magnetism and authority, without giving them anything at all, Professor Johnston says.

Or, in the case of the chiefs, Mr Mandela would not be taking too much of their power away all at once and would grant generous purses and temporary seats on local government structures.

Professor Schlemmer describes this process as "seductive manipulation".

Whether the imbizo takes place or not, whether he is the subject of slings and arrows from the chiefs or not, the president will have succeeded in at least partly transferring the mantle of attention and authority from Chief Buthelezi to himself.

The competition for the chiefs also forces Chief Buthelezi to further bind himself to their traditional, more retrograde, interests. The more he does so, the wider the gap becomes between the traditional wing of the party and the modern "Hatcherite" wing.

The strains in the party grow, as does the potential for defections and resignations from the modernist camp. Eventually, no amount of Chief Buthelezi's whip cracking or appeals to "pluralism" will bridge that divide.

The ANC's approach also suits its own internal situation. The party structures are weak in KwaZulu-Natal in relation to their task and organisers are talking about aiming for 1999 rather than 1996.

The concession to the IFP over international mediation - which would bring the party back to the Constitutional Assembly and probably lead to a unanimously accepted Constitution - is being resisted by the supporters of Deputy President Thabo Mbeki because the resultant constitutional success would elevate Cyril Ramaphosa, his chief political rival.

The approach is also logical in terms of medium-term demographic realities. Polls show the IFP support base is older, less educated, rural and poor.

As urbanisation, education and development improve, and the population gets younger, the IFP's support base should shrink naturally. The ability of the IFP to make the transition to a more modern, sophisticated, youthful appeal is severely constrained.

The ANC's strategy may have serious consequences, however. The wooing of chiefs will prolong their unaccountable control over much of the province's population.

Ushering the IFP into its long rural decline will see a continuation of a steady, low-intensity war over scarce rural resources. By the time the Cinderella province gets to the ball, the party may be over.

Territorial disputes delay local govt election plans

Farouk Chothia

BD 5/3/96 (264)

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

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

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

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

The provincial governments had agreed last year that Groblersdal and Marble Hall would fall under Northern

Province while another disputed area, Bushbuckridge, would fall under Mpumalanga. Mokobi said the Northern Province legislature had passed a resolution endorsing the agreement, but central government would not make the amendment until Mpumalanga passed a similar resolution, which acting premier Jacques Modipane said would be passed at month-end.

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

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

Local government election task group co-ordinator Kehla Shobane said that apart from this dispute, KwaZulu-Natal was doing "extremely well" with its election preparations.

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'Be prepared to work your butt off'

304 (264) ARG 6/3/96

WHILE city councillors have come in for criticism for failure to attend meetings, those who are planning to run for office should take note. Serving on local councils is time consuming. Municipal Reporter ANDREA WEISS reports



FULL HOUSE: Cape Town city councillors soon learn the monthly meetings are the least of their problems.

CANDIDATES for the forthcoming local elections should be warned serving on transitional councils could take up far more time than you anticipate. While some councillors on the Cape Town City Council have been coming in for public criticism for failure to attend meetings, conscientious councillors make the point that if you take your job seriously, you could find yourself run off your feet.

"You need a 30-hour day," says Daphne King, an SA Communist Party member, who has been on the transitional council since its inception early last year. On the Cape Town City Council, the bottom line commitment from all councillors is that they should attend the monthly meetings, as well as their standing committee meetings.

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

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

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

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

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

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

R6225 a month while ordinary councillors get only R2011 a month.

Ms King is an English lecturer at a college. She informed her rector and head of department when she was nominated to serve on the council, but has found the demands of public office are more strenuous than she could have imagined.

She is a member of the economic development committee, serves as a director on the Olympic Bid Company, is a member of the Epping Market board and has recently been involved in chairing a committee dealing with the Athlone stadium upgrade.

On the transitional front, she has also been serving on a joint executive committee which includes working on a sub-committee dealing with political amalgamation.

She intends running for election, and has this bit of advice for those who would like to serve on a council.

"If you're going to be a committed community person, you are going to have to work your butt off to see things get off the ground."

Ruth Ortlepp, a councillor since 1988, believes it is difficult to work full time and serve as a councillor.

The first time she was elected, she resigned from her job "because I was able to do so".

She believes those who are available to serve the council are likely to be self-employed, wealthy or have to rely entirely on their council allowances to keep them going.

She thinks being an executive committee member is essentially a full-time job, not only because of the committee meetings but because members are frequently called on at short notice to solve problems.

"A lot of new people on the council were not aware of the time it took. But I do think your monthly meeting and standing committee meetings are an absolute commitment. Anything else you can indi-

cate you don't have time for."

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aside from attending committee meetings, Mr Watkyns also makes himself available to the community, fielding up to 50 calls a weekend if, for instance, the "pong" from the Athlone sewerage plant happens to be drifting over Pinelands.

Why does he do it?

"Amazingly, I enjoy it," he says. "I don't have a magic wand to wave over the sewerage works, but least I'm someone people can speak to."

Several councillors have indicated that they are planning to take leave, or at least to alter their employment circumstances to accommodate their political ambitions.

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

Mandela-Buthelezi rift threatens summit

By JOVIAL RANTAO
Political Reporter

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

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

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

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

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

He said the "situation between

us now is worse than ever before, because my trust as far as he is concerned is at its lowest ebb."

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

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

"If the attorney-general has decided to prosecute, they can argue until they are blue in the face but I will not intervene,"

Mandela said.

(264) Star 8/3/96

IFP, opposition on collision course in KwaZulu

(264) Star 11/3/96

Differences over provincial powers and the role of traditional authorities may derail constitution-making efforts

By **MOMDLI MAMKANYA**
Political Reporter

Differences between the IFP and opposition parties in the KwaZulu Natal legislature over provincial powers and the role of traditional authorities could scupper the province's constitution-making process, which negotiators are hoping to complete this week.

The KwaZulu Natal Constitutional Committee meets today to vote on the constitutional draft and, if sufficient approval is achieved, the provincial legislature will vote on it on Wednesday and Thursday.

While there has been agreement on the greater part of the constitutional draft, parties are failing to find common ground on the most crucial matters. Party ne-

gotiators met at the weekend in a bid to resolve differences in the run-up to today's meeting.

There is still wide divergence on the questions of provincial powers, the role and power of traditional leaders, the process of selecting the provincial capital, the Bill of Rights and the Council of State as well as the position of the Zulu monarchy.

ANC provincial chief negotia-

tor John Jeffreys said it was not likely that enough progress would be made by today for the constitution to be passed by the legislature later this week.

"The IFP is seeking to entrench federalism and we are not going to accept that. We've got a long way to go still," he said.

A delegation from the Constitutional Committee met Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini at his

KwaNongoma palace in northern KwaZulu Natal on Friday to discuss his constitutional role and the power of traditional leaders.

The meeting covered the constitutional proposal that the Zulu king be a constitutional monarch, and to what extent he would be answerable to the legislature. The proposals also give the provincial parliament a role in determining the succession in the monarchy.

"We are moving from traditional monarchy to constitutional monarchy. We want to determine what the monarchy's role will be with the democratic institution of parliament," said NP negotiator Tino Volker.

Zwelithini and the royal council have in the past expressed dissatisfaction at what they see as attempts to curtail the monarchy's influence.

ANC, IFP constitutional talks collapse in KwaZulu

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

In the second part, the one schedule would have listed remaining disputes

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— like the role of traditional leaders at local government level — which would have been resolved through further negotiation in a newly constituted provincial constitutional commission. The second schedule would have listed all powers the IFP wanted for KwaZulu-Natal, but was not entitled to until the Constitutional Assembly agreed.

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

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

Felgate said NP KwaZulu-Natal

Continued on Page 2

KwaZulu-Natal

Continued from Page 1

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leader Danie Schutte attended an IFP national council meeting on Saturday in a bid to persuade it to accept a constitution similar to one proposed by the ANC. The council rejected it.

The constitutional committee did not vote on the final constitution yesterday as no agreement was reached, but behind-the-scenes talks involving all six parties took place.

After ANC-IFP talks collapsed, the IFP tried to reach an agreement with the NP, DP, PAC, Minority Front and African Christian Democratic Party.

The IFP can obtain a two-thirds ma-

ajority without the ANC if it has these parties' support.

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

A source said the PAC appeared to be the biggest obstacle to IFP efforts to pass the constitution without the ANC. PAC MP Joe Mkhwanazi said the PAC found unacceptable IFP plans to enshrine a property rights clause in the Bill of Rights and to give KwaZulu-Natal land, privatisation and electoral commissions. The PAC also found unacceptable proposals that the house of traditional leaders be empowered to dethrone the Zulu king.

Farouk Chothia

SECURITY around Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini had been stepped up since the weekend after threats to his life, his spokesman Sifiso Zulu said yesterday.

It was reported on Sunday that the shadowy Combined Right-wing Action Group was

Zwelithini security stepped up

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 monitoring Zwelithini's movements with the aim of assassinating him in order to plunge Kwa-Zulu-Natal into a full-scale civil war.

Zulu said this report had caught the royal family by surprise, but other threats had been

received earlier.

A senior police source confirmed more SAPS VIP protection unit members had been deployed to Nongoma.

The report said the unknown right-wing group had planned to assassinate the king, with

the ANC getting blamed.

Zulu said the royal family suspected some of the threats were linked to plans to organise an imbizo between the king, President Nelson Mandela and IPF head Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Zwelithini met about 500 royal princes in Nongoma to discuss arrangements for the imbizo.

IFP fails in bid for two-thirds majority

Farouk Chothia

(264)

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

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

An abstention is counted as a vote against the constitution.

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

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

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

NP negotiator Rudi Redinger said it was not guaranteed the NP would vote with the IFP in the legislature vote. The NP wanted a guarantee that cabinet posts would be allocated in proportion to support in the general election.

BD 13/3/96

Province's constitution seen as basis for SA unity

(264) 20 13/3/96

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

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

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

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

strategy for economic empowerment of all our people.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members of traditional communities will be enabled to establish local government councils in which 50% of the members are elected and 50% ex-officio. Thus the role of the chiefs will be decided by traditional communities themselves.

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

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

provincial taxation and water affairs and interprovincial commerce.

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

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

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

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

□ Felgate is an IFP national council member. Rabinowitz is a senator.

WALTER FELGATE and RUTH RABINOWITZ

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

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

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

Rights will apply between government and the people. Autonomy

(264)
ANC walks out
of Natal talks

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

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

CT 14/3/96



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IFP in last-minute bid for agreement

Farouk Chothia

BD 14/3/96

(264)

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

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

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

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

Sources said Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa and NP secretary-general Roelf Meyer were also in contact with provincial leaders in order to advise them. Sources claimed that Meyer had been putting pressure on NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Dame Schutte to ensure that the provincial constitution had the ANC's support. Meyer feared that if a constitution was passed in KwaZulu-Natal without the ANC, the ANC would adopt a hard-line stance in negotiations over a national constitution.

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

A multiparty constitutional commission would be established to advise the legislature on whether there was a need to amend the provision

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Johannesburg residents woke hot coals to good advantage afternoon.

Attack 't

Stephane Bothma

DURBAN — Military Intelligence's R7,6m covert Oper Marion had only one product botched operation in which children under the age of 10 massacred while the pre-identified target went unharmed.

The four-year-long Oper Marion had "the potential to be about a turning point in the evolutionary onslaught" by the and United Democratic Front (UDF) against SA, MI agents heved, and involved training members in offensive, defence and contra-mobilisation tactics. MI agent JP Opperman, se

KWAZULU-NATAL

(264)

IMPASSE THREATENS

FM 15/3/96

Party political negotiators in KwaZulu-Natal this week looked set to lose their battle against time to agree on a provincial constitution ahead of a national one

To do so, they needed to resolve differences on key issues ahead of a special sitting of the provincial legislature in Maritzburg on Wednesday and Thursday

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

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

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

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

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

ture excluding the contentious issues but listing them for discussion later.

It is not clear whether this option conforms to parliamentary procedure or would be acceptable to the majority in the provincial legislature.

While Inkatha pushes for a provincial constitution, its ANC opponents still appear ambivalent towards the concept.

Inkatha sees an entrenched provincial constitution ahead of a national one as the only way of preventing government from stripping KwaZulu-Natal of power.

There is the possibility that its constitution could conflict with a national one, precipitating a crisis that could be resolved only by the ANC finally agreeing to Inkatha's long-standing demand for international mediation.

The constitution has the potential to arouse antagonism, depending on Inkatha's success in getting it passed and the degree of ANC support involved. ■

Challenge to the king

(264) (276)

TOMORROW'S MEETING between President Nelson Mandela, King Goodwill Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his entourage of IFP-supporting *amakhosi* will be the most difficult the king has ever attended

The reason is that although the meeting has been billed as an occasion to prepare for the *imbizo* to discuss violence in KwaZulu-Natal, the *amakhosi* – or rather, the IFP – have a different agenda

In the statement released after their meeting with Buthelezi in Ulundi last month, the *amakhosi* said they would be going to tomorrow's meeting to discuss with the King "the advisability of holding an *imbizo*"

Now this is different from preparing for an *imbizo*. It means that the *amakhosi* may not be convinced of the necessity of calling an *imbizo*

Amakhosi wanted an imbizo

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

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

In fact they had earlier issued an ultimatum which suggested that if the king failed to call an *imbizo*, they would call it themselves and/or dethrone him

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

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

An end to violence

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

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

Surely they must have convinced themselves of its advisability when they first clamoured for it. It is also noteworthy that last month's meeting was not attended by Buthelezi and the *amakhosi* alone as was supposed to have happened. Iso lesizwe, an organisation of former

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

Sovetan 15/3/96



Better days ... King Zwelithini and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will meet tomorrow to discuss the planned *imbizo*.

KwaZulu bantustan ministers, was also in attendance. The only explanation for the presence of this dubious grouping was that Buthelezi was trying to strengthen his hand

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

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

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

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

Buthelezi himself had, on a few occasions, sounded less than enthusiastic about the *imbizo*. The reason for this reluctance on the part of the IFP is not difficult to find

The party has been upstaged by the way in which the affair was handled. It was brought

about at Mandela's initiative to bring peace to KwaZulu-Natal

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

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

Terms of protocol

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

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

And if they did, it is unlikely that their wishes would be carried out if they were allowed to speak at those meetings. These issues will therefore present difficult challenges for all involved in tomorrow's meeting

Police, soldiers deployed for KwaZulu gathering

BD 15/3/96 (264)
ULUNDI—A gathering of Zulus intended to find a way to end rampant violence in KwaZulu-Natal could instead lead to more bloodshed, the human rights commission said yesterday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Six hundred policemen would be deployed at the palace alone, to ensure safety and security. — Sapa, Reuter.

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Potgietersrus legal wrangle

Kevin O'Grady

BD 15/3/96
THE Northern Province education department is seeking legal advice on the interdict issued against it by a Potgietersrus magistrate this week which overturned a decision not to allow Afrikaans children to receive separate schooling at Laerskool Potgietersrus.

Spokesman La-Duma Thembe said the provincial government's legal team had been asked to study the interdict "in relation to the fact that we were not informed (the school's governing body) had sought an interdict, that we were not given the opportunity to respond and that it was issued by a magistrate".

The body applied for the interdict after government ordered police to close a hostel at the school this week, preventing private tutors from maintaining segregated schooling, and arrest people who held lessons there.

The parents of more than 100 Afrikaans children have kept them away from the main school building in protest against a recent Transvaal Supreme Court order that the registration of black pupils and integrated schooling should go ahead.

If it was found there were grounds to contest the interdict, this would be done, Thembe said.

In the meantime, some Afrikaans parents had continued to hold separate lessons for their children in the hostel, he said. Lessons in the main school building were proceeding normally.

IFP, ANC in bid to reach agreement

Farouk Chothia

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

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

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

Sources said an agreement between the ANC and IFP was within reach with Jiyane showing a willingness to compromise.

However, he was overruled by IFP hardliners.

NP KwaZulu-Natal caucus chairman Tino Volker said Mandela and Deputy President FW de Klerk had been "in touch" to discuss the process.

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

Sources said NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Dame Schutte was under pressure from the NP national leadership to hold back NP support for the constitution if ANC support was not obtained, while the NP provincial caucus wanted to support the IFP

BD 15/3/96 (2b4)
Sources said Zwelthini also telephoned PAC leader Bamba Ndwandwe, a relative, to make fresh proposals on the king's constitutional role. Sources said Jiyane and premier Frank Mdlalose were instrumental in reopening negotiations with ANC KwaZulu-Natal leader Jacob Zuma, after sensing the ANC could woo the smaller parties.

However, Jiyane earned the ire of IFP chief negotiator Walter Felgate and constitutional adviser Mario Ambrosini after he moved to the centre stage of bilateral talks with the ANC.

The ANC had earlier successfully lobbied the DP, PAC and Minority Front to extract new concessions from the IFP. Front leader Amichand Rajbansi warned that he would refuse to support the constitution if it did not have the ANC's backing. He took up the cudgels on the ANC's behalf to demand that seats in a new 15-member cabinet be issued in proportion to voter support. Felgate refused. He said Rajbansi's proposal would force the IFP to allocate seats only to the ANC and NP and the IFP would not be able to "create space" for smaller parties in the cabinet.

Rajbansi pressed ahead with a demand that six deputy ministers' posts also be allocated in proportion to voters' support.

Felgate then capitulated.

Schutte bedevilled negotiations with his demand for power-sharing and overruled Volker when he showed flexibility.

The parties eventually agreed that a commission would be formed to investigate an alternative to the unity government.

Inkatha 'may rejoin process'

(2b4) ARLT 16/3/96

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

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

ADOPTION of a new basic law for KwaZulu-Natal could signal the return of the Inkatha Freedom Party to the constitution making process it abandoned two years ago, constituent Cyril Ramaphosa has said.

Mr Ramaphosa said the vote at the provincial assembly in Pietermaritzburg yesterday, ending months of tough talks and coming at the end of a marathon overnight session, carried a message for the constitutional assembly, where a national constitution is being hammered out with great effort. The process must be completed by May 8.

"I expect the IFP to come back to the process," he said.

"In the end, people opted for the best solution, which is an all-inclusive process where there is a lot of give and take," said Mr Ramaphosa, who is also secretary-general of the ANC

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

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

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

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

The unanimity of the vote, he said, "must be hailed as truly remarkable."



"This is a clear indication of what can be achieved for KwaZulu-Natal if people decide to work together in the interests of the electorate," Mr Schutte said

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

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

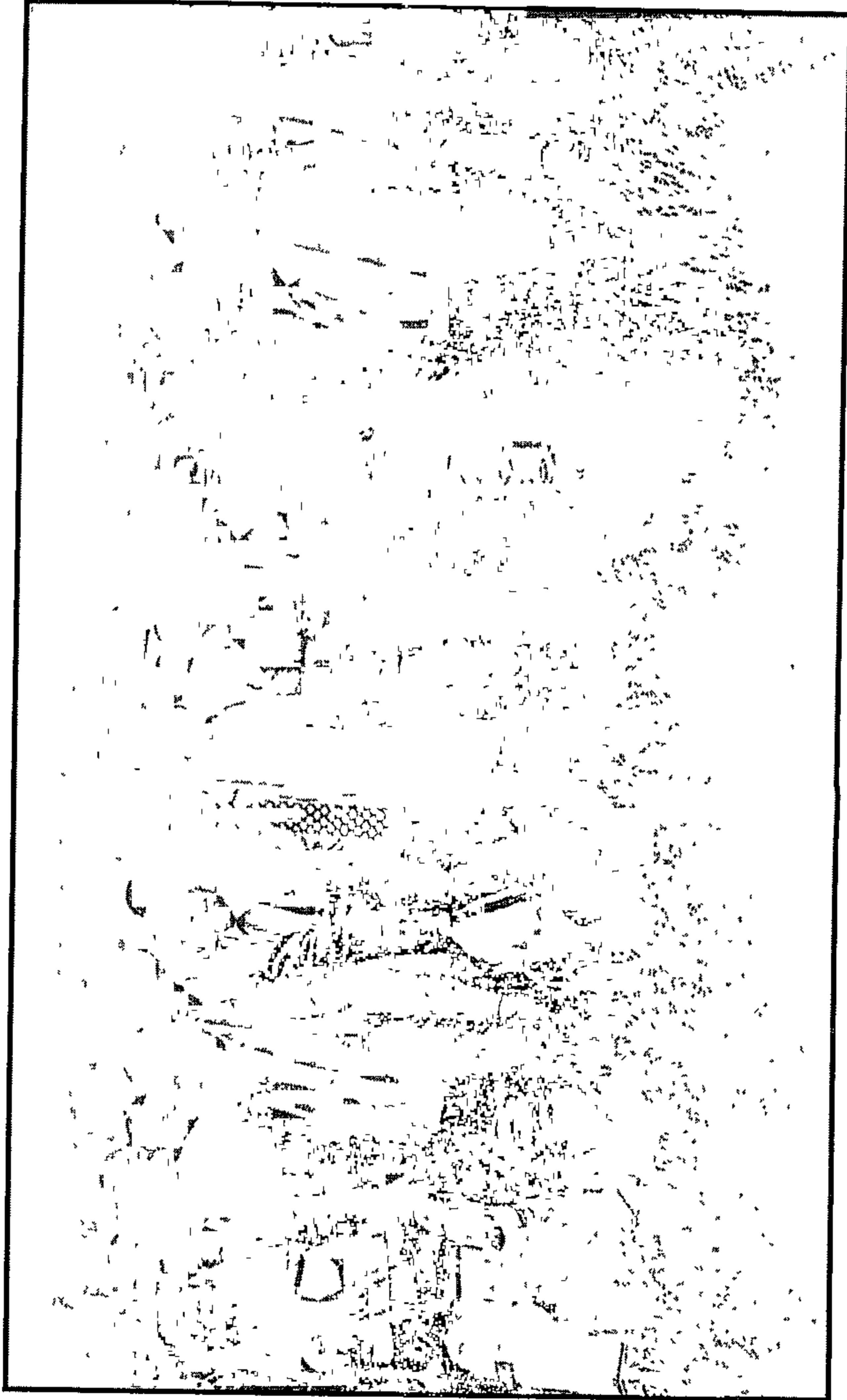
Roelf Meyer, who earlier this year resigned his post as minister of constitutional affairs to become secretary general of the National Party, congratulated KwaZulu-Natal negotiators for the "reasonable and constructive way in which consensus has been reached"

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

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

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

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



□ **GATHERING OF THE CHIEFS:** Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other Zulu tribal chiefs arrive at Ulundi for the imbizo

Buthelezi warns: Allow us our customs or the imbizo could be failure

NONGOMA — Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was pessimistic about the proposed imbizo to secure peace in KwaZulu-Natal when he arrived here to discuss the matter with national and traditional leaders

King Goodwill Zwelethini, President Mandela and Mr Buthelezi met KwaZulu-Natal traditional leaders at the king's palace here yesterday to discuss the holding of the proposed imbizo (meeting of the Zulu nation)

Mr Buthelezi, who earlier insisted that traditional leaders be consulted on the imbizo after Mr Mandela and the king proposed the meeting, warned that if the government proceeded with its intention to ban cultural weapons in public places, the imbizo would be a non-starter

He said the Zulu people would never attend an imbizo without their cultural weapons

This issue was to be discussed at the meeting, he said,

adding that the imbizo's future depended on the outcome of the talks

If Mr Mandela wanted attempts to bring about peace in the region to succeed, he would have to be sensitive to the customs and heritage of the Zulu people, said Mr Buthelezi

He said it was imperative that a relationship of trust be established between all role players and that peace be restored in KwaZulu-Natal, but warned that relations between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party in the province were not improving

Politically, relations between himself and Mr Mandela also were strained, even though they were friends on a personal level, said Chief Buthelezi "Politically speaking, relations between us are not good"

Mr Mandela and King Goodwill proposed the imbizo after a number of massacres rocked KwaZulu-Natal during last year's festive season — Sapa

(264)

Mandela jeered at rally for Zulu chiefs

NONGOMA — President Nelson Mandela told jeering crowds at a meeting to discuss a planned Zulu national gathering they could shout until they were blue in the face

"I must tell you that I am going to read the riot act for everybody . . . if they think they are entitled to kill innocent people," he said yesterday.

He was addressing about 300 chiefs, after Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini had spoken to them, in a marquee in the grounds of the king's Nongoma palace

Mr Mandela told the apparently hostile crowd that although he had the highest respect for Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the chiefs would be making "a serious mistake" if they raised Chief Buthelezi above the king. This remark was met with more loud jeers

Mr Mandela said Chief Buthelezi would never succeed in uniting the people of KwaZulu-Natal without the king, and that both the ANC and the IFP were guilty of violence in the province — Sapa

Full reports on page 6.

(264) ARG 16/3/96

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Mandela jeered, Buthelezi warns

of deadlock (264)
Star 16/3/96

Historic peace talks aimed at ending political violence in South Africa ended inconclusively in Nongoma, KwaZulu Natal, yesterday after an acrimonious exchange between President Nelson Mandela and his Zulu nationalist opponents

Mandela was told by Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi — amid jeers from Zulu chiefs — that political parties fighting for control of KwaZulu Natal remained too far apart even to sit down to talk about peace

Mandela travelled to meet several hundred traditional leaders about arranging a gathering of the Zulu nation to end a decade of bloodshed

Buthelezi countered the president's pleas with a list of old grievances, saying a gathering of the Zulu people at this time would court disaster

"It seems, in many respects, we have reached the final deadlock," said Buthelezi. Yesterday's meeting ended without any agreement to hold such a gathering

This was a fresh setback to the latest efforts by Mandela to end his most serious political problem since being elected president in 1994

Recently stepped-up fighting between the ANC and the IFP threatens local elections scheduled for May 29

Mandela floated the idea of an *imbizo*, or gathering of chiefs, to ease a decade of tensions



SERIOUS CONCERN: President Nelson Mandela and King Goodwill Zwelithini listen intently to questions from the floor at yesterday's meeting to plan an *imbizo*. The peace talks ended inconclusively

PHOTOGRAPH GREG MARINOVITCH

TO PAGE 2

P.T.O.

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star 16/3/96
◆ **Imbizo acrimony**

The *imbizo* has the backing of Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, who hosted Mandela, Buthelezi and the chiefs at one of his palaces yesterday

Mandela, protected by hundreds of police, drew jeers from the mostly Inkatha-aligned chiefs when he warned them against making a mistake by elevating Buthelezi above the king

Mandela said both the ANC and Inkatha were to blame for the pattern of violence, but should no longer permit it

"I am not afraid to speak the truth, no matter where I am," Mandela told his audience in a marquee at one of the king's five palaces

"You can shout until you are blue in the face, I am going to lay down ... the riot act for everybody in this country if you are killing innocent people.

"It is people who think through their blood, not their brains, who are creating these problems for us it's because we are dealing with people who are behaving like animals outside of this tent and inside this tent," the president said "That is something I have to put an end to

"Those who want to continue to behave like animals, let us get rid of them from society," Mandela said "Let us get rid of whoever doesn't want peace and prosperity in this society"

The Inkatha-ANC dispute centres on Buthelezi's demands for more provincial autonomy for KwaZulu Natal.

To approval from the chiefs, Buthelezi accused the Government of using the trial of former defence minister Magnus Malan to extract revenge against the Zulu nation - Sapa-AP-AFP-Reuter

(264)
Star 16/3/96

NP hurts chances of grabbing Indian vote in KwaZulu

By MORGAN NAIDU

Durban - Chatsworth has produced two politicians of some note - the famous Bengal Tiger, Amichand Rajbansi, and the one-time golden boy of the National Party, Sathie Naidoo

Both men have harnessed Indian support and votes in a way the ANC and other parties would love to emulate. For the ANC, however, failure by members of the "old stalwart brigade" to accept former House of Delegates politicians into its folds contributed to the isolation of the Indian vote in the April 1994 election.

Now, with the local government election in KwaZulu Natal looming, the not insubstantial Indian vote may yet prove to be the prize catch. It's a catch that could prove elusive to the NP, whose strength in the

province's Indian community has waned recently following its decision to kick out high-profile Senator Naidoo. He was expelled from the party last weekend following several months of wrangling over alleged maladministration on his part.

At first glance, it might have appeared to be just another case of a politician erring in the line of duty. However, Naidoo's rapid fall in Nat status has lent credence to the perception that the so-called new NP is still concerned only about preserving its whites-only hold on the party's top power structures.

Naidoo's constant cry since the beginning of internal disciplinary proceedings against him was that the NP's legal committee was being led astray by chairman Jaco Maree. He accused Maree of being biased during the initial hearings and of interrogating witnesses ra-

ther than adjudicating objectively.

According to a confidential legal document released by the senator's legal representatives, Naidoo had at one stage called for the recusal of Maree as chairman of the committee.

In the document, Naidoo is quoted as saying: "He (Maree) did not act as an unbiased chairman who would merely solicit information for the purpose of clarity."

Where will this latest fray in an already embattled political party lead to? With the local elections looming, the Nats will need to bolster their support, especially among the Indian and black communities.

They are unlikely to succeed, however, if they appoint able men like Naidoo and the prominent Dan Makhanya to positions where they are expected simply to toe the line and not create waves.

Talks fiasco dims hopes for peace imbizo

(264) ST 17/3/96
THE top-level meeting between President Nelson Mandela, King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at Nongoma on Friday — a bid to clear the air in preparation for a peace imbizo in trouble-torn Kwazulu Natal — was nothing short of a fiasco.

No solutions were found to end the violence, nor were the prospects for holding an imbizo enhanced.

For King Goodwill, the meeting should have marked a triumphant reassertion of his position as leader of the Zulu nation.

But it was not quite as simple as that. For a start, he had to back down from his earlier insistence that only chiefs could be present at the meeting, when the chiefs insisted that their headmen and counsellors should also be allowed to attend.

However, the king's speech, a heartfelt plea for peace and development — was well received by the chiefs. And he scored a point over Chief Buthelezi in insisting that the media be present throughout the proceedings — something the Inkatha leader did not want.

For Mr Mandela, the meeting was equivalent to a gladiatorial challenge — and he did not spare the howlers and hecklers in the audience, whom he described as "animals" who "think with their blood, not their brains".

"I am not afraid to speak the truth, no matter where I am," he said, stamping his authority on the proceedings.

And, it was quite clear that although the chiefs, the headmen and counsellors did not want the President to interfere in Zulu politics, there was nothing they or anybody else could do to stop him.

Mr Mandela said the proposed imbizo would enable the chiefs to air their grievances against him and the central government, and Friday's meeting was to prepare for that. No other issues would be entertained, he said.

Chief Buthelezi later appealed to the President to allow the meeting to proceed after his departure because some "family" matters had to be discussed between the king and his subjects.

The President did not yield, but that did not prevent Chief Buthelezi's attendants from handing out files of newspaper clippings detailing his relationship with the king and the IFP leader's role as the "legitimate" prime minister of the Zulu nation.

As anticipated, the grievances tabled by the chiefs included a call for international mediation to take place, for the President to account for the shootings outside the ANC's Shell House headquarters in Johannesburg in 1994, and the role of ANC leaders in Kwazulu Natal, which was not considered constructive.

A surprising dimension was Chief Buthelezi's attempt to link the holding of the imbizo to the trial of General Magnus Malan and 19 others in the Durban Supreme Court.

"Should we not let the law first take its course before we talk about our people attending an imbizo together?"

Chief Buthelezi said he was not saying the imbizo should not go ahead. "But I see many difficulties which need to be sorted out before we attend the imbizo."

But what is the next step forward? The unruly behaviour of an element in the audience has cleared the way for King Zwelithini and President Mandela to insist that the next round of talks should be restricted to the chiefs.

This means that the amakhosi and Chief Buthelezi will have to wait for another opportunity to settle their scores with the king — who has been labelled by some of the chiefs as a traitor to his people and an ANC sellout — in the absence of the President.

For Mr Mandela, determined to bring an end to violence in the province, the next step is a follow-up meeting as soon as possible. He is in charge, and he will ensure that the game is played by his rules.

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going. The other challenger, the Rev Ndadabangi Sithole, pulled out earlier this week, leaving Mr M...

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MADIBA MAKES A POINT



UNGUARDED MOMENT: President Mandela waves a finger at Chief Buthelezi during a break in Friday's heated imbizo. The two leaders retired alone to a police tent for a chat. Sunday Times photographer BRETT ELOFF snapped them through the tent door

(264) ST 17/3/96

Deal brings Inkatha and ANC together

By CRAIG DOONAN

THE ANC and Inkatha in Kwazulu Natal finally found each other this week when — after more than a year of acrimonious negotiations — they produced the country's first provincial constitution. Both parties agreed that the document paved the way for peace in the embattled province. Political observers went further and said the agreement indicated that South Africa's two biggest political parties were able to resolve what appeared at times to be insurmountable obstacles through a process of negotiation

Some analysts said the breakthrough would almost certainly lead to Inkatha's return to the national constitution-making process and encourage investment in Kwazulu Natal. The settlement came after 13 months of wrangling, primarily between the ANC and Inkatha, over the IFP's proposals for strong provincial powers, in line with its federalist ideals. But it was only reached after direct intervention by President Nelson Mandela, who telephoned Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and National Party head F W de Klerk during the week to

press for a settlement. What was finally agreed to was a compromise document which lays out areas of agreement and "suspends" unresolved issues which will be put to a multi-party provincial constitution commission for further debate. One of the outstanding issues — and one of the most painful between the ANC and IFP — is the powers of chiefs. Inkatha's "wish list" of national powers, which it wants afforded to the province, has been included in the constitution — but this is balanced by a clause which stipulates that the provincial constitution

has to be consistent with the national one. The agreement was described as a "recipe for peace" by Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa, who said he expected Inkatha to return to the national constitution-writing process. The National Party's provincial leader Danie Schutte said the settlement paved the way for an inclusive national dispensation. The Democratic Party's Roger Burrows said the province would have faced "disastrous" consequences if the ANC had been left out of the constitution

Mandela lashes out at jeering amakhosi

(264) Sowetan 18/3/96

By Sipho Khumalo

PROSPECTS for the holding of a peace *imbizo* in KwaZulu-Natal became increasingly elusive when a top level pre-*imbizo* meeting turned into an acrimonious exchange of tough words in Nongoma on Friday

At the end of the long-awaited gathering, no date for the *imbizo* had been set and the Inkatha Freedom Party emerged as increasingly questioning the advisability of holding an *imbizo* at present

IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the organisation's provincial minister, Prince Gideon Zulu, instead raised a number of issues that are stumbling blocks to an *imbizo*

In his address to the meeting, Buthelezi protested the fact that the national Government was on the verge of taking away "the ancestral land of the Zulu nation" and that King Goodwill Zwelithini would no longer be the trustee of land on behalf of chiefs

Another of his complaints was that Zwelithini was no longer leading the Zulus in their struggle to attain a Zulu kingdom

"How can we go into an *imbizo* to promote peace and unity when echoes of accusations and counter-accusations of murder and general mayhem reverberate every day against some of our people in the Malan case

"We see our people in the ANC

and IFP attending this trial daily where on occasions they had to be cordoned off from each other," he said Buthelezi wondered whether it would not be advisable to let the law first take its course before ANC and IFP supporters could attend an *imbizo* together

President Nelson Mandela, who had earlier taken a conciliatory stance, lashed out at the chiefs, who in turn jeered him during his speech He later took a hard line, telling the *amakhosi* that they would be making a serious mistake if they "raised Buthelezi above the king"

"I am going to read the riot act to everyone in this country who thinks they can kill innocent people," he said

IFP council lauds new constitution

(264) Sowetan 18/3/96

By Sipho Khumalo

THE Inkatha Freedom Party's national council has lauded the adoption of the provincial constitution by the KwaZulu-Natal parliament but regretted that it had to make concessions that ended with a constitution different from what it had originally wanted.

The constitution was adopted on Friday after a 22-hour marathon meeting during which political parties put final touches to the constitution.

The constitution was supposed to have been put to the vote on Thursday but following deadlocks the politicians had to work the whole night on the document.

While many political commentators believe the IFP has suffered a setback in that the final document was far less federal than it wanted it to be, its national council at the weekend congratulated its negotiat-

But the party regrets it had to make concessions in the end

ing team "for hard work"

"The IFP believes that the concessions that had to be made to bring about a provincial constitutional settlement have detracted from the value of what the IFP originally had to offer

"It is therefore to be regretted that there was insufficient trust and insufficient democratic insights to enable the IFP to do the best it could have done for the province," the organisation said from its Ulundi headquarters.

At the moment the constitution is in a skeleton form with nine of the 14 chapters not ready to be implemented. These are the contentious chapters that deal with the Bill of Rights, provisions on powers and functions, the Constitutional Court, the monarchy, traditional authorities, local

government, transitional arrangements, security and police.

Outstanding issues will be resolved through a constitutional commission which begins its work within three months.

The IFP's national council said whatever different political parties might think about the constitution, it was convinced that the current document provides a framework and a rationale for their interaction.

"Movements towards the achievement of peace and reconciliation and the normalisation of political relations have been enhanced," the IFP said

The passing of the constitution would be seen by posterity as a watershed event in the constitutional history of South Africa.

ANC supports *imbizo* initiative

(264)
sowetan
22/3/96

By Sipho Khumalo

THE KWAZULU-NATAL African National Congress executive committee has backed the initiative to call for an *imbizo* and believes that such a gathering will be a boost to the peace process in the troubled province

ANC provincial spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye said the organisation believed that last Friday's tension-filled pre-*imbizo* gathering at Nongoma was a "great success" on which the cause for peace could still be advanced

"We call on the people of KwaZulu-Natal never to allow themselves to be provoked by those whose political survival depends on continued political strife and violence," Makhaye said

He said one of the moves to try and thwart the carrying out of an *imbizo* was to link it with the current trial of General Magnus Malan and 19 others.

"It is not the ANC that is prosecut-

Efforts to bring peace to the region should continue despite setbacks

ing Malan and others but the attorney-general of KwaZulu-Natal who cannot be suspected of being an ANC sympathiser, let alone an ANC member," said Makhaye

He said the killing of innocent children and women at KwaMakhutha would have been a criminal offence even in the apartheid era. Makhaye said the ANC had nothing to do with the arrest of Malan and the timing of their trial. The trial should not be used as an excuse to derail the *imbizo*

Buthelezi's suggestion

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had suggested at the pre-*imbizo* meeting that the Malan trial should be allowed to take its full course before ANC and IFP supporters could attend an *imbizo* together

Buthelezi said this was because

supporters of both organisations were being cordoned off daily from each other at the trial in Durban to avoid confrontation

"The people of KwaZulu-Natal are thirsty for peace and no obstacles must be allowed in their search for lasting peace," said Makhaye

Buthelezi and President Nelson Mandela have both since expressed their willingness to continue exploring means of clearing the way for the calling of the peace *imbizo*

Prospects for the holding of a peace *imbizo* received a setback at Nongoma last Friday when the top-level pre-*imbizo* meeting, attended by Mandela, Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, turned into an acrimonious exchange of words. At the end of the gathering no date was set and the IFP is increasingly questioning the advisability of holding an *imbizo* at present.

Friday March 29 1996

Rift between Zulu king and IFP grows wider

Star 29/3/96
OWN CORRESPONDENT

Durban - The rift between King Goodwill Zwelithini and the IFP deepened yesterday when the premier, Frank Mdlalose, rebuked the monarch for what he described as going behind the provincial government's back and asking the national Government for assistance.

The statements by the premier came minutes after the king had officially opened this year's parliamentary session in Ulundi yesterday morning.

And, to add insult to injury, the crowd which had gathered outside the legislative assembly building shouted "hamba" (Go Home!) when the king left the building.

In contrast, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the IFP leader, who arrived unexpectedly several minutes before the king, received a rousing and emotional welcome from the crowd.

Several political parties in the Kwazulu Natal legislature expressed their shock and surprise at the premier's statements, with most saying it was an inappropriate moment to make such statements when in fact the premier should only have thanked the king for his opening address.

After a short thank-you speech, Dr Mdlalose said his only concern was the continued interference of Pretoria in matters which he considered to be traditional.

"We never know how Pretoria or the central governments will want to dictate what should be done, when it should be done and how it should be done," he said.

At a press conference after the opening Dr Mdlalose denied that he had humiliated the king and said that the central government, under instruction from President Mandela, was clearly at the centre of the whole issue.

However, ANC leader Jacob Zuma said his party could not accept and added that the king "was abused at the opening".

Zuma said the ANC did not want to be party to the humiliation of the king and said an agreement must be made on how to deal with the monarch.

Democratic Party spokesman Wessel Nel said the premier's speech was "provocative" and inappropriate for the occasion.

And the PAC leader, Joe Mkhwanazi, said it would have been better to first discuss the issue with the king because the wrongs do not make a right.

Zulu kings 'humiliated' in public

By Sipho Khumalo

ZULU King Goodwill Zwelithini was yesterday humiliated and embarrassed in front of international guests members of the KwaZulu-Natal Legislative Assembly and the public when details of a private meeting on his financial affairs were revealed at the KwaZulu-Natal Legislature in Ulundi yesterday.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose read the minutes of the meeting between the

king's council and their deputy minister of constitutional affairs Mr Koofi Meyun in which the king protested at the way his finances had been handled in the 25 years of his reign. The king left in a huff immediately after Mdlalose revealed details of the meetings.

Not consulted

The minutes, which were read in the presence of the king who officially opened the session of the legislature, said the king had not been consulted

when his budget was put together. The king had complained he could not help his people when they were in need.

The minutes also quoted the king as saying that nothing was being done to maintain the royal palaces and that international visitors were often surprised to see the bad state of the king's residences.

Mdlalose said the minutes also had a document attached to them, showing that the king's council planned to establish its own political

affairs, foreign affairs, security, community development, communications and public affairs departments.

Mdlalose told the legislature that he was reading the minute to expose the interference of the Government in provincial affairs. In the minutes the king touches on the controversial issue of the remuneration of the traditional leaders by the central Government. According to the minutes, the king supports the move.

● See Pages 2 and 3.

(264) Source: 29/3/96

ANC wants poll delay - Buthelezi

Sowetan 25/3/96 264

By Musa Zondi and Sapa

INKATHA Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the weekend accused the African National Congress of threatening to delay the May 29 local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal

In a speech prepared for delivery at an election rally at Msinga, in Ladysmith, on Saturday, Buthelezi said the ANC in the province was questioning the constitutional right of Zulu chiefs to sit on regional councils

"The ANC in KwaZulu-Natal is threatening to delay the elections in this province because it wants to reduce the presence of *amakhosi* (chiefs) in regional councils so that they have no significant role in local government in KwaZulu-Natal"

Buthelezi said each headman was entitled by the interim constitution to sit in a regional council by virtue of his office

"However, the ANC wants to increase the number of members of regional councils to such a point that *amakhosi* will become totally irrelevant within the work of such councils," the IFP leader said

It was time the IFP, as the ruling party in the province, was granted the power to effectively deal with violence and intimidation

Effective measures

"Until our province can take effective legislative and administrative measures to redress this problem which the central Government has thus far been unable to adequately address, we must ensure that our people make a special commitment in rejecting the vicious circle of violence," Buthelezi said

He called on people to persuade friends, acquaintances and even strangers to vote for the IFP

"We even need to go the extra step to solicit the support of those who are strangers to us and even for those who,

for misguided reasons, would be inclined to vote for the ANC, or other parties, or indeed not vote at all"

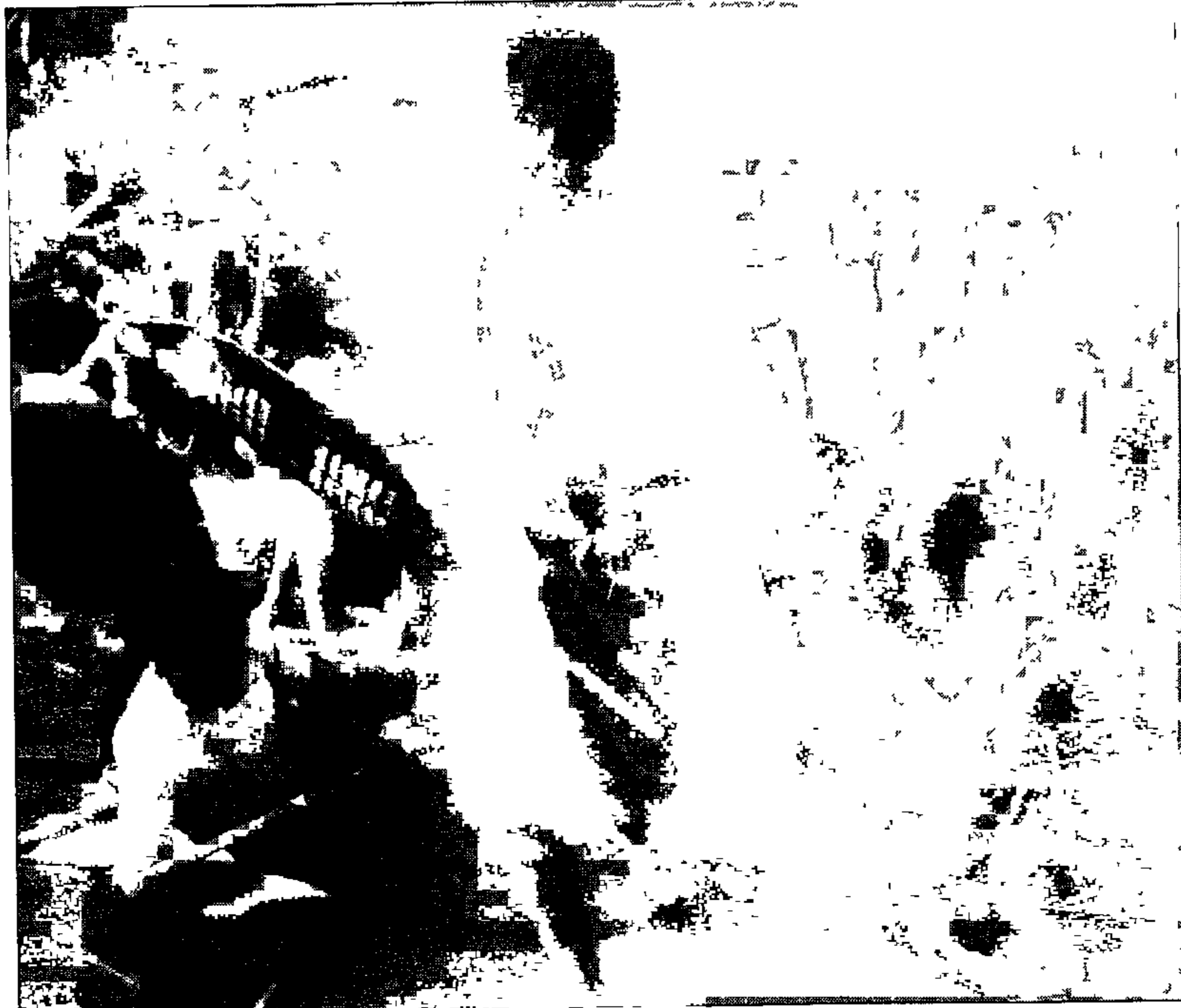
The elections should be regarded as "a great referendum" between ANC autocracy and the IFP's call for freedom, self-determination and autonomy," Buthelezi added

On Saturday night Buthelezi told delegates at an IFP fund-raising dinner that South Africans were unwitting participants in several forms of self-censorship

South African intellectuals immersed in the "inebriating dream of the so-called South African miracle" no longer criticised an increasingly autocratic ANC

"This situation has prevented many of our intellectuals from recognising and exposing things which are going wrong in our country," he said

Buthelezi said his prediction that the ANC's mode of government would become increasingly autocratic and centralist had been proven



A member of the Inkatha Freedom Party leads his group in song and dance on the arrival of party leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, at Msinga in KwaZulu-Natal during the IFP's election campaign on Saturday.

PIC MBUZENI ZULU

Sowetan

25/3/96

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Opperman to testify again

FORMER military intelligence officer Johan Opperman will again enter the witness stand in the Durban Supreme Court today when the Malan murder trial enters its fourth week.

A key state witness in the case against former defence minister General Magnus Malan and 19 others, Opperman was called to testify on the third day of the trial and has been under cross-examination by defence teams since then.

The trial began on March 4 but was postponed for a week following a legal wrangle over the submission of an

alternative charge against the accused of conspiracy to murder.

The alternative charge arose from allegations that Malan and his co-accused sanctioned a murderous operation, dubbed "Operation Marion", against the African National Congress and its allies during the 1980s.

The accused also face charges of murder and attempted murder arising from the 1987 massacre at Kwa-Makhutha, south of Durban, allegedly carried out by trained Inkatha Freedom Party members as part of "Operation

Thirteen people, mostly women and children, were killed in the attack. Court proceedings got off to a dramatic start both inside and outside the courtroom with testimony from two massacre survivors and angry IFP supporters staging protests outside the court.

Additional security force personnel had to be called in to guard the entrances and, at one stage, police used a water cannon to disperse the crowd.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has criticised the trial, claiming it forms part of an ANC ploy to dis-

credit the IFP prior to local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

He says charges against the accused, who include current IFP deputy general-secretary Mr Zakehele "MZ" Khumalo, were designed to blame the IFP for ongoing violence in the province.

The court has already heard detailed evidence about alleged South African military training given to the IFP and various former southern African resistance movements, including Renam and Umtata at secret bases in the Caprivi Strip - Sapa

AP/WIDEOR

Zulu monarch to fight on for peace imbizo

The Argus Correspondent.

DURBAN - Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini looks set to spring back and fight for the much vaunted peace imbizo - despite suffering humiliation and insult at the hands of Inkatha Freedom Party supporters

Royal spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu said the monarch would present a programme for the planned Zulu national gathering to President Mandela, African National Congress and IFP leaders no later than tomorrow

The announcement follows incidents at the official opening of the legislature in Ulundi last

week, where King Goodwill was grilled by Premier Frank Mdlalose for holding talks with central government

When the angry monarch left directly afterwards, IFP supporting crowds outside jeered him with "hamba, hamba", or "go,go"

Today, the ANC will make a motion in parliament to censure the premier for what Prince Sifiso described as "humiliation" and another attempt to side-track the much publicised imbizo for peace

Prince Sifiso alleged that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the monarch's estranged uncle, was trying to raise every possi-

ble excuse, such as the carrying of traditional weapons, the Magnus Malan hit squad trial, and now the king's consultation with central government to stop the imbizo

"People should not lose hope. The king will take the process forward now and the final preparations are being made. No later than Tuesday (tomorrow) he will present a programme to principals to chart the way forward," the prince said

Prince Sifiso said the principals were President Mandela, representing South Africa; Jacob Zuma for the ANC, Chief Buthelezi for the IFP; and the king for his people

ARL 1/4/96 (264)

IFP launches KwaZulu campaign

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP launched its election campaign in KwaZulu-Natal on Saturday, claiming that communists were behind central government's "mad drive to totalitarianism" and the onus lay on the IFP to "save freedom and democracy" in SA.

Under the slogan "Give power back to the people", IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a rally of about 1 000 people on Durban's beachfront that communists were the "virtual engine" of the tripartite alliance made up of the ANC, Cosatu and the SACP. "This is why one sees this mad drive to totalitarianism," he said.

Mimicking SABC1's theme song "Simunye — we are one", Bu-

thelezi described the notion of an SA miracle and rainbow nation as an "inebriating dream". South Africans should not be blinded by it as "day after day, policy after policy, law after law, the ANC has pursued a plan to establish in our country an autocracy to reward the ambitions of a political and trade unionist aristocracy", he said.

Buthelezi's rhetoric suggested that constitutional, rather than bread-and-butter issues, would dominate the IFP's campaign for the May 29 municipal poll.

Buthelezi said at an earlier press briefing that even if the "oppressive majority" passed a national constitution without meeting the IFP's demands, the IFP would comply with the constitu-

tion as it was a law-abiding party. But the IFP would continue struggling to have it changed, he said.

Addressing about 500 people at a Maritzburg rally, IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said the electorate had to make a clear choice — autocracy versus freedom, a phrase intended to counter the ANC's "democracy versus feudalism" slogan. He said voting for the NP or DP would be a "waste (as) one never knows whether they are running with the hares or hunting with the hounds".

Jiyane said the IFP was "serious" about implementing the RDP by ensuring it resulted in the "meaningful empowerment" of people through job creation. The IFP believed a referendum should be held on the death penalty.

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Zulu council denies plan for rival govt

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Zulu royal council yesterday denied that King Goodwill Zwelithini planned to form a rival provincial government in KwaZulu-Natal, but admitted that it wanted to establish eight departments to serve the monarchy's needs.

Council spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu said the institution of traditional leadership is constitutionally recognised, and it should therefore be seen as being "part and parcel of government".

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose claimed at the opening of a legislature session on Friday that he had obtained documentation showing that the council wanted to establish a rival provincial government by having its own departments.

Mdlalose made disclosure in his "vote of thanks" to Zwelithini for attending the session, severely embarrassing the monarch. An angry Zwelithini then boycotted a lunch hosted by Mdlalose, and was booed by IFP supporters as he left.

Buthelezi said at a news conference on Saturday that he was "very upset" that Zwelithini had been booed. It underlined the need for a resolution of differences among Zulus so that Zwelithini's dignity could be restored.

Zulu said Zwelithini was scheduled to speak to President Nelson Mandela over the weekend to discuss possible ways of "protecting him" from such abuse in future.

Zulu said the king's plan to create eight departments, which he wanted the government to finance, was intended to help remove chiefs from the political arena. He said if chiefs were expected to relinquish the privileges that go with being politicians, an alternative role had to be found for them.

The council believed that the monarchy, including chiefs, should play a constructive role in promoting peace and development on a non-partisan basis in areas under its jurisdiction.

The departments were the "instruments" to achieve this objective.

KwaZulu asks for R1,2bn extra funds

Nicola Jenvey

(264)

BD 2/4/96

ULUNDI — KwaZulu-Natal needed an additional R1,2bn, 8,6% of its original R14,1bn budgetary allocation, to meet requirements for 1995/96, finance MEC Senséle Mhlungu said yesterday.

Presenting his budget adjustment estimates before Parliament, Mhlungu said five of the province's 13 departments had overspent their allocations, while another six had alleviated a portion of their overspending with national funding.

The province had funded the overruns with R819,3m from national government and R385,7m from savings in the previous financial year.

Mhlungu said agriculture had needed an extra R61m and transport a further R54,2m. Economic affairs and tourism needed another R29,2m, traditional and environmental affairs R14,8m and the provincial parliament R12,7m, which Mhlungu blamed on higher administrative costs.

Departments alleviating some of the overspending included education and culture (R110,1m), health (R27,1m), local government and housing (R250m), provincial service commission (R457m), social welfare (R3,4m) and works (R171m).

The R728m local government and housing vote reflected a R250m increase boosted by R131m from the national constitutional development and provincial affairs department. Funds from the national housing ministry (R38,8m) and the department of public works (R51m) had also boosted the vote. Drought relief funding of R41m and a R20m increased rollover had helped raise the R293m agricultural vote by R61m.

Economic affairs and tourism had overspent its R94m budget as R16m had been allocated to KwaZulu Transport, R8m to establishing a departmental RDP control unit, R2m each to the KwaZulu-Natal Marketing Initiative and the KwaZulu-Natal International Airport Initiative and R1,1m to the Regional Economic Forum. Additional payments to tribal authorities (R2,3m), new vehicles (R2,1m) and funding for the KwaZulu Conservation (R4m) has also led to the overspent.

Transport had overspent its R502m vote by R54,2m. A R17m shortfall in the original allocation would be financed by savings in the finance and auxiliary services vote, while another R30m had been spent on additional motor vehicles for the province.

Increases for education were funded predominantly from outside the official budget and included R37m transferred from the national department of education and training.

Postpone local election if violence continues — Zuma

BD 2/4/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia

ULUNDI — ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma warned yesterday that local government elections in parts of KwaZulu-Natal might have to be postponed if the level of violence failed to drop.

Zuma said measures announced by SAPS national commissioner George Fivaz on Sunday, including the formation of more special investigation units to investigate all political incidents claiming more than three lives, were inadequate.

More soldiers should be deployed to KwaZulu-Natal with orders to seize all weapons. House-to-house searches should be conducted if necessary, he said.

In another incident of violence, IFP defence spokesman Philip Powell said IFP Impendle candidate Damasius Khumalo had been abducted and shot dead in the Midlands on Friday.

He said a campaign to assassinate the region's IFP candidates appeared to be underway. This follows the fatal shooting of ANC Umlazi candidate Dan Danusa last week shortly after meeting with IFP leaders in Umlazi.

Zuma said the ANC had information that assassination attempts would be made on its leaders at Easter. "We should not bluff ourselves and say this election will be free and fair," Zuma said.

ANC leaders in Donnybrook, site of the Human Rights Day massacre of 11 people, said they doubted elections could be held as residents were afraid to vote.

Zuma said the ANC was committed to the March 29 election date, but it might be necessary to postpone the poll in fiercely-contested areas affected by an upsurge in violence.

KwaZulu-Natal local government ministry spokesman Warwick Dorrning said the ministry had published a legally-binding code of conduct on all parties and candidates, barring them from carrying arms or weapons "of any kind" at all political rallies, marches and demonstrations relating to the elections.

It was a question of legal interpretation whether the ban extended to cultural weapons, he said.

Local government election task group co-chairman Frederick van Zyl Slabbert said the security forces had identified 52 flash-

points in the province. The SAPS, SANDF and intelligence services were working to put security measures in place.

A senior provincial police source said three to six policemen would be needed to secure each of the about 3 000 polling stations. If three were deployed at each station, half of KwaZulu-Natal's police force would be used, while if six were deployed, the entire force of 18 000 would be needed.

Police would guard polling stations for 12 hours before and after voting, and then transport ballot boxes to counting stations.

The source said police area commissioners had to report by Thursday to the provincial security committee on how many policemen each region could sacrifice for the election. A request would then be made to Fivaz to allocate additional policemen.

Legally the SANDF could not guard polling stations, but could protect people going to vote.

Sources said that information available showed a small group of leaders were suspected of orchestrating violence. Premier and safety and security MEC Frank Mdlalose declined to comment.

Foreign doctor not to blame for three deaths

Own Correspondent BD 2/4/96

NOBODY was to blame for the deaths of three patients treated by Romanian immigrant doctor Dimitris Mihailescu at Port Elizabeth's provincial hospital, an inquest magistrate found yesterday.

Magistrate Thomas Bekker found the doctor was not negligent and not to blame for the deaths of Helen van Vuuren, Vuyokazi Dube and Arthur Rhodes, and acted reasonably under the circumstances.

The doctor told the court he did not apply for the head of surgery post and was surprised by his appointment.

Senior medical superintendent at the hospital Dr Charles Waldevanck told the court that had it not been for Mihailescu, the most important department at the hospital would have been closed.

The Eastern Cape health and welfare department apologised yesterday to the province's foreign doctors for the "generalised" impression of incompetence that had been created.

Port Elizabeth regional medical superintendent Dr Freddy Rank said Waldevanck's criticism of foreign doctors "is not the view of the administration".

Rank's comments followed the angry reaction on Sunday by the newly formed foreign doctors' association that they were ready to quit.

Eastern Cape western region health and welfare director Dr Thabo Sibeko said he would be approaching foreign doctor representatives soon to discuss their grievances.

Sibeko said yesterday that while local doctors were moving into private practice or emigrating, foreign doctors were running SA hospitals. "Services could collapse if they quit," he said.

Buthelezi attacked as 'mean spirited'

Farouk Chothia

ULUNDI — DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows yesterday — like Sports Minister Steve Tshwete at the weekend — launched a scathing attack on IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, accusing him of being a "mean-spirited, gutter-mouthed politician".

Buthelezi attacked Burrows some weeks ago, accusing him of being a "political parasite" after he insisted that the IFP negotiate a provincial constitution with the ANC. This forced the IFP to make concessions which weakened its hand in its demand for autonomy. The IFP could have passed a constitution without the ANC if the DP had supported it.

Burrows said during debate in the legislature yesterday that Buthelezi should "stew in the fact" that the constitution's adoption was delayed because of the "knifing" of IFP provincial negotiator Arthur Konigkramer last year, and his replacement with hardliner Walter Felgate. He questioned whether the IFP would continue to exist "after Buthelezi".

"The IFP is not a federal party. It is dominated by a personality cult similar to that of Mao Tse

(264) BD 2/4/96
Tung and Joseph Stalin"

Tshwete said at the funeral of 11 people in Donnybrook on Saturday that Buthelezi's "frustrated ambition" was the cause of violence in KwaZulu-Natal. The IFP was a "bandit organisation".

Premier Frank Mdlalose accused ANC MPs of being like Goebbels "Lies are coming up over and over again," he said.

This came after ANC transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele charged that Mdlalose had insulted Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini on Friday, and that the IFP had used schoolchildren to stage a demonstration against the king and to hurl "unspeakable abuse" at him.

Mdlalose said the demonstration was a "big, bad mistake", but denied he had insulted Zwelithini.

Mdlalose had recounted minutes of discussions between Zwelithini and central government ministers. The king called on central government to finance him, saying he was short of funds.

Mdlalose yesterday made more disclosures to expose the "big lie" that the provincial government was not looking after Zwelithini. He said about R349 000 would be spent on school fees for the monarch's children this year.

SAPS reserve force abolished

Stephen Laufer
BD 2/4/96

THE police reserve force has been abolished following the end of conscription and in the face of an inability by the SAPS to impose legal sanctions on draft dodgers.

The group, with a theoretical strength of 37 000 members, was made up of ex-conscripts who had previously chosen to do their national service in the police rather than in the defence force.

The abolition of the reserve force does not affect the similarly named but entirely voluntary corps of police reservists, who continue to offer their part-time unpaid services in support of full-time SAPS members.

As with the military, national servicemen who chose the old SAP for their national service were required to do active reserve duty, including camps and weekend callups, after two years of full time in the blue uniform. But with the end of coercion, callups were showing little result.

A recent SANDF study showed only 10% of those mobilised for short-term service responded. A SAPS source said experience with the police reserve was similar.

Announcing the reserve force's abolition, an SAPS spokesman called on its members to put their policing experience to good use by becoming part-time reservists.

KwaZulu spent R1,2-bn too much

(264) star 3/4/96

Durban - The KwaZulu Natal government has overspent on its 1995-96 budget to the tune of R1,2-billion, but the money to fund the spending has been found in savings and overruns from national government.

Finance MEC Senzele Mhlungu, in presenting his budget adjustments estimates to the provincial legislature, said five departments had overspent, while six others had managed to alleviate the spending.

He said the province had funded the overspending with R819,3-million from national government and R385,7-million from savings in the previous financial year. - Own Correspondent

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KwaZulu-Natal could expand public service

Farouk Chothia

(264) B0 4/4/96

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose yesterday raised the prospect of the size of the provincial administration increasing, saying more public servants might be needed to service rural areas.

Mdlalose said at a news briefing in Maritzburg that there were 174 000 civil servants in KwaZulu-Natal, and none of them had been identified for retrenchment. "In view of the lack of services in rural areas, there may well be a need to increase the number of civil servants," he said.

Mdlalose's comments came despite the fact that central government recently called on provinces to prune "unwieldy" administrations, and KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general Chris Foster identified incompetence in the ranks of the public service as a major contributor to costs.

The KwaZulu-Natal legislature's public accounts committee recently instructed Foster to carry out an audit of all employees in the province, to see

how many were needed and to investigate the skills levels of those employed. Mdlalose's spokesman Them-binkosi Memela said KwaZulu-Natal director-general Prof Otty Nxumalo had allocated an "efficiency officer" in each department to determine the number of employees needed.

The efficiency officers would complete their work some time this year, and a clearer picture would emerge on whether more or less civil servants were needed.

Mdlalose said the provincial government, in conjunction with various stakeholders including business and labour, had developed a "vision" to be achieved by 2020.

A document outlining the vision stated that the province would strive towards bringing about "full employment", and growth and development would take place within an integrated spatial framework.

The vision would be refined at an economic summit, to be attended by about 400 delegates, on April 11-12, Mdlalose said.

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e Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) has

Zulu kings demands his pound of flesh

Ann Eveleth

KING Goodwill Zwelithini wants South African taxpayers to finance an extensive new royal bureaucracy to help him woo Kwazulu-Natal's traditional leaders out of the political quagmire he led them into during decades of submission to Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelez. A royal budget proposal handed to former Provincial and Constitutional Affairs Minister Roelf Meyer and his deputy Mohamed Valli Moosa last month reveals high ambitions on the part of the royal house.

Drafted by the Royal Council, the proposal calls for central government to finance eight new departments to service the "monarch's needs", including: communication and public affairs; political affairs; cultural affairs; community development; legal services; foreign affairs; security; and administration.

"Senior management" would receive salaries equivalent to directors general in government departments, while the staff under senior management would be paid according to a Public Service Commission-approved scale. The monarch also wants offices — paid for and furnished by central government — in each of the province's eight local government regions, as well as provincial offices in the Eastern Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga, and Gauteng.

PM+G 4-11/496 (264)

where "people who have strong ties with the Kwazulu-Natal monarchy" work and live

Valli Moosa said government had not yet formulated a response to the proposals, as negotiations around the payment of traditional leaders would still have to go through the Commission on the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders, set up in terms of the controversial Act centralising their payment. Minutes of the February meeting cite remarks by both Meyer and Valli Moosa about the "financial constraints" under which the budget proposal was received.

University of Natal social anthropologist Mary de Haas suggested the proposal was probably "more than they think they'll get". She argued that "the problem is that Buthelez would give the king anything as long as he could control him, and that set a trend for an extravagant lifestyle".

The king's representative, Prince Sifiso Zulu, stressed that the budget was for the "institution of *ubudhosi*" (the hierarchical structure comprising all Zulu traditional leaders) and not for the monarch in his personal capacity. Admitting that the proposal was little more than a starting bid for negotiations, Zulu said "The problem is that since the time of the defunct Kwazulu government, there has never been a budget for the king or the royal house." It has never been clear exactly how



Neutral king: King Goodwill Zwelithini sits between Kwazulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose (left) and President Nelson Mandela at the king's palace in Nongoma

PHOTOGRAPH DAVE BUZZARD

much successive governments have spent maintaining Zwelithini and his family. Buthelez claimed in June 1994 — with the writing on the wall already heralding the monarch's imminent defection — that construction work on his palaces had cost R7-million, his labourers R2-million, his farming endeavours R500 000, and his "supplementary requirements" over R4-million.

In April 1995, Kwazulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose announced that R2,2-million had been spent on Zwelithini in 1994. Four months later, during a dispute with the monarch, he bumped the figure up to R16,5-million, R7-million of which he said went on security.

National Congress African Kwazulu-Natal finance spokesperson Mike Sutcliffe said the parliamentary finance committee was due to table a

report on the matter soon, in terms of a May 1995 legislative resolution calling for the "urgent" unification of the monarch's budget.

Mdlalose has been dragging his feet. At the moment we have no idea what the king is costing us because when something breaks on the farm, money from agriculture is used to fix it — money is coming from all over the place. Sutcliffe said the extent of the royal budget should be "a matter of open debate", pointing out that traditional leaders would now be held accountable through the Public Service Commission.

Zulu said the proposal reflected the "new demands and challenges" facing the monarch and stressed that the interim Constitution's recognition of traditional leadership had co-opted the institution into government, thereby

necessitating the new structures. Great hopes were placed on Zwelithini after his September 1994 split with the IFP but, more than 18 months later, the monarch is still struggling to call his first *tribizo* (gathering of the Zulu nation) and to convince the province's 300-odd *amaNkosi* (chiefs) to follow him into "political neutrality".

If Zwelithini's efforts to pull chiefs and *izinduna* out of politics is successful, it would go a long way to restoring peace in the province. And it would also decimate Buthelez's power base. The danger, however, exists that other kings, queens and paramount chiefs in South Africa could follow his lead, resulting in billions of rands being siphoned out of the country's development coffers to support a hereditary — and not always qualified — traditional leadership.

REFE

reshuffle — which some have said consolidates Mbeki's position as heir-apparent to the presidency — contained an element of animus towards Jordan. Mandela had some tough choices to make — particularly when it is considered that if Cyril Ramaphosa brings in an acceptable new constitution on time, he will, surely, become available for a senior ministerial posting.

It would be at that point — which depends on whether the Constitutional Court certifies the document quickly or refers it back for reconsideration — that the performance of slack Ministers would come under sharper scrutiny than last week.

Zuma has the full support of the ANC. To have axed Jay Naidoo in the same breath as closing the RDP office would have been a major blunder regarding populist expectations fuelled by RDP propaganda. Nzo — though regarded as an extremely odd choice for Foreign Affairs — has a long history of service to the liberation movement, but to have dropped him at this stage would have left a vacuum in a portfolio that, conceivably, might be filled by Ramaphosa at the appropriate time.

Will Jordan become a focus of ANC dissent against the expanding powers of Mbeki? This is possible, given his history of independent thinking. There is also the fact that once the new constitution is fully operational, MPs will be allowed to switch parties. But even if he wished to do so, where could Jordan go?

The Government of National Unity has fossilised party allegiances. Once this changes, new parties and alliances are likely to emerge. It would be surprising to find Jordan and Mbeki in the same grouping once fluidity re-enters our political life. ■

ZWELITHINI, INKATHA AND THE ANC.

ROYAL MISCALCULATION

FM 5/4/96
The strained relationship between Zulu monarch Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha has reached a nadir. The king had to endure abuse — he was jeered and told to *hamba* — by Inkatha loyalists outside the provincial parliamentary building in Ulundi on the anniversary of the Shell House massacre.

There is another dimension to the discord: allegations by Inkatha orators in Johannesburg that he had deserted his people by not being with them on the

march commemorating the eight Zulus who were shot dead outside the ANC's Shell House headquarters.

Zwelithini's humiliation raises important questions about his personal future and its impact on the rivalry between Inkatha and the ANC.

One is whether the king will turn out to be a prodigal son who, having left the Inkatha camp and spurned his uncle, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, decides to return. That seems unlikely. Zwelithini and his advisers are insistent that the monarchy should be politically unaligned and a unifying symbol.

A second question is whether the ANC miscalculated when President Nelson Mandela and KwaZulu-Natal leader Jacob Zuma wooed Zwelithini with the objective of encouraging him to assert his independence from Inkatha.

The ANC's strategy appears to have been based on the assumption the king's support was a central factor in Inkatha's political strength, manifest by its victory in the 1994 provincial election.

Developments have so far proved that assumption wrong. Inkatha has survived without the imprimatur of the king's approval. The main loser seems to be the king.

With few exceptions, the chiefs or *amakhosi* have rallied around Buthelezi, a descendant of Zulu kings Cetshwayo and Dinizulu. They have elected him chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders. In rural KwaZulu-Natal, particularly north of the Tugela River, Buthelezi's status seems to be enhanced, while that of his nephew has diminished.

Events at Ulundi on March 28 illustrate the point. Buthelezi was warmly cheered on arrival and departure, Zwelithini arrived to a frosty reception and left with derisive jeers ringing in his ears.

ANC hopes that Zwelithini would serve as a rod with which to beat Inkatha have not been realised. But the ANC finds itself holding what looks like a broken reed.

Zwelithini insists that he aspires to a position of political neutrality, a point that he repeated in his address to the provincial parliament on March 28. His actions suggest the contrary.

While rebuffing his uncle, he has warm relations with Mandela, who, in the

minds of many traditional Zulus, is the Xhosa leader of the ANC before he is the president of SA. He has diverged from Inkatha's insistence that the ANC should fulfil its pledge to submit contentious constitutional disputes, particularly the question of provincial government powers, to international mediation.

Finally, as KwaZulu-Natal premier and Inkatha national chairman Frank Mdlalose showed in his address to the provincial parliament on March 28, Zwelithini — several of whose close advisers are pro-ANC — has endorsed the ANC's policy that the central government rather than the provincial government act as paymaster to traditional leaders, including himself.

Zwelithini's support for central government policy is contained in an official record — read aloud to the provincial parliament by Mdlalose — of a meeting between the monarch and Mandela's former Minister of Constitutional

Development, Roelf Meyer.

An annexure to the report contains details of Zwelithini's plans to establish six departments under the aegis of his Royal Council. The departments include one for "foreign affairs," another for security and a third for cultural affairs.

Mdlalose has since characterised these plans as "a plot" to establish a rival administration in KwaZulu-Natal to the Inkatha-controlled provincial govern-

ment. In an attempt to leave the door open for Zwelithini's return to the fold he puts primary responsibility for the "plot" on central government.

Meanwhile, the king's perceived flirtation with the ANC-dominated central government revives memories of his susceptibility to manipulation by agents of the former white minority nationalist government in its attempts to oust Buthelezi and replace him with a more pliant leader.

Discussion on the monarchy is far from over. One of the unresolved issues in the constitutional debate in KwaZulu-Natal is whether the Inkatha-controlled House of Traditional Leaders should have the power to depose the monarchy — in defined circumstances — and a say in the choice of a successor in the event of his death or abdication. ■



Goodwill Zwelithini

ANC in bid to postpone KwaZulu Natal polls

(264) Star 11/4/96

But, IFP, NP, DP and other minority parties say delays will
heighten tensions in the violence-torn province

By JOVIAL RANTAO
Political Reporter

President Mandela and the Cabinet are to be asked to consider postponing the May 29 local government elections in KwaZulu Natal because free political activity is still difficult and because of the escalating violence in the province.

The ANC and the PAC cited these reasons for the delay in separate meetings with Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser, his deputy Mohammed Valli Moosa and the co-chairman of the Local Elections Task Group Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert.

The ANC assessment is that conditions for free and fair elections in KwaZulu Natal did not exist and it is concerned about the volatile security situation.

But the IFP, DP, NP, Minority Front and African Christian Democratic Party, have called for the elections to go ahead as scheduled. The IFP said that while it

was affected by most of the problems raised by the other parties, it was against a postponement as this would heighten tensions in the province.

Moosa said he and Fisser would brief Mandela as soon as possible about the representations made by the political parties and local government authorities and leave it up to the president and the Cabinet to take a decision on the matter.

Fisser, Moosa and Slabbert met the provincial leadership of political parties, representatives from transitional local authorities, returning officers and officials from the Durban Metropolitan Council to hear their observations on the state of preparedness for the poll.

"All the political parties made similar complaints. One of the common problems was that the voters roll was defective. We spoke to (KwaZulu Natal MEC for local government and housing) Peter Miller and he agreed that the voters roll will be scrutinised in order to assess what the

problems are. We invited political parties to bring whatever problems they have to the attention of the officials. An undertaking has been given that everything possible will be done to rectify the errors," Moosa said.

Other complaints included gripes that the registration for some candidates had been rejected because of minor and technical reasons. Moosa said his delegation would look into the problem to ensure that candidates who had been rejected on these grounds were accepted.

The other major problem raised was the security situation.

"All parties conceded that there were no-go areas in the province. The parties complained that organisations other than the one in control of the no-go areas are unable to put up candidates as a result of fear and intimidation. There was also concern about violence escalating in the run-up to the elections," Moosa said.

He said administrative preparations were on course.

ESSENTIALS

Violence may delay the Kwazulu-Natal polls

By Pamela Dube and Siphho Khumalo

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela meets Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Cape Town today to discuss a possible further postponement of local government elections in Kwazulu-Natal.

After being briefed by Constitutional Affairs Minister Mr Chris Fismar and his deputy, Mr Valli Moosa, in Pretoria yesterday on the situation in Kwazulu-Natal, Mandela said that before the Government could decide whether the May 29 elections should go ahead there would have to be consultations with all the main players.

Local government elections were postponed from November 1 to next month in Kwazulu-Natal and the Western Cape because of disputes over demarcation.

Fismar and Moosa briefed Mandela on the feelings of political leaders in the province after this week's consultations.

Mandela said there were three options: the elections could go ahead on May 29, be postponed or be staggered.

Fismar said he and Moosa had advised the President that with the high level of political violence in Kwazulu-Natal elections would not be possible "and the President agreed with us".

Mandela said political violence in Kwazulu-Natal, which claimed

more than 90 lives only last week end, was "just too much".

The predictions are that more lives are going to be lost during the campaigns with political leaders making inflammatory statements.

He added that with some of the areas in the province still labelled no-go areas "free and fair" elections would not be guaranteed. What will be the point of holding elections when some parties cannot campaign freely?

Containing the violence

Mandela said he was convinced that if the elections were postponed, the security forces would be able to contain political violence in the province.

On Kwazulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's statement that the

elections would proceed, Mandela said: "Mdlalose is exercising his democratic right and he is entitled to his views. But we will not be bound by his utterances".

Meanwhile, Kwazulu-Natal IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillet has slammed the call by the African National Congress for the elections to be postponed as "hypocrisy and double standards".

ANC national chairman Mr Jacob Zuma was quoted on Wednesday after meeting Fismar and Moosa as saying he did not see May 29 as a "realistic target" that could be met.

Tillet said the ANC's call played directly into the hands of those hoping to sabotage the elections.

IFP general secretary Dr Ziba Jiyane said his party's intelligence

network indicated that ANC structures were badly organised and morale was low among candidates.

Simple message

"So they have come up with the only strategy known to them, to try and hoodwink the authorities into postponing these elections. I have a simple message for Zuma. You can run but you cannot hide," Jiyane said.

Azaman People's Organisation Kwazulu-Natal spokesman Mr Patrick Mkhize said yesterday that Azapo would once again boycott the elections and predicted that they would not be free and fair.

"As both the ANC and IFP have warmongers, the elections in this province are going to be a disaster," Mkhize said.

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KWAZULU-NATAL

(264)

BETWEEN POLL AND VIOLENCE

FM 12/4/96
Violence is already casting its ghastly shadow over KwaZulu-Natal's May 29 local government elections, though the candidates have barely completed registration and party campaigns are just leaving the starting blocks

Many fear that the recent Donnybrook massacre and subsequent deaths from political violence are an omen of things to come

The combination of the banning of traditional weapons and the Shell House massacre memorial march on March 28, though incident-free, have already seen tensions build up. A few unguarded statements from politicians could spark fresh waves of killing

The thankless task of preventing this happening has fallen on the security forces. According to KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller 3 000 defence force troops will be deployed to ensure peaceful polling

Police Commissioner **Peter Miller** George Fivaz has launched an ambitious drive to step up

protection and detection of violence politically motivated massacres where three or more people are killed will be declared "crimes of national priority"

In spite of rewards of up to R1m for information linked to the recovery of weapons (particularly AK47s and R4s), the despatch of additional experienced investigative task units to the province, and speedier establishment of community police forums, the perpetrators of violence have an edge because of their apparent willingness to strike at random in often inaccessible areas

The task will be doubly difficult if, as is claimed by political parties, the attacks are perpetrated by clandestine "third force" groups (motivated by politics or crime) who have vested interest in destabilisation and perpetuating violence

Meanwhile, the other peace thrust, an *imbizo* enabling Zulus of all political persuasions to gather and formulate a recipe for peace, hangs in the balance following successive humiliations of President Nelson Mandela and Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini by Inkatha *indunas*. Mandela, who has not given up on the

idea, received a proposed *imbizo* programme from Zwelithini on April 3

However, the balance of probability is that the proposals will be given the same short shrift that the pre-*imbizo* summit received three weeks ago

It is from beneath this shadow that the political parties will be conducting their election campaigns

Four electoral tribunals will be set up to ensure parties observe a code of conduct. But while politicians all pay lip service to free political activity, few believe this will be observed during the election

Thus the DP, though it intended contesting all regions, has withdrawn candidates from northern Zululand and the area around Umhlanga because of alleged intimidation. "We are not in the business of asking people to risk their lives for us," says a spokesman

Some of the parties have unveiled their campaign tickets. Inkatha, the ruling party at provincial level, believes its theme of fighting centralisation and government interference in provincial and local affairs will be sufficient to repeat its electoral success of 1994. Its slogan is "Give power back to

**Peter Miller**

the people"

The ANC's election manager Siphosiso Gcabashe says his party is basing its campaign primarily on the establishment of peace and security in the province, and the need to complete the democratisation process throughout the province — a reference to tribal areas. It is also punting the need for job creation and prosperity

The DP's campaign is based on three themes: a more effective fight against crime (including more effective policing, appropriate sentencing of convicted criminals and equal justice for victims), greater value for rates and the advantages of supporting the DP rather than independents in view of the politicisation of local government. It favours Maritzburg as the provincial capital

While the various campaigns may be based on bread-and-butter issues on which people should be able to vote freely, the most likely victor at this stage looks to be violence and the most probable victim democracy — unless Commissioner Fivaz and the army can work miracles where others have failed ■

ANC and IFP clash over postponement of KwaZulu-Natal

Stephané Bothma
and Farouk Chothia

GOVERNMENT would explore delaying or staggering the KwaZulu-Natal local government elections because of high levels of violence, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

However, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose insisted the elections would be held on May 29 even if central government postponed them. The poll was the responsibility and function of the provincial government, he said.

Mandela was addressing a news conference in Pretoria after being briefed by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fismar and deputy Vali Moosa Fismar and Moosa visited KwaZulu-Natal this week, where ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma urged them to agree to a postponement.

The ANC also alleges massive IFP fraud in the voters' rolls. Mandela said the death toll in the province was still too high and several no-go areas made free and fair elections impossible. The "delicate" situa-

tion would be discussed with all parties before a final decision was taken. Mandela will meet IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi in Cape Town today to discuss the issue.

He said the security forces had a plan to reduce violence which was likely to succeed. A suitable poll date would have to be discussed with the security forces.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutcliffe called for government to spearhead the inspection of voters' rolls. Government

should also draw up a comprehensive security plan to guarantee the safety of voters. Plans to guard only the 3 300 polling stations in the province were insufficient, Sutcliffe said.

IFP KwaZulu-Natal MP Marra Xulu's Umlazi home was petrol-bombed early yesterday morning, causing damage estimated at R5 000, the IFP said.

Sapa reports the ANC has admitted that one of those arrested in connection with the petrol-bombing of Xulu's home was an ANC Youth League member. ANC safety and security spokes-

12/4/96

man Bheki Cele said the ANC was to conduct an investigation. Meanwhile, the deadline for submission of party and candidate nominations for the KwaZulu-Natal local government elections was extended to today by local government MEC Peter Miller. He said returning officers would be allowed "in carefully prescribed circumstances" to accept nominations for parties and candidates submitted after published deadlines.

Picture: Page 3

election

JUDGE CONFIDENT OF MEETING DEADLINE

Urgent meeting called to keep polls on track

IN A BID TO keep the Cape rural elections on track, Judge J W Smalberger has called an urgent meeting to mediate the dispute over election models. **CHRIS BATEMAN** reports.

TWO judges of the Special Electoral Court are due to meet non-statutory members of the deadlocked provincial committee this afternoon in a bid to mediate the dispute over the Western Cape rural election model.

Committee chairperson Ms Hilda Ndude said court chairman Judge J W Smalberger yesterday invited her and two non-statutory colleagues, Mr John Neels and Mr Kam Chetty, to a meeting with him and fellow judge Mr Justice Edwin King.

"I hope we can find a solution which will enable the elections to go ahead," Ndude said yesterday.

Local Government MEC Peter Marais, who yesterday called for Ndude's resignation for "incompetence and being unrepresentative of non-statutory role players" said a senior counsel and attorney would attend on behalf of the statutory committee members.

Ndude said she objected to the "selective consultation" by Marais of rural communities and his insistence that farm people get equal representation with townspeople in managing district councils.

The ANC claims this is undemocratic because it ignores population distribution.

Judge Smalberger said yesterday his court would "do its utmost" to see that rural elections in the Western Cape were not delayed.

He was reacting to a Cape Times report that the court was unlikely to

Natal elections may be postponed

PRETORIA — The postponement or staggering of KwaZulu Natal local government elections scheduled for May 29 had to be considered, President Nelson Mandela said yesterday.

"We cannot ignore the fact that so many people have died," he told reporters at his official Pretoria residence. "What is the point of having elections when some organisations cannot do their political work in some areas? These are the reasons which have compelled us to examine the question of whether the elections should be postponed or staggered."

Stressing that all parties would be consulted before a final decision was taken, Mandela said he

would meet IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthe later to discuss the matter in Cape Town today.

He was earlier briefed by Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fimber and his deputy, Mr Valli Moosa, on the situation in KwaZulu Natal.

Mandela said he had accepted their recommendation on the need for further consultations within the government on the date of the local poll in the province.

"This is a very delicate situation," he said. "There should be consultation with various political parties contesting the elections." — Sapa

reach a decision in time for rural elections set for May 29.

Judge Smalberger said he and his four fellow judges were "very conscious of the need for elections to proceed as planned."

The court will sit in the city on Monday if informal mediation attempts today fail.

Monday is the latest day by which an election model can be decided upon and still allow preparations to meet the May 29 polling deadline.

The Special Electoral Court was handed written argument by statutory members (Leon Markovitz, Cecil Herandien and Wynand Malan) of the provincial committee earlier this week.

Marais said it was clear Ndude had "no conception" about the role she and her non-statutory colleagues were supposed to have played in the process.

"I am a political functionary and am therefore allowed to take political decisions," he said.

It was incumbent upon the non-stats to have consulted before concurring with him — as they did last year on a "less favourable" model.

He said the purpose of regional service council levies was to tax rich industrial areas and business sectors and use this money to upgrade poorer areas which lacked infrastructure.

"My suggestion therefore is that poorer areas be placed in an equal position with industrial areas to bargain for finances," he said.

The ANC position flew in the face of their own policy of wealth redistribution, Marais added.

The disputed model has 80% proportional representation, 10% farmer nominees and 10% farm labour nominees.

Court asked to rule on chiefs' power

MG 12-18/4/96 (264)

Ann Eveleth

THE African National Congress in KwaZulu-Natal is bringing a Constitutional Court action aimed at settling the question at the heart of the region's political conflict, how much power should traditional leaders hold?

The ANC is challenging the Inkatha Freedom Party-led provincial government's interpretation of a constitutional clause guaranteeing traditional leaders *ex-officio* representation in rural local government.

The court's decision will have significant repercussions, not only for KwaZulu-Natal, but for the position of traditional leaders throughout the country. The ANC says it is fighting for the "triumph of democracy over feudalism", while the IFP says it is contesting the case to prevent Western democratic values from usurping the "God-given" powers of traditional leaders.

ANC officials also said this week

that the outcome of the case could lead to conflict in rural areas in the run-up to local government elections in the province next month.

The issue represents one of the most fundamental contradictions between the two parties. Left ambiguous by the drafters of the interim Constitution, the issue has continued to plague relations between traditionalists and modernists, and has provided perpetual fodder for KwaZulu-Natal's political stalemate.

With less than two months to go before the May 29 local government elections, the Constitutional Court will be called on to make one of the trickiest decisions, in political terms, of its two-year lifespan. ANC local government spokesman Mike Sutcliffe said the court's decision would signal whether "feudalism, pure democracy, or a system of democratic representation which allows access to feudal structures will triumph in the new South Africa".

Clause 182 of the interim Constitution provides that "the traditional leader of a community observing a system of indigenous law and residing on land within the area of jurisdiction of an elected local government ... shall *ex-officio* be entitled to be a member of that local government, and shall be eligible to be elected to any office of such local government".

IFP local government MEC Peter Miller has been given the mandate to interpret this clause in determining how many traditional leaders are represented on the province's eight regional councils. Miller says the clause means all of the province's estimated 300 *amakhosi* (chiefs) will be automatic members of second tier local government.

"I am obligated by the Constitution to accommodate traditional leaders," he said. According to the current multiparty agreement, he added, the balance of elected officials will ensure that traditional leaders comprise only 20% of regional councils

— effectively providing for some regional councils with as many as 250 members.

The IFP, whose traditional support base includes most of the province's chiefs and *indunas*, stands to shore up its position in most regional councils if traditional leaders comprise 20% of officials. Mostly conservative landowners make up a further 10% and IFP elected officials an additional percentage.

The ANC would have to win — or control via alliances — more than 70% of elected seats on a regional council dominated by pro-IFP chiefs and landowners in order to hold the balance of power in the council.

Sutcliffe argues that such a ratio would see this constitutional clause negating the democratic ethos of the Constitution: "What is important here is not simply the wording of the clause, but the intent of the drafters. Surely democratic local government means the vast majority of politicians must be elected?"

that defeat is looming in rear

ANC attempts to delay KZN local election

MTG 12-18/4/96 (264)

Despite equivocation by its provincial leaders, it is clear the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal is trying to delay the local government elections, reports **Ann Eveleth**

THE African National Congress's effective call this week to delay KwaZulu-Natal's local government elections masks serious concerns about the outcome of the poll under current conditions

Motivating for a postponement in a 10-page memorandum to Provincial and Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Fisser and his deputy Mohammed Valli Moosa this week, the provincial branch of the ANC, led by Jacob Zuma, pointed to "very serious problems" with voter and candidate registration, as well as a lack of free political activity, and political violence

While party leaders danced around the question of whether they had in fact called for a postponement, the conclusion was clear: "The ANC currently does not see May 29 1996 as a realistic target which could be met."

Most other provincial parties agreed there were problems, but rejected the postponement call. This was supported by Election Task Group co-chair Van Zyl Slabbert, who agreed the province had "serious political problems", but argued that the poll should nevertheless go ahead as preparations were too far advanced and delays would not necessarily improve the situation.

Valli Moosa's representative Mpho Mostmane suggested central government was also disinclined to delay the poll. "The deputy minister feels that although the concerns are genuine, there is no real need for a

postponement as other processes could be set in motion to deal with the problems." He said the ministry had asked for a meeting with President Nelson Mandela this

week, after which the matter could be tabled before Cabinet.

Only the Pan Africanist Congress supported the ANC's call. Having failed to register any candidates for the Durban Metropolitan Council after its election officer missed the registration deadline by a matter of minutes, the party has clear motivation to delay the poll.

Observers say the ANC call reflects a fear in the party that defeat is looming. ANC provincial local government spokesperson Mike Sutcliffe denied the party was in trouble, arguing that it is "at its strongest point in the province in four or five years"

The incidents cited by the party's memorandum, however, suggest that conditions for an ANC victory have not improved — and may even have worsened in some areas — since the 1994 general election

The memorandum detailed problems and irregularities in rural areas which are controlled by IFP-aligned chiefs and in the Durban Metropolitan Council, where it faces a stiff challenge from the opposition despite its 1994 victory in the area.

The ANC's distress centres on irregularities in some of its erstwhile strongholds. In Danganya and Umgababa — two ANC bastions on the periphery of Durban, the party claimed "over 80 percent of voters" had been excluded from the roll

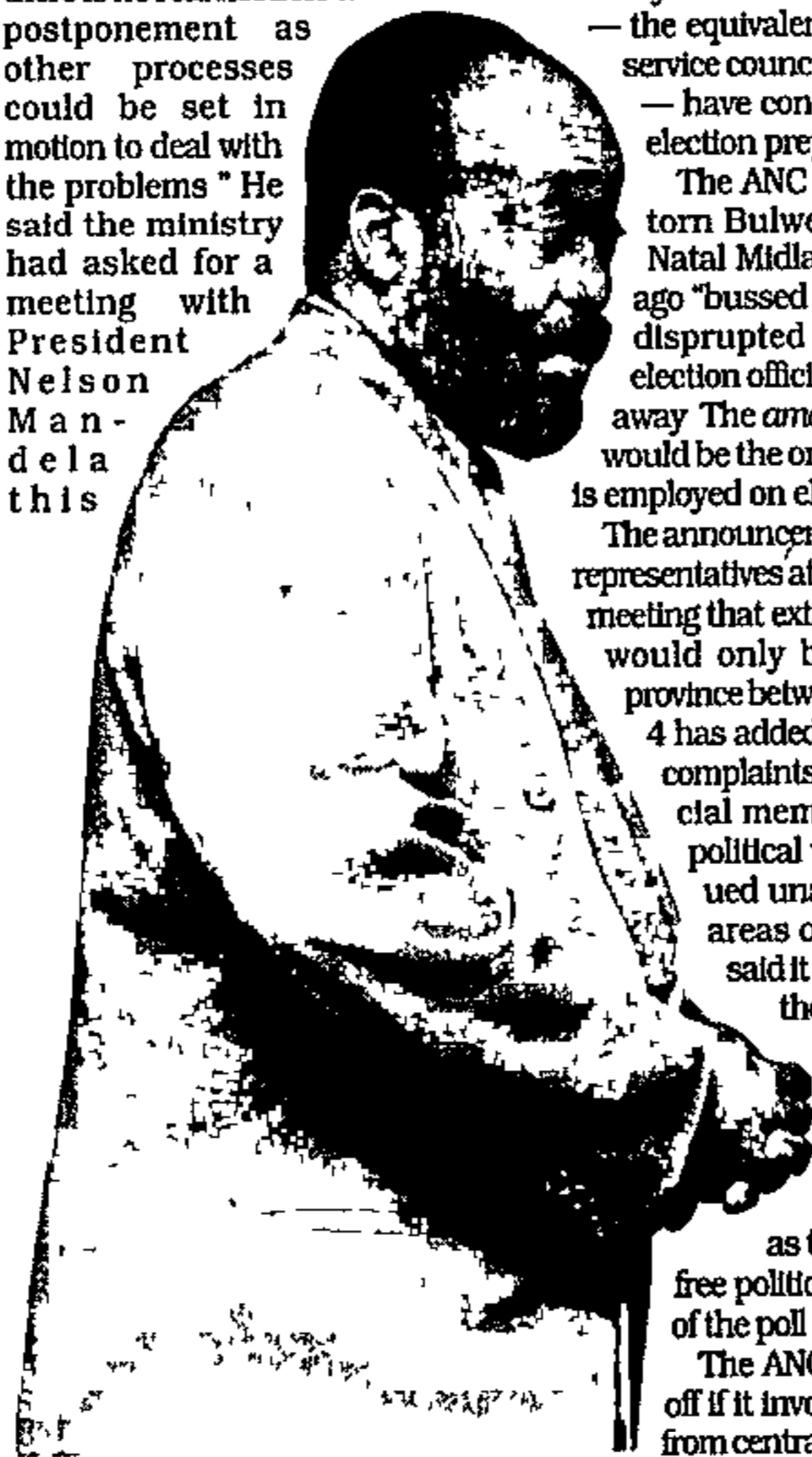
In rural areas, the ANC's concern is that traditional leaders and "the reactionary Joint Services Boards (JSBs)" — the equivalent of former regional service councils in other provinces — have controlled all aspects of election preparations

The ANC said chiefs in strife-torn Bulwer in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands had two weeks ago "bussed in armed imps who disrupted a meeting training election officials and chased them away. The *amakhosi* indicated they would be the ones to determine who is employed on election day"

The announcement by security force representatives attending Wednesday's meeting that extra police and soldiers would only be deployed in the province between May 14 and June 4 has added fuel to longstanding complaints by the ANC's provincial members. Arguing that political violence had continued unabated in most rural areas of the province, they said it was "not sufficient for the SANDF and SAPS to simply give an assurance that they are able to secure polling stations on the day of elections"

as this would not ensure free political activity in advance of the poll

The ANC's gamble could pay off if it invokes strong measures from central government to crack down on violence and repair the voters' roll, however it risks sowing confusion among its own grassroots activists and supporters about its intention to fight the poll.



KwaZulu-Natal ANC leader Jacob Zuma Submitted a 10-page memorandum to the Constitutional Affairs Ministry calling for postponement of local government elections

Violence must not delay local poll, says Natal premier

(264) ARG 15/4/96

DURBAN Political parties in KwaZulu-Natal should come forward with suggestions to solve perceived problems surrounding local government elections set for May 29, rather than call for their postponement, Premier Frank Mdlalose said today.

"The fact of the matter is that there will be no perfectly suitable moment for the elections," he said in a statement.

The 1994 general elections had taken place when the level of violence was high in KwaZulu-Natal, and had led to a fall in violence.

The African National Congress last week suggested the elections be postponed because of alleged irregularities in voter registration and increased political tension in the province.

Dr Mdlalose said a postponement was likely to cause anxiety and tension among many voters.

"Indeed, we can no longer delay the completion of the democratisation process which began with the 1994 national and provincial elections."

Political tension would probably rise as parties began campaigning in earnest, Dr Mdlalose urged communities to "flush out killers from their midst and deliver them to law enforcement agents."

The provincial legislature welcomed the deployment of national teams of security personnel to help control violence in the run-up to the elections.

Dr Mdlalose said he had instructed provincial police commissioner Chris Serfontein to negotiate for the deployment of more security personnel by the national government, as the province's own resources were "hopelessly inadequate".

He added that all security force operations had to take place through the provincial security authorities.

"This is of absolute importance for well co-ordinated and effective operations."

Dr Mdlalose urged all security force members to act impartially and transparently. "They must under no circumstances create the impression that they are serving the interests of a particular political party or grouping."

If security forces acted impartially, there was no reason why communities should not trust them, Dr Mdlalose said. - Sapa.

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Inkatha returns to forum to negotiate provincial powers

Farouk Chothia

BD 15/4/96 (413) (264)

DURBAN — The IFP is to return to the intergovernmental forum to negotiate provincial powers for KwaZulu-Natal — after withdrawing from it last year in protest against the ANC's refusal to agree to international mediation.

The IFP national council said in a resolution adopted on Friday that it would not return to the Constitutional Assembly, even to vote, if international mediation did not take place.

However, the KwaZulu-Natal government would resume its participation in the forum as soon as the provincial constitution was ratified.

Premier Frank Mdlalose and IFP MECs had been asked to "promote the protection and implementation" of the provincial constitution in the forum.

The forum is chaired by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser and all provincial governments are represented on it. It deals with the allocation of powers granted to

provinces in terms of the constitution.

The IFP's decision indicates that it will demand that KwaZulu-Natal be granted powers in terms of the provincial constitution, rather than the national constitution.

IFP national council member Walter Felgate said the KwaZulu-Natal government would begin drafting Bills on powers granted to it by the provincial constitution, and would pass the Bills as soon as the constitution was certified by the Constitutional Court.

One IFP source said that as the forum was likely to turn into a major constitutional battleground, a reshuffle between provincial and national MPs could take place. Some top IFP leaders, including Felgate, could switch from national Parliament to take posts in the provincial cabinet. However, the council did not raise the possibility of a reshuffle. It said the provincial government should act in close co-operation with all party structures and leaders, including MPs and senators.

NEWS NATIONAL

ANC calls for election halt in KZN

THE African National Congress in KwaZulu-Natal yesterday formally called for the postponement of local government elections in the province, citing massive fraud in the voters' registration process

The ANC further called for an investigation of all voters' rolls in the province
Last Wednesday the ANC suggested

that the province would not be ready for the May 29 poll because of fraud and political tension in KwaZulu-Natal

Postponement

Yesterday ANC national chairman and KwaZulu-Natal leader Mr Jacob Zuma, said at a media briefing in Durban "We are now calling for a postponement pending the investigation."

The ANC also wanted "schemes, and mechanisms" in place to reduce political violence in the province

Journalists were presented with extracts of the voters' roll from Ulundi — an Inkatha Freedom Party stronghold

The ANC claimed IFP voters were registered on the roll at addresses where they were not resident, and

some voters had apparently used false identity document numbers to register

"The former KwaZulu government issued ID numbers which would be used for duplicate or false registration

"In addition, it is alleged many young people had been told to discard their birth certificates and then apply for ID books," Zuma claimed
Voters had also apparently been

registered on unoccupied land to boost registration figures, the ANC said

It said 1 156 voters had been registered at Ulundi's K Section, which had not yet been developed

The ANC demanded that the Ulundi voters' roll be investigated immediately in conjunction with the national elections task team co-chaired by Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert

Sowetan 16/4/96

(264)



ELECTION TALKS: President Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi after today's meeting in Cape Town.

Natal poll abuse claim to be probed

Political Correspondent

ARL 16/4/96

(264)
A MULTIPARTY committee is to investigate alleged local government election campaign abuses in KwaZulu-Natal to see whether there is any basis for postponing the polls

The committee will report to President Mandela.

This was announced today at a press conference at Genadendal, Mr Mandela's Cape Town residence, after a meeting between the president and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The African National Congress and IFP in the province have been at loggerheads following calls by the ANC for the May 29 local government elections to be postponed.

The ANC has claimed that violence and intimidation will make it impossible for the polls to proceed. The IFP has rejected the plea, saying that the ANC is worried about its poor election prospects.

ANC claims irregularities in Ulundi registration roll

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC unveiled evidence yesterday indicating massive irregularities in the Ulundi voters' roll, including multiple registration by senior government officials and registration of voters at vacant sites

ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma warned at a news briefing that the ANC would boycott the May 29 elections if the rolls were not cleared of "well-orchestrated political fraud"

KwaZulu-Natal secretary Senzo Mchunu said if the IFP pulled out of government as a result of a postponement, the ANC would allow it to leave.

Zuma said it might be necessary to reopen voter registration, but a decision on this could be taken only after rolls had been inspected. The election task group, provincial government and political party representatives should jointly conduct the inspection, he said.

The Ulundi roll showed that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was reg-

(264) BD 16/4/96
istered at an address he no longer occupied, the ANC said. IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said the ANC was "nitpicking" by singling out Buthelezi.

The roll also showed that premier Frank Mdlalose's media spokesman Thembinkosi Memela had registered twice. He first gave the number in the "pass" book. On the second occasion, he gave the number of his new ID book.

Memela said yesterday he was unaware of the double registration and had not intended to commit fraud. He had registered once, and had later gone to check whether his name was on the roll. As officials had not been present, he had filled in a second registration form, leaving instructions for destruction of the second form if his name already appeared on the rolls.

Memela said he had used his reference book on the first occasion because his date of birth was wrong on his ID book. He had used his ID book on the

Continued on Page 2

KwaZulu-Natal

Continued from Page 1

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second occasion because he did not have his reference book with him.

The roll also showed several people with the surname Dlamini were registered at Memela's home. Memela said he disassociated himself from this as only two eligible voters lived there.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutcliffe estimated that between 30% and 60% of names on rolls throughout the province were fraudulent. The ANC had "tons of evidence" of "bigger" plans the IFP had put into place for areas where the ANC was dominant. Sutcliffe said Memela's case was not isolated; other people such as legislature secretary Robert Mzimela had also registered twice, while fictitious voters were also registered at their homes.

The Ulundi roll showed three other types of fraud had occurred.

One method saw a "stack of voters" from outside areas registered at houses sequentially along roads. For example, those with the surname Buthelezi had been registered in sequence at

houses with residential addresses B south 774 through to B south 797, while those named Khoza had been registered in houses B north 224 through to B north 231.

Another method was to simply "pack houses with as many voters as possible." As a result, a four-bedroom house with the address A551 had 11 unrelated individuals registered, as did house A555.

Voters had also registered on vacant sites. A total of 1 100 people had registered in Ulundi's Unit K, which had not been developed and people with the surname Langa, Buthelezi and Zuma had registered at site 935.

Tim Cohen reports from Cape Town that President Nelson Mandela is to meet IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi today to discuss the ANC's call for the postponement of the local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

A spokesman said the meeting had been called before Buthelezi's threat to pull out of the unity government if elections were postponed. Consequently the meeting would not deal with the threat, which the president regarded as "political rhetoric."

See Page 10

HERE is one underlying reason behind the ANC's call for a postponement of municipal elections in KwaZulu-Natal: large-scale rigging of voters' rolls guarantees its defeat on May 29.

Sources in all parties, including the NP and DP, concede that there is cheating in all elections.

A DP official said irregularities had occurred in other provinces during the general election and the November 1 municipal elections. "But no one turned it into a major issue as it did not have a material effect on the outcome."

However, the irregularities in KwaZulu-Natal have sparked a crisis because the political contest between the IFP and ANC remains unresolved.

"The provincial parliament is close to resembling a hung parliament, as shown during the constitution-writing process. A handful of votes could tilt the balance of power," the DP source says.

It seems the ANC cannot accept that the IFP was the more effective "cheater" in the 1994 KwaZulu-Natal election, and has outmanoeuvred it once more in the run-up to the municipal poll.

"Worldwide, the party with its hands on the levers of power finds it easier to manipulate the results. The IFP is in such a position. It has now extended its sphere of influence from a homeland to the whole province, and the scale of irregularities has probably increased," the DP source says.

It is in this context that the ANC has called on central government to play a greater role in the electoral process.

"The problem is that as soon as the balance of power tilts towards the ANC, the IFP would say that Pretoria is bent on crushing it. We would be back to square one," the source says.

The view that the existence of voters' rolls reduces the possibility of ballot-rigging has been shown to be a myth. For example, parties had voters from their strongholds register under addresses in wards where the opposition was strong. The NP claims that about 200

'Cheating war' lies behind the calls to delay local elections

FAROUK CHOTHA in Durban

(264)
BD 16/4/96

people, possibly ANC supporters, have registered under an address in a predominantly white ward in Maritzburg. The address given turned out to be that of the municipal offices, an NP source says.

"This is phase one of cheating. Phase two will come when stuffed ballot boxes mysteriously appear at counting stations."

It seems the IFP has been finding it easier to infiltrate ANC Durban strongholds. The ANC has failed to put candidates in IFP strongholds such as Umlazi T Section, but the IFP has done so in Umlazi wards where the ANC is dominant.

Says an ANC source: "People from Umlazi's T section plan to vote in an adjacent ward where we have majority support. SACP provincial secretary Magwaza Maphalala has found the names of IFP supporters registered at his Umlazi address."

Some observers say that to minimise such irregular voting, all parties should agree to a curfew being imposed 48 hours before the election, and 24 hours thereafter. Residents should be allowed to leave their homes only to purchase essentials at stores within their wards.

On voting day their movement should be restricted to going to the prescribed voting station.

The financial cost to business would be high, but such a system would reduce the potential of groups

triggering off violence by attempting to invade rival wards.

ANC sources also say irregularities in the Durban voters' roll has affected the party's electoral chances. One claims the party's potential vote has been reduced from 55-60% to 40-45% in the city, while the IFP's has been bolstered from below 10% to 10-15%.

This would leave smaller parties and independents, who share the remaining 40-50% of the vote, holding the balance of power.

But IFP sources say the ANC is running scared. "An independent opinion poll conducted for us shows that we have had 11% growth in the province since the general election. This growth could have taken place only in the urban areas."

An IFP member says a "hung" city council was always on the cards in Durban. "We are guaranteed a third of the vote, and the ANC a third. The challenge we both face is to eat into the remaining third — the Indian, white and coloured vote — which is with independents and smaller parties."

The IFP source says it is significant that the ANC has not raised complaints of irregularities in Maritzburg. "We concede that our chances of winning there are re-

duced. We have not put up candidates in most black wards because ANC hardliner Harry Gwala (who died last year) destroyed us there."

ANC, NP and DP sources agree that the IFP also stands no chance of winning support among Indians, whites and coloureds in Maritzburg, which is bidding with Umlazi for provincial capital status.

"Our slogan here will be a simple one — a vote for the IFP is a vote for Umlazi. That will kill the IFP," an ANC source says.

He predicts the DP will pick up the white vote, the NP the coloureds, while the ANC, NP and Amichand Rabpansis' Minority Front will vie for the Indian vote.

The IFP is making a strong bid for Indian voters in Durban — as shown by the multimillion-rand development project announced by mayor Siphon Ngenya at the weekend. It has put up many former House of Delegates members as candidates in Indian townships, and some are using the race card to win support.

Says one of them. "We are telling our (Indian) people that whether we like it or not, the blacks are ruling. It will be difficult for us in the IFP, but we have to be there to protect our (Indian) interests."

An ANC source doubts the IFP will pick up Indian and white votes. "IFP national deputy chairman Sipo

Mzimela threatened to give (the ANC's) Valhi Moosa a one-way ticket to Bombay, and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi accused whites in his own party of having twisted minds. People will not forget this."

The NP is also in the race in Indian areas, particularly in Phoenix where it has a workhorse leader in George Murray.

In rural areas, it seems a fait accompli that the IFP will emerge victorious. One ANC source concedes that the party will be defeated in all seven regional councils, while another believes the party could win one, and yet another that it could pick up three councils.

Observers say there are also major irregularities in rural voters' rolls: in one area where there are estimated to be 4 000 residents, 40 000 people have registered.

The ANC believes the appearance of bogus names in rural areas could be tied to the fact that current rolls will be the starting point for drawing up rolls for the referendum on the capital (scheduled to take place within the next year) and the 1999 election.

The ANC source says the ANC has called for a postponement of the local government poll largely because of the absence of free political activity in rural areas, the tribal chiefs' domination of the electoral process and the anti-ANC activities of the "reactionary" joint services boards (formed by the KwaZulu government and the Natal provincial administrator during the apartheid era as bulk service providers).

An ANC source says the provincial government has drafted a code of conduct for the election, but does not have the will to implement it. Another ANC official says central government measures to end violence are yielding results: no political death has been recorded on the south coast since senior IFP members in the region were arrested. So a postponement of the poll to allow arrests in other regions is needed.

"We either guarantee free and fair elections now, or we allow a situation to develop where violence and fraud will always determine the result," an ANC source says.

Committee to probe poll irregularities

(264)

By PATRICK BULGER

Political Correspondent

Star 16/4/96

A multiparty committee will investigate allegations of voters' roll irregularities in KwaZulu Natal. President Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi decided at an emergency breakfast meeting in Cape Town today

Buthelezi, accompanied by KwaZulu Natal MEC for local government and housing Peter Miller, met Mandela at his Genadendal residence after a call by the KwaZulu Natal ANC leadership for the May 29 poll to be postponed

Mandela has backed the call, triggering an angry response from Buthelezi who today repeated his threat to withdraw from the Government of National Unity unless the poll went ahead. Buthelezi said, however, that the meeting had helped bring down the political temperature in the province

Mandela said a committee consisting of members of all parties would probe allegations, among them that 75 people had been registered at a single address for the purposes of voting

Miller explained that voters had been attached to addresses as a matter of convenience and he was confident that the committee would find the voter registration process had been above board

Parties welcome decision to investigate voter fraud

MD 17/4/96 (2b4)

Tim Cohen

CAPE TOWN — Political parties have welcomed the decision to establish a committee to investigate allegations of massive voter registration fraud in KwaZulu-Natal.

The decision to establish the multiparty committee postpones a decision on whether to delay the province's local government elections for a week, by which time the committee is due to report back to President Nelson Mandela.

The decision took place yesterday at a meeting between Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said the committee would have the full backing of his party and would reduce temperatures in the province. Buthelezi indicated his threat to pull out of the government of national unity if the poll was delayed would also be held in abeyance pending the committee's findings.

The committee is to consist of one representative from each party, the co-chairmen of the local government task group and two representatives from government. The NP said "This is a rational and pragmatic effort to circum-

vent the hardening attitudes of the IFP and ANC for and against local government elections on May 29 in KwaZulu-Natal. An ill-adviced decision on the elections will have disastrous consequences for the province and its people."

DP leader Tony Leader welcomed the decision, but warned that the establishment of the committee should not become a reason for delaying the poll. Leon said if fraud was demonstrated, there might be a case for a staggered poll, but only on a limited basis.

Farouk Chothia reports that KwaZulu-Natal local government MP Peter Miller defended the voter registration process in the province yesterday, saying the voters' rolls were "almost certainly better" than those in provinces which held elections last year.

Miller said "a large number" of people were living in Ulundi's Unit K, which the ANC claimed was vacant land. He said the ANC was being "petty" by accusing Buthelezi of falsely registering at a state-owned home in Ulundi. The home was registered in Buthelezi's name in his capacity as House of Traditional Leaders chairman.

The ANC said it was taking legal advice over Buthelezi's "illegitimate" registration. It expected "quick action" from the committee to identify the IFP individuals behind the irregularities.

Sapa reports that Ulundi election returning officer Chris Rademan rejected the ANC's claim that at least 1 156 voters were registered in Unit K, which it said was uninhabited. He said the demarcation board tasked with defining boundaries for local government elections had incorporated the Zondela area into the Ulundi electoral boundaries as Unit K.

Mduduzi ka Harvey reports that the Gauteng IFP leadership has called on Mandela to rise above party political interests and allow the local elections to proceed on May 29. IFP provincial secretary Musa Myeni said a postponement would expose the bias of government towards the ANC and expose Mandela for being partisan.

An NP spokesman said the ANC was behind the fraudulent registration of about 900 people in Maritzburg's white and Indian areas, and the committee would be asked to investigate this.



Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi discusses community policing efforts with peace corps volunteers in Daveyton on the East Rand yesterday. Members worked with German experts to develop local strategies. Picture GARTH LUMLEY

Natal school-cleaning contract terminated

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — About 3 000 workers face retrenchment in KwaZulu-Natal after provincial education minister Vincent Zulu decided to terminate the services of a cleaning contractor at former Indian and coloured schools, the SA Democratic Teachers' Union said.

A Durban newspaper quoted Zulu as saying he had terminated the services of Snellers as pupils should clean their own schools — "just like black pupils were doing all along". KwaZulu-Natal union chairman Edwin Pillay said the state should consider employing the cleaners directly, and Zulu's comments were "callous and racist".

Tim Cohen reports Cosatu has re-

black members

KwaZulu Natal polls probe team welcomed

By JOVIAL RANTAO AND
MONDLI MAKHANYA
Political Reporters

Most political parties have welcomed the formation of the task team appointed by President Nelson Mandela yesterday to probe irregularities in KwaZulu Natal's voters roll

The high-level multiparty committee was agreed upon by Mandela and IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday amid calls by the ANC for the postponement of the elections because of widespread fraud

The ANC called on political parties to give their full support to the committee in order to ensure it acts in the "best interests of the people of the province"

"Allegations of electoral fraud, the existence of no-go areas and the continued senseless blood-letting in the province all but completely undermine the holding of free and fair elections - and hamper the successful implementation of RDP programmes. Clearly, firm and decisive action, both politically and security-wise, will have to be undertaken to create a climate conducive for all the people of the province to cast their

votes without fear," it said

Democratic Party leader Tony Leon said the committee was a "worthwhile vehicle for obtaining an objective (and) balanced view" of the situation. He said while the DP was against a blanket postponement of the poll, it understood the necessity to stagger polls in specific areas if violence jeopardised elections there

IFP local government co-ordinator Anthony Grinker welcomed the committee's appointment but said the IFP remains opposed to any tampering with the election date

In another development, Local Government Elections Task Group co-chairman Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert yesterday reacted angrily to an ANC statement accusing him of political bias and challenged the party to prove that his handling of last year's nationwide poll was biased

The ANC had questioned his impartiality for standing firmly by the May 29 election date

"I have no interest in promoting the cause of any political party and I challenge the ANC in KwaZulu Natal to say that I was biased in co-ordinating the elections for 1 November 1995

(264)
"I have made it quite clear that I am perfectly happy to assist in the investigation of any charges of fraud and irregularities," he said. The IFP in Gauteng has called on Mandela to rise above party politics and act as an impartial leader of Government, avoiding being influenced by his party on the date for the KwaZulu Natal local government elections.

Addressing a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, IFP Gauteng secretary-general Musa Myeni said the IFP's assessment was that the security forces, political parties and other stakeholders have managed to reduce the levels of violence and to restore peace in the province

The organisation endorsed the promulgated date for the elections and would oppose any delay.

"The province of KwaZulu Natal is crying out for democracy in order to legitimise local government institutions. No one should postpone democracy," he said

Myeni pointed out that the October local government elections in other provinces were held successfully and declared free and fair despite many difficulties, dissatisfaction and irregularities

KwaZulu's ANC softens poll stance

Farouk Chothia

(264)

18/4/96

DURBAN — The ANC KwaZulu-Natal region yesterday softened its opposition to the May 29 municipal poll in KwaZulu-Natal, urging central government's task team to speedily resolve problems so that elections could go ahead.

ANC provincial local government head Mike Sutcliffe said that while ANC chairman Jacob Zuma had previously stated that mass fraud did not make it possible to hold the election, the ANC had always been committed to the May 29 date.

Sutcliffe said the focus was on "putting our heads together and solving the problems. If we can't, there might have to be a delay."

President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi agreed earlier this week to creation of a multiparty team to investigate claims of irregularities on voters' rolls, including bogus registrations. Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser, deputy Valli Moosa and election task force co-chairmen Van Zyl Slabbert and Khehla Shobane are on the team. It first meets tomorrow, and hopes to report back to Mandela in a week's time.

The KwaZulu-Natal legislature's multiparty local government portfolio committee, chaired by Sutcliffe, said that it wanted the team to use "where possible, the existing provisions in the election regulations and in the security planning by the SAPS to deal with problems, (allowing) elections to go ahead."

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said the DP believed that revision courts should sit right up to May 29, so as to strike off names of irregular voters appearing on rolls.

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said the NP was going "full steam ahead" with election preparations. NP leader FW de Klerk would launch the party's north coast campaign today with visits to the Indian townships of Phoenix, Verulam and Stanger.

Van Pletzen said it was "natural" for De Klerk to target the Indian community, as it gave the NP the bulk of its support in KwaZulu-Natal.

"More Indians voted for the NP than whites in the general election, so why should he (De Klerk) go to white areas?" Van Pletzen asked.

President Nelson Mandela is also to set off on the election trail this weekend, holding people's forum meetings and visiting old-age homes in the province.

Real reasons behind ANC's election panic

Ann Eveleth probes the ANC's threats to boycott the KwaZulu-Natal elections on May 29
MTC 19-25/4/96 (264)

PROOR leadership, organisational chaos and overstretched party machinery are the real reasons behind the African National Congress's election panic in KwaZulu-Natal.

ANC sources argue that the party leadership failed to grasp the significance of conceding victory to the Inkatha Freedom Party in 1994 that the IFP's power base would expand from a bantustan to the entire province, and its control of provincial machinery would make a future ANC victory an uphill battle.

Claims of IFP-aligned chiefs and reactionary Joint Services Boards (JSBs) dominating rural election processes must have reached the ANC's Durban headquarters months ago when its rural supporters first attempted to register.

The JSBs owe their existence in no small part to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The chiefs — who will serve in an ex-officio capacity on rural local government — have as little business handling election administration as a judge has acting as prosecutor and executioner. Yet the ANC has only raised its voice on the issue now. Why?

ANC provincial executive member S'bu Ndebele denies his party has been silent on the issue. It raised the matter "in provincial structures much earlier", he said, while voters' rolls only became available for scrutiny in the past three weeks.

But according to other ANC sources, the party failed to mobilise its supporters to protest against the problems in the election administration in rural areas, and some of the fraudulent registrations should have been challenged during earlier hearings of the revision courts.

Of course, the ANC was at a disadvantage in this regard. Its provincial leaders were occupied with the ardu-

ous provincial constitutional process, while IFP national leaders like Walter Felgate and Home Affairs adviser Marro Ambrosini shouldered that responsibility for the IFP, freeing up its provincial leaders to deal with the preparations for local government.

One ANC leader argued, however, that the party's problems run much deeper — dating back to its early attitude to the local polls. "We thought if we could maintain our urban strongholds, we didn't have to worry about the rural areas, which are mostly IFP walkovers. Only recently has it dawned on the leadership that we don't lose the regional councils if we don't have a stand in the rural areas."

Ndebele denied the party was neglecting rural areas. But he suggested that it was more significant to win urban centres. "You can win Babanango, so you will have the right to decide whether donkeys can come into the town, or you can win Durban, where you will decide on real delivery issues."

Most worrying for the ANC is the realisation that it also faces a stiff challenge for control of the powerful Durban Metropolitan Council. ANC sources concede a "hung" council is likely, with the ANC controlling about 45% of seats, and the remaining going to the IFP and other "mucky mouse" parties and ratepayers' bodies.

One source traced the ANC's problems in Durban to its post-1994 election "appeasement" strategy. The ANC reached an agreement with the IFP that in Durban the two parties would be represented on a 50-50 basis on the "non-statutory" side in the run-up to the interim council's formation. The IFP promptly ditched the ANC to find favour with the white parties, which helped it install an IFP mayor in the most significant ANC stronghold.



Flying the flag: ANC supporters on the embattled South Coast

Another problem the ANC faces is the effect of the pre-1994 agreement to postpone non-racial local democracy. With wards from former white and Indian areas balanced evenly against more populous former African areas, a majority vote does not necessarily translate into majority power. This raises the stakes in the fight for white and Indian voters.

With so many odds stacked against it, ANC sources argue that the party's provincial leadership needed to ensure it had a slick, well-oiled campaign machine up and running last year. Yet the ANC's provincial election manager, Sipho Gabashe, was only appointed post-November.

Other signs of disarray emerged when President Nelson Mandela

addressed a rally in Newcastle last month. It was labelled an election launch, but the party failed to unveil an election manifesto — except to recycle campaign slogans used by the ANC in other provinces last year.

Party leaders argued at the time that the slogans had achieved success for the party in the polls and there was no reason to reinvent the wheel. Yet the low turnout (about 55%) for the November poll ought to worry the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal.

In other provinces, the poor turnout would have little impact. In KwaZulu-Natal — the province with the lowest 1994 turnout at less than 83% — whites tend to vote safely in suburban bliss and IFP supporters tend to vote en masse. The people

most likely to need encouragement are ANC voters — due to fear, apathy, frustration or fatalism.

But how diligent can a party be when its leader insists on wearing three hats? Jacob Zuma, the ANC's national chair, provincial chair and provincial MEC for Economic Affairs and Tourism, is severely overstretched.

While provincial leaders say Zuma has begun to play a greater role in rural mobilisation recently, the expectation that his rural, traditional Zulu persona would muster rural votes never paid off in the 1994 election. Now his head will be on the block in local elections — a realisation that has no doubt contributed to the ANC's threats of a boycott if the poll goes ahead on May 29.

PHOTOGRAPH: HENNER FRANKENFIELD

Security forces present plan to protect KwaZulu-Natal local

Stephen Laufer

DURBAN — The security forces have told government they are sufficiently on top of violence in KwaZulu-Natal to allow local government elections to go ahead as scheduled on May 29.

A phased plan for the deployment of police and soldiers from outside the province, and an assessment of the situation indicating the violence could be contained and polling protected, was likely to be presented to President Nelson Mandela this week.

SA Police Services provincial commissioner Chris Serfontein met Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi on Friday night, but his spokesman was unable to confirm whether they had discussed the KwaZulu-Natal security situation.

A three-phase plan presented to the provincial legislature's safety and security committee envisages the deployment of 2 700 SAPS personnel and the possibility of mobilising several additional companies of SA National De-

fence Force troops from outside KwaZulu-Natal in the immediate run-up to the elections. Coupled with a re-arrangement of shifts for local personnel, this would enable 17 000 members to be on duty at any time, between 9 000 and 10 000 more than normal.

Security chiefs have stressed their assessment has no effect on allegations of voters' roll irregularities, nor does it imply endorsement or rejection of any polling models under discussion.

Mandela, who on Friday appointed a multiparty task team to investigate

the allegations of irregularities which have led to ANC calls for a postponement of the entire election in the province, is understood to favour staggered polling, with voting going ahead in most areas on May 29.

Addressing about 3 000 ANC supporters at KwaMakutha at the weekend, Mandela said "it would be pointless to steamroller the province into a fraudulent and violence-marred election." However, the ANC had to carry on campaigning pending the task group's recommendations.

The IFP wanted elections to go ahead everywhere as planned, provincial premier and MEC for safety and security Frank Mdlalose reiterated at the weekend. Postponing polling would only lengthen the period of election-related killings.

Mandela's task team, headed by Provincial Affairs Minister Chris Fimer and his deputy Vally Moosa, must report by next Saturday on the feasibility of elections in 75 local authorities. They are required to examine and assess each area separately.

elections
25/5/96
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KwaZulu irregularities worse — govt

Drew Forrest

GOVERNMENT has defended its contrasting approach to local election irregularities in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng last year, saying the scale of the problems in KwaZulu-Natal was far greater.

Presidential spokesman Joel Netshitenzhe was responding to complaints by the IFP that central government had intervened in KwaZulu-Natal at the behest of the ANC, while refusing to do so in Gauteng last October after the IFP complained of irregularities.

In an open letter to President Nelson Mandela, IFP parhamen-

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tary caucus leader Lionel Mtshali said that when his party had urged government to redress "many irregularities" in Gauteng, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer had replied that "the issue of voters' rolls is a local matter to be dealt with locally" Meyer also said in a letter to the IFP: "I am not at liberty to intervene in such matters."

Referring to government's intervention in the KwaZulu-Natal elections, Mtshali asked Mandela to explain "such an enormously different treatment between situations which appear to be substantially identical".

Responding, Netshitenzhe said that political violence in KwaZulu-Natal was a national issue, which had forced government to send troops to the province.

"Even the IFP has conceded that there are problems of intolerance and no-go areas."

Government had not intervened in KwaZulu-Natal as a result of the complaints of one party, Netshitenzhe said. The situation there had been investigated by the relevant minister, who had reported to Mandela.

"If the situation in Gauteng had been as serious, the same procedure would have been followed."

3. Application for listing

KwaZulu-Natal voters disillusioned

BO 24/4/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — An independent survey has found that most KwaZulu-Natal voters believe that the IFP-led provincial government, the ANC-led central government, parliamentarians and traditional leaders have served them poorly.

The survey found that 75% of voters in all race groups rated the provincial government's performance as "just fair" or poor. A total of 70% of voters held a similar view of central government's performance in KwaZulu-Natal.

The survey said that all residents of KwaZulu-Natal had become more pessimistic and anxious in the past eight months. When they thought about SA as a whole, they showed a willingness to be patient but when it came to their own province, the frustration turns into a "somewhat

sharper anger and impatience"

Among blacks, the dominant feelings were negative, though they were more hopeful (35%) than whites (24%) or Indians (12%). Blacks described their mood as "sad" and "scared", while the other groups said they were "frustrated" and "disappointed". About 70% of those interviewed said KwaZulu-Natal was moving in the wrong direction.

The survey was conducted by Johannesburg-based Decision Surveys International for the US-based National Democratic Institute. The institute is linked to President Bill Clinton's Democratic Party, and funds projects on a non-party basis in SA. The survey was completed in February.

A total of 350 blacks, 150 Indians and 100 whites were interviewed. Whites and Indians were oversampled but weighted down

to accurately reflect the population in KwaZulu-Natal. Half of those interviewed came from rural areas while the other half came from the Durban metropolis and other urban areas. The overall margin of error was 4%.

A total 90% of Indians said they had no contact with any parliamentarian in the past year, against 88% whites and 68% blacks. The survey casts doubt on the credibility of traditional leaders, the backbone of IFP support.

Of blacks interviewed, 58% said they viewed the "job performance" of chiefs in a negative light, while only 22% held a positive view. The remaining 20% did not express an opinion.

For blacks, economic pressures were of paramount concern. A total of 39% said jobs were their priority, while 37% cited quality-of-life concerns, like housing.

Kokstad and Matatiele 'should be part of Cape'

Farouk Chothia

BD 25/4/96

DURBAN — A central government-appointed commission had proposed the disputed towns of Kokstad and Matatiele, along with Umzimkhulu, form part of the Eastern Cape rather than KwaZulu-Natal, a government source said yesterday.

The source said the commission, chaired by Adv Wim Trengove SC, had submitted its recommendations to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on April 4. Central government was to have submitted the commission's report to the interprovincial committee, on which KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape government representatives serve, for deliberation. However, it has still not done so.

The source said central government preferred holding back the report until after local government elections as it was a "very sensitive" issue, and that the commission was divided over its recommendations. Mbeki's spokesman Ricky Naidoo could not be reached for comment.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said last year the Eastern Cape government had "invaded" KwaZulu-Natal by setting up offices in Kokstad. Kokstad and Matatiele presently fall under KwaZulu-Natal while Umzimkhulu falls under the Eastern Cape. Both have laid claim to the areas, prompting central government to appoint the commission of inquiry.

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Truth body's notice 'too little, too late'

BO 25/4/96

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — There was a prima facie case that the rights of two retired security policemen had been infringed by the truth commission, Judge Edward King said in the Cape Supreme Court yesterday.

During legal argument, the judge said the commission had failed to give the two men adequate notice that incriminating evidence would be led against them. The notice given was "too little, too late".

He said it was common cause between the parties to the dispute that insufficient notice had been given, and emphasised the need for the commission to draw up rules of procedure. The court was told this was being done.

Counsel for the commission, Mohamed Albertus, said the commission was not a court. If it granted alleged perpetrators the right to cross-examine and present evidence it would not finish its work in the time stipulated.

King was hearing an urgent application for an interdict brought by former brigadier Jan du Preez and former general Nicolaas Janse van Rensburg, alleged to have been involved in the poisoning and/or disappearance of Phil Mtshkulu in 1981/82.

Du Preez and Van Rensburg asked the court to order the commission not to hear incriminating evidence before they had been given proper notice and access to the relevant documents so they could respond.

The policemen were informed by the committee that evidence would be heard between April 15-18 in East London. This, counsel Louis Visser argued, was insufficient time.

Du Preez said it was unfair that

untested and "probably unsubstantiated" allegations against him would be made public while he would have only 30 days to make written representations about them. Commissioner Wendy Orr, in an opposing affidavit, said many victims feared intimidation if they testified against their alleged persecutors.

The commission considered it prudent to withhold the identity of witnesses and their statements from people whom they were likely to implicate until they had testified.

The policemen could have attended the hearing and made written representations within 30 days, she said.

Another urgent application was brought yesterday by the Azapo's Nontsikelelo Biko, Churchill Mxenge and Chris Ribeiro asking for a court interdict against the commission preventing it from granting amnesty pending the outcome of their application to the Constitutional Court.

Azapo deputy president Pandelani Nefolovhodwe said Biko, Mxenge and Ribeiro intended to bring civil suits against the alleged murderers of Steve Biko, Fabian Ribeiro and Griffiths Mxenge, and amnesty granted would prejudice their constitutional rights. The matter was postponed until today. Meanwhile, Sapa reports "Doep" de Bruyn — counsel appearing in the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court for five men accused of murdering three policemen and an informer at Motherwell in the Eastern Cape by booby-trapping their car — accused the commission of selective treatment of alleged perpetrators of human rights abuses. He said one of the accused, Gideon Nieuwoudt, had never been informed he would be implicated at the commission.

ANC drops demand on poll

BO 25/4/96

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC has dropped its demand for a blanket postponement of KwaZulu-Natal local government elections, proposing that elections for the Durban metropolitan council and 58 of the 61 transitional local councils go ahead on May 29 once voters' roll irregularities have been addressed.

The ANC said there had not been a "continuation of widespread" political violence in the Durban metropolis. Violence was confined to "isolated areas". The only local council elections which should be postponed were in Estcourt, Mandini and Vryheid. The 58 other councils were free of serious violence.

The ANC presented a written submission to the presidential committee looking into KwaZulu-Natal's election preparedness.

The committee, made up of representatives of all parties, is meeting be-

hind closed doors

The ANC said that as a precondition for elections in the identified councils on May 29, the "very serious" problems associated with the voter registration process and its product — the voters' rolls — had to be rectified.

The ANC therefore wanted voter registration to be reopened for one day (it suggested May 6) and revision courts to sit again a week later to finalise supplementary voters' rolls. Parties should also be allowed to protest against problematic registrations, and candidates should be given the opportunity to finalise incomplete nomination forms.

It said conditions for free and fair elections existed in only a "small minority" of tribal areas.

A source close to the committee said the IFP was strongly opposed to the ANC's proposal that the elections should be staggered.

Boundary dispute coming to a head

BD 26/4/96

(264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Central government said yesterday that the Trengove commission report, which was believed to have proposed that Kokstad, Matatiele and Umzimkhulu should form part of Eastern Cape, would be tabled for representatives of the two governments on Tuesday

Government's announcement came after KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller

lashed out at it for allowing "this important matter to hang in the air"

News reports quoted government sources yesterday as saying the commission had submitted a report to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on April 4. They said the commission had proposed that the disputed areas should fall under Eastern Cape

Miller said he was concerned about the reported recommendation, and government should release the commission's findings immediately in the interest of transparency. Government had shown gross insensitivity by failing to do so. The economy of the region and the investments of thousands of people were at stake, Miller said

Constitutional Development Deputy Minister Valli Moosa's spokesman, Mpho Mosimane, said the commission's findings would be made public only after the interprovincial committee on which both provinces served had considered it on Tuesday. He refused to say whether the commission had found in favour of Eastern Cape

Miller said he would be convening a meeting of the KwaZulu-Natal task force dealing with the border dispute to formulate an official response on government's handling of the report

Observers said the commission's recommendations could not take effect unless both provincial legislatures approved the new boundaries

KwaZulu-Natal was expected to oppose the recommendations, setting the scene for a clash with Pretoria and Bisho

Delay or staggering of poll will fuel violence, warns IFP

Star 26/4/96

(264)

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
Political Reporter

The Inkatha Freedom Party yesterday rejected the postponement or staggering of local government elections in KwaZulu Natal.

IFP election co-ordinator Senzo Mfayela also slammed the leak to the press of the ANC's submission to the task group investigating the viability of holding elections on May 29. The leaked ANC submission contains a detailed dossier of alleged intimidation by IFP supporters and alleged massive irregularities on voters rolls.

The IFP sent a letter to Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser protesting against the leak and saying the ANC had violated the instructions of the task force.

"If the ANC has seen it fit to violate this directive of the presidential task group, what guarantees do we have that they will respect the final decision of the committee?" Mfayela said.

He said the problems raised by the ANC could be dealt with through channels created by the Electoral Regulations and did not necessitate a postponement

"The IFP believes that stagger-

ing would worsen the violence situation in the province as it would allow idle hands to make mischief in other people's back yards as they would not be busy in their own yards," said Mfayela.

The dossier given to the task group includes claims of assassinations of candidates, threats against candidates as well as the refusal of chiefs to give the ANC permission to organise in their areas. It alleges that a hit-list of ANC activists has been drawn up in certain areas.

"The ANC has noted with concern that most voters rolls have been provided to amakhosi, or are made available in places which are considered unsafe for the ANC.

"Given that all amakhosi in our province have aligned themselves with one of the political parties, this concerns (us) and a mechanism is required to (help) all people in rural areas to have access to the voters roll process," said the ANC.

Task group insiders said the IFP had warned in its submissions that the poll could be delayed by 10 years if the province waited until the situation had totally normalised. The IFP claims it has also been a victim of voter registration fraud. It says the ANC's ill-preparedness is the real reason for the poll delay call.

Cabinet to rule (264) on KwaZulu poll

ARL 1/5/76

JOHANNESBURG. - President Mandela has ordered a special cabinet meeting to end a deadlock over the holding of local elections in KwaZulu-Natal

He suggested that the all-party task force he commissioned 10 days ago to decide whether a free and fair ballot could be held had been unable to agree.

Local elections are due on May 29 in KwaZulu-Natal

"Although I have got a legal right to make a decision on the report, the matter is of some importance and I would like to involve as many role-players in the decision-making as possible," Mr Mandela said

"I am therefore calling a meeting of the cabinet, together with deputy ministers, as well as two representatives of each political organisation which was involved in this presidential task group, to discuss the report and give me their advice."

Mr Mandela said seven political candidates had been killed in the province, and others had been intimidated into withdrawing. Contesting parties were barred from "no-go" areas by fears of violence.

He quoted the task force as saying the ANC wanted a postponement of the election for a reasonable time, while the IFP recommended it proceed - Reuter

ANC agrees to IFP's call for more powers

Sowetan 1/5/96
(264)
(264)
By Pamela Dube and Sapa

THE African National Congress yesterday acceded to the Inkatha Freedom Party demands for provincial government to be granted exclusive powers under South Africa's final constitution

ANC negotiator in the Constitutional Assembly, Pravin Gordhan, said in Cape Town yesterday that the decision was taken by the ANC national working committee last week

The decision, which was expected to be put to other parties in the CA last night, would empower provinces by assigning them both exclusive and concurrent legislative powers in accordance with the interim Constitution's constitutional principles, Gordhan said

The package also created new certainty and effective powers for local government, he said "This innovative

package expresses our intention to promote cooperative governance among all three spheres of government and at the same time establishes effective and empowered national, provincial and local government structures"

Gordhan said the question now had to be asked whether there was any reason for the IFP not to come back to the CA and vote for the new constitution next Wednesday

The IFP walked out of the CA last year when their call for international mediation over constitutional provisions on provincial powers was rejected by the ANC and President Nelson Mandela

Last weekend IFP president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi reiterated his party's stance at a rally in KwaZulu-Natal and stated that his party would only consider returning to the CA when the ANC accedes to their

demands

The IFP could not be reached for comment over the latest developments yesterday Several messages left for both Buthelezi and secretary general Dr Ziba Jiyane had not been responded to at the time of going to press

Gordhan added that the ANC decision had been the result of a long process in the party

His colleague, Johnny de Lange, said the party had taken the decision on exclusive provincial powers before last weekend's bilateral talks with the National Party

Still on constitutional matters, Democratic Party negotiator, Colin Eglin, yesterday said his party was "gravely concerned" that the constitutional text already agreed to by the ANC and NP would not be certified by the Constitutional Court

... other rallies

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Shock over decisio

(2130) (264) AR4 1/5/96
*Trengove inquiry recommends
incorporation into Eastern Cape*

THE Trengove commission of inquiry into the future of the disputed East Griqualand area has recommended by a small majority that it should be incorporated into the Eastern Cape.

The announcement has been greeted with shock by political leaders and businessmen in KwaZulu-Natal.

The commission's report, handed to Deputy President Thabo Mbeki some weeks ago, was kept under wraps until the steering committee was given copies at Tuynhuys last night.

East Griqualand abuts the south-western border of KwaZulu-Natal and the north-east of the Eastern Cape.

The deputy president's office confirmed that KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose and acting Eastern Cape premier Shepherd Mayathula were at last night's meeting.

No press conference was held or statement released.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser said Judge Trengove and two commissioners, both from the Eastern Cape, had voted in favour of incorporating the region, which at present is part of KwaZulu-Natal, into the Eastern Cape.

The other two commission representatives, both from KwaZulu-Natal, had voted in favour of the status quo.

Mr Fisser said the Trengove recommendations were not the final decision and the matter would be discussed further by the steering committee - including the two premiers.

He said the steering committee had itself referred the

contentious issue of the region's future to the commission.

If the steering committee failed to reach agreement, a decision would have to be taken by the legislatures of the two provinces.

If these decisions conflicted, parliament would make a final ruling on the matter.

Dr Mdlalose could not be reached for comment last night. His spokesman, Thembinkosi Memela, was reluctant to comment on the decision without consulting Dr Mdlalose, who was on a flight.

But Mr Memela said he did not think the premier would be too pleased.

Kokstad mayor Bevan Gartrell, who is deputy chairman of the Democratic Party in KwaZulu-Natal, expressed "shock and disbelief".

"I have always said it would spell disaster for this region if we go over to the Eastern Cape," he said.

"Some people see East Griqualand as an economic powerhouse which will supposedly uplift the northern Pondoland area. Unfortunately they are living in cloud cuckooland."

Mr Gartrell said he had not been officially informed but if the announcement was correct, he would be sad to see that "ethnicity and politics have triumphed over reason".

He also suggested that it might well make political sense for the African National Congress to favour East Griqualand remaining part of KwaZulu-Natal, "if indeed there is an ANC majority in this region" - Sapa

Province prepared to surrender Matatiэле

Farouk Chothia

BD 2/5/96

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal representatives on the Trengove commission had agreed to hand over Matatiэле to the Eastern Cape but wanted Umzimkhulu to be given to KwaZulu-Natal, a summary of the commission report released yesterday said.

However, the two KwaZulu-Natal representatives were in the minority. Their two Eastern Cape counterparts, backed by commission chairman Adv Wim Trengove SC, supported the inclusion of Matatiэле in Eastern Cape, and for Umzimkhulu to remain part of the province.

Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser presented the report earlier this week to KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose and Eastern Cape acting premier Shepherd Mayatula.

The KwaZulu-Natal representatives wanted the province to retain jurisdiction over Kokstad, but the other three felt it should also fall under Eastern Cape. Fisser said the commission's findings were not binding, and negotiations on "this very difficult issue" would take place with both governments before the dispute was finalised.

The constitution required that border changes could be made only with the approval of both the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal legislatures, Fisser said. An NP source said the dispute had an effect on KwaZulu-Natal local government elections scheduled for May 29. Two of the NP's top candidates for the Mdlalose regional council came from the Kokstad/Matatiэле area, and they would have to be removed from the candidates list if the towns were incorporated into Eastern Cape.

Mdlalose accused the Eastern Cape of "invading" KwaZulu-Natal after claims that it had established offices in Kokstad.

BD 2/5/96

Judgment could strain protection programme

Stephen Laufer and Linda Ensor

BD 2/5/96

TWO retired senior security policemen's court victory requiring the truth commission to give alleged perpetrators of human rights violations full notice before victims publicly name them could place enormous strain on the commission's witness protection programme, sources said yesterday.

More victims could be inclined to ask the commission for adequate protection from those who might have an interest in preventing them from giving testimony in open hearings, sources close to the commission said.

Chairman Archbishop Desmond Tutu said in response to the judgment that the commission's concern was not to jeopardise the safety of the witnesses. But not naming the alleged perpetrators would imply stage management of the process. "Maybe the perpetrators protest too much," Tutu said.

Requiring detailed disclosure of allegations against them, including dates of incidents and names of those making the allegations, Judge Edwin King's ruling in the Cape Town Supreme Court could increase the victims' sense of vulnerability. The commission is understood still to be in the process of finalising details of its witness protection programme under former Natal assistant attorney-general Chris McAdam. King's ruling is likely to place demands on the programme which were not budgeted for.

Some witnesses have already been

placed in the protection programme, including a man who testified on Monday to having been beaten and abused in an ANC training camp in Angola.

On Tuesday King ordered the commission and its human rights violations committee not to receive any evidence implicating the two security policemen without first giving them reasonable notice of the date of the hearing as well as all relevant information about the allegations.

King said this was necessary to enable former brigadier Jan du Preez and major-general Nicolaas Janse van Rensburg to identify the incidents and persons involved in the allegations and place them in a position to exercise their rights. King said the men were entitled to the statements of witnesses and copies of the transcripts.

The two men were alleged to have been involved in the poisoning and disappearance of a Mr Mzimkhulu in Port Elizabeth in 1981/82.

During legal argument the commission's counsel conceded that the notice and the information received by the security policemen were insufficient.

King said Du Preez and Van Rensburg had a legitimate expectation of a fair hearing and the application of the audi alteram partem principle. The opportunity to be heard presupposed being given reasonable notice. He said a limitation of this right to a fair hearing would be unconstitutional.

See Page 10

Unique challengers in SA ad

Kwazulu-Natal ANC calls for a state of emergency

Farouk Chothia
DURBAN

The ANC Kwazulu-Natal region yesterday called for a state of emergency in the province to stamp out violence in the run-up to local government elections.

The call came on the eve of today's specially convened Cabinet meeting for a state of emergency in the province to stamp out violence in the run-up to local government elections.

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Business calls for elections to proceed

CT(BR) 6/5/96 (264)

By Stuart Rutherford

Mbeki's call for black enterprise

Durban — KwaZulu Natal members of the South African Chamber of Business have called for the local government elections to go ahead as planned and for Friday's stay-away to be cancelled.

Delegates attending the annual provincial congress in Durban at the weekend felt that more damage would be caused from postponing the elections than from proceeding.

On the question of the planned stayaway, the chief executive of the McCarthy group, Terry Rosenberg, said that while the group was outraged at the attack on the royal family, the strike was targeting the wrong parties.

The 100 delegates attending the congress also decided to support calls for a referendum to resolve the

Durban — Deputy President Thabo Mbeki said on Friday that in addition to acquiring businesses already in operation, black businessmen needed to establish new enterprises.

Mbeki was speaking at the business summit organised by the KwaZulu Natal Inyanda Chamber of Business, on the role of black business in building the

border dispute involving East Griqualand.

Many of the speakers voiced their concern at the high levels of crime and labour instability in the province.

Rob Barbour, the managing director of Alusaf, said his compa-

ny was particularly sensitive to any labour unrest.

South African economy. He said that in the past two years the government had created an environment in which black people would enter the economy not just as workers, and that small, medium and micro enterprises would have an important role in achieving growth objectives — Stuart Rutherford

Jacob Zuma, KwaZulu Natal's economic affairs and tourism minister, also emphasised the importance of improved co-operation between labour and business, and the importance of training

FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS 'NOT POSSIBLE'

Fears for local poll in Natal

CT 6/5/96 (264)

DURBAN: With the cabinet due to meet today to decide whether local elections in Kwazulu-Natal should go ahead, Saturday's violence has raised fears in the province

THE bloody gunbattle between police and rioting marchers in the city centre here over the weekend has cast a shadow over Kwazulu-Natal, threatening to delay local government elections and harm the region's tourism industry

The shootout left three policemen and several civilians injured

President Nelson Mandela's office indicated last night that the chances of proceeding with a poll in Kwazulu-Natal seemed remote, while provincial ANC spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye called on the government to consider "extraordinary measures" including the imposition of a state of emergency

Durban Chamber of Commerce and Industry director Mr John Bryce said it was time for

politicians to get together to sort the matter out "This shocking incident will impact on the whole of South Africa not only Kwazulu-Natal," he said

Meanwhile, the chances of a special cabinet meeting today giving the thumbs-up for local government elections in Kwazulu-Natal on May 29 have dimmed

Sources in the country's three major political parties variously described the atmosphere in Durban during the march by thousands of hostel-dwellers aligned to the National Hostel Residents' Association as "confrontational", "riotous" and "just like Libena"

Mandela's office announced that the cabinet would consider a report by a presidential task team this afternoon

While it is understood that the

multi-party team had recommended that the poll should not be postponed, presidential spokesperson Mr Joel Netshitenzhe said last night that the report would have to be considered within the context of the weekend street battles

While the ANC in Kwazulu-Natal originally called for a poll postponement because of continuing violence and no-go areas, the NP Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Fisser, acknowledged that "every incident of violence does not serve the interests of finding a solution"

He would not be drawn on making any predictions about the outcome of today's meeting

Kwazulu-Natal NP leader Mr Danie Schutte said while the Durban battle was "the worst thing that could have happened under the circumstances" he did not believe that it should change the provincial government's resolve to go ahead with the election

"If it doesn't go ahead, it will play into the hands of those responsible for the violence we can't allow that to happen"

Premier Mr Frank Mdlalose condemned the "shooting, looting and confrontationalism" of Saturday's march, but emphasised that it was not arranged by the IFP

However, Mr Schutte said that it was time that political leaders took responsibility for violence, particularly as the march had been headed by an IFP national council member, Kwazulu-Natal MPL and leader of the IFP at Lindelani, Mr Mandla Thomas Shabalala

ANC provincial spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye said the IFP had "spent the past two weeks proving to all and sundry that it is not possible to hold free and fair local government elections"

"The violence during the march was not as a result of some rogue elements within the IFP. This is a deliberate IFP strategy," he said — Own Correspondent

Decision unanimous, says Buthelezi

(264)

KwaZulu poll delayed for a month

BD 7/5/96

Wyndham Hartley and Farouk Chothia

THE local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal have been postponed for a month as a result of violence and registration difficulties and will now take place on or before June 26.

A marathon special Cabinet meeting last night resulted in a compromise between ANC calls for a lengthy postponement or staggering of the elections in the province and the IFP position that they should proceed as scheduled.

After the meeting IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who had strenuously opposed any delay in the May 29 poll, said he put his position to the meeting. He stressed, however, that consensus had been reached and that the decision was unanimous.

He said the decision to stall elections would not affect his position in the government of national unity. He said in response to a question that he could not predict what would happen in KwaZulu-Natal as a result. All the Cabinet members hoped the delay would have a "calming effect" on violence, but he hoped they had not unleashed other forces.

However, an IFP member of the KwaZulu-Natal legislature's local government committee John Aulsebrook criticised the decision. It would merely heighten tensions over another month.

The issue of no-go areas could not be resolved by end-June.

Aulsebrook said only the ANC would benefit from the decision as it had been in "disarray", and now had a chance to put its election machinery in place. Re-opening voter registration would create logistical problems, further jeopardising plans to hold elections.

The Cabinet's decision seemed to have been influenced by the attack on Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini's Kwa-Mashu home and Saturday's march through Durban ending in a shoot-out.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser said a solution had been found so that the "legitimacy of the election in the province could be enhanced".

He explained that the recommendations of the task group appointed to test the feasibility of holding polls on May 29 were accepted at the end of the meeting. Deputy ministers and representatives of all political parties in the province were present at the meeting.

Buthelezi said if the ANC wanted to see the postponement as a victory then that was "up to them".

"No one wins or loses," he said. He believed Inkatha would do even better in the local government poll as a result of the delay.

There has been speculation that

Continued on Page 2

Bid to protect KwaZulu poll

Political Staff

ARL 7/5/96

(264)

KEY security ministries in the government are to start talks about a security plan for KwaZulu-Natal after the postponement of the local elections there from May 29 for a month.

The postponement was announced last night after a special cabinet meeting which lasted more than five hours, during which Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was convinced to agree to the delay.

The decision - based on recommendations of a task team set up by President Mandela last month to probe allegations of voters' roll fraud and no-go areas in the province - will allow time for limited registration, a further look at fraud allegations and for the security situation to be assessed.

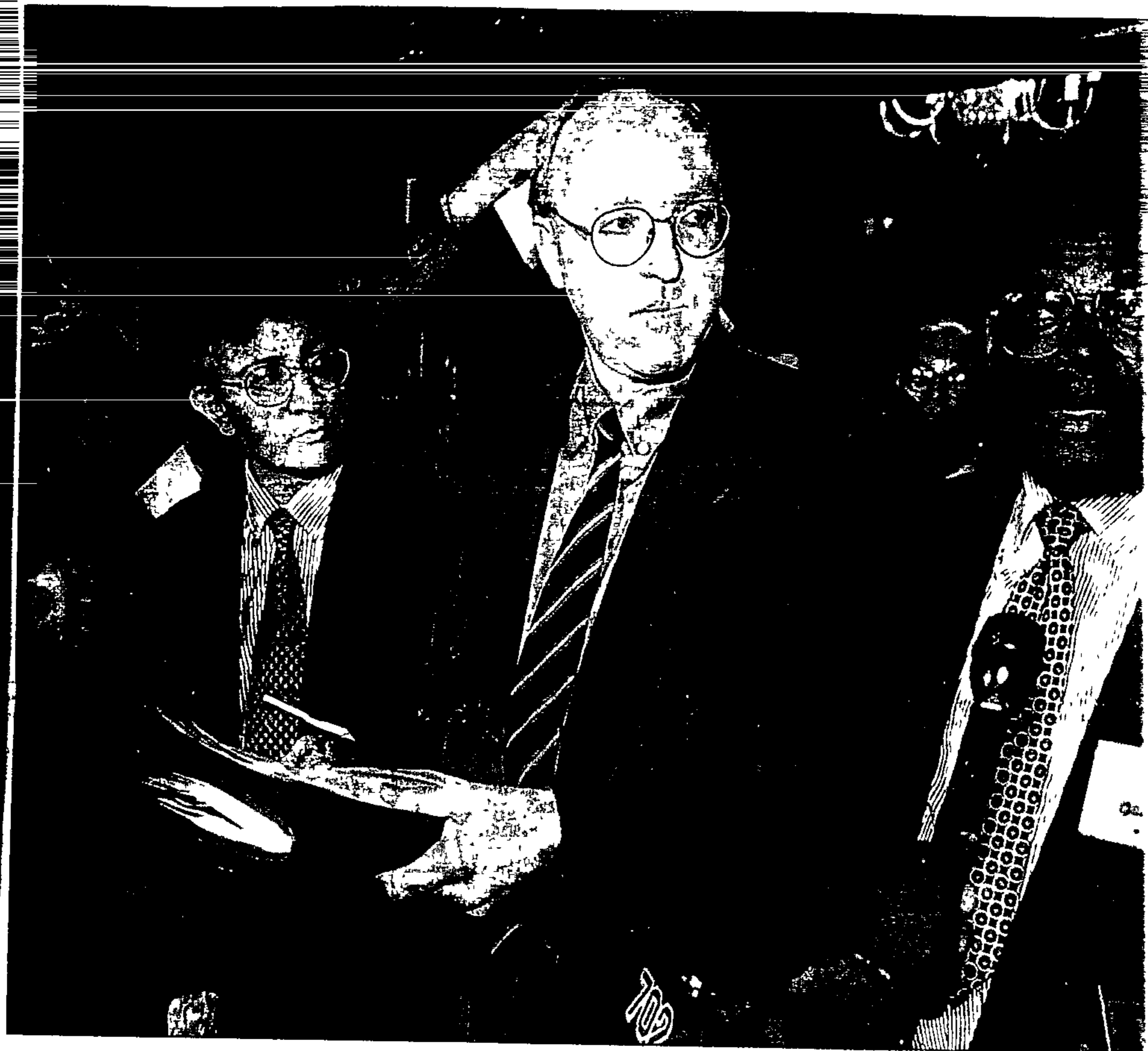
Government sources said the delay would allow time to plan and put in place effective security measures to ensure the polls were not marred by violence and intimidation.

The cabinet is likely to discuss these measures when it meets for its regular meeting tomorrow before a possible meeting of the Safety and Security, Defence and Intelligence ministries.

However, presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana has said that security measures would not include a state of emergency, which the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal has demanded.

Yesterday, Chief Buthelezi, who had earlier opposed a delay, said the postponement had been a unanimous decision by the cabinet.

"We are hoping that this will have a calming effect," he said.



POLL DECISION: Deputy Minister of Constitutional Affairs Mr Valli Moosa (left), Minister for Provincial Affairs Mr Chris Fisser and IFP leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi leave the special cabinet meeting where it was decided to postpone elections in KwaZulu-Natal until next month so that the proposals for a new electoral system can be implemented.

KwaZulu election delayed

CT 7/5/96 (264)

A UNANIMOUS decision to delay local elections in KwaZulu-Natal until a date "not later than at the end of June" was taken at a special extended cabinet meeting yesterday.

The decision was taken after the cabinet considered a report by a multi-party task team appointed by President Nelson Mandela.

Most of its members supported forging ahead with the poll, but the cabinet swung in favour of the recommendations by a minority of its members who favoured a postponement on the grounds of high levels of violence, the prevalence of no-go areas and registration problems.

Speaking immediately after the announcement was made by Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development

Minister Chris Fisser, Inkatha Freedom Party leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said his party had expressed reservations about the postponement, but had accepted a decision reached by consensus.

Buthelezi also played down an earlier threat that a postponement could lead to the withdrawal of his party from the government, arguing that postponing for "a few weeks" would not make much difference to the prospects of the political parties.

Government sources said the poll was likely to be held towards the end of June. ANC Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Valli Moosa confirmed that there would be an opportunity for a "limited" period of

registration of voters.

Buthelezi played down his earlier criticism of the motives of the KwaZulu-Natal ANC branch in calling for a postponement of the poll.

"If it was a victory for them good for them but it will benefit us too." He said many of his supporters had not been able to register.

Asked if the postponement would have any effect on the volatile situation in the province, Buthelezi said he hoped it would have a "calming effect" and not unleash "forces which we can't control".

But IFP spokesman Mr Ed Tillet said late last night that the postponement would only prolong political and economic instability in KwaZulu-Natal — Political Staff, Sapa

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18 RECIPES

Elections Off

By Rafiq Rohan
Political Correspondent

THE ELECTIONS IN KwaZulu-Natal are off. The dramatic announcement was made at Parliament last night following a special meeting of Cabinet Ministers, deputy Ministers and leaders of all political parties, lasting more than five hours.

However, the election must still take place before the end of June. Immediately after the meeting, which ended at 8pm, Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was philosophical about the decision and said he would abide by it. "The majority wanted it this way and consensus was reached," he said. Measures will now be implemented to curb violence and calm the

region. The measures were, however, not spelt out. The decision could be interpreted as a victory for the African National Congress which, in recent weeks, had said conditions in KwaZulu-Natal would not allow for free and fair elections. It has been canvassing for the postponement of the elections.

Making the announcement, Provincial Affairs Minister Chris Fismar said the decision was based on the recommendations of the Presidential Task Group into the feasibility of holding the elections in the province. "It was unanimously agreed that the election date be postponed to a date not later than the end of June so as to enable the implementation of the proposal of the Presidential Task Group," Fismar said.

While not spelling out what the

proposals were, he said his Ministry would liaise with the MEC for local government in the region, Mr Peter Miller to finalise the "practical implementation of this step".

"The decision, in the view of the meeting, will contribute towards enhancing the legitimacy of the electoral process and improving the atmosphere for greater political tolerance," Fismar read from a statement agreed to by the meeting.

Although President Nelson Mandela had other commitments elsewhere, he was present throughout the meeting.

Fismar and Deputy Provincial Affairs Minister Mohamed Valli-Moosa were at the head of a task team consisting of representatives of the different political parties to make recommendations to Mandela on

whether the elections in KwaZulu-Natal should proceed or not.

In the past two weeks violence in the province had reached overwhelming proportions.

Recent violence included the murder of Zulu Princess Nonhlanhla, an attack on King Goodwill Zwelithini's palace and the attack and taking over of a police station at KwaMashu in Durban.

On Saturday a number of people were shot and beaten up in the centre of Durban in IFP-related attacks. Yesterday alone eight people were killed in election-related violence.

Asked whether he accepted the decision, Buthelezi snapped back. "I thought the word unanimous means that." He was referring to the unanimous decision of the meeting. On whether the decision would

help lower the levels of violence in the province, he said "Your guess is as good as mine. I hope it will have a quietening effect and that it won't unleash forces we can't control".

On whether the postponement could be regarded as a victory for the African National Congress in the IFP-ruled province, Buthelezi said "If the ANC think it's a victory, good for them. There is no question of anyone having lost from my point of view".

Referring to steps that will be taken in the province, Fismar said the proposals of the task group would be published "as soon as possible".

The ANC in KwaZulu-Natal last night welcomed the decision. Spokesman Mr Dumisani Makhaye told *Sapa* that several conditions should be met before the elections could go ahead.

(264)

Sowetan 7/5/96

Decision to postpone KwaZulu poll accepted, but with some reservations

POLITICAL STAFF

Last night's decision by the Government to postpone the KwaZulu-Natal elections by at least seven weeks has been generally accepted by all political parties, but some have expressed their reservations

The unanimous decision reached after an almost six-hour special Cabinet meeting called by President Mandela

The ANC, which has for the past weeks pushed for a postponement because of the high levels of violence and alleged voter registration fraud, has predictably welcomed the announcement

The organisation called on all parties in the province, and the national and provincial government, to work together to ensure the speedy removal of all obstacles to free, fair and peaceful elections

Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi supported the decision by his Cabinet colleagues, which he said was in the interest of peace

"The majority wanted it this way and consensus was reached," Buthelezi told a media briefing in Cape Town, backing down from earlier statements that the IFP would not accept a postponement

However, some senior IFP officials have expressed doubt on whether the postponement will make any difference in the province

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane has described the delay as "symbolic". He added that the postponement for any great length of time would exacerbate the violence in KwaZulu-Natal

The Democratic Party warned that postponing any election, even on the basis of violence, would create a precedent

The National Party's KwaZulu Natal leader Danie Schutte described the decision as a "good compromise" but said that it was clear that KwaZulu-Natal was not treated by the same standard as other provinces

An announcement on the new date would be made as soon as

possible after his ministry had liaised with KwaZulu Natal Local Government MEC Peter Miller.

The decision to postpone the elections was based on the need to enhance the "legitimacy of the electoral process and improve the atmosphere for greater political tolerance", Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Chris Fisser said

Calls from the ANC for a postponement of the polls because voters roll irregularities and continuing violence would make free and fair elections impossible led to the appointment of the task team. Its report was handed to Mandela on April 30, but the president said he wanted to consult further and called yesterday's Cabinet meeting

Although the task group favoured elections going ahead on May 29, recent violence, including an attack on King Goodwill Zwelithini's household in KwaMashu and a riot in central Durban on Saturday that left one dead and 12 injured were among the factors contributing to the postponement

Star 7/5/96

(264)

Logistical problems loom as elections are postponed

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Cabinet decision to postpone local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal would create enormous financial and logistical problems, the province's local government MEC Peter Miller (IFP) said yesterday.

Miller's spokesman, Warwick Dorning, said more funds would "almost certainly" be requested from central government. About R150m had been budgeted initially and an extra R10m-R20m might be needed now. He said many election staff were employed on a contract basis and these contracts would have to be renegotiated.

The Cabinet decided unanimously on Monday on a one-month postponement of the poll. No date had been set but the period June 24-26 had been mentioned. Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fismar will set a date after consulting Miller this week.

Dorning said voter education campaigns and election regulations would be affected by the postponement.

Four one-member election tribunals were to have been formed to deal with complaints of irregularities. Parties had now agreed that the tribunals had

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(264)

to be strengthened with additional members. Dorning said bookings for the 3 300 polling venues would also have to be changed. One election source said most of the venues were schools, which could during June be busy with mid-year examinations.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal secretary Senzo Mchunu said the ANC believed the logistical problems were minor. Miller had a "huge" department to deal with the situation. The ANC believed a five-day registration period was needed as registration figures were low. In the Durban metropolitan council's outer-north substructure, there was a registration figure of only 46%. The figure for the midlands regional council, which covered rural areas, was 41%.

The government source said reopening voter registration entirely could jeopardise a June election. Voters' rolls would have to be recompiled and advertised, and it could even affect ward demarcations.

Miller said the one-month postponement was of "little intrinsic value" as the province's main problem, the lack of political tolerance, could not be re-

Continued on Page 2

Elections

Continued from Page 1

solved by then. The margin of error on voters' rolls was a mere 1%.

IFP, NP and DP sources said their campaign costs would also increase.

Nicola Jenvey reports from Ulundi that in a snap debate in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, parliamentarians unanimously expressed disap-

pointment about the postponement. DP chief whip Roger Burrows said the elections in Gauteng had gone ahead last year despite voters' roll irregularities and violence there. IFP member Vitalis Mvelase said the ANC had only political motivation for forcing the postponement, since no-go areas would not be cleared by the new deadline.

Miller said the compromise had "little intrinsic value" since it did not address the real problem of unacceptably high levels of political violence.

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BD 8/5/96

KZN violence disrupts free canvassing

(264) Sowetan 9/5/96

By Suzanne Daley

IN the remote village of Mpendle recently, about 200 residents gathered in a grassy field for a campaign rally. It was not a fancy affair — a kitchen table with a pink cloth on it was set up to serve as a podium and two chairs were ready for the guest speakers.

But to protect the rally, the South African National Defence Force had parked five armoured vehicles on the edge of the field. The police had another four.

When the guest speaker Phillip Powell, a prominent Inkatha Freedom Party Member of Parliament, arrived in his bakkie, he slid his automatic weapon behind the driver's seat before greeting supporters.

For weeks this has been political campaigning in the rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal, where 60 to 80 people die each month in the struggle between President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's IFP.

On Monday the Government pulled the plug on the elections, saying that even these measures had not been enough to prevent intimidation and huge numbers of "mistakes" in the registration of voters.

The officials said they would reopen registration and try to hold the elections for local government in about a month.

Fair elections not possible

ANC officials had been complaining that fair elections were not possible in the province which is dominated by the IFP. Their complaints infuriated Buthelezi, who at one point threatened to storm out of the country's coalition Government unless voting went ahead.

But after a five-and-a-half-hour Cabinet meeting, the decision to postpone the elections was announced, as unanimous. On leaving the meeting, Buthelezi said the delay would actually help his party to do even better.

On whether it would help calm the violence in the province, Buthelezi said "Your guess is as good as mine. I hope it will have a quieting effect and that it won't unleash forces we can't control."

Mandela appointed a task force last month to consider whether to postpone the elections or not. Most members of the task group said last week that the elections should go ahead.

Brutal attack

But since then there was a brutal attack on members of the Zulu royal family, which has been trying to stay politically neutral. Last weekend, a march in downtown Durban ended in a gun battle, with one woman dead and 12 other people wounded. In a third incident, 22 members of the IFP's youth organisation were gunned down near Maritzburg.

KwaZulu-Natal is the only

province in South Africa where the ANC faces a real challenge. The IFP won 50,7 percent of the vote in the 1994 general elections.

But in village after village, what many citizens of KwaZulu-Natal call the "civil war" goes on. Independent groups that monitor the violence say the IFP tends to attack more indiscriminately,

mowing down whole families who have ANC affiliations, while the ANC has become good at killing IFP leaders.

In Mpendle, for instance, about half a dozen local IFP leaders have died in the last 18 months, in some cases ambushed when they were far from home.

The village is nothing more than a tiny cluster of huts west of Maritzburg, where the roads are not paved and villages consist of a

store or two. But the police chief says no-one would dare hold a rally here without asking for his protection.

"That would be suicide," said Captain Johan van Wyk, who has been overseeing the area for three years.

He says he got the job by answering an advertisement that promised "a rural post at the foothills of the Drakensberg mountains." That was three years ago.

Peace lasted for about three months, he said. Since then the violence has been constant.

In March Van Wyk appealed to the courts when he heard that the ANC wanted to open a branch in the village, which is still predominantly IFP. "The courts agreed that it was too dangerous without detailed advance warning," he said.

"We had information about a lot of firearms being brought in here," said Van Wyk. "These people were ready to go to war. We are mostly equipped with teargas and rubber bullets and these guys had AK-47s," he added.

In the rural field recently, Powell tried to rally support for the IFP by saying it was the party that would make sure the rural areas would get a "piece of the cake," painting the ANC as a party that favoured the interests of urban dwellers.

Better life to rural areas

ANC campaigners also talk of bringing a better life to rural areas, with water, health and housing projects. The real distinction between the two parties has more to do with the way they see the role of the provincial government and traditional chiefs.

Buthelezi wants the traditional chiefs to retain many powers and he wants KwaZulu-Natal to operate virtually independently of the central government. The ANC wants a stronger central government and authority in the hands of elected leaders.

Van Wyk expects that the ANC will eventually come back to Mpendle. "The people have the right to open a branch," he said. "But what could we do? They still don't understand the concept of democracy around here."

— New York Times



IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi at an election rally in Umthwalume last weekend.

Local election postponement cost at least R30-m

By **MONDLI MAKHANYA**
Political Reporter.

The postponement of the KwaZulu Natal elections is set to cost at least R30-million, a local government and housing spokesman said yesterday.

MEC Peter Miller's spokesman said the provincial government was still calculating the cost implications of the postponement but the decision had cost the province at least R30-million.

He said figures were still coming in from the various areas.

The departments would tabulate the cost of ballot papers which have to be destroyed and logistical arrangements which have to be redrawn.

These figures would be tabled at a meeting tomorrow between Miller, Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Affairs Minister Chris Fisser, and the chairmen of the Local Government Elections

Task Group Khehla Shubane and Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert.

The meeting will work out a timetable for the re-opening of registration and decide on a date for holding the elections.

Administrators are concerned that the elections will fall in the same month as school examinations and during the month of the Comrades Marathon.

June 25 is being considered as the new date for the elections.

(264) Star 9/5/96

Varying tax rates for the provinces proposed

BD 10/5/96 (255)

CAPE TOWN — Individuals could be taxed at different rates in different provinces, if the government accepts proposals released yesterday by the financial and fiscal commission.

Provinces should be allowed to impose a surcharge on individual income tax, the commission recommended in a report on the allocation of financial resources to national and provincial governments for the 1997/98 tax year.

Income tax surcharges did not have to result in an increase in the overall tax burden, although this "was technically possible," head of the commission's secretariat Punday Pillay said.

A new provincial grants formula was proposed under which provinces will receive allocations to address inequality in their tax bases (a T-grant) and an institutional grant to fund provincial legislatures.

The formula also includes three other grants previously recommended by the commission:

- A grant for school education and primary health care;
- A conditional grant for medical training in academic hospitals in certain provinces, and
- A basic grant to enable provinces to establish and maintain the institutions and functions required of them in terms of the constitution.

The institutional grant would see

each province receiving R3,176m to meet recurrent expenditure. The grant was based on the minimum amount required by the smallest province, Pillay said.

Allowing provinces to place a surcharge on personal income tax would enable provinces to substantially increase the revenue they collect, the commission said.

It recommended the national tax rates on individuals be lowered in accordance with provincial tax. In this way a certain percentage of income which formerly accrued to government would accrue to the provinces.

The commission recommended this reallocation be phased in at one percent of personal income tax a year for seven years.

It was unlikely legislation for implementing a provincial surcharge on national tax could be passed in the first year the formula would be applied. So it was proposed provinces be assigned a transitional amount equal to what the reallocated tax would be.

Over and above the redistributed tax, it was recommended provinces be given the option of introducing an additional tax surcharge of up to five percent of personal income tax, but their decision would have to take into account the national revenue strategy.

The recommendations are to be referred to Parliament. — Sapa

Zulu chiefs slam new constitution

BD 10/5/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Zulu chiefs yesterday vowed to resist the national constitution as it was an "illegitimate, autocratic and totalitarian" document which did not recognise the sovereign kingdom of KwaZulu-Natal.

The chiefs said in a resolution adopted at a meeting in Ulundi that a new constitutional process should begin in SA so that an all-inclusive settlement could be achieved. IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was present.

The chiefs called on Zulus to peacefully rise and resist the constitution, and to do so with the "same strength and impetus .. which characterised our struggle before the 1994 elections"

The chiefs said the constitution was

aimed at crushing KwaZulu-Natal and did not make sufficient provision for traditional leaders and communities.

The constitution, unlike the interim one, does not provide for chiefs to be ex-officio members of local government. The constitution also provided for municipalities to replace traditional structures.

The constitution turned KwaZulu-Natal into a "puppet in the hands of Pretoria and Cape Town" and was crafted to destroy the provincial constitution adopted in March.

This was the first meeting of chiefs since the attack on the Zulu royal family, and they described the incident as "abhorrent, vile and unprecedented".

The chiefs said they were calling for unity among Zulus, and atonement

KwaZulu-Natal is an anomaly. Violence and unrest have caused the delay of the elections,

High costs and chaos come

(264) Mtg 10-16/5/96

Election workers fear that the postponement of the KwaZulu-Natal elections is a recipe for chaos, writes **Ann Eveleth**

KWAZULU-NATAL'S elections are still in jeopardy despite a unanimous central government decision this week postponing the polls by one month

Inkatha Freedom Party local government MEC Peter Miller's warning the delay would create enormous logistical problems was seconded by independent election workers who say the decision was a recipe for "chaos".

African National Congress MP and local government spokesman Mike Sutchiffe dismissed the criticism, arguing that IFP leader Mangosuthu

Buthelezi had sanctioned the decision and the delay would allow time to repair "fraudulent voters rolls and for candidates whose names disappeared from the voters roll to re-register"

Election workers in Durban, however, warned the delay was itself "a serious threat to elections". They say one month was insufficient to re-open voters rolls and complete the subsequent court certification process in time for the poll

In addition, election preparations were already in place for May 29 and polling stations would be difficult to reschedule with pupils expected to sit examinations at schools which make up 90% of polling stations. Ballot papers would have to be reprinted, to reflect new candidates and the new date

Hundreds of election workers — including many professionals who had taken time off work for the May

poll — would have to be reorganised, and costs would increase sharply as venues and equipment would have to be re-booked "We have already rented containers to hold equipment for each polling station. The containers cost R10 per day and we have about 600 of them. Who is going to carry that cost?" asked one election worker. "What people don't realise is that fraud goes along with chaos. They have just introduced chaos into this election."

The "vague" new election date — on or before June 26 — was also criticised by election workers who said they were unable to begin making new arrangements until a definite date was set. "There is no way these elections will take place in one month"

"In Durban, even a three-month delay would cause problems. This is the third delay we have had and people are fed-up."

ANC provincial leaders say the spe-

cial Cabinet meeting where the decision was taken said the one-month postponement was the result of heavy negotiation between the ANC — which wanted a three-month delay — and the IFP which wanted the poll to proceed as planned. The National Party had apparently proposed a 20-day delay and this was eventually upped to 28 days

Multi-party accolades about the unanimity of the decision, however — similar to that expressed when the province's swiss cheese-like constitution finally received the backing of all seven political parties in the provincial legislature — masks the important issues left unresolved

All parties concede the delay will provide few solutions to the underlying problem plaguing prospects for free and fair elections: political violence

The death of at least seven candidates in the past two months, the

widespread existence of "no-go" areas for all political parties, the KwaMashu attack on the royal palace and the shooting chaos which erupted in central Durban last weekend during a march by thousands of IFP supporters underline the volatility of the province which has been left behind

While KwaZulu-Natal SAPS Commissioner Chris Serfontein has argued the security forces are ready and able to secure a climate of stability in the province sufficient for poll to proceed, their overwhelming unpreparedness for last Saturday mayhem did little to bolster such confidence

Thousands of IFP supporter were allowed to march through the city centre armed with "cultural" and other weapons in blatant contravention of the ban on the carrying of such weapons. SAPS Director Steve van Sittert,



Green light for local govt poll

264

Star 11/5/96

By VENILLA YOGANATHAN

Durban - KwaZulu Natal is "back on track" and local government elections in the province will definitely go ahead in the last week of June.

This was announced jointly yesterday by provincial MEC for Local Government Peter Miller and Minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs Chris Fisser.

The two were part of a national task team appointed to look into the issues hampering free and fair local government elections in the province.

Their recommendations, which will be put before President Nelson Mandela and his Cabinet on Tuesday for final approval, also include the re-opening of the voter registration process from May 24 to 27.

Miller appealed to voters who have already registered not to reregister, saying this would pose a major logistical problem for the election team. Fisser said an announcement on the exact date for the elections was likely to be made shortly after Tuesday's meeting.

Traditionally, elections were held on a Wednesday, leading to speculation that the date chosen will be June 26.

The province, however, could not afford postponed elections, said Miller.

"There is no provision in my budget for postponed elections, but we must realise that an election is a national event," he said, suggesting that the additional finance could come from the national treasury.

New squabble over KwaZulu-Natal's local election date

Farouk Chothia

BD 13/5/96 (264)

DURBAN — A squabble has broken out over the date for local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, with provincial local government minister Peter Miller and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser failing to see eye to eye.

The Cabinet averted a crisis a fortnight ago by agreeing that the election be held by June-end. Fisser and Miller were left to decide the exact date.

Miller said that while he and Fisser agreed at a meeting on Friday that the election be held in the last week of June, there were differences on the most suitable date. A source said Fisser preferred to see the election being held on Wednesday June 26, while Miller preferred it be held two days later on Friday.

Miller was understood to have argued that three-quarters of the 3 300 polling stations were schools, and examinations were being written until Wednesday. Fisser was concerned that an election closer to the weekend posed a greater security risk as there would be a greater movement of people.

Miller said the multiparty presidential task group, which was overseeing election preparations, would meet tomorrow. It was hoped that agreement would be reached on the date.

Another issue Miller and Fisser failed to resolve was whether candidate nominations should reopen. The ANC was pushing strongly for this.

Miller warned it would be impossible to hold elections in June if nominations were reopened. He said uncontested candidates in transitional local councils such as the ANC stronghold of Richmond and ward candidates in areas such as the Durban transitional metropolitan council had already been declared winners. Their victory would have to be nullified if rival candidates now emerged, and legal action could be instituted by previously declared winners.

Miller and Fisser, however, agreed to reopen voter registration for four days from May 24 to May 27.

Miller said he had informed Fisser the postponement would cost "not one cent less than R40m". A budget had been submitted and the province would not "spend one cent" from its budget to carry costs incurred by the postponement.

'Historic chance' for ANC, IFP to seek reconciliation

BD 13/5/96

Farouk Chothia and Stephen Laufer

THE ANC believed the NP's decision to pull out of the government of national unity created a "historic opportunity" for the ANC to improve relations with the IFP, an ANC source said yesterday.

Speaking after an ANC NEC meeting in Cape Town, the source said it was significant that the ANC and IFP would have a "one to one relationship" in the Cabinet and would effectively be governing the country together.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki would indicate to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi at a meeting this week that the ANC would like to see the IFP remain in government until 1999.

The source said the ANC/IFP cabinet "objectively provides the basis for improved relations" But the IFP would have to display political will to put SA above party political interests.

The IFP qualified for an extra Cabinet seat, but President Nelson Mandela had not indicated what that port-

folio would be

An IFP source agreed yesterday that the move could pave the way for reconciliation between the parties, but only if IFP recommendations were taken seriously.

There are also indications that the number of ministers and deputy ministers could now be reduced. Mbeki said at the weekend that Mandela would look at reducing the Cabinet size but no decision had been taken.

Sources close to Mandela said that a number of ANC deputy ministers, put into ministries headed by NP politicians to ensure balance, could be affected as this balancing function was no longer required.

A politically complicated formula requires Mandela to balance the Cabinet according to regional, ethnic, and class considerations while considering the ANC's alliance partners, Cosatu and the SACP.

Continued on Page 2

ANC

Continued from Page 1

Public enterprises, for example could be broken up, with state companies like Eskom and Transnet falling under the mineral and energy affairs and transport departments. But Minister Stella Sigcau is a Xhosa princess, and her departure would send the wrong signal to Transkei traditional leaders, with whom the ANC is already having difficulties.

Other ministries which could be

combined are public works and housing, land affairs and agriculture, and justice, correctional services, and home affairs.

Mbeki said Mandela would appoint the new cabinet members quickly, to give them time to work with the NP incumbents before June 30.

Meanwhile Sapa reports that the NEC decided that outgoing Constitutional Assembly chairman Cyril Ramaphosa, who is to quit Parliament for the private sector, will also end his term as ANC secretary-general once the new constitution is certified by the Constitutional Court.

KwaZulu-Natal poll date set for June 26

Farouk Chothia

BD 15/5/96 (264)
DURBAN — Local government elections would be held in KwaZulu-Natal on Wednesday June 26, which Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi would be asked to declare a public holiday, Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser said yesterday. The decision was taken at a meeting of the multiparty presidential task group after earlier differences of opinion on an election date.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller was believed to have supported holding elections on Friday June 28, as schools were scheduled to write examinations on June 26.

Constitutional ministry spokesman Mpho Mosimane said this concern had been addressed by declaring June 26 a public holiday. Many polling venues were schools.

The security forces were believed to have argued against a Friday election, saying there was greater potential for violence closer to the weekend.

Continued on Page 2

KwaZulu-Natal

Continued from Page 1

BD 15/5/96 (264)
IFP spokesman Themba Nzimande welcomed the setting of a date, saying uncertainty around the election had been put to rest.

NP representative on the task group, Gordon Haygarth, said voter registration would re-open from May 24-27. It had been decided against reopening nominations for ward candidates. Legal opinion was still awaited to see whether there could be "adjustments" on party lists for proportional representation candidates. It was hoped the matter would be resolved by next week, Haygarth said.

The ANC was believed to have argued for the reopening of candidate nominations, while Miller was strongly opposed to this.

The DP said it was seeking legal advice on taking central government to court for postponing the election by a month. The legal action would try to force central government to pay the DP costs incurred as a result of the postponement. The postponement remained an "unjustified charade" and had been "provoked by the political manoeuvring" of the ANC.

The DP said some costs included those for the reprinting of posters which had May 29 as the election date.

Sapa reports KwaZulu-Natal church leaders yesterday announced several peace initiatives in the province in the coming weeks to ensure the elections went ahead peacefully.

The peace plan, Project Ukuthula (Peace), was decided upon after a recent meeting between President Nelson Mandela and church leaders in KwaZulu-Natal, a statement on behalf of ecumenical leaders said.

FWW's decision surprises Natal NP

THE DECISION BY the National Party's federal executive to vacate its provincial executive council posts in all provinces except the Western Cape has surprised the party's provincial structures

THE National Party's decision to withdraw its one MEC from the KwaZulu-Natal executive council has taken provincial party structures by surprise — but Deputy President F W de Klerk says the party will consider returning at a later date. Meanwhile, Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he refused to speculate on an ANC plan to oust his party from the government by passing a constitutional amendment to end the interim arrangement before 1999.

"We will cross the bridges when we get to them," he said last night. A government source, close to the ANC, said such an amendment could be considered in the longer term.

The NP's federal executive decided that

outside its powerbase — the Western Cape — it would vacate its provincial executive council posts in line with the withdrawal of its cabinet ministers.

De Klerk acknowledged at a press conference that the federal council, which met yesterday, had seen KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape as "special cases".

In the Northern Cape, the NP would hold talks with the ANC to decide whether a coalition could be arranged, as the ANC did not hold a clear majority in the legislature. If it did not succeed in reaching agreement, the NP would go into opposition.

Thus would depend largely on the Democratic Party's sole representative, who has the balance of power, De Klerk said.

In KwaZulu-Natal, consideration was given to the possibility of the regional constitution giving rise to a future unity government, but the NP had decided to withdraw from the present executive council led by Inkatha Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose.

The NP will reconsider its withdrawal when a constitutional basis for a united executive council arises.

This means, however, that NP Agriculture MEC George Bartlett will leave his post on June 30.

While it was clear that the KwaZulu-Natal leadership — including provincial leader Mr Dame Schutte — favoured the status quo, the provincial delegates to the federal council bowed to the dominant view that the constitutional basis of unity no longer applied.

Schutte, who was to have taken over Bartlett's cabinet position this month, said he would still be switching posts as a national MP to become an MPC.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Minister Dr Kraai van Niekerk is to leave Parliament and return to the Northern Cape legislature. He said yesterday he would make the move as soon as possible after June 30, the date on which he and all other National Party ministers will quit the government.

Van Niekerk, who is NP leader in the Northern Cape, said he had headed the party's provincial list in the 1994 election and had been sworn in to the provincial legislature.

However, he had then been called to Parliament to take the agriculture portfolio and had been made a senator. "Now that we are out of it, I'm going to find a way back to the place I intended to be right from the beginning," he said. Van Niekerk said he intended to lead the party to an outright win in the 1999 general election. The NP presently holds 12 of the 30 seats in the Northern Cape legislature. — Sapa, Political Staff

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KwaZulu to vote on June 26

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG KwaZulu-Natal's oft-postponed local government elections will take place on June 26

The date was agreed on by the multi-party Presidential Task Group into Local Government Elections at a meeting in Pretoria yesterday

The task group, chaired by outgoing Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser, also agreed that voter registration should be re-opened for a number of days

The exact length of the re-opening will be decided on by KwaZulu-Natal Local Government and Housing MEC Peter Miller in consultation with the provincial committee responsible for local government elections

President Mandela is expected to proclaim the new date within days

According to ministry spokesman Mr Mpho Mosimane, all parties present at the meeting were "happy

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with the date"

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane said his party was happy with any date so long as it fell before the end of June

The NP also welcomed the date, saying it was a better option than June 28, which was favoured by Miller

"June 28 is the start of the school holidays and would just not have been right," said NP spokesman Mr Pieter van Pletzen.

The security force presence in KwaZulu-

KwaZulu Natal poll survey called off after threats

(264) Star 16/5/96

Interviewers canvassing black areas fear
for their lives and refuse to continue

By JUSTICE MALALA
Provincial Correspondent

An ambitious local government elections survey in KwaZulu Natal has been abandoned after interviewers canvassing predominantly black rural areas refused to continue work for fear of their lives.

Interviewers abandoned the project during its first five days after at least one was threatened with a gun and others had to flee areas where questions about parties that residents intended voting for, or had voted for in 1994, incensed respondents and others.

The poll, conducted by the Media and Marketing Research (MMR) group, was trying to predict the outcome of the local elections in the province on June 26.

A similar project is being conducted in the Western Cape and the same poll was undertaken in the seven other provinces last year. All went off smoothly.

MMR spokesman Helen Ty-

son said yesterday the intimidation and fear that existed in KwaZulu Natal put into question the prospects of free and fair elections in the province next month.

"The problem seems to exist solely in the black rural areas of KwaZulu Natal. Many of the white and Indian interviews in the area were completed without any incidents, and no problems have been experienced in the Western Cape where a very similar questionnaire is being used," Tyson said.

At first the interviewers identified areas to conduct a proper representative sampling without excluding the trouble spots. But later they had to concentrate on their home areas alone due to the intimidation. They soon had to stop their work there as well.

The researchers took precautions on the question of who respondents would vote for so that people would not have to disclose their parties of choice, but this led to raised tensions, added Tyson.

IFP asks govt to bear costs of election delay

(264) BD 16/5/96

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP had asked government to carry financial costs incurred by the party as a result of the one-month postponement of local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said yesterday.

Jiyane said the IFP expected the delay to cost the party at least an extra R3m, and he had written to Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser to find out whether government was willing to meet additional IFP costs.

Jiyane said the IFP had raised the issue of "compensation" with President Nelson Mandela at the extended cabinet meeting where the postponement decision was taken.

"He smiled. He did not say no," Jiyane said.

There had been a spirit of consensus at the meeting, and the IFP believed that Mandela was not averse to the idea of compensation. This was a "significant factor" the IFP took into account when agreeing to a postponement.

Jiyane said while the IFP was asking for taxpayers' funds, it should be noted that Mandela wanted the postponement. There would have been no such request from the IFP if elections had been held on May 29, rather than June 26.

Constitutional development ministry spokesman Mpho Mosimane said the IFP's request was under consideration. The DP provincial executive decided at the weekend to seek legal advice on whether it could force central government to meet its additional costs. KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said he had asked Fisser for an additional R40m to prepare for elections. Mosimane said this request was also being considered.

Cosatu will not let officials enter poll as independents

Mduduzi ka Harvey

COSATU has said it will not allow its officials to stand as independent candidates in the June 26 KwaZulu-Natal local government elections.

During last year's local government elections, Cosatu secretary-general Sam Shilowa said members who stood as independents had been removed from union structures.

Cosatu spokesman Nowethu Mpati said during the liberation struggle union members had stood together for the goals of a united people. That individuals now wanted to stand as independents raised questions about why they wanted to "go it alone" when they belonged to an umbrella body or a political party. Their motive could only be one of self-interest.

Mpati said the federation's members came from various political parties. They would be allowed to stand for the party of their choice. Most Cosatu members supported ANC policies, and the union would encourage its membership to vote for the party.

Nicola Jenvey reports that Shilowa told a media briefing in Durban yesterday that business wanted to entrench black inequalities by calling for Budget deficit cuts which limited the delivery of basic services. He said cutting government spending on health, education and social pensions maintained the status quo. This denied blacks access to infrastructure, a recipe for disaster.

He also criticised business for wanting the security forces beefed up to quell problems caused by inadequate infrastructure in the townships.

Court must decide on legislation

(264)
Constitutional Court sits on legislation
transferring land to the Zulu king

By Mzimasi Ngudle

THE KWAZULU-NATAL GOVERNMENT, which is led by the Inkatha Freedom Party, will walk a thin line when it fights for the constitutionality of its own legislation next week.

In papers before the Constitutional Court, the provincial government concedes that the interim Constitution did not grant the provincial legislature express powers to legislate on the payment of chiefs and the transfer of land to the Zulu king.

However, the provincial legislature is seeking to justify four pieces of legislation on constitutional provisions for it to exercise legislative competence to make laws which are reasonably necessary to the effective exercise of functions listed in Schedule 6 of the interim Constitution.

The first provincial Bill, titled the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Re-

Enactment Bill 45 of 1995, is challenged by Land and Agriculture Minister Derek Hanekom.

The content and the timing of the Bill are challenged.

The provincial legislature passed the Bill on April 22 1994, four days before the first nonracial elections. Two days before the elections then Deputy President FW de Klerk approved the Bill.

Sole trustee

The Bill transferred approximately 2,9 million hectares, 93 percent of the total land area of former KwaZulu and a third of the total area of KwaZulu-Natal, to the ownership of a trust, with the king (*Ingonyama*) as the sole trustee.

Hanekom said the Bill transferred not only tribal land but all urban townships, government buildings, nature reserves, forestry projects, roads, commercial and industrial sites.

Racist attack on Mandela by Nats

17-23/5/96

(264) (3011A)

Rehana Rossouw

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela is a "kaffir" who protects his people when they rape coloured women and rob their homes, National Party members said this week.

The ANC has accused the NP of a deliberate strategy to "fan racist flames" in the run-up to the May 29 Western Cape local government election. It challenged the NP to take action against members who use racial slurs to score political points.

Last week a crowd of NP supporters verbally abused Mandela in Mitchells Plain, calling him a "kaffir" and shouting "go home black". The ANC has video footage of the incident and intends asking senior NP members to view it and identify party members.

At an NP election meeting in the Cape Flats township of Hanover Park on Tuesday night, the *Maul & Guardian* asked 11 party members in the audience whether they thought it was justified to jeer Mandela and discovered most held alarmingly racist viewpoints.

Faizal Arendse said he believed Mandela was only concerned about "his" people and would take jobs and houses away from coloureds to give it to them. He said he had been job hunting for months and had been turned away at several factories which later employed blacks. "I saw it with my own eyes. One minute they tell me there's nothing, the next minute they take on two darkies."

He said Mandela had instructed the police not to take action against blacks who broke the law. "When they rape our women or kill them, they walk away and the police can do nothing. But when a coloured man steals bread to feed his children, he'll sit in jail for years," Arendse said.

"The people in Mitchells Plain were right to chase that kaffir away. He musn't try and come to Hanover Park again, we'll chase him away like the dog that he is. We've kept quiet for long enough. It's time we said exactly how we feel. This nonsense must end now, we need a real president, someone from the NP, which is the only protection for coloured people."

Mary Caswell said there was no future for coloured children as long as Mandela remained president. Coloured children with matric could not find jobs while unschooled blacks were in great demand. "The old way was best, coloureds lived in one place and blacks in the other. Mandela is

taking revenge on coloured people and if this continues, there's going to be war in Cape Town. I'm warning Mandela; there's no place for the ANC in the Western Cape."

"Mandela does not believe in God, he never goes to church. De Klerk believes God protects this land and therefore is a much better leader than Mandela," said Isabelle Varney.

"Because Mandela is not afraid of God, he is not a man of his word. In fact, he is a liar. He promised us houses, but they still haven't come. De Klerk would never lie."

Varney said she had not been taught this by NP leadership, these were her own views. The NP, she said, was not like the ANC, its members could think what they liked and the leadership listened to them.

In sharp contrast, the main speaker at the rally, NP secretary general Roelf Meyer's speech was filled with references to nation building and reconciliation. He said he was proud of the new Constitution, which belonged to the NP as much as the ANC. "The most important feature of the Constitution is that it finally brought us all together."

"Not since Jan van Riebeeck set foot here have we been as united as we are today. There are no longer first, second and third class citizens, we are all together as one."

ANC Western Cape leader Chris Nissen said he hoped the NP would take steps against its members who used racial insults. "I offered President Mandela an apology on behalf of the people of the Western Cape for the racist remarks which were made."

The chairman of the Hanover Park meeting, NP public affairs director Cobus Dowry, said he would raise the issue of racism at their next federal executive committee meeting, but could not predict what action would be taken. He would tell the meeting the party should take steps to combat racism in their ranks.

"If those views are held by members of my party I can only say I am ashamed. The NP condemns such racism in the strongest terms," Dowry said.

Presidential spokesman Parks Mankahlana said it was "embarrassing" that two years after the birth of the new South Africa such racist sentiments were still being spouted.

"I can only appeal to all political parties to encourage a non-racial outlook as contained in the Constitution, and to promote harmony and love between all," Mankahlana said.



Roelf Meyer: Reconciliation

Kwazulu's supercop taken off the case

Kwazulu-Natal is about to lose its most successful crime fighter, at a time the province needs him most.
Ann Eveleth reports

A SUCCESSFUL probe into political violence in Kwazulu-Natal — vital for establishing law and order in the troubled province before next month's local elections — has been jeopardised by controversial new police appointments

Human rights organisations this week warned that one of the few successful law-and-order operations in Kwazulu-Natal will be disrupted at a critical moment in the run-up to elections because of a change-over in police command

The head of a highly effective national special investigation team, probing political murders on the province's once-volatile South Coast, will soon hand over his brief to a local police officer accused of being part of the problem

South African Police Service Director Bushy Engelbrecht's special investigation team has arrested an astonishing 70 suspects — including four policemen — in connection with 21 murder cases since its January formation to probe the Christmas 1995 massacre of 19 African National Congress supporters in rural Shobashobane, south of Port Shepstone

A senior police officer, who asked not to be named, said it was "out of line" with professional practice in Western police operations for the director of a major case to be transferred before it was complete

Engelbrecht — a round, jovial man who shrugs off the string of death threats his work has inspired — attributes his success in part to his ability to engender the trust of the local community. "The local police are not trusted here. We built trust by introducing ourselves to the community, issuing ourselves with ID cards different to those carried by the local police and by assuring the parties that we would arrest people regardless of their political affiliation."

Engelbrecht's estimated 96% success rate has been lauded as a "break-through" by local violence monitors who have campaigned for outside intervention in the region for several years. Many of his team's arrests relate to cases dating as far back as



Bushy Engelbrecht: 'We ... assured the parties that we would arrest people regardless of their political affiliations'

1992 — a record which has cast damning aspersions on the effectiveness of the local police hierarchy which failed to solve the cases earlier

His unit arrested four policemen this week in connection with the Shobashobane massacre. These arrests — together with a culpable homicide docket recently handed to Attorney General Tim McNally in connection with allegations that local police failed to respond to warnings prior to the massacre — have given credence to long-standing allegations that local police have helped or allowed violence to rage in the region.

A recent announcement that Engelbrecht will be replaced by local police Senior Superintendent Dougie Hannaway has distressed violence monitors. The Network of Independent Monitors (NIM) alleged that the Mar-gate Unrest and Violent Crime Unit, responsible for investigating political

violence cases, had failed under Hannaway's leadership to make progress in a number of high-profile cases entrusted to it.

Hannaway rejected the criticism as "unfair", saying he had spent only three months at the unrest or "Yankee" unit following what he claimed was a successful stint as head of the Margate detective branch. His appointment follows Engelbrecht's promotion to head a new national special priority incidents unit, but critics say the timing of the change could not be worse, with several of Engelbrecht's cases at a crucial stage of prosecution

NIM said the move — together with concerns over two out of three new National Investigation Task Units (NITU) formed to probe violence in other regions of the province — raised questions about the police appointment process, which had "failed in the



Under arrest: Members of Bushy Engelbrecht's special investigation team cross-examine a suspect

crucial task of transforming Kwazulu-Natal's police service".

Durban Unrest and Violent Crime Unit Head Superintendent Daan Malan has been appointed to head a Durban-based NITU, while North Coast investigator Captain Herbert Vilkaazi would expand his operations as a northern Kwazulu-Natal NITU

NIM described Malan as "ineffective" and cited Inkatha Freedom Party allegations that witnesses had been tortured at the hands of Vilkaazi's unit. Malan rejected the allegation as "absolute trash" and said his unit had been widely credited for its impartiality and was also called in to investigate cases in other regions of the province. Vilkaazi was unavailable for comment.

"The appointment of local police with poor track records to head special units represents no more than simply giving the old units a new name," said NIM coordinator Jenni Irsh

Natal Violence monitor Mary de Haas said the appointments were just part of a "major problem with the whole structure of police appointments in this province

"How can you appoint people who have been named in court judgments to senior positions and expect things to change?" she asked

De Haas and NIM cited several cases of police officers promoted since 1994 despite serious allegations against them ranging from drunkenness on duty to complicity in political murders. At least one area commissioner has been cited in connection with hit-squad cover-up allegation by two supreme court judges

Maxwell Malaudza, representative for Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, said the lack of performance-related criteria for police promotions was expected to be addressed in an annual police plan next month

(264)

MTG 17-23/5/96

PHOTOGRAPHS: HENNER FRANKENFELD

Nineteen KwaZulu election candidates put forward as presiding officers

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Nineteen people identified as possible election presiding officers on the KwaZulu-Natal lower coast turned out to be election candidates, says Joint Services Board returning officer Duncan Collocott and two were ANC candidates.

Cele said the ANC had discovered early last week the case of the 17 IFP members, and brought this to the attention of board officials. Cele said board officials initially claimed they were unaware that candidates were prohibited to act as presiding officers.

This raised questions as to whether there was any "connivance" between ANC and the IFP in order to reduce the ANC's chances of winning the elections. Cele said he was unaware of ANC candidates being found out to be presiding officers.

Collocott denied the ANC's claims of partiality and said he was doing a check on all presiding officers before confirming their appointments. The 19 had now been "removed" as presiding officers.

About 370 people had been trained or were being trained, as presiding deputy presiding officers, he said. Collocott said election staff were not asked about their political affiliation but were expected to be "apolitical and very fair" when managing the IFP regional organiser Themba

He said they had registered before they were chosen as candidates. The board had erred at the time of recruiting election staff by failing to inform people that they could not be presiding officers as well as candidates, he said.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu-Natal was affected by a new round of pre-election violence with scores of ANC supporters

Mthuli admitted that some IFP candidates had registered as presiding officers, but denied the figure was as high as 17. He said they had registered before they were chosen as candidates. The board had erred at the time of recruiting election staff by failing to inform people that they could not be presiding officers as well as candidates, he said.

Meanwhile, KwaZulu-Natal was affected by a new round of pre-election violence with scores of ANC supporters

Officers (264)

Continued from Page 1
shooting one person dead

Police spokesman Naudoo said the gunman then went to two homesteads where they shot and set alight and police recovered a gun in a nearby bush. Meanwhile, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said at an election rally in Impendle yesterday that police

stations were needed in about 161 locations in KwaZulu-Natal. It was no use having a strategy to prevent violence when the province did not have enough operational police officers, he said. Buthelezi said central government had taken measures which "amount to a virtual state of emergency" in KwaZulu-Natal.

A total of 18 000 homes had been searched in the province without search warrants. The rights of citizens were being abrogated and the consequences would be "very grave" in

Officers (264) as presiding officers

Continued on Page 2

Fleeing Donnybrook in the midlands after the killing of three people in the area at the weekend. This place is becoming a ghost town. People just want the election to come and go so that they can return to a normal life. About 200 mourners had gathered on Saturday for the funeral of school teacher Nhlanhla Madondo, who was killed in an earlier attack, when eight gunmen opened fire on the crowd.

potential investors that the markets of the SADC would be open to them should they choose to

... access to a market of 120-million or more people, and said the pace of growth in the region would determine how quickly the goals

Rexrod that SA attractive German b

KwaZulu-Natal government to repeal Ingonyama Trust Bill

Deborah Fine

BD 24/5/96

(264)

THE KwaZulu-Natal government agreed in the Constitutional Court yesterday to repeal the provincial Ingonyama Trust Bill, which was aimed at re-enacting prior legislation which would have transferred ownership of provincial land to a statutory trust.

This was after Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom, as well as the ANC and DP in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, questioned the constitutionality of the Bill, which would have seen 2,9-million hectares of land being controlled by the Ingonyama Trust, whose sole trustee is King Goodwill Zwelethini.

The Bill — the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Re-enactment Bill — was introduced to the provincial legislature by KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose and the KwaZulu-Natal executive council for traditional and environmental affairs last year, and aimed to re-enact the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Act of 1993.

The 1993 Act — approved by former

State President FW de Klerk in April 1994 — sought to transfer the ownership of 93% of the total land area of the former KwaZulu homeland and one-third of the present KwaZulu-Natal province to a statutory trust in order to preserve customary tribal lands.

ANC and DP members of the province's legislature and the Durban Regional Chamber of Business objected to the Bill because the transfer of land would have included not only tribal land but also the province's urban townships, government buildings, nature reserves, forestry projects, roads, public spaces and commercial and industrial sites.

Hanekom said yesterday the national Parliament would process the national Bill which would remedy the problems created by the original Act.

The national Bill — the KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama Trust Amendment Bill — seeks to create a means whereby tribal interests are preserved, yet remove obstacles to the development of housing, commercial and industrial development in the former homeland.

PEANUTS

By Charles Schulz



KwaZulu Natal 'defeated' in tribal land battle

(264) Star 24/5/96

Receipt of R52-m poll funds averts stand-off

BY MIONDI MIAKHANYA
Political Reporter

The KwaZulu Natal government will repeal the Re-enactment of the Ingonyama Trust Act on June 20, thus conceding defeat in the battle for control over tribal land between itself and the national Government.

The legislation was one of two pieces of legislation withdrawn by the IFP-controlled government before the Constitutional Court yesterday.

The IFP also accepted the unconstitutionality of the KwaZulu Natal Adjustment of Electoral Processes Bill, which would have made KwaZulu Natal the only province with the power to organ-

ise elections.

Reacting to the IFP's withdrawal of the land legislation, Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom said he was "pleased that good sense has finally prevailed".

Hanekom said he would be meeting KwaZulu Natal political parties on June 15 to consult them about the contents of the national bill, currently before the senate.

If the provincial government does not repeal its act by June 20, the case will once again be placed before the Constitutional Court.

Hanekom said the original Ingonyama Trust Act had led to many problems, with financial institutions refusing to provide bonds and loans to people living

on such land

The act had also precluded people living on such land from securing housing subsidies because they did not own land, and it had also stunted industrial development, thus increasing unemployment.

"We will now be able to deal with the problems in the proper constitutional manner, while continuing to recognise the important role of the *ingonyama* (Zulu king) in the protection of tribal land," Hanekom said.

ANC KwaZulu MPL John Jeffreys said the withdrawal of the bills spelt defeat for the IFP's "institutional conflict" strategy of stretching the limits of provincial powers.

A standoff between the KwaZulu Natal government and the national Government was averted yesterday when Local Government and Housing MEC Peter Miller announced he had received R52-million to run local elections.

Miller said a total of R31-million was for expenses carried over from the previous year, while R21-million would cover the cost of postponing the poll.

"The committee expressed total confidence in the manner in which the funds were being controlled and spent," added Miller.

The IFP had planned to demand compensation for the costs incurred by the postponement of the polls.

Mail & Guardian
24-30/5/96

some parts of the country

It's a one-man town in Ulundi

(264)

There's no doubting who the most popular man in Ulundi is, writes **Ann Eveleth**

RESIDENTS of the desolate brown valleys and hillsides surrounding Ulundi's multi-million rand legislative complex say they are eager to cast their votes in KwaZulu-Natal's long-awaited local government elections. Few seem to realise, however, that they are unlikely to be called to the polls.

Thirteen Inkatha Freedom Party candidates registered unopposed for the town's eight wards and five proportional representation seats. Unless other candidates make use of any new registration opportunity provided by the decision to postpone the elections until next month, the IFP candidates will be duly elected — without a single vote being cast.

The lack of opposition to the IFP in its Ulundi heartland is not surprising. The African National Congress says it has supporters in the town but has not registered candidates as it is a "no-go area" for the party. An attack on campaigners in the run-up to the 1994 election and a hit list of suspected ANC sympathisers which circulated in the town the same year would seem to support the claim.

The loyalty of Ulundi residents to the IFP, however, appears to go much deeper with many exhibiting an almost religious reverence for IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, whose name is honoured by the airport, a main road, and the conference room at the Holiday Inn. Other roads are named after his mother, father, and countless loyal members of the erstwhile homeland government.

One young woman walking along the road to King Cetswayo's Ondini kraal — a major tourist attraction on the outskirts of the town — put it this way: "Shenge has given us all of this," spreading her arm in an expansive gesture across the shack-studded horizon. "Why don't you come and live in Ulundi?" she asked as if there were no better place on earth.

Seemingly unaffected by the town's history of water shortages, unreliable and limited telephone lines and an almost complete absence of social amenities, the town's estimated 20 000 inhabitants live and breathe the remnants of the KwaZulu homeland. Aside from a few jobs in the limited commercial sector, most employed Ulundians either work for the KwaZulu-Natal government or on Johannesburg's mines.

The local tourism industry provides few jobs, but they are secure. Ephraim Mdluli has worked as caretaker of King Mpande's reconstructed kraal and gravesite for more than 15 years. Living in an adjacent rondavel, Mdluli is a reverent gatekeeper of Buthelezi's version of Zulu history, bowing respectfully in front of the gravestone — on which the IFP leader's "royal lineage" is etched — and warning that "The gates of heaven will be closed to you if you stand in front of him," pointing to a portrait of King Shaka's nephew Timuni.

Ask a resident what there is to see

in Ulundi and they will invariably list the town's cultural sites: Mpande's grave, the Ondini monument and Cetswayo's kraal — reconstructed and equipped with a museum, amphitheatre, and tourist accommodation — are focal points for groups of foreign visitors who grace the town's single Holiday Inn Garden Court with its six telephone lines and monotonous lunch and dinner buffet.

Ask a resident what the locals do in Ulundi and they point to the Chicken Licken at the town's single commercial plaza, monthly concerts at the Emancipent-Malleng camp and a handful of shebeens in the townships. Occasional music performances at the plaza gather crowds of locals and provide entertainment for queues waiting outside the town's three banks. The Holiday Inn's Rhino Pub is a favourite, and rare, watering hole for tourists, denturiers and journalists when the township lights go out.

Change is coming to Ulundi, however, with the town bidding against the odds to become the province's permanent legislative capital. The Strike-it-Rich Casino opened next to the central butchery earlier this year. The owners say business has been a little slow "because people here are used to driving long distances for entertainment."

A new liquor store which sprang up recently next to the Holiday Inn looks busier. Across the street mounds of dirt and construction equipment obscure King Mpande's grave from view. A new shopping centre and office block is in the works.

Town Clerk Chris Rademan says more than R100-million in new development investment is earmarked for the town from public and private funds. The shopping centre under construction

across from the hotel is a private R33-million investment. The TLC recently approved a R40 million private shopping centre contract and an "American group" is building a R10-million hotel next-door.

Sitting behind a desk adorned with a miniature South African flag and a similar KwaZulu flag, Rademan stresses the political neutrality of his office. Appointed last August to establish local government structures in the town which was historically governed by the former homeland administration departments, Rademan says Ulundi's transitional phase has been a "slow process."

One of a handful of white bureaucrats who actually lives in Ulundi (most live in Melmoth, the nearest white town), Rademan says Ulundi is "well-prepared to be a capital because of its unique situation historically in KwaZulu-Natal." Aside from its tourist attractions, game parks, a nearby hot springs, he says: "Ulundi is steeped in history, not only for the Zulu, but for the British and Afrikaners."

For black Ulundians, that history is everything. Asked about the recent attack on King Goodwill Zwelithini's family, a group of young women merely giggled. "The king is funny," they said, in an unmistakable reference to the way the monarch's recent actions had blemished the history they always knew.



Buthelezi Keeping Ulundi in the family

IFP takes up the case of an ANC suspect

Mt G 24-30/5/96

The Natal North head of the Investigation Task Unit is caught up in yet another strange twist of KwaZulu-Natal politics. **Ann Eveleth reports**

(264)

THE Inkatha Freedom Party this week called for the Natal North head of the National Investigation Task Unit, Captain Mandlenkosi Vilikazi, to be charged with defeating the ends of justice, in connection with allegations that he "sprung" an African National Congress suspect from police cells and tampered with a murder docket pending against him.

The IFP call comes amid moves by national Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi to probe allegations that Vilikazi's unit was responsible for the apparent torture death of an IFP suspect arrested by the unit.

In a graphic illustration of the twisted web underlying KwaZulu-Natal politics, Vilikazi slammed the allegations as a "blue lie" and explained that the suspect, Khulenkani Khuzwayo, had been placed in a witness protection programme "more than six months ago" because of fears arising from his role as a witness in several cases handled by Vilikazi's unit.

"Khuzwayo was taken out of police custody following his arrest two weeks ago in connection with a murder case. He appeared in court and was remanded to Eshowe prison. When I learnt that he had been remanded to the same prison where several of the people he is testifying against are held, I approached the prosecutor and asked that he be released into Mandini police cells," he said.

Vilikazi said the investigating officer in the case — Eshowe CID Detective-Sergeant John Zulu — had failed to inform the magistrate of the danger detention in Eshowe prison posed to Khuzwayo. The IFP cited Zulu as the person who had "discovered that the accused was sprung from custody at the Nyoni police cells without his authorisation".

Cases in which Khuzwayo was due to testify included murder charges against local IFP-aligned *induna* Mandlengqondo Mathonsi, a torture case against the Umfolozi Internal Stability Unit and another against Falakhe Mkhwanazi — a youth the IFP has accused Vilikazi's unit of torturing.

Vilikazi said Khuzwayo had sub-

sequently appeared in court and was remanded again in a witness protection programme in the Western Cape. The only changes made to the docket against Khuzwayo had been entries reflecting the change in his detention order, and an entry by Vilikazi explaining why he had taken possession of the docket, Vilikazi said.

The IFP also alleged Vilikazi — together with two other ANC members — had been present when Vilikazi's unit "assaulted" and arrested IFP member Ngyane Mhlongo, who later died in custody. Vilikazi said Khuzwayo was in the Western Cape at the time of Mhlongo's arrest.

Mhlongo's arrest and death in detention 11 days later led to a public outcry this week, following a report by independent pathologist Dr Reggie Perumal which concluded that Mhlongo had died of wounds consistent with "assault or torture".

Conflicting police statements on the cause of Mhlongo's death, the similarity of police claims that the suspect "slipped and fell" with the notorious response of apartheid police to the death in detention of anti-apartheid activists, and the suggestions of brutality in Perumal's assessment led Mufamadi this week to appoint KwaZulu-Natal Police Reporting Officer, advocate Neville Melville, to supervise an urgent investigation into the death.



Sydney Mufamadi Calls to probe torture allegations

PHOTO: RUTH MOTAU

Vilikazi said he welcomed the probe. Denying the allegations that his unit was linked to Mhlongo's death, Vilikazi said his unit arrested Mhlongo on April 17, questioned him unsuccessfully, took him to court on April 18, and "that was the last my unit saw of him, so it's due to the prison's failure to protect him that he died".

Mhlongo had been imprisoned at Eshowe prison together with his co-accused, the same *induna* Mathonsi against whom Khuzwayo was due to testify.

The IFP alleged Vilikazi's unit had tortured at least nine suspects linked to the party and had arrested at least 32 IFP members, "many of them on trumped-up charges, as part of a blanket swoop on IFP activists".

Vilikazi responded that his unit had investigated cases based on the complaints of victims, not political parties.

"The IFP has a big problem if, after we have arrested criminals who are killing innocent people, raping the community, burning houses and stealing from people's houses after they have fled, it is then claiming

MTG 24-30/5/96

Ingonyama land is relinquished

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Mungo Sogot

THE KwaZulu-Natal government has relinquished control of the third of the province handed to it by former president FW de Klerk in the controversial Ingonyama Trust Act just before he was voted out of office in 1994.

In an out-of-court settlement accepted by the Constitutional Court, the province recognised that the central government was responsible for revamping the Act. Its capitulation came in a week during which African National Congress members of the provincial government tried to have the court shoot down several other IFP Bills.

De Klerk's Ingonyama Trust Act, which put the land in a trust for King Goodwill Zwelithini in an apparent bid to undermine the ANC's influence in KwaZulu-Natal, has caused havoc with land ownership and housing subsidies.

The province had wanted to re-enact the Act in its original form through its provincial legislature, whereas the government is pushing through a revamp which tackles the problems the Act spawned.

Accepting the settlement, Constitutional Court president Arthur Chaskalson said it was better that political squabbles over legislation be resolved out of court.

On Tuesday, the ANC and the provincial government crossed swords over who is to be paymaster of KwaZulu-Natal's chiefs as the court examined a Bill forbidding the *amakhosi* and the Zulu king from being paid by the central government.

Several of the judges said the legislation, which allows the chiefs to be paid only by the KwaZulu-Natal government, was about political control. Judge Johan Kriegler probed the reluctance of the province's advocate, Gordon Richins, SC, to explain clearly why his client should want to keep the *amakhosi* from being paid by anyone else. "The whole debate is clearly about who pays the piper. Why this pussyfooting? You first said it was a question of avoiding divided loyalties and then you retreat," Kriegler said.

The court heard the Bill had been pushed through just as the national government was passing an Act which said it could pay traditional chiefs.

Lawyers acting for the ANC said it was clear the province had the national law in its sights when it drafted its Bill. "They tried to beat the national legislature to the punch," said Professor Dennis Davis.

Both Davis and Gilbert Marcus, SC, who was also acting for the ANC, said the Bill violated the constitutional right to acquire property, as traditional rulers were entitled to be paid by the central government. They also said this was not the sort of legislation the Constitution drafters had in mind when they listed what laws provinces could make.

Kwazulu-Natal's case appeared to suffer a fatal blow when Richins failed to argue the amendment did not violate the property clause. Judge Ismail Mahommed said towards the end of the hearing: "Richins virtually conceded it's an invasion of section 28(i)."

During Richins's argument, the court learnt the traditional chiefs and the king could dodge the effects of the law simply by arranging to be paid in a bank account outside KwaZulu-Natal. Judge Didcott said this meant the Bill was "absolutely futile... A number of things have not occurred to its draftsmen."

Dismissal prejudices Vilakazi, says ANC

Farouk Chothia

(264)

BD 27/5/96

DURBAN — The ANC yesterday criticised the dismissal of Capt Mandlenkosi Vilakazi as head of the northern KwaZulu-Natal special investigation team, describing the decision as grossly unfair and having racial connotations.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said police management had replaced Vilakazi with Supt Doep dr Preez before he was found guilty of the allegations levelled against him by the IFP.

This was grossly unfair, and created the impression that police had responded to the "vilification campaign" waged against Vilakazi.

Makhaye said Vilakazi had been doing "excellent work", and he feared the demotion would demoralise other unit members.

The IFP last week claimed that Vilakazi's unit had tortured and assaulted IFP members, and prisoner Ngiyane Mhlongo had died in suspicious circumstances after being arrested last month.

National crime investigation service KwaZulu-Natal head Frik Truter said police management had taken cognisance of the allegations, but replaced Vilakazi because a superintendent was to head each of the four units. Vilakazi would remain in the unit.

The south coast unit was being headed by Supt Doug Hannawar, the midlands unit by Supt Philip Scholtz and the Durban unit by Supt Daan Malan.

KwaZulu-Natal's delayed elections prove to be costly

(264)
Farouk Chothia

RD 28/5/96
taken

DURBAN — The Durban city council had been forced to incinerate about 800 000 ballot papers because of the decision to postpone local government elections to June 26, city administration director Darrell Lansdell said yesterday.

Lansdell said the ballot papers had been incinerated as election regulations required that the proper election date be printed on ballot papers. The papers had May 29 as the date.

He said the ballot papers had been printed at a cost of about R60 000 before the decision to postpone elections was

Fortunately, the full run of about 3,6-million had not been printed.

Early indications are that the decision to reopen voter registration for four days had been of minimal value. Provisional figures showed while candidates had taken 300 000 registration forms in Durban, 6 000 additional voters had registered there. Of the 30 000 forms taken in Maritzburg, 2 000 had been returned.

The ANC, PAC and Minority Front had pushed for registration to be reopened, claiming many of their supporters had been excluded from rolls.

Asmal demands 16 cases of pollution be prosecuted

BD 29/5/96



Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Water Affairs Minister Kader Asmal has taken aim at industrialists polluting SA's water supply with an announcement that he has asked attorneys-general to prosecute 16 cases of pollution.

Delivering his budget speech in the National Assembly yesterday, Asmal said the co-operative approach of the past, often mistaken for weakness, was at an end and he expected organisations to observe their constitutional responsibilities to the environment.

Promising "more bite and less bark" in protecting water resources, he said if organisations were prepared to accept their responsibilities with regard to the environment they could expect co-operation and support from government — "but I am not prepared to stand back and watch the wilful abuse of the environment and indeed the water resources on which our future depends".

"I have already asked the attorneys-general to prosecute in 16 cases where I believe the law has been contravened and I will follow up these cases vigorously."

Asmal also announced that he is to bring a Constitutional Court action against the KwaZulu-Natal government to force the handover of forestry functions to the central government as well as to clarify control of water in the province.

He said while the new constitution vested control of indigenous forests in the provinces, these functions had to first be transferred to central government.

Asmal also warned unless there was regional co-operation among southern African countries on issues to do with water it would become the focus of conflict rather than a medium for collaboration and common benefit.

He reported to Parliament that he had held numerous meetings with his counterparts in the Southern African Development Community and this had led to the

signing of the Protocol on Shared Watercourse Systems.

It was also announced that the Japanese government had agreed to provide R175m for the provision of water in KwaNdebele and they were also looking at the funding of the Mooi River to the Mgeni River augmentation scheme.

He said the enormous task of handing over water schemes under the control of his department to local authorities would begin this year.

This was, Asmal said, a huge task involving 6 100 boreholes and 4 355km of pipeline linking 77 waterworks, all serving more than 10-million people.

He suggested that the privatisation of these functions could be considered because many of the schemes would collapse in the hands of new district councils which had few funds.

Before this could be done clear regulations and legislation to protect both consumer and provider would have to be formulated.

KwaZulu finance group takes swipe at government

BD 29/5/96

(264)

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The KwaZulu-Natal legislature's finance committee lashed out yesterday at government departments for failing to involve corresponding legislature committees in drafting budgets, and to supply them with monthly expenditure and revenue statements.

Committee chairman Dumisane Makhaye (ANC) said in a unanimous report tabled in the legislature that a resolution had been taken during the past financial year that committees would play a vital role in drafting budgets for the new financial year.

Yet all departments had failed to heed this resolution. This was of concern as committees could not be expected to be rubber stamp bodies for departments, Makhaye said.

Makhaye said the finance committee had been unable to scrutinise the education and culture budget as department officials failed to answer crucial questions adequately. The committee was to meet education and culture MEC Vincent Zulu (IFP) on Friday to discuss concerns.

Makhaye said the committee was disturbed to learn also that the

provincial government still did not have an asset register. However, the committee had been informed that a register would be available in the next four months.

Makhaye said the committee felt the RDP provincial directorate had played an "apparently ineffective" role in facilitating delivery. The committee wanted the directorate to table in the provincial cabinet, within a month, proposals to improve its capabilities.

Makhaye said the committee believed that the developmental role of the Kwa-Zulu Finance and Investment Corporation, which was given R72m seed capital, did not seem to be well "articulated" either. Economic affairs and tourism MEC Jacob Zuma (ANC) should give a report to the legislature within two months on steps taken to restructure the corporation. Observers said the committee's stance was likely to renew tension between the legislature and the corporation. Corporation chairman Marius Spies said last week that a transformation programme was under way and "outside interference" was not needed.

Malan trial has cost R1,2m

BD 29/5/96

CAPE TOWN — So far the SANDF had spent R1,2m defending former defence minister Gen Magnus Malan and co-accused on trial in KwaZulu-Natal, Defence Minister Joe Modise said yesterday.

This was the largest portion of the R1,69m that had been spent on defending 207 defence force members in court, mainly on negligent driving charges, since 1993, he said in a written reply to Douglas Gibson (DP).

Other large amounts had been R215 370 spent defending K Gwenzi who had been found guilty of murder.

In 1993/94 the defence force had spent R69 253 defending 42 cases, in 1994/95 R94 187 defending 62 cases and in 1995/96, R1 527 183 defending 103 cases — including the Malan trial.

"When a member of the SANDF is criminally charged as a result of his/her action in the course and scope of his/her duty, said member is entitled to legal representation at State expense as prescribed by treasury instruction W5," he said — Sapa

NEWS FOCUS

Anxious Zulus look for leadership from their kings

Nomavenda Mathiane

(264) BD 30/5/96

STRANGERS visiting remote areas of KwaZulu-Natal are unlikely to notice undercurrents of confusion among the local people. But tensions are there. They centre on people's worries about the role of traditional leaders who control the land and hold sway over their fields, schools and even cattle dips.

Also, there is the emergence of "township style" violence, such as the muggings and robberies plaguing the little villages and townships around Nongoma. Concern is heightened by the fact that much violence is due to proliferation of unlicensed firearms.

A woman who runs a spaza shop at her house next to the Catholic St Benedictine Hospital in Nongoma was shot by robbers last Friday. Families in villages near the main road live in constant fear of attack by men wielding rifles.

At the centre of the problems lies a deep uncertainty about the role of the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelethini, and a perceived lack of leadership from the royal house.

"The trouble," says a clerk at the hospital, "is that our king has been stripped naked, and we cannot raise our heads without *izizwana* (foreigners) laughing at us."

But positive sentiments on the same subject are expressed by an educated member of the community, highlighting differences in thinking about the king.

Educated people in KwaZulu have long ignored or scorned the king's authority. Over the years, he has been revered by chiefs and peasants, while more sophisticated people have made jokes about the monarch and his inability to speak English fluently.

A local insurance broker explains the situation by saying that although professional and well educated Zulus may not have had much regard for the king, they acknowledged that he did represent an institution that gave them respectability.

Now there is much discussion about the relationships between the king and other leaders: his cousin, IFP leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, another cousin, Chief Gideon Zulu, the king's uncle, Mwayizemi Zulu, and the king's spokesman, Sifiso Zulu — as well as about the role played by the ANC in the royal house.

One of the many concerns Zulus have is that the king has become marginalised by his people; that he has lost dignity and is vulnerable. But the major problem is the absence of a strong guiding hand in law and order in KwaZulu-Natal. The rural population feels the authority vacuum keenly.

For instance, while Zwelethini is the king of the Zulu people, he is also the chief of KwaNongoma. In this area, the conventional rule of law of the police, and courts is not greatly respected. Only the king's laws.

Another sore point has been the appointment of

Sifiso Zulu as the king's spokesman. They prefer Chief Mwayizemi — Zwelethini's uncle, who stood in for him as king of the Zulus after the death of King Cyprian, Zwelethini's father.

Mwayizemi, they argue, knows about rural life and customs, unlike Sifiso who is regarded as something of a city slicker.

The locals claim, too, the king's advisers lack an understanding of rural issues and traditional lore.

"There was a time when, if the king drove down the road, children would clear the road of any obstacles in his way. Today they jeer at him and call him names," says one. There are stories also that the king has lost cattle through theft, a previously unheard-of outrage.

An aggrieved old man speaks of the KwaMashu incident in which one of the queens and her daughter were assaulted, and describes the incident as a bad omen for the Zulu nation.

There is talk that Zulu maidens refused to attend the annual reed dance last year, resulting in the king's sister arranging for substitute girls from KwaNdebele — now part of Mpumalanga — to participate

in the ritual.

Among rural people in areas stretching from Vryheid to Nongoma — living in villages that still have strong traditional structures — the debate over who the king or Buthelezi, is to blame for the situation has been exhausted, with no finality on the question. So many people now long for normality, for the days when they would be summoned to the king's palace to discuss the state of the nation or engage in festivity.

Some say the king is going through agony. He no longer takes daily walks to his fields, nor does he drive his tractor and inspect his crops. It is understood he fears for his life and those of his family.

The overriding question has become: how far does the situation have to deteriorate before he does the correct thing? Perhaps the beleaguered king needs to stop paying lip service to his supposedly neutral position regarding political matters. A significant body of opinion in rural KwaZulu Natal has it that Zwelethini must leave politics to politicians, remove himself from the ANC's influence and avoid siding with the rival IFP. That way he stands at least a chance of bringing peace to his land and his people.



The proliferation of firearms has brought more tension to rural KwaZulu-Natal. Picture CHRIS COLLINGRIDGE

ANC and IFP emerge as 'war-weary' at recent talks

(264) BD 30/5/96
Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — ANC and IFP leaders had held a series of talks in KwaZulu-Natal in recent weeks in a bid to resolve deep differences between the parties at provincial and national level, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose disclosed yesterday.

The talks precede church leaders' organisation of a peace summit on June 13. The meeting — to which President Nelson Mandela, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini will be invited — is intended to give fresh impetus to peace moves after plans for a traditional gathering foundered.

Mdlalose said provincial party leaders had had three "heart-to-heart" talks in recent weeks, at which both sides admitted members had made "fatal mistakes". The IFP's Nyanga Ngubane and Celani Mtetwa had reported to Buthelezi yesterday on progress in the talks, while ANC provincial leaders Jacob Zuma and Sibusiso Ndebele reported to Mandela. National leaders' skills were needed to make the initiative succeed, Mdlalose said.

An ANC source said the talks had been "qualitatively different" from previous ones. Both sides appeared war-

weary. The ANC was cautiously optimistic the initiative would succeed and could lead to settling differences on the constitution and other matters.

Anglican church leader Bishop Matthew Makhaye said the summit meeting would strive to co-ordinate peace initiatives that would continue beyond the elections. Business, community and non-governmental organisations would also be invited.

Mdlalose said both parties agreed that the code of conduct governing local elections should apply after the poll, ensuring emotions were not inflamed by words or deeds. Serious thought was being given to a permanent structure to monitor and investigate wrongdoing by members of both parties.

Both parties felt some killings had been triggered by a "third hand" involved in "mischievous manipulation".

ANC sources reiterated that the NP's withdrawal from the unity government gave the ANC and IFP an opportunity to work together. Both had as their constituencies the poorest of the poor, it was necessary to join forces to deliver on bread and butter issues.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal treasurer-general Zweli Mkhize said the province could be governed only through co-operation between both parties.

Every new voter in KwaZulu 'cost R1 000'

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — A sum of R1 000 had been spent on each of the 20 000 new voters registering in the latest four-day phase of registration in KwaZulu-Natal, provincial local government MEC Peter Miller said yesterday.

He told the legislature that the 20 000 made up less than 0,5% of voters who had registered earlier. To jeers from ANC members, he said "I'm very glad for them (the 20 000) even though they were given five months to register and did not bother to do so."

KwaZulu-Natal had a registration figure of 72,5%, but the ANC had in-

sisted that registration be reopened and the election postponed. Now the taxpayer had to fork out an extra R21m for an exercise that was really not necessary. "We might have been voting today, instead of being the province which is always last," Miller said.

The ANC had claimed there were gross irregularities and mass fraud on voters' rolls but this was not the real reason behind its call for a postponement, he said. The irregularities on voters' rolls were less than 1%.

Miller said that in the spirit of reconciliation which had now "gripped" the provincial legislature, the ANC should confess its "sins".

30/5/96

Meanwhile, a man putting up IFP election posters in KwaMakhutha, south of Durban, shot and killed an ANC member yesterday, police spokesman Director Bala Naidoo said. A man had been arrested, but it had not been established whether he was an IFP member.

The ANC named the dead man as 19-year-old Sizwe Ngcobo. An IFP spokesman said last night that his party was unaware of the incident.

The ANC also claimed yesterday that its election posters in Durban suburbs, including Bellair and Umbilo, had been destroyed. This was also happening in townships, it said.

Villagers queue to cast votes

Sowetan
30/5/96

(264)

By Khathu Mamaila and Sapa

THOUSANDS OF ENTHUSIASTIC voters in Greater Louis Trichardt started queueing in the early hours of yesterday to cast votes that will usher in a new era in this conservative town

The elections were postponed last year because the statutory members of council were opposed to the inclusion of Kutama and Sinthumule in the town

Voters at Tshozwi village in the Sinthumule area started queueing as early as 3am yesterday. The situation was basically the same in most rural areas that have been incorporated into the greater Louis Trichardt

Voting in the predominantly white areas was slow and there were very few people

Electoral officer Mr Gerrit Roos said about 5 200 (20 percent) of the registered 26 000 voters in Greater Louis Trichardt had cast their votes by

Turnout in white areas of Greater Louis Trichardt very low

noon yesterday. Both the African National Congress and National Party said they had encountered alleged irregularities at some polling stations

ANC spokesman Mr Ian Madikoto said his party's voting agents were refused entry into polling stations in the five wards where they did not have candidates

"Although we have no candidates there, many of our supporters will participate in the proportionate voting, and we are entitled to have voting agents there to monitor procedures"

NP provincial secretary Mr Gert Olckers said an official complaint that ANC officials had completed ballot papers for illiterate voters at some polling stations had been lodged with the electoral officer

Echoing sentiments of other voters in the Sinthumule and Kutama areas, Mr Joe Kudzingana said residents needed water, electricity and roads

He said he hoped the elections would deliver services to the people

Commenting about the local government elections, Chief Eric Sinthumule said "I do not have a problem with the fact that my land will be part of Louis Trichardt and that it will be governed by an elected body

"We have held many meetings and chiefs were assured that they can still play a role in the administration of their areas. What is important is the development of the area and the cooperation between traditional leaders and the councillors," the chief said

Results are expected today

ANC, IFP warlords seal electioneering pact

Farouk Chothia

(264)

BD 31/5/96

MARITZBURG — Peace initiatives in KwaZulu-Natal were given a boost yesterday when ANC and IFP "warlords" announced they would visit each other's strongholds together to canvass for local government election votes.

ANC MP Sifiso Nkabinde said he would escort IFP MP David Ntombela through the ANC strongholds of Richmond and Edendale to put up IFP election posters while Ntombela would lead him through the IFP strongholds of Elandskop and Taylor's Halt to do likewise. Ntombela said, "If anyone shoots at me then Nkabinde and I will

fight back together."

This follows peace talks between IFP and ANC leaders. Party delegations also met IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and ANC president Nelson Mandela in Cape Town yesterday. Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's office said the initiative was welcomed by both parties, which urged all provincial leaders to work on a peace programme for the province.

The two parties were apparently starting to sideline the NP as they sought rapprochement. An NP source said outgoing NP MEC George Bartlett, a cabinet peace committee member, was asked by Zuma not to at-

tend a meeting on Monday so the IFP and ANC could discuss issues alone.

Nkabinde and Ntombela, who rank among the main protagonists in the midlands conflict, were talking and laughing together yesterday. Nkabinde said the poster initiative was a start to achieving political tolerance at grassroots level and would culminate in joint rallies. He identified six warlords in the legislature. Those in ANC ranks were himself, Bheki Cele and Dumisani Makhaye, and the IFP had Thomas Shabalala, Calalakubo Khawula and Nzameni Mthiyane. Nkabinde said "Let us go to Mount Everest and tell the world the war is over."

...PROVINCIAL STUDENTS
set fire to two residences
this week.

before taking up a diplomatic post. der
He said he had been drawn to the thin

All political parties reject Kokstad-Matatiele finding

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — All parties in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, including the ANC, yesterday rejected a central government appointed commission of inquiry's recommendations that Kokstad and Matatiele be included in the Eastern Cape, setting the scene for continued conflict between the two provinces

This was the first time the ANC and IFP had joined forces to oppose a central government recommendation, suggesting they were willing to put provincial interests above national interest

Central government appointed advocate Wim Trengrove SC to chair a commission to break the tussle between KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape for control of the two towns, as well as the Umzimkulu area.

(264) BD 31/5/98
ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP Mike Sutchiffe said the decision to appoint the commission was a mistake. A political problem existed between the two provincial governments and it had to be resolved through negotiations.

About 1-million people were affected

At present Kokstad and Matatiele fall under KwaZulu-Natal. Umzimkulu, currently under the Eastern Cape, should be incorporated into KwaZulu-Natal, the commission recommended

Local Government MEC Peter Miller (IFP) said the commission's report was fatally flawed and a politically motivated decision seemed to have been reached

Miller said KwaZulu-Natal would continue with negotiations, but he believed the affected communities should be left to decide on the issues in a referendum.

Madiba, Buthelezi back

clerics' Natal peace plan

(264) CT 31/5/96

JOHANNESBURG The new KwaZulu-Natal peace initiative has received the backing of President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha Freedom Party president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

A joint statement issued by the ANC and the IFP yesterday said the two leaders had been briefed on the peace process and had given it a thumbs-up.

Both presidents warmly welcomed this and urged the provincial leadership of both organisations to work on a

detailed programme for peace in the province," the statement said. Spearheaded by a group of church leaders, "Project Ekuthula" is expected to culminate in a peace summit on June 15, 100 weeks before the provincial local government elections. Key figures behind the initiative are Anglican Bishop Mattheus Mkhize, outgoing Methodist Church head Bishop Stanley Mofokobane and the head of Africa Enterprise, the Rev. Michael Cusack - Special Correspondent.

Zulus' Goodwill Zwelithini has more palaces than the Queen of England

King of the good life

(264) ST 2/6/96

Keeping him in the lap of luxury costs the SA taxpayer R1,4-million a month

By CRAIG DOONAN, ANDRE JURGENS and GEORGE MAHABEER

THE cost of keeping Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini in royal splendour has risen to a staggering R17-million a year — a cost to taxpayers of more than R1,4-million a month.

And he is now setting himself up a seventh palace — one more than the queen of England has.

A staff of more than 150 look after his six palaces, two houses and three farms. But the king, who has five wives and 35 children, has his heart set on a R1,8-million mansion in the exclusive Durban suburb of La Lucia, down the road from Harry Oppenheimer's holiday home

The extent of the king's spending, which includes a travel budget of R72 000 a month, was revealed for the first time this month when it was debated in the Kwa-zulu Natal legislature.

The R17-million budget, funded by three government departments, is R3-million up on last year.

Political parties are now calling for tighter control on the royal purse strings.

The king's ransom pays for

- The upkeep of his palaces and homes

One R3-million palace in Ulundi has stood empty for two years because the king does not feel safe there!

- The cost of running three farms, including wages for 48 labourers totalling R900 000 a year or R52 a day each. Income from the farms goes directly into the king's coffers.

- Round-the-clock police guards, whose numbers have doubled since the attack on the king's home in Kwamashu last month.

- Forty-eight private bodyguards.

- The education of some of his 35 children, several of whom attend private schools. This will cost R359 000 this year.

- Overseas travel and local transport. The king spent R432 000 on one trip to Britain last year. His budget for air travel this year is R395 000, or R33 000 a month, while R470 000 has been allocated for road



BIG SPENDER . . . King Goodwill Zwelithini's skins may be cheaper than Armani suits, but his lifestyle makes up for it

Picture: RICHARD SHOREY

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ST 2/20/96

● Ten administrative staff and six drivers

The state took on responsibility for the Zulu monarch's expenses in 1979, when the constitution of Kwazulu raised him from the status of paramount chief to ceremonial head of state.

The tabs now picked up by Kwazulu Natal's department of the premier, which forks out R4,049-million, the department of provincial public works, which pays out R3,670-million, and the national police force, which contributes R9,355-million.

The department of the premier has proposed appointing a director to manage the monarch's financial affairs.

Dave Durham, the chairman of the premier's portfolio committee, said this should not be seen as an attack on the king.

"There was simply no way of accounting for his expenditure in the past."

A spokesman for the king, Prince Sifiso Zulu, denied the monarch was a big spender and accused Kwazulu Natal's premier, Frank Mdlalose, of releasing the budget to tarnish his image following his fallout with Inkatha.

Opposition political parties reacted to the disclosure with shock. John Antsebrook, a provincial IFP MP, said, "We accept that certain expenditure should be the government's responsibility, but R17-million

is rather excessive."

Provincial NP MP Val Volker said a clear policy on the government's responsibility was urgently needed. "It should not include private business undertakings like farming," he said.

The DP's Wessel Nel said the king's budget should be reduced.

"We can't justify such expenditure on a king who is used as a pawn by two political parties."

The ANC disagreed, suggesting the king should, in fact, be paid more.

"The king has many important responsibilities and R17-million is not enough," said the party's deputy leader in the province, Chief Zibushe Mlaba. "But we feel his budget must come under tighter control."

The Sunday Times has learnt that the king plans to move to La Lucia late next month.

Prince Zulu said he was looking at a house in the suburb to accommodate the "royal house refugees" attacked in Kwanashu.

The 16-year-old house, which has sweeping views

of the sea, has been described by estate agents as an "entertainer's dream, with revolutionary creations of light and space."

It has five bedrooms and two lounges. All the floors are marble, and a large tropical fish tank separates one lounge from the diningroom.

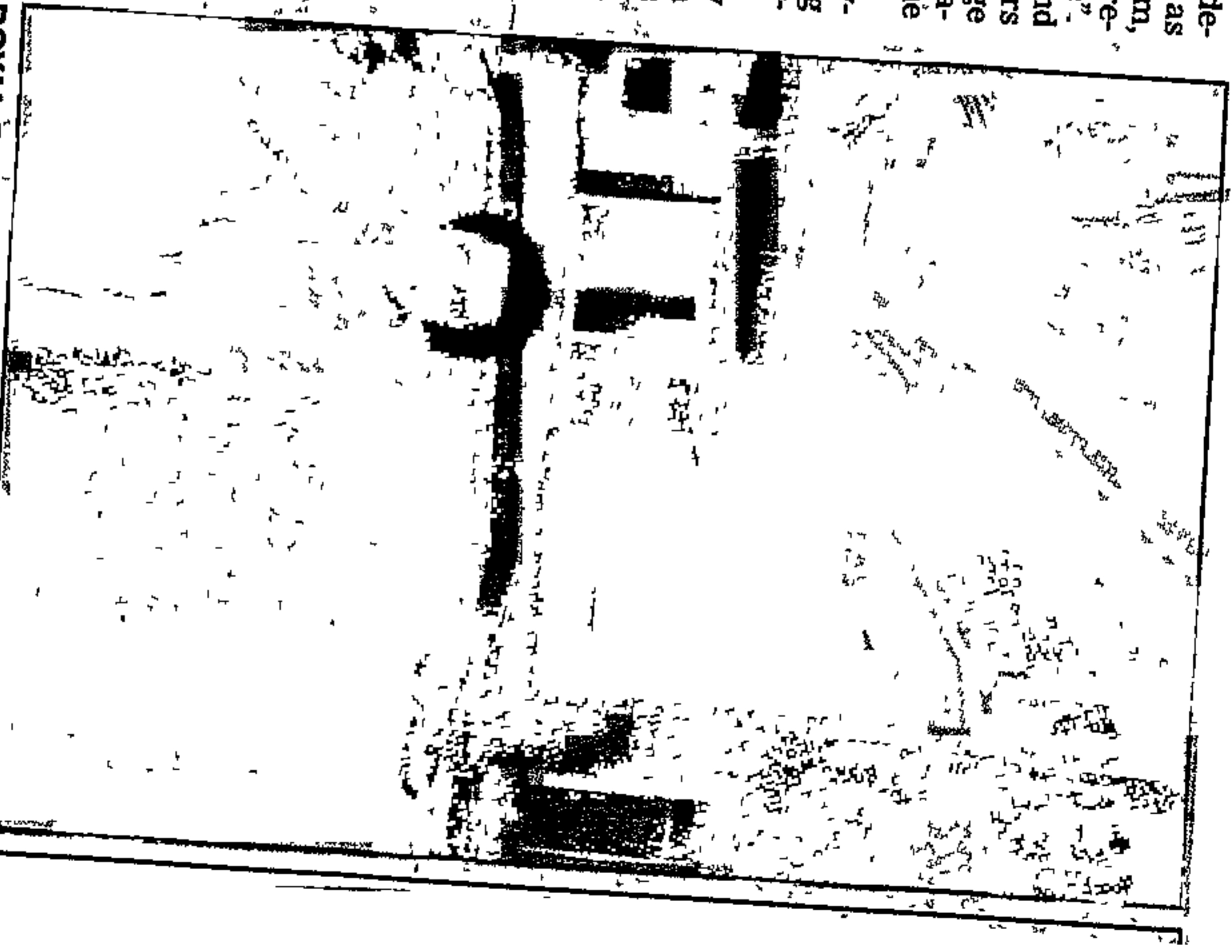
Its owner, Maxine Newhouse, confirmed that King Goodwill had shown interest in the mansion.

"He visited the property a few weeks ago with a view to leasing it. As far as I know, no papers have been signed. I will only know next week what will happen," she said.

But a source, who runs an estate agency in La Lucia said there was no doubt that the king was taking the property. "It is common knowledge he will be moving in. He has bought it."

Meanwhile, interior decorators have been briefed to give the mansion a hi-tech feel.

"Unlike his palace in Ulundi, which is furnished in traditional Zulu style, he wants chrome, steel and glass," said a designer.



ROYAL RESIDENCE... Virginia Masuku keeps the house at La Lucia. Picture: BRETT ELOFF

IFP to make case against accepting the constitution

(264) BD 3/5/96
David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — The IFP and IFP-run KwaZulu-Natal government will argue before the Constitutional Court that the new constitution not be certified because it substantially reduces the powers of provinces, in contravention of a constitutional principle.

The two will further argue that the constitution does not guarantee the institutional integrity of provinces, the attorney representing them, Patrick Falconer, said yesterday.

Thirdly, they will argue that the proposed national council of provinces, to replace the Senate, "reduced the role of traditional leaders in the legislative process at national level".

The KwaZulu-Natal objection, in the name of premier Frank Mdlalose, was filed with the Constitutional Court on Friday, the last day for submissions by individuals and institutions other than political parties in the Constitutional Assembly.

Because written objections were

limited to 1 000 words, Mdlalose asked to submit a more detailed written argument and to present oral argument.

The IFP objection is scheduled to be filed tomorrow, the deadline for submissions by political parties.

The Constitutional Court is expected to examine the new constitution next month. It must certify that it complies with the 34 constitutional principles contained in the interim constitution. If not, the text will be returned to the Constitutional Assembly for amendment.

The IFP and KwaZulu-Natal government join the NP and DP in objecting to sections of the constitution — notably provincial powers and the Bill of Rights.

Mdlalose, in his submission, argued that the constitution provided "for less and inferior provincial powers" than under the interim constitution. He said chapter 3 characterised the province not as a government in its own right,

Continued on Page 2

IFP (264) BD 3/5/96

Continued from Page 1

but as "a sphere of government and an organ of state". It also reduced the exercise of provincial powers through the institutionalised intergovernmental relations.

Mdlalose also said the draft restrained provinces from using the courts to redress disputes with other organs; and gave exclusive powers to Parliament, acting without the council of provinces' consent, to define and regulate intergovernmental relations. The freedom to do this was entrenched

in the constitution.

Mdlalose lists 23 areas in which, his lawyers argue, the powers and functions of KwaZulu-Natal "have been diminished". These include the power of national legislation to override provincial legislation, local government, the armed services, traditional authorities, the provincial house of traditional leaders, financial autonomy, financial allocations to local government, user charges, gambling taxes, lotteries, non-university and non-technikon tertiary education, the province's name, referral of provincial bills to the Constitutional Court, a provincial public protector, the provincial public service commission and official languages.

IFP will have little control over KwaZulu-Natal urban councils

ET 3/7/96 (264)

MARITZBURG The IFP won the most votes in last week's local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, but will have little administrative control over the province's major urban councils

According to official election results released yesterday, the IFP polled 11% more proportional votes and secured nearly 150 more council seats than the ANC

The IFP won 44,5% of the proportional vote compared to the ANC's 33,2%. The NP polled 12,7%, the DP 3,3% and the Minority Front 2,3%

IFP support was based largely in the province's seven regional coun-

cil areas, which have much smaller budgets than urban council areas

Announcing the figures at a briefing here, Local Government MEC Mr Peter Miller said the sharp divide between urban and rural voters should not detract from a largely "free and fair" election

He said the result should not be compared to the 1994 general election result in the province, when the IFP won over 50% of the proportional vote and the ANC 32%.

"Given the fact that this was by far the most fiercely contested election of any province and given the potential for violence, I think this election can be described as

remarkably successful"

He said the overall proportional vote translated into a landslide IFP victory in rural areas, where they won 74% of regional council seats compared to the ANC's 21%.

However, the ANC received the lion's share of urban votes, polling 32,5% of local council seats compared to the IFP's 18,6%

Independent candidates and ratepayers associations secured 16,4% and 11,1% of local council seats respectively, reflecting a shift away from political representation in urban areas.

Only 44% of registered voters took part in the poll — Sapa

DP in call to cut king's funding

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The DP yesterday called on the KwaZulu-Natal government to stop funding Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini if he failed to improve relations with the provincial government

The call came after premier Frank Mdlalose claimed that his recent attempts to contact Zwelithini were unsuccessful and the monarch had communicated with him through regal representative S'dumo Marthe

DP MP Wessel Nel said R17m of taxpayers' funds were spent on Zwelithini each year and a stand off between him and the provincial government could not be tolerated.

Nel said much of the money allocated to Zwelithini was wasted. There were reports that his palaces were not painted, gardens were unkempt and palace roads had potholes.

Mdlalose told the legislature he would support a DP proposal for a multiparty committee to try to improve communications with the monarch.

Mdlalose said he had made frequent attempts recently to speak to Zwelithini on financial matters and the attack on royal family members in April.

In desperation, he even spoke to the king's driver and security staff but was informed that he was unavailable.

Mdlalose said princes and chiefs, including IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, wanted to visit Zwelithini at the weekend to express their sympathy over the attack.

Mdlalose said that when he failed to make contact with Zwelithini to inform him of the planned visit, a 500-strong delegation nevertheless decided to go to his palace in Nongoma. Mdlalose, who accompanied the delegation, said security staff armed with rifles refused to allow them in. He insisted that the palace gates be opened and the delegation finally entered.

Mdlalose said Zwelithini was unavailable but 45 cattle were left at the palace.

Mdlalose said that if effective communication was not established with the monarch, it would be very difficult to bring peace in KwaZulu-Natal and to sort out financial matters.

Nel said if Zwelithini failed to play a unifying role it would be difficult to justify any expenditure on him.

A qualified accounting officer should be appointed to ensure financial control over Zwelithini's budget, he said.

On a report in the Sunday Times that Zwelithini planned to rent a home in La Lucia, Mdlalose said he had been unaware of this and did not know what the financial arrangements with regard to it were.

ANC denies IFP poll fraud claim

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The IFP claimed yesterday that the ANC had fraudulently registered 93 000 rural voters in Durban in a bid to bolster its chances of winning the metropolitan council in the June 26 local government elections.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said the ANC had realised that the IFP would have a walkover in regional council elections, and it was registering thousands of rural voters in Durban, Maritzburg and other local councils.

He said while 93 000 new voters had registered in Durban in last month's four-day registration period, only 42 746 had registered during November last year.

Those who had now registered in urban areas had a "series of spurious addresses". The IFP would bring the irregularities to the election authorities' attention, he said.

He said the ANC had engaged in large-scale "gerrymandering" to subvert democracy, and it was now clear it had pushed for a one-month election postponement simply to buy time to engage in irregularities.

Denying the IFP's claims, ANC local government head Mike Sutcliffe said the IFP should stop "spreading lies", and the party was now "running scared".

Sutcliffe said the ANC estimated more than 150 000 voters had registered last month, with a third of new registrations in Durban.

He claimed most of the new voters were ANC supporters, and that the party was poised to give the IFP a "drubbing" in the elections.

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The Old And The New Perfectly Blend

Claims of bogus ANC voters grow

(264) BD 5/6/96
Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — Claims that the ANC had fraudulently registered voters in KwaZulu-Natal grew yesterday after the NP charged that about 4 700 bogus voters had appeared on the Maritzburg transitional local council voters rolls.

The IFP claimed earlier in the week that 93 000 new voters had irregularly registered in the Durban metropolitan council.

NP KwaZulu-Natal caucus chairman Tino Volker said the Maritzburg figure might seem small, but it could have an effect on the outcome of ward elections. He said 13 500 voters had been registered between May 24-27, but election officials had accepted only 8 800 of the registrations.

A total of 4 700 registrations had been rejected because of irregularities such as duplicate registrations. About 160 000 voters had registered in Maritzburg.

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows read out in the legislature what he claimed were excerpts from an ANC internal document which stated that the ANC had a "great capacity" to interfere with voters rolls and the names of IFP voters should be replaced with ANC voters.

ANC MPs denied such a document emanated from their ranks.

Volker said the ANC had registered the Maritzburg voters at squatter camps falling under four Indian wards which the NP saw as its strongholds.

ANC MP Yusuf Bhamjee said hard work by the ANC had resulted in the additional registrations and the party did not engage in any irregularities.

The additional registrations had strengthened its chances of winning the four Indian wards, which could be crucial to ANC efforts to control the new council through a two-thirds majority.

ANC Khayelitsha seat is threatened

BD 5/6/96

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — The ANC may have to forfeit a seat on the Tygerberg metropolitan council — giving the NP a majority — because of the discovery by auditors Price Waterhouse that there was a duplication of 4 073 proportional ANC votes in a Khayelitsha ward.

The ANC and NP now have 35 seats each and the DP one.

Tygerberg returning officer Dave Wilken said last night that the discovery of the duplication could result in a change in the representation of the parties.

He declined to say how the duplication had occurred until the auditors had released their full report today.

The audit was restricted to investigating the information received by fax from polling stations by the presiding officers and the way it was captured and calculated on computer. Wilken said the other discrepancies brought to light appeared insignificant.

He did not think it would be necessary to get Supreme Court approval for opening the sealed ballot boxes to undertake a comprehensive audit and reconciliation of the votes cast.

Wilken attributed the error to the fact that election officials were overburdened and overtired on Friday night when the returns were captured.

ANC information head Cameron Dugmore expressed disappointment that Wilken had seen fit to release incomplete and as yet unsubstantiated information, and also that no record had been kept by his presiding officers of the numbers of people who could not exercise their metropol-

tan vote because their names were only on the ward lists.

At an earlier media conference Dugmore noted that the ANC could be entitled to an additional metropolitan seat if account was taken of the thousands of these voters who could not vote.

An audit of the Tygerberg results conducted by the ANC revealed a number of arithmetical irregularities and also that no reconciliation of votes was undertaken in the Khayelitsha wards. The ANC provincial executive committee has decided to reserve its position on whether the elections were free and fair.

An ANC delegation led by provincial leader Chris Nissen would meet Western Cape local government MEC Peter Marais today in a bid to resolve the problems and would once again ask him to supply them with the numbers of people who could not exercise their metro vote, and the numbers transferred to other wards because their names were registered in the wrong ward.

If he refused, Nissen said, the ANC would apply urgently to the Supreme Court to obtain the data. Once in possession of this information the ANC would be in a position to decide whether to apply to the Supreme Court for a complete reconciliation and counting of the ballots.

While the ANC would also ask Marais to delay the inaugural meetings of the new substructures until a solution was found, Marais had indicated that he was not empowered to do this. The inaugural meeting of the southern substructure, at which the mayor and deputy mayor will be elected, is to take place today.

Names of 22 000 voters rejected after IFP objects

(264) BD 6/6/96
Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Durban local government election officials have rejected 22 000 of 93 000 voters' names added to the city's voting rolls during the recent four-day registration period.

This followed IFP claims that the ANC had demanded the reopening of registration because it wanted to rig the ballot.

Durban returning officer Darrell Lansdell confirmed that the registrations had been invalidated because the voters were already registered.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said the ANC had threatened the "very heart of our democratic process" and was seeking to "usurp the will of the people" through widespread irregularities. Jiyane said that because the ANC had engaged in "deliberate" fraud, parties should be given extra time to inspect voters' rolls.

Observers believe the latest IFP attacks on the ANC suggest that the pen-

dulum is swinging towards an ANC victory in the Durban metropolitan elections scheduled for June 26.

The ANC pushed for a one-month postponement amid strong suspicions that its election machinery was in disarray and it wanted more time to prepare for the poll. The postponement cost R21m.

Only after the Cabinet postponed elections did the ANC start a massive campaign to put up posters in the Durban metropolitan area.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said the ANC was "greatly shocked" that the IFP had joined the NP and DP in complaining about additional registrations. "Does the IFP want Durban to continue being ruled by white parties?" he asked.

The IFP wanted to "cut down" the number of black voters because it knew most supported the ANC.

Lansdell said the Durban roll would be available for public inspection until next Tuesday.



Jacob Zuma ... believes the ANC will achieve a resounding victory in the local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal

Zuma's priority is for ANC to win poll

By Joe Mdhlela
Political Reporter

JACOB ZUMA IS NATIONAL chairman of the African National Congress - but his priority at the moment is to ensure that the organisation wins the KwaZulu-Natal local government elections on June 26

He is confident the ANC has the resources to unsaddle the Inkatha Freedom Party and says it has a "few aces up its sleeve" to register a resounding victory in the province

However, Zuma feels this will be possible only if the IFP stops creating "no-go areas" and accepts the principle of free political activity as the cornerstone of democracy

"The ANC is also hamstrung by the fact that the IFP is creating an impression that being Zulu is synonymous with being a member of the IFP"

Break this myth

"When the ANC tries to break this IFP myth by telling the masses they will not be shedding their Zulu-ness by belonging to the ANC, our organisers are often attacked

"Despite all these problems, the ANC is making considerable progress in winning over large numbers of rural people to its side, and this frustrates the IFP," says Zuma

Zuma blames the IFP for a lot of violence in the province but also believes that the possibility of a third force cannot be discounted

"We are prepared to engage in peace consultations for the sake of ensuring there is stability in the province," he says

He further argues that stability in KwaZulu-Natal has the potential to have a positive effect on the entire country. And only the ANC, he argues, can provide this stability

"If we want to have peace in the entire country, people will have to vote the ANC into municipal power because

Chairman says party is winning over many people despite problems

'When the ANC tries to break this IFP myth by telling the masses they will not be shedding their Zulu-ness by belonging to the ANC, our organisers are attacked. Despite all these problems, we are making considerable progress'

only the ANC can establish a climate conducive to wealth-creation and nation building," he says

Zuma believes the Truth and Reconciliation Commission can also play a role in healing the wounds of the past in the province

"It is a vehicle that allows people from all walks of life, especially those who suffered under the yoke of apartheid, to come forward and tell their stories," says Zuma

"There are chapters in our history, especially in our region, that have not been written and are therefore unknown. Through the TRC our people in the province can help us rewrite history"

Zuma passionately believes in the ANC. Born in 1942 in the backwoods of Nkandla, Zululand, he received no formal education but pulled himself up by his bootstraps to become a key

ANC leader

The son of a policeman, Zuma spent his childhood moving between Zululand and the suburbs of Durban, where his mother worked. At 15 he was already doing odd-jobs to supplement his mother's meagre income

The likable Zuma became involved in politics early in life, strongly influenced by a cousin who was a trade unionist. He joined the ANC in 1959 and three years later joined Umkhonto we Sizwe

In 1963 the 21-year-old Zuma was arrested in Zeerust with a group of 45 MK recruits. He was subsequently convicted of conspiring to overthrow the government and was jailed for 10 years on Robben Island

Internal resistance

On his release, he helped to mobilise internal resistance and to re-establish the ANC's underground structure in Natal. In 1975 he left South Africa and was based in Swaziland, Mozambique and Zambia for the next 12 years

He rapidly rose through the ANC's ranks and by 1977 was already a member of its national executive committee. He also served as the ANC's chief representative in Mozambique until 1984

After the Nkomati Accord was signed, Mozambique came under considerable pressure from PW Botha's regime and Zuma left Mozambique for the ANC's headquarters in Lusaka to head its underground structures

Today Zuma's commitment to the ANC is still as strong as it was when he started off in 1959

About his immediate priority, he says "We have the character and track record to eclipse the IFP in the elections"

Secret talks raise new peace hopes

(264)
MTG 31/5-6/61

A fresh peace effort in KwaZulu-Natal was kick-started by secret ANC-IFP talks this week, reports **Ann Eveleth**

THE secret peace talks of the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party this week have opened the door for a new beginning between South Africa's fiercest political opponents.

The talks, announced by KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdadlose, spell defeat for IFP hardliners, American constitutional lawyer Mario Ambrosini and fellow strategist Walter Felgate.

Mdadlose referred to a "third hand" in the ongoing violence, and said a mutual acknowledgement of "fatal mistakes" by the ANC and IFP and a professed move toward "consensus-seeking" governance paved the way for a fresh peace effort. A multi-party peace summit had been scheduled for June 13.

The summit would precede the exit of the National Party's single MEC from the provincial Cabinet by one week — an indication that the two parties, soon to be exclusive partners in both the national and provincial governments, are trying to set aside their differences.

University of Natal political scientist Alexander Johnston said the IFP's weak position as a result of its previous strategies "paved the way for the ANC to negotiate with the IFP in good faith".

IFP KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller this week welcomed an out-of-court settlement in which his party agreed to repeal the controversial Ingonyama Trust Act, which he said had impeded housing delivery in the province.

But the move was a major back-down for IFP hardliners bent on wresting greater powers for the province via "institutional conflict".

The Ingonyama Trust Act placed three million hectares of "tribal" land in trust under King Goodwill Zwelithini and it was a key plank in the IFP's programme to force central government concessions on provincial powers.

The out-of-court settlement was forged minutes before the Act was

due to be debated in the Constitutional Court. It included acceptance by the IFP that moves to amend the Act in order to remove obstacles to development fell within the central government's ambit.

The party also agreed that electoral legislation passed by the province fell outside its jurisdiction.

Two contentious Bills aimed at preventing the central government from taking over the payment of provincial traditional leaders were the brunt of disparaging comments from several Constitutional Court judges.

While the court still has to rule on these two Bills, the developments bode ill for the IFP's chances of forcing constitutional amendments through legislation.

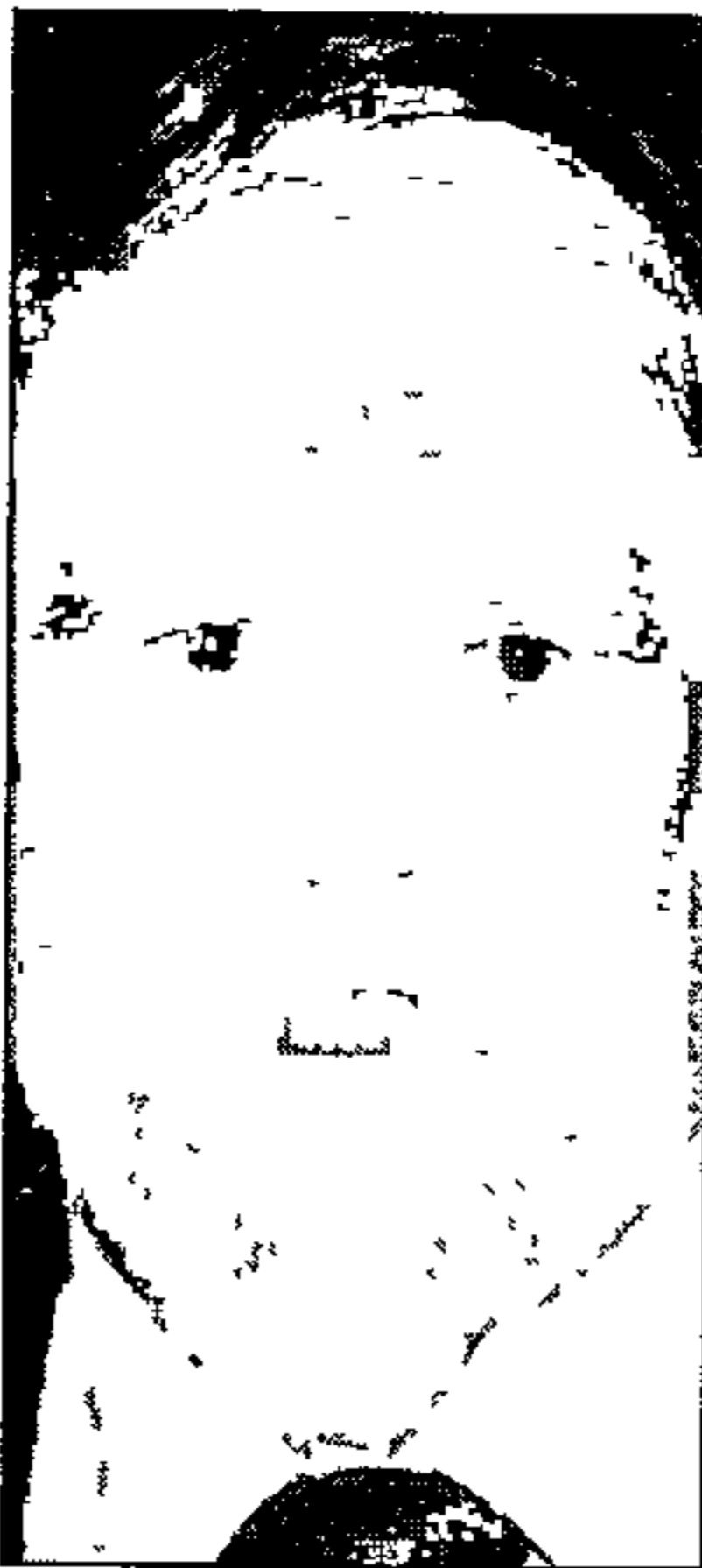
Commenting on the latest developments, Johnston said: "Things are certainly not going the IFP's way".

The latest blows followed a series of failures for party strategists.

● In March 1995, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi led his party in a walk-out from the Constitutional Assembly in a bid to force the ANC to honour its 1994 agreement to international mediation. Earlier this month, the Constitutional Assembly adopted the final national Constitution in the IFP's absence without mediation having taken place.

● Efforts to wring national concessions out of the ANC by passing a highly federal provincial Constitution for KwaZulu-Natal ran into trouble in February, when opposition parties forced major concessions out of hardline constitutional negotiator Felgate.

● In May 1995, a secret IFP strategy document disclosed the party's intention to use "institutional conflict" to force the central government to accede to its demands. Shortly afterwards, the party's provincial MECs declared a boycott of the Intergovernmental forums through which provincial MECs liaised with national ministers.



Defeated: IFP hardliner
Walter Felgate



Premier Frank Mdadlose: Referred to a mutual acknowledgement of 'fatal mistakes'

PHOTOS: HENNER FRANKENFELD

The MECs have now quietly returned to the forums, realising nobody would protect their interests in their absence.

Felgate played down the IFP's capitulation in the Constitutional Court, arguing that the party had merely "exercised its democratic right to use the court to decide which interpretation of the Constitution is correct".

He said he saw no reason for the party to "change course. The IFP will continue to try to put forward challenges to maximise its advantage."

Pointed comments by the judges of the Constitutional Court included that certain things "had not occurred" to the drafters of the provincial legislation. It was suggested that the problem could lie with the party's constitutional adviser, Ambrosini.

A provincial government lawyer this week said Ambrosini allowed his "political agenda to cloud his legal judgment", resulting in problematic legislation. Ambrosini declined to comment.

Johnston said the IFP's hardline strategy had "revealed splits in the

party". While IFP support rested primarily on identity-based and constitutional issues, Miller's comments — rooted in a frustration over impediments to delivery in his portfolio — "seemed to indicate that at least part of the IFP might prefer to focus on delivery issues".

Johnston said the failure of the IFP's constitutional and legislative strategy, the effects of these on delivery and the relative success of the central government's security initiatives had forced the party on to the defensive.

"The question remaining is whether the ANC will see this as sufficient reason to negotiate with the IFP," he added.

Deputy President Thabo Mbeki recently suggested some form of negotiation could be sought after the Constitutional Court decided on the fate of the provincial Constitution.

Mdadlose's announcement that IFP provincial leaders were in Cape Town discussing the breakthrough with Buthelezi, and that the ANC was similarly engaged with President Nelson Mandela, underscored the importance of this week's peace talks.

Registration inspection extended after 22 000 voters roll duplications uncovered

By Justice MALALA
Political Staff

The presidential task group on KwaZulu Natal's local government elections has decided to extend the period to inspect claims of irregularities in the registration of voters after 22 000 duplicates were found on the Durban roll this week.

Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fismar said yesterday the extension period would be announced shortly and that the task group was "completely convinced" that irregularities would be smoothed out by the June 26 election date.

The decision follows the discovery that more than 22 000 of the 93 000 new registrations for the local elections in Durban and other cities were duplicates.

The IFP claimed that the ANC had registered thousands of rural voters in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Margate and other urban centres.

Sapa reports that election monitors in the province said yesterday that prospects of a free and fair poll remained positive despite recent allegations of widespread registration fraud and fears of violence on election day.

Star 7/6/96

(264)

May 7/6/96

More troops for KwaZulu to ensure peace during election

BY NORMAN CHANDLER
Defence Correspondent

Thousands of troops are being deployed in KwaZulu Natal to help police ensure peaceful local elections on June 26

Hundreds of members attached to commandos and citizen force regiments – the part-time forces – have been called up and told to report to camps on June 17 for deployment in many hotspots and for what the army calls “hearth and home” duties in rural areas

It forms part of a new mandate given by President Nelson Mandela to the SANDF on Wednesday to continue helping the SAPS in maintaining law and order

The mandate, known as “go into service” and which is usually operationable for 12 months, will last until June next year and, according to defence sources, is more than likely to remain in force until criminal activities have been brought under control to the satisfaction of the Government

It is given in terms of the constitution, which specifically states that the military could be utilised

in internal action if the situation warranted their participation.

The number of troops to be deployed in KwaZulu Natal totals about 3 595. They are made up of 25 companies (comprising about 120 soldiers each) drawn from numerous regiments, some of which are based in the province. Most come from full-time forces

Strategic planning aimed at ensuring a peaceful KwaZulu Natal election and involving the army and the police, as well as other government departments, began last year when the elections were originally to have taken place.

Nearly 600 commandos are being called up by Natal Command with effect from June 17 to assist 22 companies of full-time soldiers already on the ground and three citizen force companies which are also being activated.

Platoons (numbering about 35 men each) from 17 commandos in the Midlands, the coastal area south of Stanger, and the Tugela and North Coast areas will do area-bound duty, which includes establishing roadblocks, communication, cordon and search, and farm visits

(264)

Names of 84 000 voters purged from KwaZulu rolls

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Local government election officials continued purging voters' rolls of irregularities yesterday, removing 84 403 of 162 600 names — or 55% — from the rolls in KwaZulu-Natal, local government MEC Peter Miller said.

The large number of duplicate registrations identified had forced him to extend the deadline for the inspection of rolls to June 11 — fifteen days before the election, he said.

The rolls would then be submitted to revision courts for certification. This would be done by June 16 — ten days before the election.

IFP MP John Aulsebrook said it was becoming clear that the decision to postpone elections by a month was an "absolute disaster" and the province faced a "close call" in its bid to hold elections on June 26.

Miller said the extension for roll inspections would not jeopardise the

election date. A team of computer experts had been appointed to spearhead checks for irregularities. After officials vetted rolls to see whether voters from a particular council had registered twice, they would check whether voters from rural areas had been registered in urban councils.

Aulsebrook said the IFP believed the ANC had realised it would face massive defeat in rural councils, and had urged its rural supporters to register in urban areas during the four-day registration period last month.

ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye denied the ANC was responsible for the irregularities, and said that Miller's views should not be taken as "gospel".

A document drafted by Durban election officials showed the final number of duplicate registrations in the city was 26 587 out of the 92 684 people registered over the four days. This

Continued on Page 2

KwaZulu (264)

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Continued from Page 1

adds 54 097 people to the 1,1-million people who had registered previously.

The document indicated that 1 000 of the registrations had been rejected because voters had given addresses falling outside the Durban council's boundaries. It was understood that another 3 000 registrations were in dispute because they were allegedly handed in late by the ANC.

Aulsebrook said the IFP had registered just more than 2 000 people during the four-day period in Durban, and

it was "impossible" that the ANC had registered tens of thousands of genuine voters during the same period.

The document showed that in Durban's north and south substructures, where the IFP believed it stood a good chance of winning, new registrations had been highest.

The IFP alleges that the ANC registered voters from nearby rural areas in the two substructures in a bid to bolster its chances of winning.

New registrations for these two substructures stood at 15% and 12% respectively, while the figures for the remaining substructures, which the ANC had always been expected to win, varied from 3%-6%.

Yengeni calls for action over bandits

BD 7/6/96

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — A new phenomenon of armed bandits ambushing defence force and police patrols in KwaZulu-Natal had emerged which had to be "firmly and viciously" stamped out by the security services, defence portfolio committee chairman Tony Yengeni said yesterday.

Responding to Defence Minister Joe Modise's budget vote speech, Yengeni said SA citizens had to be protected against these "murderous hooligans and thugs".

The escalation of lawlessness and violent murders, which had become a daily occurrence in the province, was of such concern to the committee that it had decided to visit KwaZulu-Natal as soon as possible to establish the facts. Recommendations would then be made to Parliament.

"While we welcome and support the recently announced crime prevention strategy and the commitment to peace efforts by all parties involved in KwaZulu-Natal, we further insist that no stone should be left unturned in uprooting and destroying violent criminals," Yengeni said.

He also expressed concern about the sudden mushrooming of private security companies.

"The state cannot afford to put the safety and security of its citizens in the hands of private security firms. This

Parliament should receive regular reports about the activities of private security firms", he said.

Yengeni said Modise should take steps to "fast-track" the careers of some of the former non-statutory officers recently integrated into the SANDF.

The rationalisation process had to be tackled with sensitivity to build a united and representative SANDF. All members had to be treated fairly and equally so that all South Africans could feel at home in it, he said.

Deputy Defence Minister Ronnie Kasrils insisted on the need to incorporate defence as part of SA's new economic vision.

He said a capable and responsible defence force was essential to create foreign investor confidence and could bring business and jobs to SA. It could create a positive climate for economic development and social progress.

"The rands we invest in credible defence are also an investment in our economic growth and social upliftment, which is of benefit to all", Kasrils said.

□ The SANDF would spend R1,3m to establish an organisation to promote equal opportunities within its ranks, SANDF chief Georg Meiring said yesterday.

He said the chief directorate equal opportunities would emphasise the education, training and development of black officers, women and other previously disadvantaged personnel.

... SA census to

KwaZulu-Natal hangs on to fragile peace

ANC and the IFP leaders have vowed to turn their enmity into mere political opposition, but their efforts may be too late to put an end to election violence. **Ann Eveleth reports**

'WARLORDS' have sworn to become 'peacefords' and history is being revisited as part of a fresh provincial peace initiative announced last week between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party in KwaZulu-Natal.

Provincial leaders of both parties are optimistic about the latest bid which they say differs significantly from previous peace bids that have failed ultimately to end the 13-year civil war.

A bloody weekend — including a shootout involving a self-confessed warlord who last week vowed to become a peaceford — and a new war of words in the provincial legislature over voter registration suggest, however, that the peace bid may be another case of "too little too late".

At least 10 people died last weekend in flashpoints around the province, including ANC Donnybrook candidate Mankelwe Mbanjwa — the ninth local government candidate gunned down over the past three months.

In another incident, ANC MP Sifiso Nkabinde crossed swords with supporters of IFP Midlands organisation Isondane Khuzwayo. True to form, the ANC candidate Nkabinde was ambushed, while the ill-timed Nkabinde's group fired shots at a vehicle belonging to Khuzwayo.

While external observers said the incidents did not augur well for the peace bid, provincial leaders from both parties rallied to protect the initiative, arguing that violence could be expected on the ground as the leadership moved towards peace. Nkabinde said his plans to hold joint peace

talks with his rival warlord — IFP MP David Ntombela — would not be scuppered by the incident.

Explaining the new-found equanimity, IFP Senator Senzo Mfayela said the peace initiative had significantly involved those alleged to be warlords by their opponents. "We are trying to separate our political differences from the violence. People on the ground don't fight over constitutions. They fight over misperceptions of each other. We are trying to correct those."

Leaders close to the process said the "heart-to-heart" talks involved a re-examination of the history of the conflict between the two parties, dating back as far as a 1979 London meeting between IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelez and then-ANC president Oliver Tambo when the two parties split.

A mutual acknowledgement of the role played by the "third force" — or "third hand" — as Premier Frank Mdlalose has put it — in fuelling rivalry between the two parties was also seen as a sig-

nificant step toward peace. The apparent failure of the IFP hardliners' constitutional strategies had paved the way for party moderates to promote a "classical" opposition role for the two parties, while the growing involvement of ANC Deputy President Thabo Mbeki in the province was encouraging to the IFP.

Mbeki and other "exile" ANC leaders — including ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma — had long hoped that the two parties could one day restore the close relationship they once enjoyed.

Other observers, however, remained sceptical. Violence monitor Mary de Haas said the move could turn out to be little more than a "politically expedient" attempt to have the elections declared free and fair.

Another observer argued that "warlords have hugged each other before, but it has not produced peace. This may be just an attempt by the warlords to escape the net of justice which is closing in on them."

Nkabinde, for example, featured heavily this week in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court murder trial of three self-defence unit members from his Richmond stronghold. Other cases had implicated IFP "warlords, and continuing investigations in the province's flashpoints were expected to close in on many of the perpetrators of violence.

De Haas argued that peace efforts among provincial MPs would do little to stem the tide of violence at this stage because "the climate of fear has already been created".

Network of Independent Monitors co-ordinator Jenni Irish said she believed the process could have a "positive spin-off if it allows the provincial government to set aside party differences and start delivering", but added that the initiative could not be seen as an alternative to strong security measures. Paramilitary training and the influx of illegal weapons into the province were factors which militated against a successful peace bid, argued Irish.



Goodwill Zwelithini: King on the run? PHOTO: DAVE BUZZARD

Is king hiding in Swaziland?

Babazile Mngongo

KING Goodwill Zwelithini has spent most of the past month in Swaziland, staying in royal accommodation.

His stay in Swaziland is said by government sources in Mbabane to be semi-permanent because he is on his life in KwaZulu-Natal.

The king entered Swaziland secretly on May 10 in his black limousine and settled at the Manzana guest house near Lobamba, where Swazi King Mswati III hosts important guests.

He entered Swaziland after one of his wives, Queen Buhle Khathe, and one of his daughters, Princess Sibusiso, were attacked in his Kwa Mashu home near Durban in April.

From the first day of his visit, no official would talk openly about his visit for "security reasons". He is reported to be under tight security and has been seen rarely in public since his arrival in Swaziland.

Zwelithini is Mswati III's brother-in-law and he was among the guests who attended the Swazi king's wedding on the weekend of May 31 to his sixth wife.

Zwelithini's spokesman Prince Sifiso Zulu, this week denied the king was hiding in Swaziland. He said the king had only gone there to attend the royal wedding.

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ST 9/6/96

(264)

IFP warrior training intensifies

By CRAIG DOONAN

INKATHA warriors are receiving arms and weapons training in at least 18 clandestine paramilitary training camps in Kwazulu Natal, according to national intelligence reports and violence monitors.

The latest disclosure of a resurgence in paramilitary activity in the violence-torn province comes just two weeks before local government elections.

Most trainees are believed to be Inkatha supporters although there are reports that ANC self-defence unit training is also taking place. Political violence in the province has already claimed at least 300 lives this year.

The Sunday Times can reveal today that:

● Intelligence agencies have been instructed at high level to

investigate the training sites;

● Sophisticated video and other equipment mounted on a radio-controlled aircraft has been used throughout the province to locate the bases and to establish what type of training is taking place and whether it is illegal,

● The defence force has sent specialised trackers to the lower South Coast where at least four farms are being monitored following reports of weapons and other training there; and

● Military intelligence operatives are also staking out some of the suspected sites.

The Network of Independent Monitors told the Sunday Times it had information that as many as 18 training sites were operating in the province, some on farms, others in remote rural areas.

Sources in the intelligence agen-

cies confirmed the reports.

Deputy National Intelligence coordinator Moe Shaik confirmed there was an increase in paramilitary training and said this was under scrutiny.

"We have a problem with legal technicalities in that some of the training is being done under the auspices of private security companies and the training may not necessarily violate the law.

"But we are in the process of reviewing legislation to ensure that this kind of activity does not contribute to the escalation of the conflict in this region."

A defence force spokesman, Kim van Niekerk, confirmed there were reports of rightwingers training people in Kwazulu Natal.

But she said the authorities could act only if it could be confirmed that illegal weapons were being

used or if the training led to illegal activities.

The chairman of Parliament's joint standing committee on defence, the ANC's Tony Yengeni, said recent attacks on police and army patrols were proof of ongoing paramilitary training.

"The attackers are using sub-machine guns and are able to shoot and disappear.

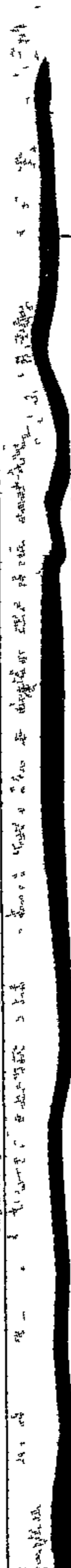
"The security forces must act very firmly and viciously because when armed bandits start ambushing defence force and police patrols it is no longer a matter of a struggle between the ANC and IFP."

Inkatha senator Philip Powell, who has been closely involved in training self-protection units, denied there was a resurgence of IFP training.

"I'm very cynical about these (intelligence) reports," he said

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Ingonyama Act is said to slow road development

(264) BD 10/6/96

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — Rural road development had been severely hampered by the Ingonyama Trust Act which made it difficult to expropriate land, KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele (ANC) said last week.

He said land expropriation under the terms of the trust could not take place without ongoing battles and the transport department was "running from pillar to post" in order to overcome the difficulties the legislation created.

He said one project which had suffered was a plan to link Gingindlovu on the north coast to the N2 freeway. Compensation had to be paid to the registered owner, who was King Goodwill Zwelthini.

However, no mechanism existed for payment as "this travesty of a trust exists only on paper".

Ndebele said efforts to involve the private sector in business partnerships with the department were also hampered by the legislation and this had limited their involvement in development nodes outside tribal areas.

He said the department would spend more than R800m over 10 years to provide roads to rural communities. This would create 10 000 jobs and inject about R300m into rural communities through means such as wages.

A total of R37m would be spent in the present financial year on community access roads. This would help to eradicate apartheid disparities, he said.

He referred to the case of a black community of 3 000 to 4 000 in northern KwaZulu-Natal which was served by a "terrible road", while two nearby commercial farmers were served by a "good quality all-weather district road".

Ndebele said that out of the R250m recently allocated for the upliftment of the Durban airport, R40m would be used to eliminate bottlenecks on the freeway leading to the airport. The construction of two outlets were expected to start by the end of July.

Ndebele said the department had tackled the issue of corruption over repair and service costs to government vehicles and had managed to decrease the expected budget deficit on transport from R129m to zero.

Ndebele alleged last year that government officials, garage owners and employees of First Auto, which acts as a government agent, were involved in a scam which saw repair and service costs inflated.

Legislature transport committee chairman Moosa Motala (IFP) said there had only been a crack-down on government officials and garage owners, but not First Auto.

'Pool'

and Auditors

industry,

Alleged IFP training will not deter ANC

(264)
Farouk Chotbla

BD 10/6/96

DURBAN — Renewed claims that military training of IFP supporters was continuing would not deter the ANC from keeping up peace talks with the party, ANC provincial safety and security spokesman Bhekisizwe Cele said yesterday.

He was reacting to a Sunday Times report yesterday, which claimed the IFP had 18 paramilitary training sites in KwaZulu-Natal which were being investigated by government intelligence agencies.

Cele said this was not the first time reports of training in post-apartheid SA had emerged, and the military activity should be seen in the context of a 15-year long conflict in KwaZulu-Natal. He said the ANC would go ahead with peace talks precisely because "you make peace where there is war".

The Sunday Times said there were also reports of ANC self-defence unit training taking place. Cele said he was unaware of such training, but he would not deny it was taking place. The violence had bred warlords on both the ANC and IFP side. Training would not end "today, tomorrow, or next year. It will keep cropping up," Cele said.

However, the ANC and IFP leadership would have to take firm control of their party members, and take action against those conducting training.

Cele said ANC national chairman Jacob Zuma and IFP national council member Celani Mthethwa were expected to spearhead the formation of a joint committee to deal with "sensitive issues" such as military training, the existence of arms caches and the possession of illegal "arms of war". Such weapons would have to be surrendered, but could be replaced with "normal" firearms such as pistols.

KwaZulu-Natal premier and IFP national chairman Frank Mdlalose said he knew nothing of IFP training sites, adding that the peace initiative was "very much on line".

Business

Cash incentives for promoting Masakhane

Mduduzi ka Harvey

THE provincial affairs and constitutional development ministry planned to offer cash incentives to local authorities to promote the Masakhane campaign and raise payment levels for municipal services, campaign co-ordinator Tumelo Moloko said yesterday.

The size of the "Masakhane awards" to successful metropolitan and rural councils was to be discussed yesterday at Minmec, the monthly meeting of Provincial Affairs Minister Valli Moosa and his provincial counterparts. It would also be debated at a national meeting of mayors and chairmen of district councils organised by the ministry later this month.

Moloko said the monetary reward would be used as an incentive to ensure maximum participation in the campaign by local authorities.

Criteria in determining which councils were promoting the campaign would include community participation in local authority processes, such as budgeting. If communities had a role in the budget process, they would realise the importance of paying for services, she said.

Local authorities would also be assessed on how they set priorities, the

extent to which other stakeholders, such as churches and civil society, played a role in identifying priorities, and the implementation of development programmes.

A key factor would be improvements in payment levels, which would also take into account levels of poverty. Payment levels would be measured against service delivery, and particularly visible provision of services.

Mayors and district council chairmen would come under scrutiny when the ministry investigated to what extent campaign projects had been implemented, and what steps they had taken to localise Masakhane.

Moloko said that plans to revamp the campaign included the holding of Masakhane stakeholder workshops, two of which had already taken place in the Eastern Cape and the North West provinces.

A workshop would be held in Gauteng this week, while dates for other provinces were being finalised.

The final phase would entail workshops with religious groups, youth, unions and business, among other interest groups, to plan how to localise the campaign. The workshops would also determine the roles of the different sectors in its implementation.

Order to remove voter names

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The Supreme Court ordered the removal yesterday of the names of 266 people who had registered at the Maritzburg municipal offices, after an application by local government election officials.

Officials launched the action after NP threats that it would challenge the validity of the June 26 elections for Maritzburg's transitional local council if the 266 people were allowed to vote.

Deputy returning officer Anne Dominy said the presence of the 266 unidentified people represented 4.5% of voters in ward 14, and their ballots would have a determining influence on the result. It could be further argued that the 266 voters might also affect the proportional allocation of seats in the new council, Dominy said.

The ward was being contested by the ANC's Yugandrie Maharaj, the NP's Sophia Schutte, the IFP's Abraham Liebenberg and independent candidate Ebrahim Mahomed.

The ward covered a large part of the former white city, but included an informal settlement which was believed to be an ANC stronghold.

The court ruled that any party opposed to the removal of the 266 names should file affidavits by June 19.

ANC MP Mike Sutchffe said the NP had been racist in demanding the removal of the names. Informal settlers did not have registered addresses, and it was difficult to trace them in settlements. This should not result in them being denied the vote.

Instead, questionable names should be placed on a separate roll. If they arrived to vote, election officials should first check whether they had not voted previously, and whether anyone could vouch for them.

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said the ANC wanted to rig the results, and the decision to take the matter to court was correct. The NP had evidence of the ANC busing in about 50 voters in another ward, and it planned to refer this to court.

Strikers disrupt services in Durban

Nicola Jenkinson

(264) (132)
2013/6/96

DURBAN — Several thousand SA Municipal Workers' Union members disrupted municipal services and trashed the city's main streets yesterday during a one-day protest to demand across-the-board wage increases.

The municipal bus service was completely disrupted and commuters were forced to use minibus taxis, trains and privately owned buses.

Durban Chamber of Commerce corporate enterprises director John Bryce condemned the action. "Thousands of people were inconvenienced, particularly those who relied on public transport," he said. The strike had been unnecessary as the dispute was to be mediated today by the Independent Mediation Services of SA, he said.

Union spokesman Monty Naidoo said the Cosatu union was demanding a R380 across-the-board increase for municipal workers, and the metropolitan council was offering R160.

City police said marchers brandished sticks and threatened onlookers and police. About 3 000 had taken part.

IFP and ANC moving closer to peace for KwaZulu-Natal

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The peace initiative between the ANC and IFP in KwaZulu-Natal took another step forward yesterday with the announcement that a series of committees had been formed to deal with vexed issues such as winning the support of traditional leaders and grassroots followers, and drafting a code of conduct to govern the behaviour of party members.

Premier Frank Mdlalose said a seven-member steering committee would hold discussions on the peace initiative with local leaders, and to "prepare grassroots people for peace".

The committee was made up of ANC and IFP hardliners, including the IFP's Thomas Shabalala and David Ntombela, and the ANC's Dumisani Makhaye and Sifiso Nkabinde. The committee would be led by provincial public works MEC Celani Mtetwa. Mdlalose said ANC KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele and finance MEC Senzele Mhlungu (IFP) had been asked to draft a code of conduct to govern the behaviour of mem-

bers of the two parties. Ndebele said the code should guarantee that parties would suspend or expel members who engaged in violence. The ANC and IFP tended to react to "silly things", thus exacerbating tensions. The parties should consider stipulating in the code that problems would be "quarantined" and resolved, Ndebele said.

Meanwhile, Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi, Defence Minister Joe Modise and deputy intelligence minister Joe Nhlanhla visited the strife-torn areas of Donnybrook, Wembezi and Eshowe yesterday.

Modise said there was a decline in violence in the area and central government welcomed the peace initiative as the security forces alone could not end violence.

Mufamadi said he would meet security chiefs in Pretoria today, before announcing new security measures to sustain the successes made thus far.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that police had followed up on claims that IFP and ANC paramilitary training camps were operating in KwaZulu-Natal, but had found nothing.

ANC 'backs SABC stand'

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — The editorial independence of the SABC would be respected in any plan for a government slot on national television, ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said yesterday.

He told reporters the ANC supported the SABC's statement that it would have to retain independent control over presentation. It would not simply be a propaganda slot.

He said there were no details on how the broader dissemination of government information through the national broadcaster would work.

It was possible legislation might be needed. The decision would be taken on the basis of Deputy President Thabo Mbeki's task team probing government communications.

Niehaus's remarks come in the wake of Mbeki's renewed call on Monday for government air time on SABC.

Mbeki said the SABC had a role to play in disseminating government information, as government had neither the resources nor the capacity.

Niehaus said the lack of media diversity in SA made the role of the national broadcaster even more important in effective government communication with the public.

DP rejects M-Net offer to parliamentarians

EMPANGENI — The DP yesterday rejected pay-television channel M-Net's scheme to make satellite dishes and decoders available without charge.

"A potential conflict of interest could arise when Parliament is required to consider broadcasting regulatory matters while MPs are in receipt

considerable comment, has been referred to Parliamentary party caucuses.

"Members of Parliament need to set an example of propriety and ... take careful heed of public concern over corruption and the potential misuse of public office for personal advantage.

"I believe that MPs need to be sen-

nd Australian
s-Hickson have
timber venture.

Services in Durban

Nicola Jen...

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Richard's Bay pins its hopes on peaceful poll

By Chris Jenkins

CT (PR) 13/6/96 (264)

Richard's Bay — A peaceful local government election is all that stands between Richard's Bay and R14 billion in new investment, Mike Patterson, the president of the Zululand Chamber of Business, said yesterday.

Patterson said the chamber was aware of a number of potential investments, including a dry dock, a R200 million quay wall extension, a new sized-coal terminal, a shopping centre upgrade and a R50 million marina project.

Other projects in the pipeline included a sports complex, beach facilities, a paper warehouse, upgrading of roads in the town and the electrification of rural areas.

"The only reason people aren't rushing (in) right now is the uncertainty over the political settlement. But the sure-to-be peaceful election is going to get local and offshore investors here," he said.

"There is nowhere in South Africa that offers more potential than this region," he said.

Patterson gave detailed background of the rapid growth of Richard's Bay from a tiny fishing village to one of the country's major growth points, with the population growing to 125 000 in the past 30 years and business doubling in the past eight years.

"We have grown because of investor confidence, an ideal location for both internal and export

business, a well-developed port infrastructure, an excellent service industry, a deep-water harbour, plentiful labour, ample space for future growth and 1 000ha of industrial land available," Patterson said.

He said that 74 million tons of cargo was handled by port a year — 53 percent of South Africa's total port tonnage. "There is, of course, ample room for expansion at the harbour, which is only 35 percent developed."

Patterson said the Alusaf Hillside project had been completed ahead of schedule and more than R1 billion under budget, employing mostly South African contractors and local labour.

"It is beyond doubt one of the best-built and most modern and efficient smelters in the world. The eyes of the world are indeed focused on this area. We are the gateway to Africa."

"There are others — Richard's Bay Minerals, a world leader, Richard's Bay Coal Terminal, the world's largest exporting coal terminal; Bell Equipment, Mondi Kraft, the Felixton sugar mill, the largest in the southern hemisphere," Patterson said.

"There are 10 local companies contributing more than R5 billion in export turnover a year, R400 million in direct taxation, R1,1 billion in labour costs, R200 million in employee taxes and R40 million in social investment," he said.

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Slabbert changes view on poll postponement

Farouk Chothia

(264) 30/14/6/96

DURBAN — Local government election task group co-chairman Van Zyl Slabbert admitted yesterday that he was wrong to oppose a postponement of local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, saying the decision had helped considerably to improve the province's political climate.

Slabbert said that while the "real test" of the ANC and IFP's new commitment to peace would be on June 26 — election day — there now seemed to be a willingness on the part of the two parties to "observe the rules of the game".

Slabbert said one sign of this was a decision by the ANC-IFP leadership to jointly visit rural areas to promote the peace initiative among the province's traditional leaders.

"There is a shift taking place among the political parties. I have started to get the feeling that the problem of violence is being seriously addressed," Slabbert said.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele said the ANC-IFP leadership had, during previous initiatives, reported separately to their grassroots. The result was that each of the parties claimed they were forging peace because "we defeated the other side". This situation would now be avoided.

Ndebele said the ANC-IFP leadership in KwaZulu-Natal had to show the same commitment to peace as Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale and IFP Gauteng legislature leader Musa Myeni had shown. The two jointly visited flashpoints.

Where Sexwale and Myeni found resistance to peace, they "let the law loose". This was painful but necessary, Ndebele said.

to farm agrivillages

IFP business plan to boost economy

Farouk Chothia

BD 14/6/96

(264)

DURBAN — IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that newly-controlled IFP local authorities would draft business plans aimed at boosting economic activity in their localities.

Buthelezi said at an election rally in Tongaat that the IFP would promote the interests of small and medium businesses, which were the "real engine" for local growth and employment.

Sites would be secured for emerging small businesses at low or deferred charges to give them the leg-up required to flourish.

IFP election campaign deputy manager Anthony Grinker said the business plans, which would be drafted by councillors along with businessmen and other stakeholders, would identify the area's economic potential. A campaign would be initiated to woo domestic and foreign investors with the aim of creating jobs, he said.

Buthelezi said the IFP was "deeply wedded to the idea that government exists to help and encourage business, not tie it up in red tape". Bureaucrats had to break out of their "old-fashioned" attitudes, and realise their wages were paid from business taxes.

Buthelezi said if government sold its six public enterprises worth R95bn, there would be enormous benefits. Government would have to borrow less to finance its debt. This would result in a reduction in real interest rates, and

bond holders would have more disposable income to spend on goods, which meant more jobs.

Buthelezi said Britain had benefited from privatisation. It led to "huge reductions" in the price of gas, electricity, air travel, cars, telephone calls, freight and steel.

Britain's nationalised industries had cost the government more than R300m each week, but after privatisation they contributed more than R400m a week in tax revenue. This enabled the British government to cut income tax.

Buthelezi said SA required leadership to follow the route of Britain. His experience in the cabinet had shown him President Nelson Mandela and other ministers were all for privatisation.

The problem was that Cosatu secretary-general Sam Shilowa, and not Mandela, "called the shots". Cosatu was a mob with "many heads, but no brain". Instead of forging a give-and-take relationship with business, it was interested in toy-toying. Such selfish people should not be allowed to ruin SA's prospects of job creation, Buthelezi said.

He said a key step was federalism. Instead of being "ordered around" by central government, the KwaZulu-Natal government should be given power to control development. "We are ideally placed here to attract industry. We have good infrastructure and first class sea ports to transport export goods. We also have the workforce to do the job," he said.



Vicious circle Mourners at last weekend's funeral of brothers Ghulani, Nicholas and Umcebo Dube, who were shot dead in an attack on their home in Mandini. It is an IFP area and one of the brothers was a member of the ANC Youth League. Another four people were killed in the area on the same night, apparently by the same attackers

PHOTOGRAPH ERIC MILLER

Province that's one big no-go area

What are the chances for free and fair elections in KwaZulu-Natal's ever-shifting patchwork of party-political violence?

Ann Eveleth reports

NOBODY remembers exactly when Wembezi took the first step down the road to ruin, but today endless rows of gutted houses are witness to the decline of this township in KwaZulu-Natal's Midlands.

Separate taxi ranks for political opponents in nearby Estcourt are a bitter remnant of the days when Wembezi's war threatened to engulf the city centre. The nicknames of sub-sections, like "Ulundi" and "Shell House", testify to the continued polarisation of the township's landscape. An effective curfew operates after dark, residents being terrified of getting caught in the crossfire of the men with guns.

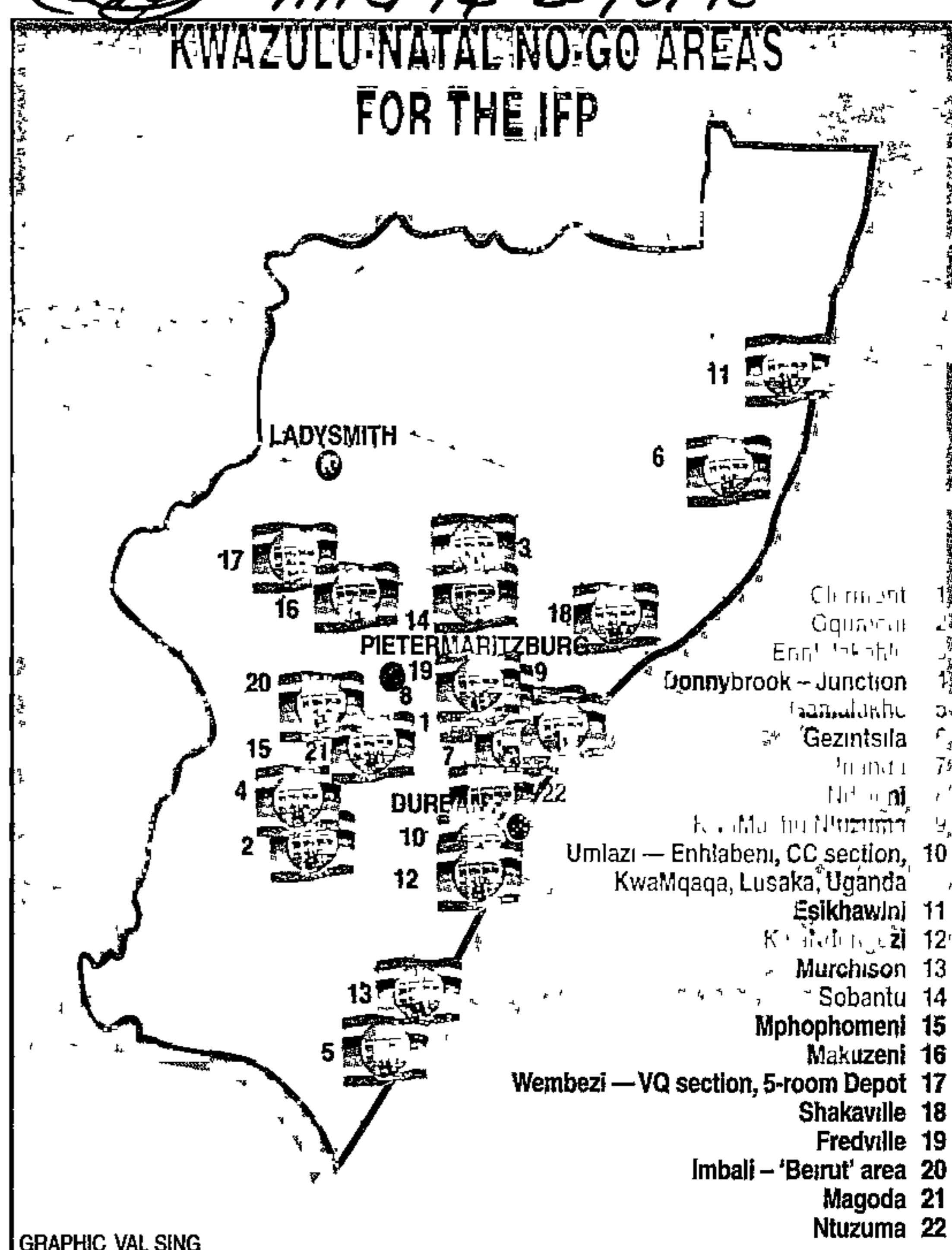
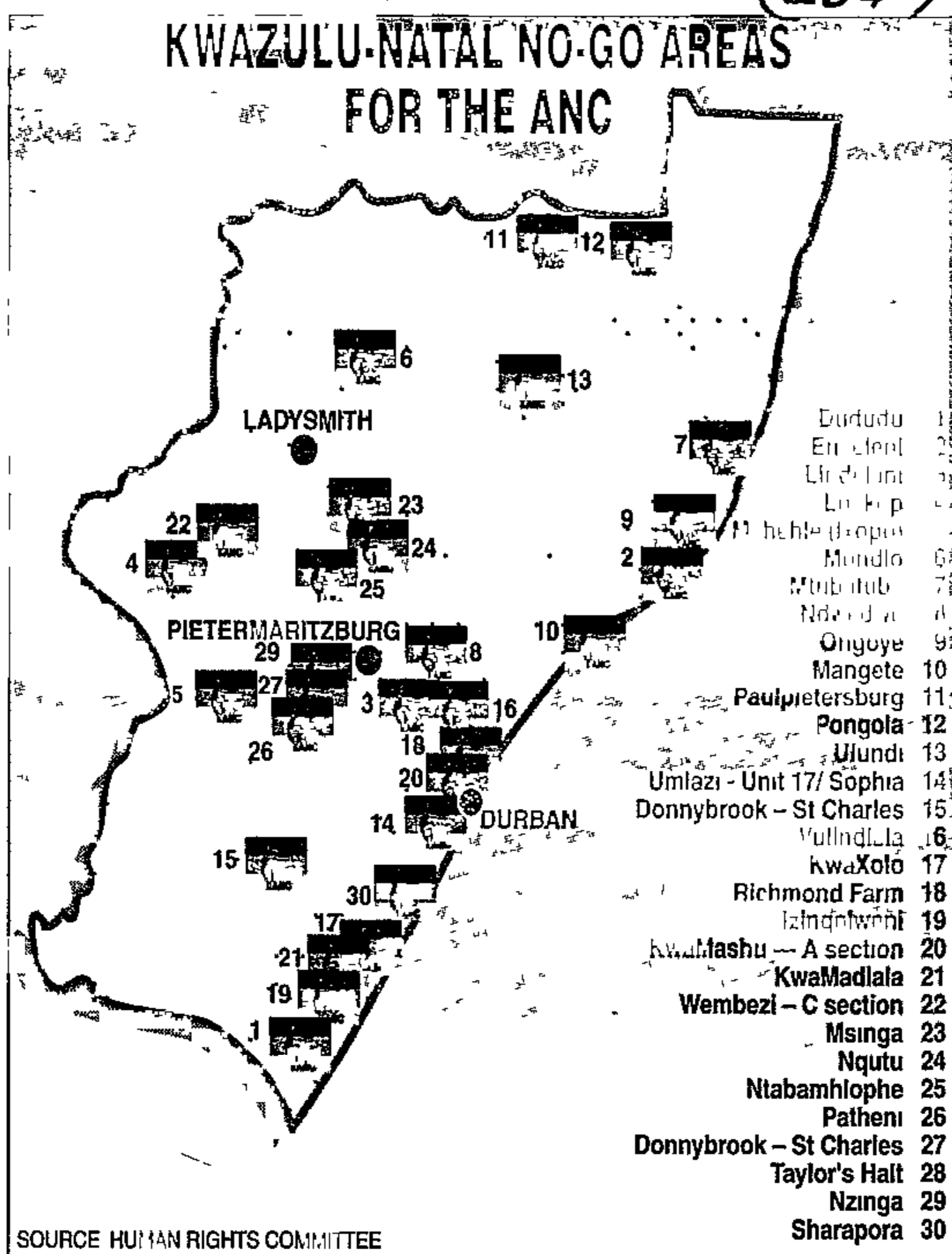
Wembezi is a microcosm of the ever-shifting patchwork of African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party "no-go" areas which make up much of KwaZulu-Natal — and which pose a major threat to the province's hopes of holding free and fair local government elections on June 26.

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) lists 52 areas where one of the parties is unable to move and campaign freely. HRC Durban researcher Makhubetsi Sekhunyane says the list does not cover all such areas in the province, which remains "essentially one big no-go area".

In Wembezi, one of the province's most insatiable war-zones, three of the township's six sections are no-go areas — C section (IFP), "5-room Depot" (ANC) and "Longhomes" (ANC). The other three — Mahashini, Nkwezela and VQ section — are fiercely contested terrain, claimed by both parties as strongholds.

The two party leaders in Wembezi, ANC chair "Teaspoon" Mkhize and the IFP deputy mayor in Escort, "Spitfire" Dlamini, say they welcome the recent peace efforts announced by their provincial leaders, but warn it will take more than high-level agreements to end the bloodshed.

Meeting briefly this week at the local police station, the two school principals shook hands, laughed together like old friends and exchanged invitations to put up election posters in their



Nowhere to go. The Human Rights Committee identifies these as the major no-go-areas for each party

respective strongholds. "We can talk about any problem we have and find a solution together, we have no quarrel between us," said Mkhize and Dlamini in near unison. "The problem is there are some people who don't want peace."

Mkhize and Dlamini have made at least five peace bids over the past three years, all have failed to end the nightly staccato of gunfire which the HRC says has claimed at least 137 lives since 1992, and which keeps the township shrouded in fear.

Captain Obrie Nzimande of the Public Order Policing Unit joined the two men in a renewed peace effort when he arrived at the station in March. "Since then there have been nights when not a single shot has been fired," he boasts.

While the confidence Nzimande appears to have won from both sides marks a significant departure from earlier claims of police complicity in the conflict, the death of at least 25

people in the township since March — including five already this month — along with a host of attempted murders indicate peace is still little more than a dream.

Although Dlamini and Mkhize both blamed "intruders" for fanning the violence, they were talking about different people. Mkhize pointed to the intervention of IFP provincial MP David Ntombela and IFP Senator Phillip Powell whose visits to the area, he said, "are always followed by violence".

Citing "internal IFP problems" as a reason for the ANC's recent growth in the township, Mkhize said "The IFP accuses its own people of being ANC, and then they get attacked and come to join the ANC."

ANC election candidate Petros Mtshali agreed. An IFP leader in the township until last December, Mtshali said he came under attack after the IFP accused his daughter of dating an *amaqabane* (comrade).

"I didn't know who this person was,

but at one meeting a youth pulled a gun and said he was going to shoot me. After that, my cousin was killed and a gunshot came through my front door and a group of youths came to my house looking for the ANC. Then I joined the ANC," he said.

The IFP's Dlamini — a relative of Mtshali — claimed a liaison between Mtshali's daughter and an ANC activist had led to the mother, and later Mtshali himself, being converted to the ANC.

While Dlamini admitted "there have been some cases" of IFP supporters being labelled ANC, he argued that the same was true of his opponents. "The real problem in Wembezi is the people who are profiting from the violence — the criminals."

Dlamini blamed the constant turf battles on youths who deserted their IFP-supporting parents in Nkwezela and other sections, and fled to the ANC's Depot-section stronghold. "From there they have been terrorising

people in other sections. When the victims flee their houses, these criminals take them over, they take the furniture, the stereos, everything, to make some money because they have no parents and no jobs. What is needed here are jobs, so nobody would be around to cause trouble."

The ANC also cites socio-economic factors as contributing to the violence. Deeply rutted dirt roads, sparse phone and electric lines, and a wrecked school and community centre are evidence of the township's dire under-development.

ANC supporter Phikelele Zuma — a refugee from Nkwezela — blamed the housing shortage and urban influx from outlying rural areas for stalling peace in the area. "We can both sign a piece of paper with some agreements. But after the agreement, I will want to go back to my house. When somebody else is living in my house, I will have to fight to get it back. Then what happens to the peace?" he asked.

KwaZulu Natal deemed conducive to poll

By VENILLA YOGANATHAN

Fismer announced yesterday

Durban - Political big guns, including President Nelson Mandela, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the DP's Tony Leon, swarmed into KwaZulu Natal this week as the local government election campaign picked up.

And thanks to the month-long postponement, most of the election problems had been ironed out and the province was all set for its first democratic local government elections. Minister of Constitutional and Provincial Affairs Chris

Fismer announced yesterday. After a full briefing from regional police commissioner Chris Serfontein, "everything seems to be in place and the police are now operating on full stream", said Fismer. He added that special precautions would be taken before and after voting to prevent interference with ballot boxes.

"The province is now much more conducive towards elections and it seems that the postponement really served a purpose."

The reopening of registration for a limited period last

month had brought the voter registration percentage to an encouraging 75,36%, he said. But as the leaders took to the election trail to woo voters, violence monitors were crossing fingers in the hope that the new spirit of peace would prevail up to the elections and beyond.

At the Ukuthula peace summit in Durban this week, all parties committed themselves to the peace process, the forerunner to an ambitious blueprint for non-violent reconciliation in the province to be unveiled next week. Peace rallies, to be addressed jointly by

Mandela and Buthelezi, are believed to be part of the new peace plan.

However, the province, which had simmered down considerably in recent weeks, still had the potential to disrupt if the new tolerance among political leaders did not filter down to grassroots supporters, said Dennis Nkosi, regional head of the National Peace Secretariat.

Violence monitor Mary de Haas agreed there was an urgent need for politicians to disseminate their peace message in affected areas.

Taking no chances in the event of disruptions in the days preceding the elections and on voting day itself, the peace secretariat has trained about 500 people to be stationed in the affected communities and at polling stations.

Nkosi said the monitors would be in constant radio contact with security force personnel in various parts of KwaZulu Natal.

Mandela was expected to begin the ANC's weekend campaign this morning with a party for veterans of the struggle at the Durban City Hall.

Wind of change in province

(264) CP 16/6/96

Kwazulu/Natal leaders move closer to peace

By VUSI NGENA

THESE A definite change in the political wind blowing through Kwazulu/Natal at the moment

This is the consensus in the province following a one-day summit of about 300 leaders from all walks of life at the Durban Exhibition centre this week

The summit was part of Project Ukuthula - a series of events initiated by church leaders in the province. It took place in the context of what seems to be a breakthrough in the relationship between the ANC and Inkatha

Tomorrow the province's premier, Dr Frank Mdlalose, and ANC chairman Jacob Zuma will brief King Goodwill Zwelithini, who was present at the summit, about developments since the initiative was launched

The summit is a direct consequence of the perceived failure of the pre-Imbizo meeting earlier this year, according to one of the conveners, Bishop Matthew Makhaye. So palpable is the sense of an

impending change in the political climate that former Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Minister Chris Fisser was moved to attribute the fortuitous events of the past weeks to the intervention of a "higher hand"

Similarly moved was Election Task Group co-chairman Dr Fredrick V in Zyl Slabbert, who confessed that he had been sceptical of the merits of postponing the local government elections

"Technically speaking I was of the opinion that Kwazulu/Natal was on course for the elections. I was therefore one of those opposed to further postponement. I was wrong, because I now sense a definite shift in attitudes among the politicians. The postponement has been worth it," Slabbert said

Even more poignant was King Zwelithini's speech, in which he expressed delight that the church had responded "positively to the challenge of creating peace and embarked on project Ukuthula". Referring to the recent attack on

the royal palace, Zwelithini said he was not addressing the summit as a king but also as a victim of the ongoing violence

"Despite all the attacks against me and my family and the latest plans to assassinate me, I will continue to work for peace in this region. If the time comes when the forces of darkness succeed in their plans to assassinate me, please continue to work for peace, reconciliation and unity amongst my people," he said

Like most of the participants in the Kwazulu/Natal parliamentary peace initiatives, Zuma tends to trace the increasing rapprochement to the return by both parties to the origins of the conflict which date as far back as 1979

He said the ANC supported Buthezi in his plan to fight the system from within. "That is why he never accepted independence. Somewhere down the line, however, the government of the day managed to drive a wedge between us," he said

Parties look back at what made them go to war - and decide to try peace again

IN ZULU tradition, a heart to heart conversation is called "Ukuvulelana izifuba" (barring of chests) or "ukubhodla" (burping). It is a ritual whereby enemies retrace the origins of their enmity with the hope that it will lead to reconciliation

On such a ritual rest the hopes of the latest peace initiative between the ANC and Inkatha in Kwazulu/Natal

It is a ritual which has seen provincial executive members and parliamentarians from both sides engaged in earnest talks over the violent conflict in the region for close to five months. It is also this ritual that they now credit with the "understanding" they seem to have reached concerning their differences, which date back to 1979. This "sudden" understanding, however, is a result of political re-

alities, rather than simply good intentions from the parties involved, according to sceptics. War weariness, the balance of power in the province, fear of justice by warlords, and the issues of delivery facing the politicians in the run-up to the local government elections have all been cited as reasons for downplaying violent conflict

The observations tend to be confirmed by sources close to both parties. They point to the fact that a stalemate exists where, across the province, both parties have created political strangleholds through no-go areas

They also point to the departure of the National Party from the executive authority of most provinces as having created a situation in Kwazulu/Natal in which Inkatha and the ANC desperately need each other for consensus.

The success of special investigation units in combating violence on the South Coast and the deployment of these units around the province has warlords on the run, fearing for their reputation should they get caught

The local government elections, observers say, have brought into sharp relief the issue of delivery at local level, and have forced local candidates to articulate local issues rather than indulging in war talk. According to parliamentarians, however, tracing the conflict to "misunderstandings" of 17 years ago has been therapeutic

"We now realise that there was a breakdown in communication while the ANC was in exile and (ANC chairperson) Jacob Zuma's input on this matter has cleared a lot of bad vibes," Inkatha provincial spokesman Blessed Gwala said

this week

■ In a move seen as a timely boost to the initiative, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthezi endorsed it and suggested the holding of joint rallies attended by President Nelson Mandela and himself

Significantly, Buthezi excluded Inkatha's shopping list of international mediation and the role of traditional chiefs as preconditions for the success of the initiative

■ Business in the province has lauded Buthezi's statements and the churches, which launched their own initiative called "Project Ukuthula" early this year, called a peace summit this week

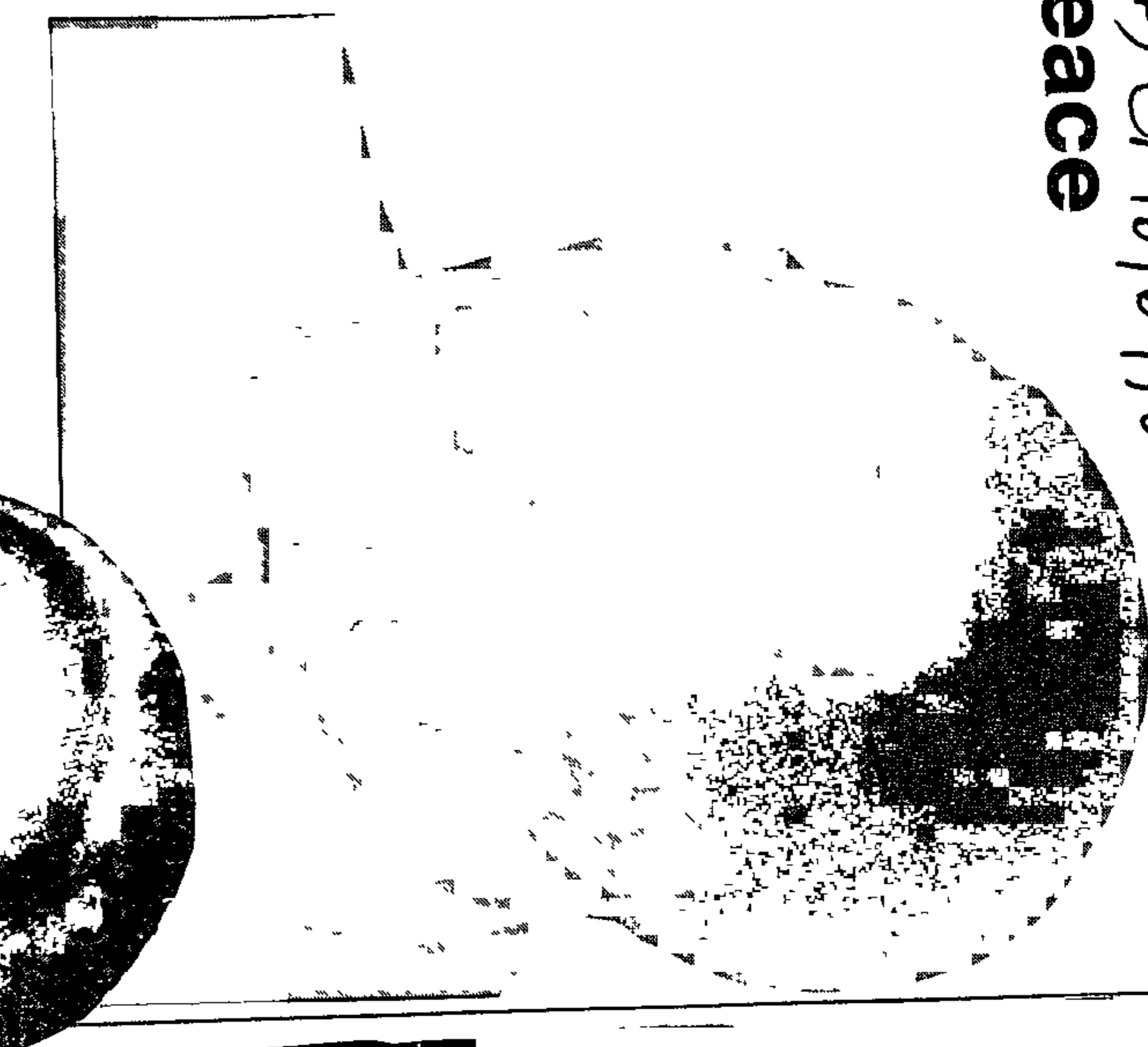
■ In an even more dramatic move, ANC MPP and now self-confessed "warlord" Sifiso Nkabinde made a "road to Damascus" type of speech in which he declared he was now a "peace lord" and

challenged other warlords from Inkatha and the ANC to join him in his quest for peace

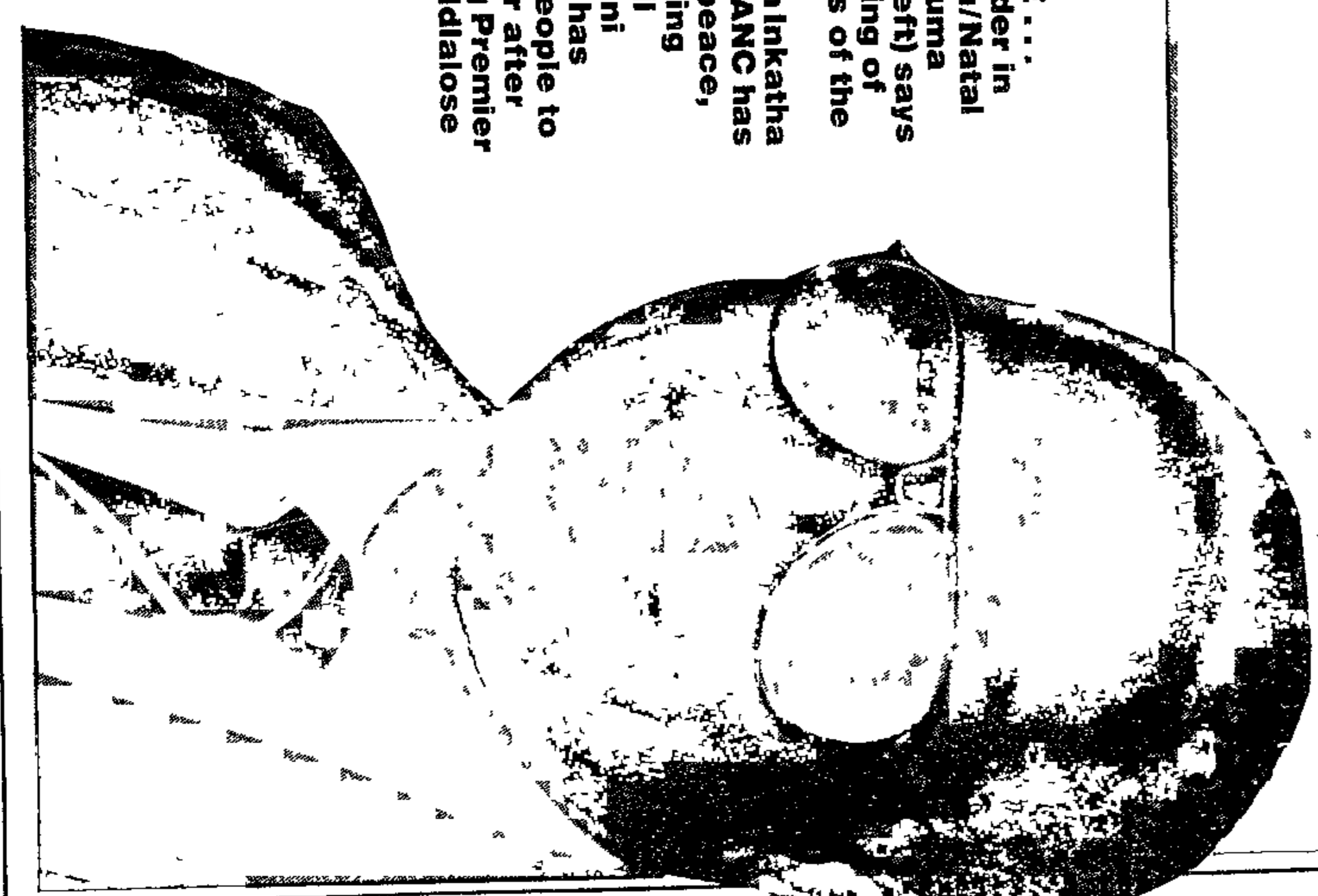
Nkabinde in turn has been invited to an Inkatha no-go area by an alleged Inkatha warlord, MPP Mandla Shabalala, who holds sway in Lindelani in KwaMashu. More visits of a similar nature are planned for the future, according to both parties

■ "We are returning to the accepted norms of democracy, and just because we disagree with each other does not mean we have to be constantly at each other's throat," Kwazulu/Natal safety and security portfolio committee chairman and ANC MPP Bhekile Cele said this week

■ There is now talk of a programme of action which will be taken to the constituencies of both parties for endorsement



CHANGE... ANC leader in Kwazulu/Natal Jacob Zuma (above left) says the tracing of the roots of the conflict between Inkatha and the ANC has helped peace, which King Goodwill Zwelithini (above) has urged people to work for after meeting Premier Frank Mdlalose (right).



Parties making final effort in runup to poll

(264) Star 17/6/96
By JOWIAL RANTAO
Political Correspondent

Political parties in KwaZulu Natal are expected to intensify their campaigns ahead of next week's crucial local government election.

The ANC, IFP and National Party sent their leaders to various parts of the province at the weekend and are set to sustain the deployment until the June 26 poll.

The ANC in KwaZulu Natal has protested against the interference by amakhosi (traditional leaders) in the elections process. The party's head of local government Dr Michael Sutcliffe charged some amakhosi with bringing the election process into disrepute.

Sutcliffe said some of the discrepancies included the admission by Chief Fana Dlamini in Highflats in the Midlands that he withheld 500 election registration forms filled by ANC sympathisers and supporters. Action was being taken against Dlamini.

And at Inkandla, Chief P Biyela had tried to interfere with the training and assigning of presiding officers. "His actions should be condemned and we trust he will be severely punished for his autocratic and illegal actions," he said.

"In Vulindlela, amakhosi tried to stop independent presiding officers from being allocated to polling stations and they had to be dealt with by provincial authorities.

Sutcliffe added: "The ANC welcomes the fact that all presiding officers will now be told not to respond to such irresponsible and illegal commands."

The IFP has declared itself ready to win next week's election.

IFP central committee member Walter Felgate told The Star the party was happy with its preparations. With the exception of 80 000 registration duplications being uncovered, the party had not identified any major problems.

The party had summoned all its MPs and senators from Cape Town to KwaZulu Natal to be deployed during the "peak week" in various parts of the province. "We aren't leaving anything to chance."

ANC in full swing to muster support in KwaZulu-Natal

(264)
Farouk Chothia

BD 18/6/96

DURBAN — The ANC's local government election campaign moved into full swing at the weekend as the party held a series of rallies and roadshows throughout the province in a bid to muster support before next Wednesday's elections.

The ANC staged a roadshow in its stronghold of Lamontville, part of the Durban metropole, where ANC stalwart Florence Mkhize is facing an unexpected challenge from former ANC branch chairman Sbu Basi, standing as an independent.

The IFP has also surprised the ANC by putting up Solo Masondo as a candidate, although he has held no public meetings in the township. A priest from the Assemblies of God, Pastor Josiah Masondo, is the fourth candidate in the race. Masondo is standing as an independent, but some local ANC activists suspect he is aligned to the NP, which is appealing to Christian values.

ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said the party was confident of winning the Durban metropolitan council. "We are aiming for an absolute majority. It is important that the ANC shows its strength because nobody will discuss peace with a weak ANC."

He said the ANC would concentrate during the remaining 10 days on voter education, identifying irregularities on voters' rolls, familiarising voters with polling venues and arranging transport for elderly people.

Only about 50 people turned up at a public meeting at St Wendolins addressed by Sports Minister Steve Tshwete. Tshwete said the low turnout was the result of confusion over his itinerary.

The ANC held rallies in other parts of the province, including Maritzburg, where Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale addressed ANC supporters in Imbali. The NP has been galvanising support in its stronghold of Chatsworth in the run-up to a visit by NP leader FW de Klerk on Friday. The party's candidates have blitzed the Higginson Highway leading to Chatsworth with posters reading "Hang the killers! Hang the rapists!"

ANC activists said the slogan had struck a chord among conservative Indian voters. The ANC was countering it by pointing out that the NP had allowed the constitution to outlaw the death penalty.

NP candidates were also collecting signatures for petitions demanding the removal of informal settlements from Chatsworth.

This was despite the fact that the Durban council had placed a moratorium on the eviction of any people who had moved into the area before 1994.

ANC to target KwaZulu-Natal's urban centres

(264) BD 19/16/96

FAROUK CHOTHIA in Durban

FOR the ANC, the priority in next week's KwaZulu-Natal local government elections is to win the 15 major cities and towns, rather than to gain control of the province's seven regional councils.

ANC local government head Mike Sutcliffe says the party is trying to win regional councils, but would be satisfied with improving the palky 5% to 6% support it obtained in the rural areas in the 1994 general election.

"We are aiming for 20%, and that would signify a fourfold increase in our support base. Anything above 20% would be an outstanding success for the ANC," says Sutcliffe.

He says the ANC's priority is to win control of Durban, Maritzburg, Newcastle, Richards Bay, Margate, Estcourt, Ladysmith, Mooi River, Empangeni, Dundee, Howick, Kokstad, Matatiele, Harding and Port Shepstone.

The 1995/96 operating budget of Maritzburg, Newcastle and Richards Bay was R868m. In contrast, the combined operating budget of the seven regional councils was a mere R215m — or 4% against Durban's 68% and the 15% of Maritzburg, Newcastle and Richards Bay.

Sutcliffe says: "It is clear that the economic power is in the cities and towns. The party which wins them wins the elections."

He says the ANC is not "bothering" with elections in about 30 transitional local councils, including Cedarville and Hatingspruit, which have fewer than 1 000 people living in them.

"We do not even believe they should have been made councils."

"This was done simply because of the whites living there."

"Black areas in a similar situation, such as Ngutu, were not declared transitional local councils," he says.

The metropolitan council of Durban was the prized scalp. "You can effect change through the metro much quicker than

through provincial government. The impact of the provincial government building the King Shaka airport would be felt only in a generation, but the impact of the Point

Waterfront project and international convention centre would be more immediate," Sutcliffe says. He says the ANC is confident of taking Durban.

"Apathy would be the difference between us having an outright majority and of being the majority party," Sutcliffe says.

He says the ANC's "successes" in Maritzburg, the only transitional council it controls, would have an effect on Durban voters.

"Maritzburg is the only city or town which has come up with a zero-based budget system. The political control in Durban is very conservative," says Sutcliffe.

He believes the NP — rather than the predominantly rural-based IFP — will emerge as the largest

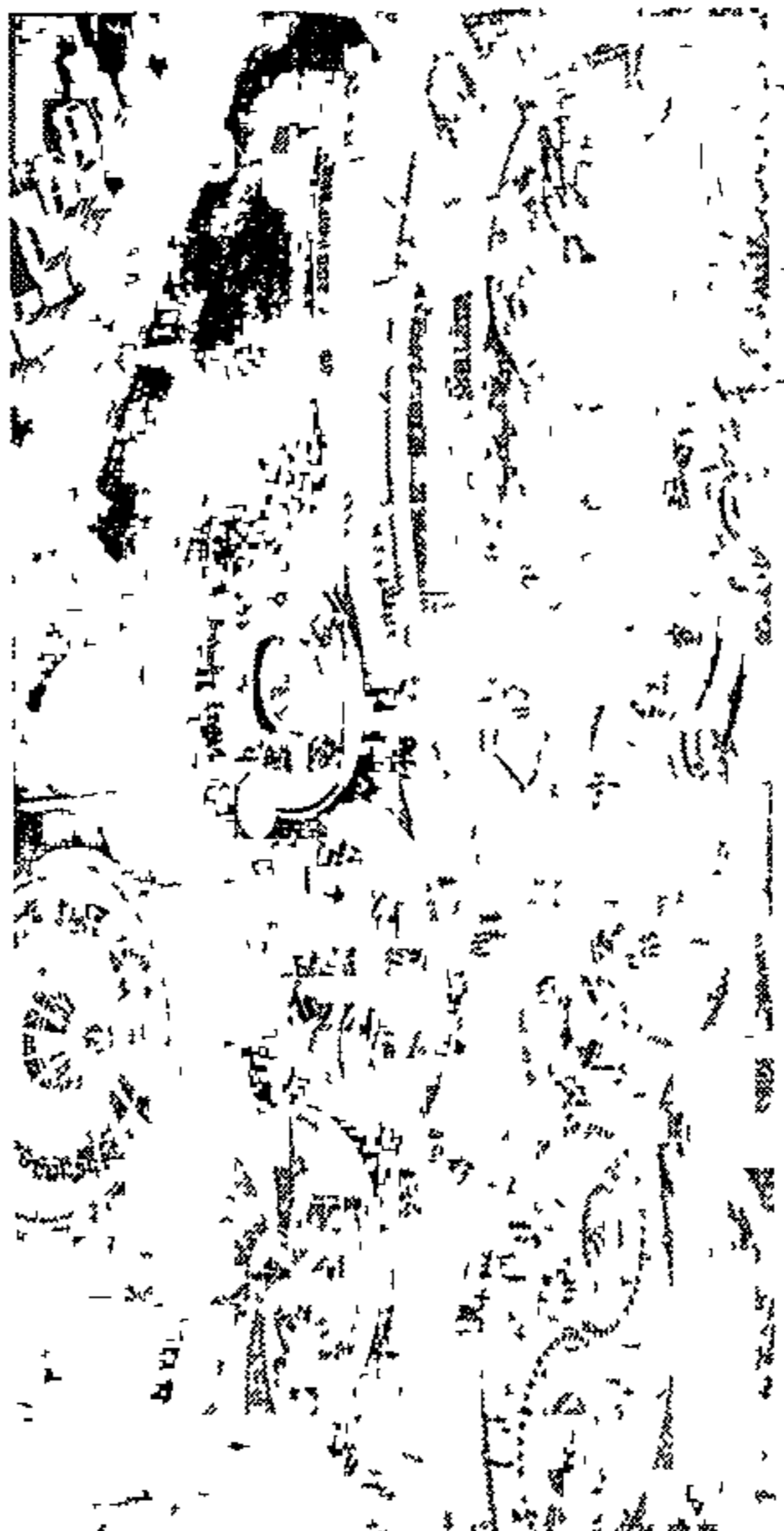
party in Durban. "The African vote is in the bag for us. The Indian vote (of about 15%) would essentially be split between us, the NP and the Minority Front."

"We are confident of getting between 25% and 30% of the Indian vote, with the remaining 70-75% going to the NP and Minority Front. The NP, helped by its white supporters, will be the second largest party."

Sutcliffe says the ANC has been fighting the election on local issues, and using its tried-and-tested slogan, "A better life for all — Let's make it happen where we live", to win support.

"The NP and IFP have been raising national issues such as the death penalty and the falling rand, but we are saying that this election is about improving the quality of life in your community."

The ANC has refrained from holding a series of high-profile rallies, concentrating instead on ward meetings and door-to-door visits. "This is where there is greater interaction with voters, and issues such as the need to tar roads can be taken up. It is a strategy which will be proved correct next Wednesday," says Sutcliffe.



The amusement park at the Durban beachfront. Durban is one of the 15 major cities and towns in KwaZulu-Natal where the ANC hopes to win in next week's local government election.

LETTERS

NOTES

Rivals united in opposing draft law

Farouk Chothia
and Linda Ensor

BD 20/6/96

(264)

THE ANC's Durban metropolitan council caucus joined the IFP yesterday in opposing draft local government legislation which would result in metropolitan councils taking over important powers of substructures.

ANC councillor Peter Corbett said the ANC agreed with all other parties at a council meeting that the draft legislation would be rejected "insofar as it overrides" agreements reached previously among parties in Durban.

Corbett said this included a clause that metropolitan councils "may" formulate uniform rates, levies, fees and tariffs applying to all substructures.

Corbett said he doubted the clause complied with the new constitution. Substructures were "independent local authorities", and the clause intended to deny them their "fundamental autonomy".

IFP councillor Anthony Grinker said he was "quite surprised" that ANC councillors had taken a position similar to other parties, including the NP and DP. It indicated there were divisions within the ANC.

Corbett said the ANC councillors rejected only about 5% of the legislation. He understood that the legislation had been drafted by a technical team from the constitutional development department, and it did not have any political sanction before being tabled at a meeting of ministers and MECs last week.

An outraged Western Cape local government MEC Peter Marais yesterday slammed the draft Bill, saying he had called an urgent meeting of the six metropolitan substructures in the

province to discuss "the very serious inroads into their functions and powers" which had been proposed.

Marais said the legislation's effect would be to reduce the metropolitan substructures to mere administrative extensions of a powerful metropolitan council.

Marais agreed with KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller that the proposed law stripped the substructures of their "most powerful tool" of setting their own budgets.

He said that the Cape metropolitan forum agreement specifically proposed a model where there was a weak metropolitan council with strong substructures. This had been recommended by the demarcation board which had delineated substructure boundaries with this objective in mind.

"Had we known that the ANC would legislate for a strong metropolitan council and weak substructures, there would have been no need to demarcate such large substructures.

"The only conclusion I could arrive at is that the Western Cape has been grossly misled," Marais said.

Mduduzi Ka Harvey reports that Provincial Affairs Deputy Minister Valli Moosa strongly denied yesterday that the draft Bill was the product of central government. The drafting had involved central, provincial and local government input.

Moosa said the legislation had been presented at the last meeting of ministers and MECs but had not been discussed in detail by the ministry.

A new draft would be rewritten taking into consideration the objections of the stakeholders which would be tabled at a meeting on July 16. The draft would be published for comment.

KwaZulu-Natal citizens desire peace, says survey

Kevin O'Grady

DURBAN — Threats to peace and a stable democracy in KwaZulu-Natal are not a result of the attitudes and opinions of the province's citizens, according to the results of an Institute for Democracy in SA survey.

The survey found there was "no wellspring of support in this province for violent protest, for traditional leadership or for a special provincial dispensation".

"The attitudes of the people of KwaZulu-Natal do not present any greater obstacles to the development of democracy than is true of South Africans in general."

Drawn from a survey of 600 people conducted at the time of last year's local elections in other provinces, the results show the majority of people want the province's powers to be kept at least as strong as they were under the interim constitution.

Only 33% of respondents wanted to have provincial powers increased, 43% favoured keeping the balance contained in the interim constitution while 9% wanted the existing level of provincial

power to be decreased.

However, there was little support for the idea of asymmetrical provincial powers or a special dispensation for the province with just 16% of respondents agreeing with the idea of provinces having differing powers and 17% wanting special powers for their own provincial government.

On the issue of traditional leaders, 41% of respondents felt there was a conflict between traditional leadership and 69% said the leaders had a role to play in the new SA. However, 59% said they believed traditional leaders should have to stand for office and win votes in order to be represented in local government.

There was massive support — 75% — for the idea that traditional leaders should not be aligned to any political party and 57% of respondents said traditional leaders should not take public stances on political issues.

The survey also revealed that although rates of reported voting intention and actual voter turnout had been high, KwaZulu-Natal residents were not actively interested in politics.

BD 20/6/96 (264)
Less than one fifth of respondents said they spoke about politics frequently, 17% said they had high interest levels while only 13% showed high levels of interest in last year's election campaign.

Less than 15% reported ever having taken part in any one of a series of protest activities.

There was no significant statistical difference between the attitudes of KwaZulu-Natal citizens and people elsewhere in the country on most issues on which respondents were questioned.

These included respondents' interest in political matters, voting participation, opinions of MPs' performance, perceived ability to influence different levels of government, trust in government, political intolerance and commitment to democracy.

The only major difference recorded was in the importance attached to certain procedural elements of democracy — 80% said freedom of speech was important for a country to be called a democracy compared to 62% in the rest of the country, and 43% of respondents disagreed with multipartyism compared to 59% elsewhere.

More troops for KwaZulu-Natal in run-up to poll

(264) ARG 20/6/96

PRETORIA - The defence force complement in KwaZulu-Natal has been increased to 3 600 troops for the duration of the run-up to the province's local government elections next Wednesday.

SANDF chief spokesman Gert Opperman said today that the 15 companies normally deployed in the province had been increased to 25 companies, comprising about 3 200 troops and 17 part time platoons totalling about 400 troops

President Mandela had decided to re-

deploy the defence force in conjunction with the police from yesterday, to uphold law and order, General Opperman said

Permanent and part-time SANDF members would work with police for the duration of the National Crime Prevention Strategy, he said

The Constitution and the Defence Act require that the president order the defence force into service before it is used internally to work with the police

Since January more than 7 500 perma-

nent force members and 475 part-time members had been deployed daily nationwide, General Opperman said

Police and the defence force had arrested 22 500 people who had illegally crossed borders

The forces had also seized 646 illegal weapons.

The air force had clocked up 1 171 operational flying hours in crime prevention duty and 730 hours monitoring the country's borders, General Opperman said - Sapa

Troops to stay in KwaZulu

(264) Star 21/6/96

40 000 will remain stationed for coming year, says Mandela

By PATRICK BULGER
Cape Town

Forty-thousand SA National Defence Force troops will continue to be stationed in KwaZulu Natal for the coming year, President Nelson Mandela told Parliament yesterday.

He was talking in the National Assembly on the occasion of the president's budget vote.

Mandela said the situation in KwaZulu "is still a cause for great

concern. However, there has been marked progress, particularly as a result of improved capacity for intelligence and the use of focused task groups.

"But we dare not forget that the achievement of true peace in the province also depends on the political parties, and I would take this opportunity to urge them once again to do their utmost to ensure next week's elections are conducted in a peaceful, free and fair manner.

"The advances we have made

would not have been possible without the dedication of the South African Police Service and the support they have received from the SANDF. It is for this reason that the Government, on review, decided that the employment of some 40 000 members of the SANDF in support of the SAPS is still needed."

The reasons for the deployment had been conveyed to National Assembly Speaker Frene Ginwala and Senate president Kobie Coetsee, in line with the constitution, he said.

Huge force to ensure peaceful polls in KZN

Star 24/6/96 (264)

3 000 more police arriving today to reinforce 22 000 already deployed: Buthelezi and Mandela both plead for tolerance

By JUSTICE MALALA
Durban

Rival politicians including President Mandela are today conducting a final push for victory in Wednesday's local government elections in KwaZulu Natal, where more than 22 000 police and troops have been deployed to ensure that the recent drop in political violence is maintained.

The provincial police spokesman Bala Nardoo said yesterday "all indications are that we are heading for a peaceful election. Things are looking good - we hope they stay that way".

He said an extra 3 000 policemen would arrive today and the security forces would also be assisted by 1 200 members of the public order policing unit, with about 4 000 troops on standby.

Every one of the 3 300 polling booths would be manned by policemen and no weapons of any nature would be allowed in polling areas on election day, Nardoo said.

While both the ANC and IFP have sought to reduce violence in

the runup to the poll, there was no holding back from political rhetoric over the final weekend of canvassing.

Closing the Inkatha Freedom Party's election campaign yesterday, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi launched a stinging attack on the ANC, accusing the party of taking the path of "betrayal, violence, terrorism and communism".

Addressing about 13 000 IFP supporters at a rally in Umlazi, near Durban, Buthelezi said the path the ANC had taken led to a one-party state and the chaos of a

More reports

Pages 9 and 17

Third World economy, and re-affirmed his party's commitment to a free market, federalism and traditional values.

But the IFP leader struck a hopeful note for peace initiatives in the province and said the time was past for assigning guilt for the political violence of the decade.

"This is a time for tolerance and reconciliation. It is a time for

us to hope that at long last we are leaving this vale of misery.

"The foul shadow of the Angel of Death which has darkened our land for so long is fading.

"The future is now in your hands," he told the crowd.

President Mandela and more than 40 of the ANC's most senior leaders in the Cabinet and the provinces addressed rallies, staged walk-about and took part in various events to drum up support for their party.

In a walk-about in Umlazi on Saturday, Mandela called for peace in the community.

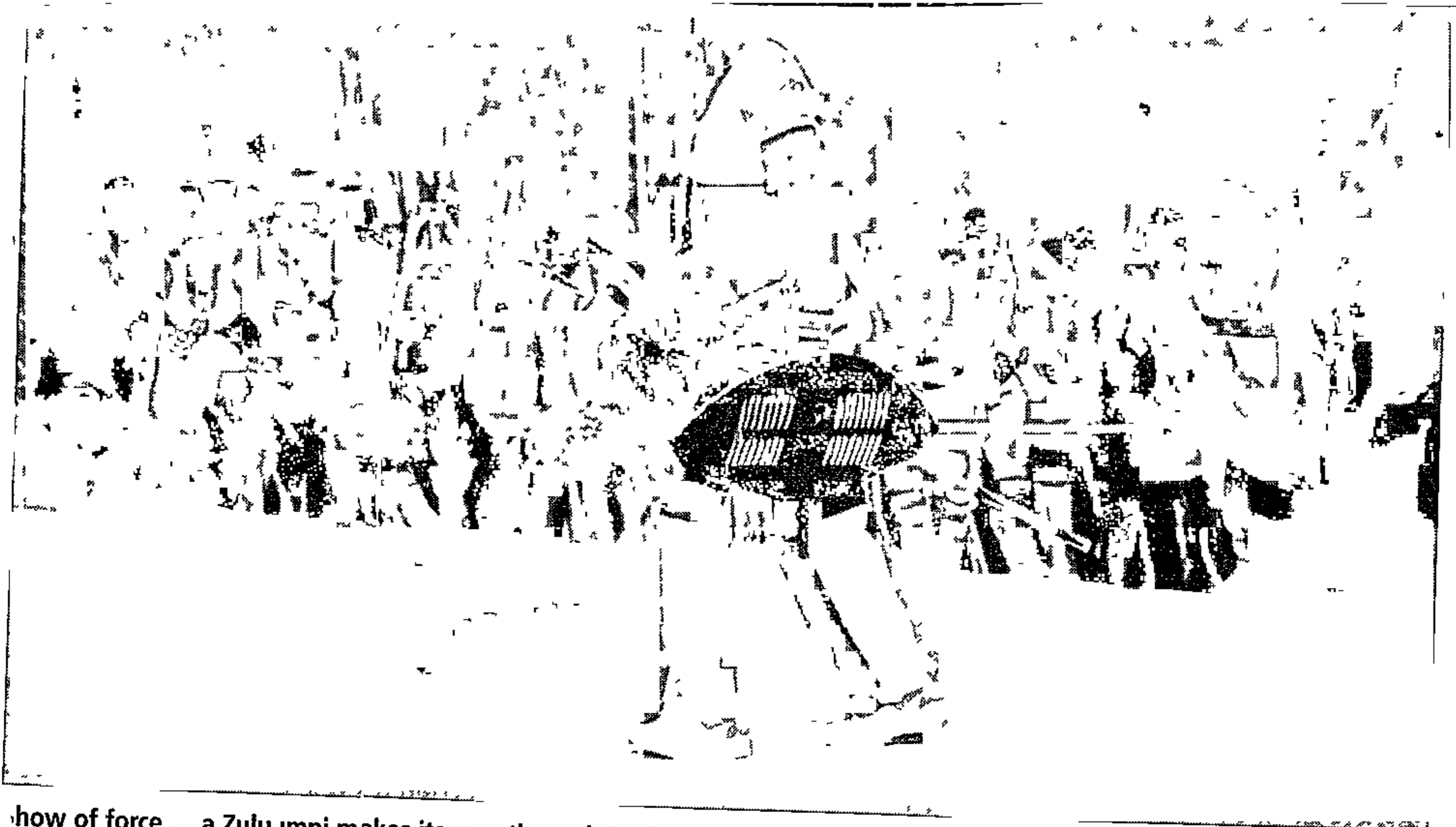
"I will do anything the provincial leaders want me to do in order to bring about peace. Whites, coloureds, Indians, are not slaughtering one another as we Africans are doing in this province.

"We are being laughed at by others and they say we are very backward, barbaric, killing one another instead of sitting down to talk about our problems," he said.

In Chatsworth, a predominantly Indian area, Mandela said

► To Page 2

P.T.O.



How of force ... a Zulu impi makes its way through Umlazi outside Durban yesterday to attend an IFP rally

Huge force to ensure peaceful polls in KZN

► From Page 1

the NP's recently announced shadow cabinet was 80% white and did not have a single Indian representative

That was an indication that the NP did not care about the Indian community and merely used them when they needed votes, he said

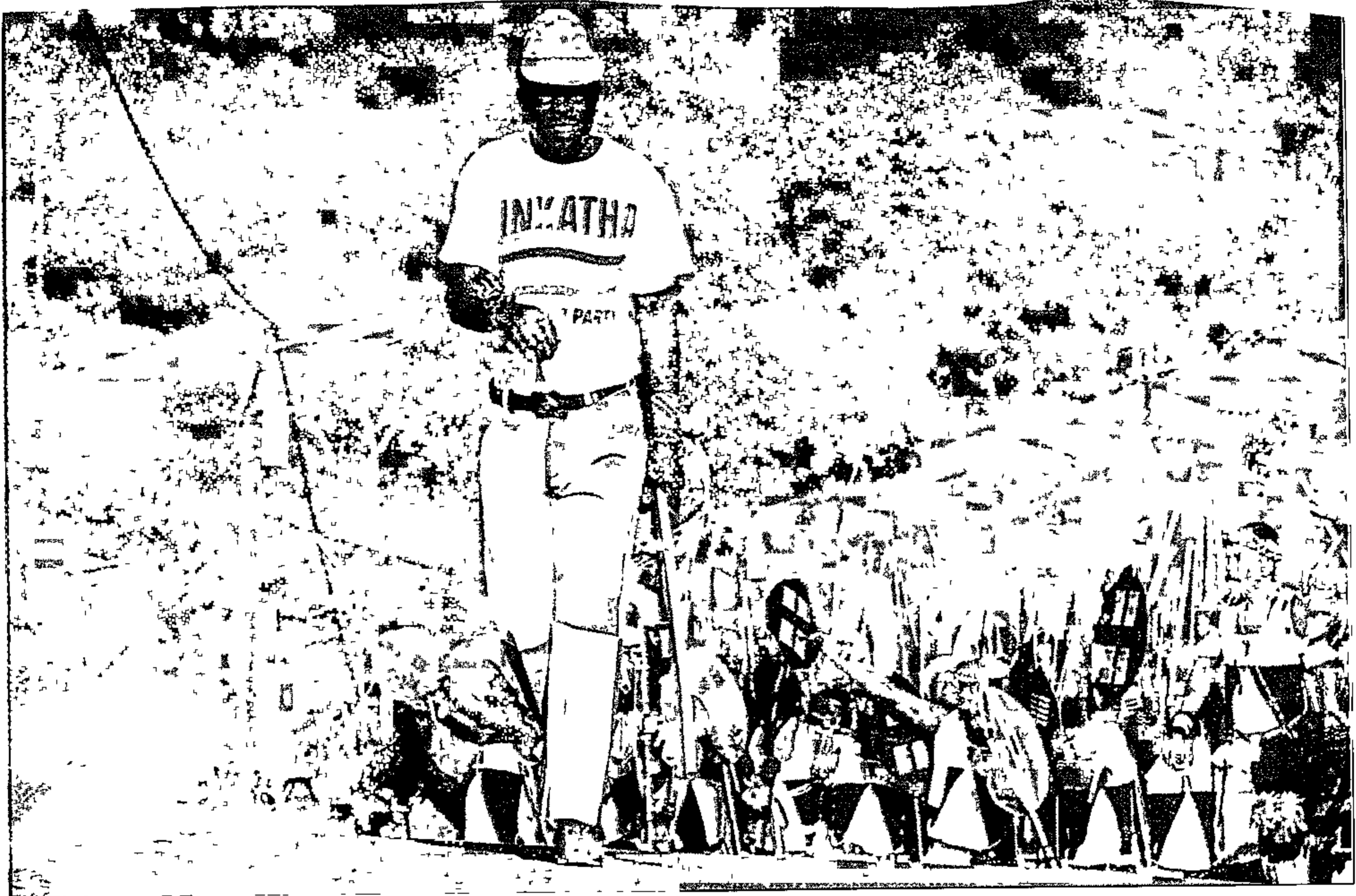
Addressing journalists after his rally, Buthelezi said there had been no constitutional settlement despite the passing of the final constitution and that international mediation was more necessary than ever before.

Today marks the last day for parties to campaign. According to electoral law, no party should campaign on the day before the election.

Buthelezi said he expected the election to be free and fair, and that although he was opposed to their postponement in May, he was unhappy that there had been thousands of fraudulent registrations uncovered in the past month

The Star's Durban correspondent reports that the city could prove crucial to the outcome.

The ANC is seen as being virtually assured of victory in Pietermaritzburg, and the IFP is expected to poll strongly in rural areas and smaller towns. In the 1994 national poll, Durban was won by the ANC but the IFP, NP, and DP claim to be gaining ground



RALLYING SUPPORT: A Zulu induna (headman) leads his warriors through the streets of Umlazi, Durban, to an Inkatha Freedom Party election rally yesterday. The rally was the last in the IFP's campaign before the local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal. The elections have been postponed three times. PICTURES: AP

Buthelezi urges end to violence as voting looms

CT 24/6/96 (264)

DURBAN: Inkatha Freedom Party leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi fuelled hopes of a peaceful local government election in KwaZulu-Natal when he paid a final campaign visit to Umlazi, near here, yesterday.

"This is a time for tolerance and reconciliation," he told thousands of IFP supporters at a rally at the King Zwelithini stadium.

"This is not a time for blame or recrimination."

Political violence between the IFP and the African National Congress had to come to an end, Buthelezi said.

"The foul shadow of the 'Angel of Death' which has darkened our land for so long is fading."

"This is a time for us to hope that at long last we are leaving this vale of misery."

Buthelezi's comments were in keeping with recent peace initiatives by ANC and IFP political leaders, prompted partly by fears of bloodshed on voting day on Wednesday.

The IFP rally bore testimony to the success of the peace initiatives. The sight of IFP balloons set loose



PEACE PEAL: Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi rings a bell at the end of his final campaign speech at an IFP rally in Umlazi yesterday.

into the sky generated more excitement than the sight of youths armed with traditional weapons marching into the stadium.

Chatting to journalists before the rally, Buthelezi said he was confident that the peaceful atmosphere would continue indefinitely, at least until election day.

He said he would accept the

election result, but hoped administrators were able to avert the type of electoral fraud experienced in the 1994 general elections.

Addressing the crowd, Buthelezi said voters should view the poll as a choice between the policies of the ANC and IFP. Although the two were "still brothers", the ANC had chosen the path of "betrayal, violence, terrorism and communism" that led to a tyrannical one-party state.

The IFP, on the other hand, stood for federalism, family values, minority rights and sensible economic policies such as privatisation, Buthelezi said.

He urged voters to be wary of the ANC alliance with the South African Communist Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Cosatu secretary-general Mr Sam Shulowa was "a man so disliked that these days you have to wait in line to insult him".

The ANC was largely responsible for the crime wave as well as a dependency culture "where people sit about listlessly waiting for welfare handouts like beggars on the street", Buthelezi said. — Sapa

'Hang FW' stickers greet NP leaders

DURBAN: Senior NP leaders, including NP leader Deputy President F W de Klerk, arrived at a mini local government election rally in Newlands East near here at the weekend to find dozens of "Hang FW" stickers around the venue.

Many of the stickers had been plastered over NP election posters which called for the reimposition of the death penalty. Others had been stuck to cars in an adjoining parking lot.

Addressing about 100 people later, a stern-faced De Klerk said he refused to be intimidated by "violent messages". — Sapa

SABC ignoring DP campaign — Leon

JOHANNESBURG: DP leader Mr Tony Leon lambasted SABC television yesterday for ignoring the DP's election campaign in KwaZulu-Natal while giving lavish attention to President Nelson Mandela's short election visit to the province.

Leon said at an election meeting in Maritzburg the SABC TV was not providing objective and independent electoral coverage.

"I am frankly appalled by the SABC-TV failure to provide the barest minimum of coverage for the DP KwaZulu-Natal election campaign". — Sapa

BO

25/8/96

264



Villagers in the remotest areas of KwaZulu-Natal, such as these people who live near Mafunze, are expected to stream to the polls in local government elections today.

Picture AP

ANC faces determined NP bid to win KwaZulu Indians' vote

Farouk Chothia

AS THE NP's rally in Chatsworth came to an end on Friday evening, fireworks were set off to show that the party brings "light and hope" to the Indian community.

The fireworks extravaganza was ironic the NP banned their use when it was in power. Now the party is using fireworks to win the hearts and minds of SA's estimated 1-million Indians.

The 1 500-2 000 people who looked up into the Chatsworth sky were made to believe that NP leader FW de Klerk was the new messiah. Western Cape government MEC Peter Marais led the crowd in singing "Nkosi Sikelelwe FW de Klerk".

The feeling among NP-supporting Indians, like their coloured counterparts countrywide, is that the NP has finally given them the recognition they long sought.

The Indians were made to believe during the apartheid era that blacks were inferior to them, but whites superior. They now feel the NP has elevated them to a status equal to that of whites.

Playing on such feelings, De Klerk said: "Take my hand tonight," and again later: "Come — take hands with the NP and building a winning nation."

The NP-supporting Indian feels that De Klerk is sincere: he shakes hands with them and he wears turbans when popping into shops while on the election trail.

If they need further proof, it is found in De Klerk's comments that the NP repealed "each and every bit of (discriminatory) legislation and the NP had the guts and courage to say (that), the previous dispensation led to injustice."

To this group of Indians, it does not matter that there is only one Indian NP member in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, or that deputy speaker Bhadra Ranchod hinted of racism in the party when he quit to accept President Nelson Mandela's ambassadorship offer.

Nor does it matter to them that De Klerk, unlike Mandela, failed to visit Indian townships since the 1994 election campaign.

They accept De Klerk's assurances that in the interim he has not forgotten them. De Klerk, during an earlier visit to Phoenix, said "You don't see me on television anymore, but I am working hard. It's just that the new SABC does not like me."

Indians suffered under apartheid — they had to abandon their businesses, homes and places of worship — but the NP ensured that they enjoyed greater privi-

leges and security than blacks

Marais played on such sentiments when he said: "All the schools and universities were built by the NP. Show me one thing the ANC has built. It was better under De Klerk."

Support for the NP is reinforced by what is alleged to be the negative effects of ANC-advocated affirmative action policies. Indians find that they have to compete against blacks — not whites — for university enrolment, jobs and council homes.

On the other side of the coin, however, the ANC has ensured that Indians are holding the highest posts in the civil service, including local government structures. There are also a significant number of Indians in Parliament and the Cabinet.

NP-supporting Indians, like their coloured and white counterparts, fear the ANC. Racial prejudice, developed for decades, drives them further into the NP fold.

It is significant that elderly people, who feel most insecure at times of change, were the majority at the Chatsworth rally.

Disillusioned

The NP exploits the fears of people at election time, as shown by its campaign slogan of "Hang the killers!" — although the NP allowed the constitution to outlaw the death penalty, and has someone convicted of manslaughter on its Durban election list.

The NP's strategy is unlikely to be as successful as it was during the 1994 election. The NP might still obtain majority Indian support tomorrow, but it is likely to fall short of the 60% vote it obtained from the community in the previous election.

Some are disillusioned with the NP, while others no longer fear majority rule. The contest for votes has been most fierce in Indian areas: no township has had more election posters hung on light poles than Chatsworth.

The Indian vote is significant: it makes up about 15% of the total Durban metropolitan council vote. Another 10% to 15% of the voters are whites. Indian, white and coloured areas have the same number of wards as allocated to black areas — 187.

In the areas of the former three race groups, 97 are Indian wards while the remainder are white and a handful coloured.

This means even if the ANC wins in its black strongholds, its majority could be substantially reduced if it does not make gains in

Indian or white areas. The ANC obtained 20% to 25% of Indian support in 1994. The IFP is worse off: it obtained 5%.

The wild card in tomorrow's election is Minority Front leader Amchand Rajbansi, who is capitalising on his two-year stint in the provincial legislature where he made the advancement of Indians his sole priority.

The ANC seems to believe that its chances of winning support among Durban whites, regarded as being among the most anti-ANC in SA, is slim. It is therefore concentrating on wooing Indians.

It put some of its strategies in place long before the election campaign started. It appointed black MP Mpho Scott as Chatsworth constituency representative in a bid to break down racial barriers.

Scott, a National Assembly safety and security portfolio committee member, has played a key role in creating community policing forums in the township in a bid to address the crime problem.

The ANC is also fielding black informal settler Qondisile Mabena as a Chatsworth candidate. He has sent about 30 informal settlers to train as police reservists in a bid to crack down on crime.

The ANC has also attempted to minimise Indians' fears by highlighting the fact that India, to which many SA Indians still have an attachment, played a pivotal role in helping the ANC wage its liberation struggle against NP rule. India was the first country to impose sanctions on SA.

The ANC has refrained from holding mass rallies — which merely fuel the perception of an all-powerful ANC — to concentrate on door-to-door visits and street meetings.

It has emerged at such meetings that Indians are not preoccupied solely with crime and affirmative action-related issues: most Indians are working-class, and living conditions in some sections of Chatsworth and Phoenix are worse than in black townships.

At one Phoenix street meeting convened by ANC candidate Stan Munsamy, a resident rose to his feet to say: "There are old people here, with no husbands to look after them, who receive monthly grants of R350. Most of it goes on rent (for city council-owned flats), and then they must go begging for rice and curry. What are you going to do for them?"

This is a question the party which seeks to be voted into office tomorrow will have to grapple with. The answer it provides will decide its fate in the 1999 election.

DD 25/6/96

(264)

David and Goliath ... a young child clings to a heavily armed security policeman at a rally addressed by President Mandela at Nzinga in KwaZulu Natal yesterday as political parties ended their campaigns for tomorrow's watershed local government election in the province.

► **Death warrant**
Page 14

Arms seized in raids on hostels

(264)
From Page 1
KwN 25/6/96

parties were concluding their campaigning to observe the official one day in which all electioneering is prohibited

Leaders of the parties ended their various meetings at the weekend and rounded off with addresses to small crowds yesterday, punctuating their speeches with calls for the strengthening of peace initiatives under way in the province

More than 13 election candidates have died in the past few months. The election was postponed twice to resolve recurring problems, particularly fears that intimidation would mean that the election might be declared not free and fair

Addressing a meeting in Durban last night, Democratic Party leader Tony Leon said the NP was "the same old Broederbond party, bereft of power, running empty on ideas and incapable of representing you"

The ANC should also be rejected, he said, because it was "ill equipped to lead South Africa into the next millennium"

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi will not cast his vote tomorrow. Only the IFP is standing in his area, Ulundi, where the ANC has decided not to field a candidate because "it is just unsafe to do so"



Police seize arms in pre-election raids on hostels

By **JUSTICE MALALA**
Provincial Correspondent

More than a thousand police and SANDF members confiscated 40 firearms and arrested one resident of an ANC-dominated hostel in Umlazi, north of Durban today

The midnight raid on the Glebelands Hostel came ahead of KwaZulu Natal's crucial local government elections tomorrow in which 3.5 million people are expected to vote

The raid, the second of its kind in four days, also unearthed an as-

sortment of home-made weapons, a large quantity of dagga and an SANDF uniform

SAPS director Bala Naidoo said the operation's code name "Operation Sleuths", was aimed at stabilising the province ahead of the elections.

"It is also part of Police Commissioner George Frivaz's recently announced plan to track down the 10 000 most wanted criminals in the land and reduce crime," he said.

The police on Friday arrested five people at the IFP-dominated

KwaMashu Hostel in a similar raid and recovered more than 20 firearms

Today's raid came hours after political parties ended their election campaign in accordance with electoral laws that voters be given a chance to reflect

Despite the existence of no-go areas and widespread reports of intimidation in the province, political leaders have expressed hopes that the polls will be mounted peacefully.

Incoming provincial affairs minister Mohammed Valli Moosa

today said that all parties have worked hard to ensure that the elections will be free and fair.

Moosa said he expected the elections to go off without any hitches

The alliance between the ANC, the SA Communist Party and the Congress of SA Trade Unions would not be terminated, President Mandela said at one of his last rallies before tomorrow's elections

He was speaking as political

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KwN 25/6/96

(264)

30 000 troops for KwaZulu elections

(264) ET 25/6/96

DURBAN: Political parties wrapped up their election campaigns yesterday, as thousands of police and troops moved in to protect KwaZulu-Natal voters in tomorrow's election.

KWAZULU-NATAL'S 3,5 million voters go to the polls tomorrow in the first non-racial municipal election in the province's history.

Parties across the spectrum are optimistic that the poll will be free and fair, with a ring of steel protecting voters across the province. Police spokesman Supt Bala Naidoo said yesterday there were 30 000 security personnel — including traffic police and SANDF troops — in the field. They would protect every one of the 4 500 polling stations.

The poll would provide a test of strength for ANC leader President Nelson Mandela and Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who put the finishing touches to high-profile campaigns yesterday.

An upbeat Buthelezi said he was "absolutely thrilled" at the spirit of tolerance which had prevailed dur-

ing the campaign — in contrast to the run-up to the 1994 elections in the province.

He said before the recent announcement of the joint peace initiative by the ANC and IFP, there had been "very frank exchanges" between leaders at cabinet level in KwaZulu-Natal and the two regional parliamentary caucuses. He believed peace would prevail.

He also lashed out at the National Party — which yesterday claimed it was gaining ground on both the ANC and IFP in black areas — for blaming the violence on Mandela and himself.

Outgoing NP Deputy President FW de Klerk "was at the helm" as president when 300 Inkatha leaders had died. He had never responded to IFP chief negotiator (and now Premier) Mr Frank Mdlalose's documentation on the murders.

"Thousands of people were killed when he was president and for him to now turn around and blame the IFP and ANC is a disgrace," he said.

He dismissed the possibility of forming a broad new political force with the NP on the grounds that the NP had "not lifted a finger" for federalism.

● Mandela told Indian voters in Phoenix — who strongly supported the NP in the 1994 election — that the NP was disappearing from the political scene.

Pointing out that the NP had not a single Indian in its shadow cabinet, he said some organisations wanted to use their support as voting fodder, while pretending to care about the people.

Democratic Party leader Mr Tony Leon also pitched his campaign against the NP, pointing out that it had surrendered "on every core value save and except the right to continue with Afrikaans single language schools" in the constitutional negotiations —
Own Correspondents



Keeping the peace... members of the defence force patrol the foothills around Dlangwesa in KwaZulu Natal on the eve of the province's local government elections. Voters will be casting their ballots under the watchful eye of a huge force of about 32 000 police and military personnel.

Town and country split likely for ANC and IFP in local poll

By JUSTICE MALALA
Political Staff

Durban - The ANC is set to win the most votes in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas in today's watershed local government elections, but its main rival, the IFP, will win comfortably in the rural areas, analysts said yesterday.

As the province's 3.5 million voters cast their ballots in the three-day, first non-racial local elections in the province - under the tight security of 32 000 SAPS and SANDF members - analysts said both parties would not win a clear majority (50% or more) in most areas.

This would open the way for smaller players like the National Party and Democratic Party to form alliances and play an important role in local government.

In the light of the relatively peaceful run-up to the election and peace efforts by the IFP and ANC, Institute for a Democratic SA (Idasa) and Institute for Multi-Party Democracy (IMPD) analysts said the election would be "relatively free and fair".

Local government and housing MEC Peter Miller's spokesman, Dr Warwick Dorning, said all preparations for the elections were in place and his department was "ready to go".

"We expect any problems which might arise to be minor. The situation is remarkably calm, definitely much better than a month ago," he said.

The first results would start trickling in tomorrow morning, Dorning said. Counting would be concluded by Friday, when even ballots cast in rural areas would have been received and tallied.

Dorning said 50 000 election officials would be running the show today at the more than 3 500 polling stations in the province.

The staging of the elections will cost R168-million, but this does not include the money spent on security. Security measures in-

clude a drone which will monitor trouble spots.

Idasa regional director Eric Appelgren said the IFP would do well in rural areas, where it had established a strong presence despite recent inroads by the ANC. The ANC would take most of the votes in urban areas, he said.

However, the NP and DP could be forces to be reckoned with in the white suburbs. "They will be important because they will then determine the balance of power by forming alliances on various issues," he said.

IMPD regional co-ordinator

... To Page 2

ANC poised to win cities

The ANC expressed concern about minor outbreaks of taxi violence in Cato Manor and other areas yesterday and called on people not to be intimidated and to vote.

Incoming Provincial Affairs Minister Mohammed Valli Moosa said the postponement of the poll had been fruitful as the political situation had stabilised and peace efforts were gaining ground.

He refused to speculate on the percentages the party might get.

"In other major areas such as Newcastle, Richards Bay, Dundee, Vryheid and Ladysmith, the ANC has also campaigned extensively and we are confident we will do well," he said.

He said the ANC was confident of victory in the Durban and Pietermaritzburg areas which, he said, would largely determine the economic future of the province.

ANC transport MEC S'bu Ndebele said the organisation was confident that if the elections were substantially free and fair, "we will be able to reap the fruits of a strategic and well-planned election campaign".

He also said the poll would be peaceful "but if an ordinary yardstick is used, there will be no free and fair election. There are too many no-go areas and (too much) intimidation".

"In the rural areas the IFP's win will not be narrow," Mkhlongo said.

"There is no likelihood that the ANC will win the rural areas. Many of the chiefs are IFP supporters and they can influence their subjects because of their power over them."

Sitso Mkhlongo said the ANC was strong in the townships, which would influence the metropolitan votes and swing the trend towards the ANC.

Star 26/6/96 (264)

(264)
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Star 26/6/96

Democracy winner in

(264) in peaceful

KZN poll 26/6/96

ANC disputes procedures in many areas and threatens court action: first results today, final tally by 1pm tomorrow

BY JUSTICE MALALA AND
REUTERS
Durban

Democracy took another step along the road to stability yesterday with the largely peaceful local government elections in KwaZulu Natal, marred by only scattered incidents instead of the violence many had feared.

The authorities had deployed a peacekeeping force of some 30 000 armed police and soldiers, but party activists believe a truce between the province's main political rivals had also helped defuse tensions.

Balloting was postponed three times in the past eight months because of political feuding, and President Mandela recently said the province was in a state of "undeclared civil war". The peaceful polling will come as a huge relief to Mandela, whether or not the ANC wins and takes over the province from its bitter IFP rivals.

Residents braved chilly weather and turned out in their thousands yesterday morning, and as they trickled away last night, officials and party leaders said they were surprised and happy with the peaceful manner in which the poll had taken place.

There were irregularities in some areas, though such as hundreds of names not appearing on rolls, the conduct of party agents and candidates, ignorance of procedures and political intolerance.

In parts of Durban, voters stormed polling stations demanding to cast their votes after being frustrated by not finding their names on the rolls, but most of the tense situations were defused.

In Shakaville, near Stanger, violence broke out when Inkatha and ANC supporters clashed, but police said "only a slap or two were exchanged". Voting resumed at the station after the matter had been sorted out.

Counting began in rural areas last night, while for towns and the crucial economic heartland of Pietermaritzburg and Durban it will begin today.

Results from the rural areas

were expected to trickle in this morning and counting for the entire province is scheduled to end at 1pm tomorrow.

The ANC in the province said it had identified areas where there was widespread intimidation of voters and party agents, as well as other problems.

"Where such events occurred, the ANC has requested that voting stop until the problems are sorted out," a party spokesman said. He added that the party may approach the courts to have voting in certain areas declared not to have been free and fair.

ANC Newcastle regional secretary Mbuso Kubheka said up to 70% of results in rural parts of northern KwaZulu Natal would not be acceptable because of the possibility of widespread rigging.

In the Adams Mission and Thokoza areas on the periphery of Durban, about 6 000 people who "wanted to vote in a substructure they were not registered in" tried to force their way into the polling station.

Local government MEC Peter Miller said a procedure had been devised whereby the people could cast their votes, which would then be kept sealed and in a secret place until a solution could be found.

In Ntuzuma, north of Durban, hundreds of voters crowded into the polling station after finding that their names were nowhere to be found on the roll.

"The police had to step in and restore order, and as far as we know, the situation is now under control," a spokesman for the elections task group said.

Four busloads of refugees from Manxoxo near Pietermaritzburg, who had fled the area after violence erupted there in early 1992, were prevented from entering their area to cast their votes.

Miller said a polling station was set up in the city to accommodate them and the votes would be counted with those of their area. Manxoxo is an IFP stronghold.

► War-weary voters

Page 3



Confrontation ... a riot policeman with shield held high challenges England fans at Wembley. England drew with Germany but lost 6

UK soccer fans run amok

London - English soccer fans, angry after their team's Euro 96 semi-final defeat at the hands of Germany, took out their frustrations on police and motorists in central London and other parts of the UK last night.

Several hundred supporters gathered in Trafalgar Square stoked up on beer and champagne before charging riot police

England" as they raced around the square waving Union Jacks and England's red-and-white Cross of St George flag.

They sprayed each other with champagne bought in anticipation of a victory that turned into disappointment as Germany won on a penalty shootout.

Police vehicles, baton-wielding officers with shields and

... who face...
... that

KwaZulu's constitution opposed by govt, ANC

Susan Russell

26/6/96 (264)

THE ANC and the government of national unity have opposed certification of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution on the basis that many of its provisions are inconsistent with the interim constitution, most notably the creation of additional powers and functions.

The Constitutional Court started a three-day sitting yesterday to consider an application brought by the KwaZulu-Natal government to have the province's constitution approved.

The KwaZulu-Natal king's council has also lodged objections to some of the provisions contained in the provincial constitution which it argues impinge on the power of the Zulu monarch and traditional leaders.

The constitution was passed in March this year with the approval of all seven parties in the provincial legislature — including the ANC, NP and DP. In terms of section 160 (1) of the interim constitution, a province has the power to pass a constitution of its own with the approval of a two-thirds majority of all its members.

The ANC and the national government accept that the section empowers KwaZulu-Natal to pass a constitution in addition to the legislative powers conferred on the provinces.

However, it is argued that the scope offered by the section is subject to clear limits and that the province's constitution-making power does not extend

to the creation of a constitution inconsistent with the interim constitution.

The province's government in turn recognises that its own constitution may not be inconsistent with the national constitution or the agreed constitutional principles.

According to the ANC, the constitution contains provisions which are clearly inconsistent with the supremacy of the national constitution and cannot be certified by the court. The constitution provides that certain sections will come into effect only when the final constitution comes into effect and then only if they are consistent with it.

Among the more specific complaints submitted by the ANC and government are that it purports to:

- Confer residual legislative and executive competence on the province in conflict with the interim constitution;
- Confer exclusive legislative and executive authority on the province over a range of matters inconsistent with the interim constitution;
- Confer fiscal powers on the province way beyond those conferred by the interim constitution;
- Confer on the province judicial powers it does not have under the interim constitution, and
- The ANC also objects to provisions which purportedly empower the provincial premier to proclaim a state of emergency — a power he does not have and which is limited to government in the interim constitution.

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Security forces stand by as KwaZulu-Natal poll starts

BD 26/6/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia
and Kevin O'Grady

DURBAN — As many as 3,5-million KwaZulu-Natal voters will cast their votes today after frantic last-minute arrangements by officials to ensure the twice-postponed local government elections go off smoothly.

The province's first all-race local polls take place amid continuing allegations of irregularities and fears of violence in hotly contested rural areas.

More than 30 000 policemen and soldiers will be on duty in the province in an attempt to ensure peaceful polls for 61 transitional local councils, seven regional councils and a Durban metropolitan council.

In Mandeni on the north coast, fears of confrontation were high after the IFP's Dendethu chairman, Dababa Mbonambi, was shot dead on Sunday night and an ANC member's house burnt down.

In the fiercely contested midlands area of Donnybrook, the ANC planned to bus in about 300 voters who had fled because of violence, ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP Sifiso Nkabinde said.

ANC MP Roy Ainshe said the party would also be busing refugees who had fled Stanger into the town to vote.

Ainshe said the names of 3 000 voters, allegedly fraudulently registered by the IFP, had been removed by the Supreme Court from voters' rolls in the Durban North substructure. This could not be confirmed last night.

Visiting the scene of the Mandeni shooting yesterday, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose appealed for peaceful elections. "Peace can be established here. Our whole aim is to make sure similar things don't happen elsewhere," he said.

Local government MEC Peter Miller's spokesman, Warwick Dorning, said government was "confident the election will go off smoothly. We are better prepared than any other province, having learnt from their mistakes. In an election of this magnitude, there are bound to be a few hiccups."

The NP took the ANC to an emergency election tribunal yesterday in protest against pamphlets issued by ANC Phoenix candidate George Naicker, which it said incited racial hatred. Naicker was ordered to stop distributing the pamphlets.

The ANC's Mike Sutcliffe claimed IFP MP chief Khayelihle Mathaba had summarily fired election officials at a

Continued on Page 2

Election (264)

Continued from Page 1

BD 26/6/96
polling station in the Mandeni area. However, they would report for duty today. Events would be monitored.

Durban election official Steve Collins said ballot papers had been delivered, but about half the city's polling stations, mainly in black areas, would receive them only from 4am today. Presiding officers had been reluctant to keep them overnight.

Midlands regional council spoke-

man Alet Botha said auditors had been present when voting materials were handed to presiding officers to ensure that everything was in order. Police would be present when officers opened the materials today.

About 1,2-million voters are expected to cast their ballots for the Durban metropolitan council and its six sub-structures.

There will be no polling in Ulundi and Nongoma, where the IFP is unopposed. As a result, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelez will not vote. There will also be no polling in Richmond, where the ANC is unchallenged.

KwaZulu Natal keeps up fight for constitution

Nov 26/6/96 (264)

BY HELEN GRANGE

Constitutional Court Correspondent

The KwaZulu Natal constitution is not inconsistent with principles outlined in the interim constitution and should, insofar as permissible, be certified by the Constitutional Court, the KwaZulu Natal legislature argued in the court yesterday.

Peter Hodes, SC, representing the legislature, suggested that the contentious parts of the provincial constitution could be suspended pending the ratification of the final national constitution, set down for hearing from next week.

The ANC has submitted in written argument that a number of provisions in the province's constitution are inconsistent with the interim constitution's principles, which define the powers of national and provincial governments. Consequently, the constitution was outside the law and could not be ratified.

Constitutional Court president Arthur Chaskalson, referring to the similar approach of the provincial

constitution to that of the two national constitutions, commented during the hearing yesterday that it "seems to have been drawn up as though KwaZulu Natal was a sovereign state the language of it is inappropriate".

The most contentious of the provisions centres on the monarchy and the role of the king, which is one of the main reasons KwaZulu Natal was the only province that opted to draft its own constitution.

Equally serious questions concern provincial powers, local government structures, the bill of rights and a section on fundamental principles and commissions.

The constitution also proposes that the province have its own constitutional court.

The KwaZulu Natal constitution was the first in South Africa's history to be adopted with 100% support in the legislature.

Objections by the ANC, the Government of National Unity and the King's Council of KwaZulu will be heard today and tomorrow.

The winners

ANC and IFP fight for the hearts and minds of KwaZulu

By Sipho Khumalo

As polling stations open for voting today in the long-awaited KwaZulu-Natal local government elections, the local contest will be largely between archrivals the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Although other political parties will be vying for the support of the province's 3 554 924 voters, it is the parties with a predominantly African constituency that are set to take the lion's share of the vote.

Political commentators predict a neck-and-neck race between the IFP and ANC.

IFP campaign manager Mr Senzo

Mfayela echoed this view yesterday when he said that for most voters the choice had been narrowed down to one between the ANC and IFP.

Voters have realised as a result of the 1994 elections that it is a waste of a vote to vote for anyone apart from the IFP or the ANC, Mfayela said.

Regional director for the Institute of Democratic Alternatives for South Africa Mr Eric Appelgren said he was convinced that the IFP would be strong in the rural areas.

He conceded, however, that the ANC had penetrated these areas gradually.

Political analyst and pollster Professor Lawrence Schlemmer has predicted a repeat of the trends of 1994 voting.

He said the ANC looked set to make a strong showing in Durban and around Maritzburg, with the IFP dominating the "non-metropolitan area".

Appelgren also said the battle would be decided in these areas, in which more than a third of the population lived.

No outright winner

While the ANC and IFP are expected to fight a fierce battle in these areas, Appelgren said neither party was likely to emerge as an outright winner.

"The winner will not have enough of a majority to drive the province alone. There will have to be compromises and alliances to make the province work."

Parties such as the National Party, which holds a large slice of the white vote, and the Minority Party, which is well positioned within the Indian community, will as a result become important as coalition partners.

Campaigning ended at midnight on Monday.

Both provincial leaders, Mr Jacob Zuma of the ANC, and the IFP's Dr Frank Mdlalose, yesterday urged their supporters to exercise restraint during and after the elections.

"I am strongly convinced that these elections will be the beginning of a relatively peaceful period in our otherwise turbulent political and social life," Mdlalose said.

Zuma said he was "hoping and praying" that the elections would be

peaceful, free and fair. "I also hope voters will conduct themselves in a manner that will make the elections dignified, free of intimidation and fear," he said.

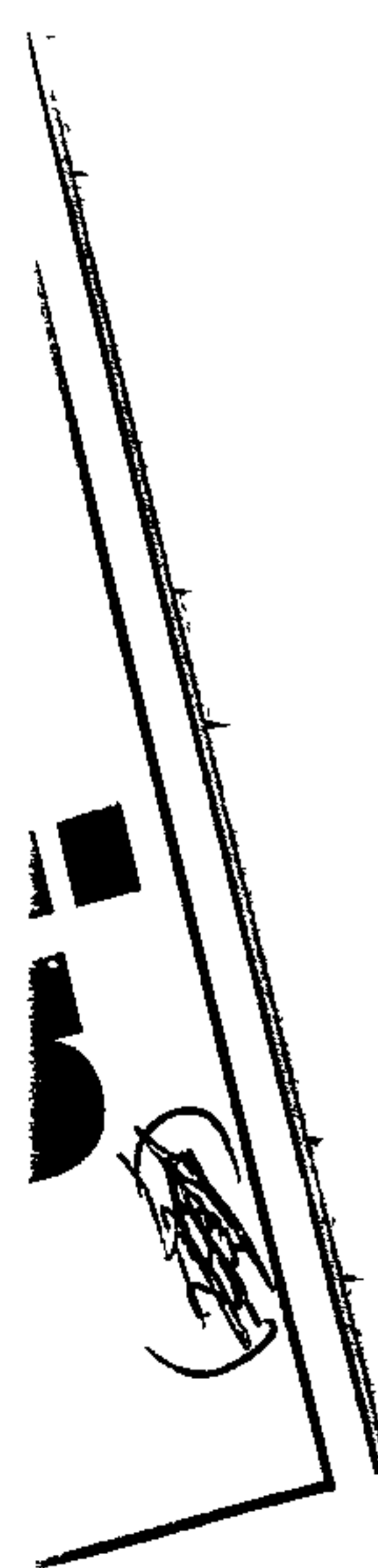
More than 1.2 million voters in the Durban metropole will vote three times: white ballots for choosing a ward councillor, yellow ballots for a party councillor at the transitional substructure level and green ballots for a party councillor to the metro.

In other transitional local councils voters will vote twice: once for a ward councillor and once for a party list.

People in the rural areas will only vote once for regional councillors.

The polls will open at 7am and close at 10pm.

(E6L) *Source Page 196*



Kwazulu Natal braced for clash of the Titans

ST 26/6/96 (264)

By CRAIG DOONAN

KWAZULU NATAL's ruling Inkatha Freedom Party and opposition ANC square up to each other on Wednesday in vital local government elections and the first real test of who controls the province

In many quarters the local elections are being viewed as more important than the 1994 provincial tussle which produced a slim majority for Inkatha

The IFP and ANC claim the result was an unfair reflection of their support. It is also widely believed a deal was cut to ensure Inkatha held power in its only stronghold for the sake of peace, which has nevertheless proved elusive

Now, both parties are hoping to show who rules the roost at local level, where service delivery is closest to the electorate

The elections are taking place in a climate that is remarkably calmer than expected. The security forces and political parties agree violence levels are down, partly due to a peace pact between political leaders earlier this month as well as improved security force deployment

While most parties agree totally free and fair elections will be impossible, they all expect to do better than in 1994

The IFP is confident of increasing its overall support in the province from the 51 percent achieved in April two years ago

IFP election campaign committee member John Aulsebrook predicted Inkatha would walk six regional councils (rural areas), while one, in the Midlands would prove a tough battle

He expected a resounding win for his party in the majority of the province's 61 transitional local councils and victory in the Durban metro and most of its six substructures

It is estimated that up to a third of the province's nine million people live in the metro region

"Ultimately it's going to be a two-horse race in every substructure but I feel we've got our nose out in front at this stage," Mr Aulsebrook said

But the ANC's local government head, Mike Sutcliffe, said there was no way the IFP would win the majority of transitional local councils or do well in the metro, where it was not well represented in black areas

He said the ANC was confident of attaining a majority of between 45 and 55 percent support in all of Durban's substructures and the metro. It expected to take up to 18 key local councils representing 85 percent of the total operating budgets of local governments in Kwazulu Natal

The ANC is not expected to capture much of the rural vote although Dr Sutcliffe said his party's chances of winning at least two of the seven regional councils were good

He said the ANC was confident of great advances on its 30 percent showing in the 1994 general election but pointed out that local elections had different dynamics

"These elections are more of an index than a barometer of support," Dr Sutcliffe said

The National Party's provincial leader, Danie Schutte, said his party believed it would recapture the white support it lost to Inkatha in 1994, when it pulled in just over 10 percent of the province's votes

He predicted the NP would also attract more Indian votes after successfully capturing the majority of this community's support in 1994

Surprisingly, Mr Schutte was also optimistic about the NP's chances in townships because, he said, of "disillusionment with the state of affairs and bickering between the ANC and IFP and the resultant violence"

"There is also a groundswell in our favour supported by our recent success in the Western Cape. People are yearning for a strong and united opposition party. There's total disillusionment with the lawlessness in the country and lack of delivery"

The Democratic Party's provincial leader, Roger Burrows, also predicted boosted support for his party, which has made crime and financial control in government its main election themes

The PAC's only provincial MP, Joe Mkhwanazi, said his party hoped to improve on its meagre support of just over one percent of the vote because of its role in bringing the ANC and IFP together.

The ACDP, which also achieved only around one percent two years ago and, like the PAC, is fielding less than 30 candidates, is hoping to gain support through the proportional representation vote

Amichand Rajbansi predicted his Minority Front would get the majority of Indian votes at the NP's expense

A political analyst at the University of Durban Westville, Kiru Naidoo, said the national trend of independent candidates capturing significant support was likely to continue in Kwazulu Natal

Political analyst Professor Lawrence Schlemmer said although surveys showed little shift in support for the various parties since 1994, there was a lower intention to vote and almost as much fear about voting as there was in the general election

"I think the trend in the results will emerge more as a result of parties being able to encourage and motivate their supporters to vote than because of any particular shifts in the electorate," he said

People pin their peace hopes on local elections

By CRAIG DOONAN

RESIDENTS of Wembezi, one of Kwazulu Natal's most volatile townships, are hoping this week's local government elections will bring peace and much needed development to their war-ravaged community.

The Midlands township has a turbulent history of political fighting between Inkatha and ANC members, interspersed with short-lived peace pacts

Security chiefs identified it this week as one of four areas which police and the army will watch over closely before and after Wednesday, when the province's 3.5 million registered voters go to the polls

Both the ANC and Inkatha in Wembezi are pinning their hopes on the elections, which they feel may help cement peace efforts which have taken root there over the past two weeks

They are also hoping that they represent the start of reconstruction and development projects needed to redress the ravages of township war.

Local peace worker Angela André said the nearby Estcourt peace committee had recently brought rival groups of youths together in successful peace talks in two of the township's most volatile sections.

"There's been a cry for peace there. We hope this initiative will result in a joint peace rally and spread to other areas

"We have found that since the talks, some areas have quietened down, which augurs well for the elections. Others have been asking for similar talks," she said

However, there were still strict no-go zones for both the ANC and IFP, as well as reports of ongoing intimidation, she said.

Human Rights Committee researcher Makubetse Sekhonyane said there were random shootings daily in both the township and nearby Estcourt, with little visible police action

"Violence was blamed on criminal el-

ements who had taken refuge behind political banners. They were difficult for political leaders to control and that's why peace initiatives failed," he said

"What's changed now is that the youths who were both involved and affected by the violence have been brought into the process, which is a positive beginning"

He said the peace talks could result in less intimidation and greater acceptance of the election results as free and fair

Local ANC official David Motsoeneng said the community was "sick and tired" of violence. The latest peace effort and the elections could help break the culture of no-go areas and political intolerance.

Stepped up security was already helping to stem violence and intimidation, he said. Residents were now hoping that the elections would finalise the transition to democracy and help restore normality.

Local Inkatha leader Petros "Spitfire" Dlamini was also cautiously optimistic about a truce, but blamed youth from outside the township for much of the conflict which has plagued Wembezi since 1990.

More initiatives would be needed to ensure stability after the elections, he said.

"We need workshops to ensure the youth understand the meaning of democracy. We need peace to be sustainable and this cannot be done by neglecting the youth, many of whom have dropped out of school and have no jobs," he said

Although there is some semblance of stability in parts of Wembezi, intimidation and violence are still rife.

The ANC claims one of its election candidates narrowly escaped an attack by gunmen a few days ago.

And an Inkatha candidate in Emahashini, one of the areas where the peace process has started, has sought police and army protection after several threatening phone calls warning him to stand down or face an attack on his home.

ANC to challenge KwaZulu results in wake of 'adminis

Farouk Chothia and Kevin O'Grady

The ANC would institute legal action today to challenge elections in parts of the Durban metropolitan council and three of KwaZulu-Natal's seven regional councils because of "utter administrative chaos" and intimidation in rural areas, ANC KwaZulu-Natal secretary Senzo Mchunu said last night.

Only two potentially violent incidents — at Table Mountain near Maritzburg and Lindelani near Stanger — were reported by local government MEC Peter Miller. Both were defused without incident.

Police spokesman Ray Harald said no politically related deaths were reported during the course of the day, an achievement heralded by Miller's spokesman Warwick Dorrning as a "major breakthrough".

It shows that the relative peace of the past month was not a flash in the pan, Dorrning said.

of the manage... engage in genuine... formation, the... said in a joint stat... with the student... sentative council... They criticised... committee for hav... many white me... "with a small an... significant island... dued and... pow... black people".

Polls (264)

Continued from Page 1
 PD 27/6/96

been able to vote because their names were on the Durban roll, rather than on that of a regional council. A similar situation existed in Umgababa and at Adams Mission.

Mchunu said the ANC wanted results at nine polling stations in regional council one, particularly in the Ingwavuma area, annulled. Chiefs and IFP warlords had prevented ANC parties agents from entering polling stations to monitor elections, he claimed.

Mchunu said IFP MFP chief Khayehle Mathaba had "fired" election officials at Maxambeni in regional council one and had taken personal control of the elections.

ANC party agents had gained access to only 10 of 65 polling stations in Ngutu because of intimidation by chiefs. A similar situation had developed in Mkhuze, Msinga and Utrecht.

Miller said thousands of voters, mainly in the Thokoza and Adams Mission areas, became agitated when they were unable to vote. A potentially nasty situation was averted by allow-

ing them to cast "tendered votes" which would be kept separately. A decision about what to do with them would be made later.

Durban was also hit by the large-scale omission of names, which appeared on ward and substructure lists, from the metropolitan list. These people had been allowed to cast their metropolitan votes by agreement of all parties, Miller said.

Tension rose in the Table Mountain area when about 300 ANC supporters who fled the area because of violence four years ago returned, intent on casting their votes, but were prevented from doing this by IFP supporters who disputed their residence claims. The matter is to go to court.

A tense situation also developed at Lindelani when a small group of residents from nearby Shakaville who were registered in Lindelani asked for a police escort to enable them to vote.

National elections task force chairman Kahla Shubane said most of the problems encountered in the elections were "political in nature".

"Compared to other provinces, these were reasonably good elections."

See Page 4

as voters queue to cast their ballots.

KwaZulu's party bosses show the way to polls

Farouk Choithia

DURBAN — When ANC KwaZulu-Natal chairman Jacob Zuma arrived at the Albert Park bowling club to vote yesterday the predominantly white crowd either did not know who he was, or simply ignored him.

He stood alone with his bodyguard in a queue of about 50 people, behind a red-coloured NP poster saying "Hang the killers". The ward covers the Durban city centre including Albert Park and Esplanade. About 10 minutes later, at 7.10am, Zuma was the focal point of attention: a group of journalists descended on him.

Turning to her husband, an elderly woman repeatedly asked: "Who is this man? Who is this man?" The husband kept whispering "Zuma... Zuma..."

ANC ward candidate Sayed Iqbal Mohamed then arrived with "bad news" for the ANC leader: the last portion of the voters' roll, with the surnames T-Z, had not yet arrived. Zuma would have to wait a little longer to cast his ballot.

It was a joke. Zuma was whisked past the patiently waiting voters and into the club hall to cast his ballot.

Some would-be voters, already busy collecting their ballot forms inside the hall, complained that Zuma had

jumped the queue.

Seemingly oblivious to the complaints, a grinning Zuma posed for a long period for the cameras before casting his ballot.

Zuma was in NP territory. Few ANC supporters had arrived to vote, and a concerned Mohamed decided he had to go to fetch them.

Just then, however, Mohamed's arch-rival, NP candidate Malcolm Prentice, arrived. He had spent the previous day on a yacht, and in his African print shirt and matching fez seemed relaxed.

After Prentice walked away, Mohamed, wearing running shoes and a

sweater, muttered: "I don't know whether he's trying to be Muslim or ethnic African, but what I do know is that he's got an identity problem."

Sapa reports that IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi was due to cast his vote at Ekurubeni High School in the northern KwaZulu-Natal town of Mhlabathini.

Buthelezi, registered to vote in both Mhlabathini and Ulundi, had earlier indicated he would not vote as the IFP was unopposed in the former KwaZulu homeland capital. However, Buthelezi had, in the end, decided to cast his ballot, due to the importance of the party vote in Mhlabathini.

Dividend Paid
Cash flow from operations
Proceeds on shares issued

(28,0)
(3,5)
(20,0)
11,7
145,2

Tregove says KZN constitution inconsistent

(264)

BY HELEN GRANGE
May 27/6/96

Contentious provisions in the KwaZulu Natal constitution could not be suspended because the national interim constitution (IC) required that the whole text of the provincial constitution be certified, the ANC argued in the Constitutional Court yesterday.

ANC counsel Wim Tregove, SC, was presenting the party's objections to the certification of the KwaZulu Natal constitution, which was adopted unanimously by the provincial legislature.

When the constitution was adopted in March, it was agreed that "contentious clauses - including those dealing with the Bill of Rights, provincial powers, local government and the monarchy - be suspended pending further negotiation or ratification of the new national constitution."

The ANC's opposition to the document's ratification is based essentially on argument over legal technicalities, that the IC prohibits the provincial constitution from being certified "piecemeal", although ratification if there are clauses which are inconsistent with its constitutional principles.

Tregove said any inconsistency with the IC could not be averted by its replacement with the new national constitution because the province's powers did not extend to creating a constitution inconsistent with the IC in the first place.

Peter Hodes, SC, representing the KwaZulu Natal legislature, said on Tuesday that the provincial constitution was not inconsistent with the IC's principles and should, insofar as permissible, be certified by the Constitutional Court.

Political sources say it is likely that several provisions in the document will have to be redrafted. One of the most problematic suspended provisions in the constitution concerns the powers of the chiefs.

Polling in four areas may be declared void

ARG 27/6/96 (264)

MARITZBURG - Kwazulu-Natal Local Government Minister Peter Miller has announced that he will be applying for a court order declaring the elections null and void in four voting areas

Mr Miller said at a media conference in Maritzburg he had decided to have the elections annulled in areas where there had been serious irregularities

He said fresh elections would be held in about two weeks. About 24 000 voters would be affected.

The first area is in regional council number two, polling district number 14, which is on the boundary between Vryheid and Dundee.

He said the wrong ballot papers had been used but there was no explanation for this so far. The papers would not be counted but would be sealed and set aside.

The second area was regional council number seven, polling district number five, which is in the Umzumbe district on the South Coast, where five polling stations did not open for most of the day.

He said there were no voters lists available but the staff had not reported the matter in spite of long queues of people wait-

ing outside

The only way in which this could be explained was the "total incompetence of the people responsible". It appeared the returning officer had been so ashamed of what took place that he did not bother to report it.

The third area is regional council five, polling district number nine, the Maqcongqo in the Table Mountain area, which on Wednesday saw a confrontation between local IFP supporters and former ANC refugees from the area.

Mr Miller said it was clear that people had been prevented from voting in an area where they were registered and therefore the election in that area could not be described as fair and free.

"We have pre-empted any possible legal action by deciding to take the matter to court"

The fourth region is ward 10 in the Stanger area where the well publicised Shakaville incident took place yesterday.

Mr Miller said it was not clear who was to blame for the incident which resulted in people not being able to vote but said he would "apply for an order declaring it null and void so that nobody can dispute the results" - Sapa.

Peace at the polls

3.5 million voters make their mark in KwaZulu-Natal

27 (264) Swaziland 27/16/96

By Joe Mhlela, Paddy Harper, Simon Zwane and Siphso Khumalo

KWAZULU-NATAL'S more than 3.5 million voters cast their votes yesterday in what turned out to be a predominantly peaceful local government election, marred only by a few isolated incidents of violence, intimidation and logistical problems.

Although voting got off to a slow start in a number of areas because of administrative problems at polling stations, the pace picked up steadily later.

Security forces, monitors and election officials said voting was peaceful and successful.

SA National Defence Force spokeswoman Captain Kim van Niekerk described the entire province as "very very quiet".

Minor incidents

KwaZulu-Natal Peace Committee director Mr Dennis Nkosi described the election as an "unbelievably peaceful one", saying only minor incidents had been reported.

"We are satisfied that this has been a peaceful election in almost every corner of the province," Nkosi said.

But ANC provincial general secretary Mr Senzo Mchunu alleged that there were thousands of people in the Durban metropole and regional councils who were turned away because of administrative chaos.

At Embo, near Hillcrest, the fate of 16 000 voters remained unclear late yesterday as their names had not been



Voters wait patiently at Glebelands Hostel, near Umlazi, for their chance to cast their ballot. The election went off peacefully and there was no loss of life in areas where skirmishes occurred. Pic: Mbuseni Zulu

transferred from the Durban metro to that of the regional council.

Dr Warwick Dorning, spokesman for MEC for local government Mr Peter Miller, confirmed that large numbers of people were either unregistered or incorrectly registered.

Disruptions were reported at Table Mountain in the Midlands and at

Stanger, where African National Congress-aligned refugees who had returned to vote were stoned in a clash with other residents.

At Lindelani, near Stanger, a minor scuffle broke out between Inkatha Freedom Party and ANC supporters. ANC refugees who had been driven out returned early yesterday to

vote and tempers flared and a fight broke out.

The voting was temporarily suspended but it resumed after scores of ANC supporters left the station.

At Umlazi's D Section voting at Zwelasthemiso High School polling station was delayed until around midday because of a dispute between

local youths who wanted to be employed as poll officials and electoral officers.

At Bhambhayi, north of Durban, the scene of bloody conflicts 12 months ago, voting went ahead smoothly.

Earlier in the day ANC provincial leader Mr Jacob Zuma appeared relaxed and cheerful as he cast his vote.

At Shobashobane, near Izingolweni, hundreds of ANC refugees who had fled their homes last December were escorted by the security forces to cast their votes at St Peter's Anglican Church.

Police spokesman Captain Peter le Roux said this was done to ensure that the elections took place in a peaceful environment.

Bitter enemies

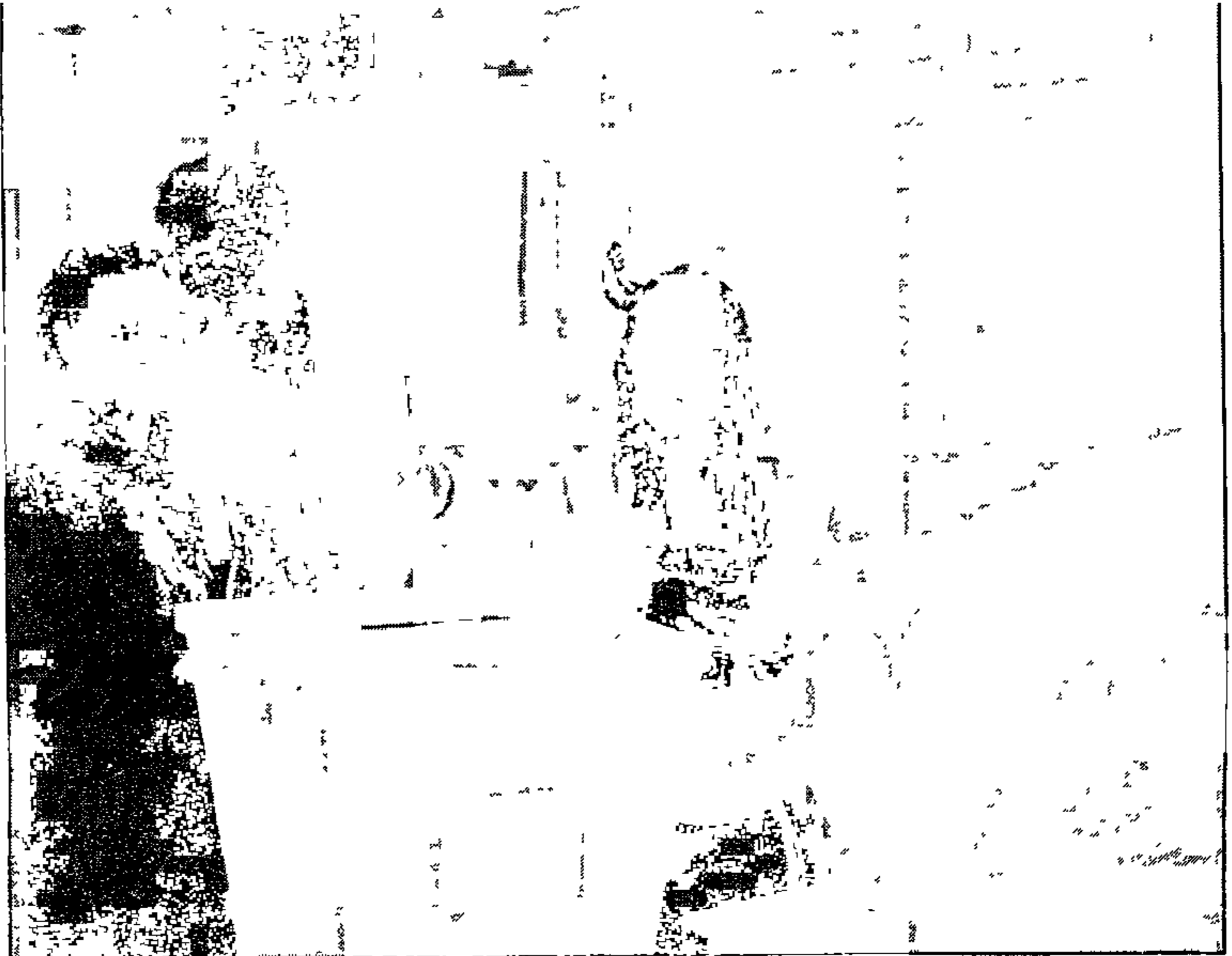
At Wembezi bitter enemies stood side by side to cast their vote. Members of the ANC walked freely into the IFP stronghold where the polling station was set up.

The only blemish was the report that an IFP candidate had been shot dead the previous night. But the attack was blamed on criminals.

There were minor hitches in other areas such as Estcourt, Ladysmith, Bergville and Newcastle but generally voting was peaceful.

Dorning said the first election results could be expected by midday today, with a fuller picture from the urban areas available by late afternoon.

Full results, including the six rural Regional Councils, are expected by early tomorrow.



All systems go ... an early-morning voter casts her ballot yesterday at the Umbumbulu College of Education in KwaMakhuta. PICS NATAL NEWSPAPERS

Voting in Natal goes off smoothly

(264) Seneban 27/6/96

KwaZulu-Natal local elections go off without serious hitches

VOTING was going smoothly throughout the KwaZulu-Natal province and prospects were good for a peaceful election, local government MEC Peter Miller said yesterday.

Addressing a briefing in Maritzburg, Miller said there had been a very good start to the elections and a steady stream of voters was moving through the polling stations.

"I am pleased to report that I have no earth-shattering information to give you. There have been no incidents of a serious nature," he said.

However, there were "small hiccups" in the Newcastle area where polling stations opened late. There were also reports of polling stations opening before the security officers arrived.

Miller said the problems were soon resolved. He said he had also received rumours of voters being dissatisfied with the polling officers at some stations. However, this had not been confirmed.

He had received reports of a taxi boycott in Imbali township outside Maritzburg, but he also had no official confirmation.

"It seems the cool weather has

There were also reports of some polling stations opening before the security officers arrived.

also cooled people's emotions and we appear to be heading for a peaceful election," Miller said.

Meanwhile, the number of people moving into the KwaZulu-Natal capital has increased substantially since the quiet start to the voting when polls opened at 7am.

The majority of rural polling stations in northern KwaZulu-Natal had opened on time, although logistical problems were being experienced in the Escourt and Ladysmith districts, election officials said.

In at least two polling stations in rural Ladysmith, presiding officers

had failed to arrive, while some polling stations there and Estcourt had not received their ballot boxes or election material.

Officials for the Thukela Local Services Board, who are managing the elections, said their main problem was communication breakdown with polling stations in the Msinga district, including Ngqutu and Babanango.

They had no idea of how polling was progressing in these districts and whether any problems were being experienced.

Slow voting

Polling stations in southern KwaZulu-Natal rural areas opened on time yesterday morning but voting was slow.

At Bashuse in Kwaxolo, about eight voters queued to cast their votes. Some said they had been there since 5.30am. In Maitshini about 15 voters had gathered by 7am. Voting in other rural areas appeared to be slow but were track - Sapa





ALL QUIET ON THE VOTING FRONT: A policeman patrols the perimeter of a voting station in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands town of Donnybrooke yesterday as voters queue for the long-delayed local government elections in the province

PICTURE: AP

Police find wanted man in poll queue

(264) 27/6/96

JOHANNESBURG Yesterday's local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal had amusing and even bizarre moments for polling officials and voters during the 15 hours of polling — like the wanted criminal who pitched up to vote, trainee sangomas who almost brought voting to a halt and anarchists who urged people to “vote for nobody”

Police had an unexpected spin-off when a wanted criminal was arrested on arrival at the Creighton polling booth in the Midlands.

A spokesman said the man was wanted for the murder of Kokstad dairy farmer James Baxter in November 1993 and other serious crimes

Two trainee sangomas, dressed up and painted in Xhosa tradition, caused a stir at a busy polling station outside Durban. Mrs Elizabeth Gweka, 34, and Mrs Lindeka Magqawana, 31, dropped to their

hands and knees on arriving at the end of a long queue of voters and shuffled on their hands and knees across a sports field adjoining the polling station

“They don't like to mix,” election official Mr Jabulani Manqele explained. “While undergoing their sangoma training, they try to keep away from people as much as possible. They're not allowed to stand upright in the company of others.”

Election officials called Gweka and Magqawana to the head of the queue to cast their votes. Both maintained a stooped posture as they moved through the polling station, but straightened up once inside the polling booth.

Also in Durban, a small group of anarchists teamed up with about 50 homeless people outside the City Hall polling station to protest against the election.

Members of the Durban Anar-

chist Federation, sporting multi-coloured Mohican haircuts and nose rings, handed out “vote for nobody” pamphlets calling for the principle of “no government”

Their campaign was interrupted by about 50 policemen who tried to confiscate pamphlets and escorted the group away from the polling station, to cries of “police state” and “get a life”

They were then unexpectedly joined by a protesting group of about 50 homeless people, brandishing banners calling for the right to vote

In Newcastle, local government candidates might have differed over politics, but appeared to agree on the way to endear themselves to the public — in the town's predominantly white wards food was as much a part of the proceedings as voting

The Conservative Party appeared to lead the cuisine stakes,

offering supporters steak and boerewors after they had voted

The Inkatha Freedom Party, on the other hand, was seen dishing out crisps to everyone who bothered to vote

In the central business district, the local ANC candidate offered biscuits and cocktail sausage rolls, while an independent went one up with meat pies

There were no reports of food poisoning or allegations of bribery. ANC chairman and KwaZulu-Natal leader Mr Jacob Zuma made himself unpopular with his fellow voters by jumping the queue at a polling station in central Durban

KwaZulu-Natal premier and IFP provincial leader Dr Frank Mdlalose, however, waited patiently for an hour and 40 minutes to vote after a faulty stamp and a delay in the sealing of ballot boxes delayed the opening of a polling station outside Newcastle — Sapa

KwaZulu elections

pass off peacefully

CT 27/6/96

(264)

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN: KwaZulu-Natal residents braved chilly weather and turned out in droves for the province's watershed non-racial local government election yesterday as a veil of peace spread over the process, marred by only a few serious incidents

As voting petered out last night, officials and political party leaders said they were surprised and happy with the peaceful manner in which the poll was carried out

The poll was marred by problems about names not appearing on voters rolls, a few minor outbreaks of violence, the conduct of party agents and candidates, lack of knowledge about procedures, and political intolerance in some parts

In the volatile Wembezi area, police were fired on by unidentified gunmen, but no one was injured. Two guns were later recovered

In a more serious incident, five polling stations in the Midlands did not open. Officials said people hired to run the stations had not informed the Local Government Ministry why they did not open

And late yesterday voters frustrated by not finding their names on voters rolls in and around parts of Durban stormed voting stations demanding to cast their vote. Most of these situations were defused

In Shakaville, near Stanger, violence broke out when IFP and ANC supporters

clashed, but police said "only a slap or two were exchanged". Voting resumed at the station after the matter was sorted out.

In some parts, where voters had braved fog to arrive at polling stations as early as 4am, stations opened late through lack of materials or the tardiness of officials.

Parties were holding thumbs as counting began last night in the remote rural areas. Counting for the towns and the crucial economic heartland of Maritzburg and Durban will begin today

Results from the rural areas began trickling in this morning and counting for the whole province is scheduled to end at 1pm tomorrow.

"In the context of this country and this continent, the election has been remarkably trouble-free," said Local Government and Housing MEC Mr Peter Miller. "I am very pleased that it went so well. The apocalypse was in the minds of the media."

He said less than two percent of the electorate (50 000 people) were affected by the problems that arose. Given that more than 3,5 million people had registered, the election was a success.

● **SAPA** reports that a policeman was shot dead at the Etshlope polling station at Umbumbulu south of Durban

His body was found behind the school hall where the polling station was. It was believed he was shot with his own firearm

The weapon was found by his side

● See Page 8

Natal ratepayers, independents win ground

IFP on the run in poll as ANC grabs the lead

(264)

BO 28/6/96

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP has suffered significant setbacks in KwaZulu-Natal's local government elections, while the ANC has reinforced its status as the leading party in urban centres.

The results of 34 transitional local councils released by early evening also showed ratepayer bodies and independents made gains at the expense of political parties, particularly in smaller towns, and controlled 17 councils.

IFP national chairman and KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose conceded last night that he was disappointed with the IFP's poor showing in some councils, including Ladysmith and Newcastle.

Results in 27 local councils, much of Durban and all regional councils were outstanding. The percentage poll in local councils was between 60% and 70%.

The ANC had won eight councils, followed by the IFP with six and the NP with three. Neither the DP nor the PAC won a single authority.

By 8pm independents and ratepayer groups had obtained 170 seats. The ANC had taken a total of 122 seats, the IFP 85 seats, the NP 58, followed by the DP with 11.

IFP MP John Aulsebrook said results coming in from the Durban outer-west substructure showed that the IFP had achieved "nowhere near what we

had hoped for."

"The whites are retreating into the laager. They do not like what they see in the new SA, and are baling out."

The ANC scored a landslide victory in Maritzburg, winning a two-thirds majority. The ANC won 60 seats, while the IFP failed to win one. The NP was the second-largest party with 12 seats, followed by the DP with six. The IFP also faced a humiliating defeat in Ladysmith, winning a single seat against the ANC's 22.

Ndebele said the available results showed the ANC would "rule the economic backbone" of KwaZulu-Natal.

NP spokesman Pieter van Pletzen said the IFP had been "wiped out" in urban centres and would have to reassess its role. Whites who had voted for the IFP in the 1994 elections had switched their votes back to the NP.

The ANC outpolled the IFP in Richards Bay — although it did not achieve an overall majority — and won Kokstad, where the IFP failed to win a seat. In Empangeni, however, the ANC suffered defeat at the hands of the NP.

Sapa reports that the DP said it had performed "remarkably" in East Griqualand, the midlands and the Durban outer-west substructure, where it won two wards in Hillcrest and Kloof. The party was also the largest opposition to

Continued on Page 2

Elections

(264)

Continued from Page 1

BO 28/6/96

the ANC in Greytown. Early results from Durban suggested the IFP was also faring poorly, having lost a ward in Tongaat to the ANC.

The ANC faced a major setback in central Durban, where Sayed Iqbal Mohamed lost to the NP's Malcolm Prentice. The NP also claimed that it won both city wards in Maritzburg.

Kevin O'Grady reports that KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller is to lodge papers in the Natal Supreme Court this morning, asking for four local government elections involving 65 000 voters —

about 2% of total — to be declared null and void.

Two of the elections, in Maritzburg's Table Mountain area and ward 10 in the KwaDukuza/Stanger local council on the north coast, were the subject of ANC threats of legal action.

Miller said he had decided to ask for those elections to be annulled to preempt the ANC's challenge.

The other two elections — in polling districts in regional councils near Vryheid, northern Natal, and Umzumbe on the south coast — were "materially deficient and cannot be considered free and fair", Miller said.

New elections in all four areas would be held as soon as possible, preferably in the next two weeks, Miller said.

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Political parties get short shrift as small towns go independent

Kevin O'Grady

BN 28/6/96

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MARITZBURG — A major shift away from party political representation on small KwaZulu-Natal town councils became evident as early results of local government elections were made known last night.

Of 40 transitional local council results officially available by 4pm, 17 were controlled outright by independent candidates or ratepayers' organisations, who held the balance of power in 21 others.

Many of the councils were previously conservative strongholds of either the NP or CP.

KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said the results indicated that "in certain sections of society, the intrusion of party politics into local government is not welcome".

In Impendle, a Midlands council hotly contested by both the ANC and IFP, and where political violence had claimed lives as recently as February, all seven seats were won by ratepayers' organisations and independents.

Miller said this indicated that "nobody wanted to show their true political colours".

Even in larger towns, such as Richards Bay and Port Shepstone,

non-party candidates made a strong showing, winning eight of 16 seats in the latter and nine of 30 in the former.

Ratepayers' organisations won all seats on at least two councils, staving off political parties and denying them any representation.

In Himeville, near Underberg, ratepayers won all seven seats, while ratepayer candidates in New Hanover in the Midlands had already been elected in April because none of the wards were contested by parties.

Another example of this shift was in Creighton in the Midlands, where ratepayers scooped all four candidate wards and two proportional representation (PR) seats, leaving the IFP second with just one PR seat on the council.

The trend continued in Weenen (three ratepayers or independents out of seven seats), Cathkin Park (six of seven), Wartberg (all seven), Utrecht (four of seven), Underberg (all seven), Hilton (four of 10), Hattinghspruit (four of seven), Mtubatuba (nine of 13), Southbroom (six of seven), St Lucia (five of seven), Harding (six of seven), Camperdown (all seven) and Creighton (six of seven).

Miller said due to sizes of communities, residents had learnt

that "political co-existence is easier if they keep political parties out of their affairs".

In some towns, residents from former black and white, Indian and coloured wards had met before the elections to agree not to back any political parties.

ANC local government spokesman Mike Sutcliffe disagreed with Miller that ratepayers' and independents' showing in the small councils indicated a new trend.

"It's how they perform in the larger towns that will be interesting," he said.

With the smallest 13 towns having less than 1 000 inhabitants and consuming only 2% of the budgets of all councils in the Durban metropolitan area, they were not contested very strongly by parties, he said.

"These are tiny areas where the ability of political parties to sustain themselves is limited. In a more ideal community these would not even have been local councils, but village councils."

Hattinghspruit, for example, had 84 inhabitants and a budget of R85 000 and had nevertheless been declared a local council while Nqutu, near Dundee, had a "massive thriving population" but was part of a regional council, he said.

KwaZulu 'may not subvert principles'

(264) PD 28/6/76

Susan Russell

ALTHOUGH KwaZulu-Natal had the power to pass its own constitution, it could not use that to subvert the constitutional principles embodied in the interim constitution, the national government's counsel told the Constitutional Court yesterday.

Jeremy Gauntlett SC submitted on behalf of government that the constitution KwaZulu-Natal was now seeking to have approved by the court was an attempt to evade the constitutional principles agreed on at the multiparty Kempton Park negotiations.

KwaZulu-Natal has applied for court approval of its own constitution which was passed in March with the unanimous approval of all eight parties in the provincial legislature.

A province can pass its own constitution if it has support of two-thirds of its legislature and is "not inconsistent" with the interim constitution.

Section 160 (3) of the interim constitution enables a provincial constitution to set out legislative and executive structures and procedures different from those conferred on a province in the national constitution. A provincial constitution may also provide for the "institution, role, authority and status

of a traditional monarch in the province and shall make provision for the Zulu monarch in the case of the province of KwaZulu-Natal."

A main point in the dispute is that the KwaZulu-Natal constitution purports to suspend a number of key provisions until after the interim constitution ends, and then only if they are consistent with the final constitution.

The government and the ANC, which is also opposing the bid, argue that the province cannot get approval for a constitution that contains suspended provisions inconsistent with the present interim constitution which might be applicable later.

The court heard that attempting to suspend certain provisions was an attempt to evade the requirements for Constitutional Court approval. The ANC also contended that the constitution was an attempt by KwaZulu-Natal to confer greater powers on itself and traditional authorities than allowed by the interim constitution.

Gauntlett submitted yesterday that although a provincial constitution could provide for different legislative and executive structures as well as for the monarch and traditional authorities, these could not supplant the primary powers of national government.

ANC wins clear majority in Maritzburg

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The local government election result in the key transitional council of Maritzburg brought home one reality, hard work at grassroots level and delivery to voters leads to victory at the polls.

Since the death last year of ANC midlands chairman Harry Gwala, the ANC Maritzburg region has been in disarray. The party has not elected a new leadership as a result of power struggles, and disgruntled ANC activists have staged sit-ins at the party's city offices.

Yet the ANC won 40 of the 65 seats on the council — after Durban the most important in the province — or an exact two-thirds majority.

Its most decisive victory was in the black townships. It won all 18 wards and reached the two-thirds margin after eating into NP support by winning seven wards in Indian and coloured areas.

The size of the victory came as a surprise: the IFP believed the ANC would not even obtain a 50% majority. Yet it was the IFP which faced a humiliating defeat: it did not win a single ward, and polled a mere 3 467 proportional representation votes.

There are several factors behind its poor performance. One is its stubborn insistence that Ulundi be the provincial capital.

The party top brass had also been foolish in overlooking local moderates by insisting that the tribal area Vuhndlela be excluded from the transitional local council. Vuhndlela shored up the IFP's support in Maritzburg in the 1994 election: it enabled the party to record about 70 000 votes in the city.

There is no doubt that had Vuhndlela been included in Maritzburg, the IFP would have picked up a handful of seats. Now the IFP finds itself without a voice in the second largest city in KwaZulu-Natal.

The IFP's poor showing in Maritzburg could also be attributed to its insistence that the provincial capital be moved to Ulundi. If the IFP presses ahead with such a move, it would probably find the ANC-controlled council leading a rebellion, further polarising the province along urban-rural lines. It could make political, though not financial, sense to have Maritzburg as dual capital with Ulundi.

The ANC's huge victory in Maritzburg is largely the result of gains Gwala made for the party before his death: he repelled all IFP efforts to gain a foothold in his backyard, and ensured that local black voters remained fiercely loyal to the ANC.

As a result it did not matter that the ANC region was in disarray. ANC supporters faithfully cast their votes for the party.

However, there was an additional reason for the ANC's victory. Its members in the previous ANC-controlled council had been governing effectively.

The Maritzburg council was the only one in KwaZulu-Natal to come up with a zero-based budget, and it remained in tune with the public by holding monthly forums where any issue of concern could be raised with councillors.

"We had an open door policy, backed up by delivery. Street lighting was being provided and roads were being built," said an ANC source.

ANC candidates won both predominantly coloured wards in the city, and another five predominantly Indian wards. A preliminary analysis of the results suggests the ANC did not do as well among Indians and coloureds on the proportional representation vote.

This would suggest that the faith Indian and coloured voters had in ANC candidates did not translate into support for the party.

An ANC source said: "We had high-calibre Indian and coloured leaders standing as ward candidates. They had a track record, going back to the 1980s, of doing civic work in their communities."

Omar Latif, mayor of the previous council, retains his post.

The ANC source said the previous ANC-controlled councillors had delivered to Indians and coloureds: for instance, they were given a rates rebate to redress apartheid-created imbalances which led to the two communities paying more than whites for land and buildings. Concessions were also made to economically underprivileged Indians and coloureds with regard to tariff payments.

Said the ANC source: "These measures were greatly appreciated by Indians and coloureds. The ANC was undoing hardships the NP had imposed."

The NP's loss of support among Indians and coloureds left it with 12 seats on the council. It obtained six each from the ward and proportional representation vote.

The DP fared worse than the NP. It won six seats — four on the ward vote and two on the proportional representation vote.

This also suggests that more voters had faith in DP candidates, rather than in the party itself.

It appears that whites who voted for the IFP in the 1994 election have returned to the NP and DP folds, a trend likely to emerge in Durban.

It could be a sign of widespread disillusionment with the party's confrontational style of politics, and its track record in provincial government.

White fears of the ANC, which led them to see the IFP previously as the anti-ANC bulwark, might also have diminished.

The shift in voting patterns has given the ANC in Maritzburg what it has, thus far, not achieved anywhere else in the country: absolute power. A two-thirds majority means that the ANC does not need a single opposition vote to pass the city budget.

Political parties get short shrift as small towns go independent

Kevin O'Grady

MARITZBURG — A major shift

non-party candidates made a strong showing, winning eight of 16 seats in the transition that "political co-existence is easier if they keep political parties

(264) 28/6/96

28/6/96

ANC sinks Inkatha

The Argus Correspondents

DURBAN — With 75 percent of the votes in the Durban Metropolitan Council election confirmed, the African National Congress has turned the tables on its main rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party, by taking 57 of the 153 seats

The IFP has failed to win a single seat up to this point in the counting. The only seats available to the party were three in unopposed wards

By 9am today Amichand Rajbanshi's Minority Front had scooped 11 seats, mainly in Chatsworth. The National Party claimed 26 seats, the Democratic Party 13, the United Ratepayers Federation three, and independent candidates two. The remaining results were expected late today.

The early results paved the way for a new era of co-operation between rival political parties, said the provincial leader of the ANC in KwaZulu-Natal, Jacob Zuma. Results already in gave the ANC control

IFP is left in starting blocks as election reverse unfolds

over the main urban areas, while the IFP retained control of rural areas, and independent candidates made a strong showing

Mr Zuma said the balance of power would mean parties would have to co-operate at local government level

He argued that that the results proved ANC claims of rigging in the 1994 national elections

"This time we have insisted on a voters' roll, and even if there was rigging, then it was not as much as before," Mr Zuma said.

The DP leader, Roger Burrows, said he was happy with the performance of the party across the province. "We have done much better than we did in 1994."

He said the election result showed a rural urban split as well as a racial split

"The IFP have quite obviously lost the white and Indian vote, which they had in the 1994 election, to the Democratic and National parties."

Minority Front leader Mr Rajbanshi said the results established beyond reasonable doubt that the MF was "here to stay."

As the results in such traditionally Indian areas as Chatsworth and Verulam indicated, the NP and MF had garnered the most Indian support. The MF had contested 10 seats in Durban's South substructure and won 70 percent of them. In the Durban metro area the MF had won 11 seats

AR 5 28/6/96

(264)

The secretary-general of the IFP, Ziba Jiyane, said his party was surprised by the strong showing of the independents in the transitional local councils (TLCs)

He said the trend shown by the results, that the ANC had gained in urban areas while the IFP remained strong in rural areas, showed certain urban areas were no-go zones for the IFP.

"Certainly it is not as though we have lost in all urban areas - we are hoping to win six regional council seats," he said.

Renier Schoeman, chairman of the National Party in the Durban Metropolitan Council, said the election was not a two-horse race between the IFP and the ANC.

"In the Central North structure we took 14 of the 19 seats." He believed this had a lot to do with a controversial NP poster calling for the reinstatement of the death penalty for murderers and rapists.

But he felt the party could have won more support if it had not been badly affected by no-go areas

Miller wants poll results set aside

By Sipho Khumalo

KWAZULU-NATAL minister of local government and housing Mr Peter Miller yesterday lodged an urgent application in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court to have election results in four areas in the province set aside.

Miller said the reason for this application was that elections in these areas were "materially deficient" and could not be considered free and fair.

He said once the order had been obtained, elections would be held as soon as possible.

One of the areas affected is Maqongqo in Table Mountain. Miller said 400 voters were prevented from casting their votes.

In the early '80s and '90s Maqongqo was the scene of serious battles between IFP and ANC supporters.

When ANC supporters arrived to

(264)
If application is granted by-elections will be held in four affected areas

vote on Wednesday, they were prevented from doing so, allegedly by IFP supporters. In Lindelani settlement, near Stanger, ANC supporters left the polling station after a clash with IFP supporters. Another problematic area was Umzumbi district on the South Coast where at least five polling stations did not open at all because of the non-arrival of the voters' roll.

Incorrect papers

In Babanango, northern Natal, incorrect ballot papers were used and Miller wants election results declared invalid.

Miller said he sincerely hoped that new elections could be held in the affected areas soon. He also lambasted some election officials in these areas for being incompetent. But nothing

could be done to punish them because no provision was made for that in the Electoral Code of Conduct.

Meanwhile, *Sapa* reports that more than 65 complaints related to alleged violations of the Electoral Code of Conduct were lodged with the Observer Commission in Durban during the run-up to and on Wednesday.

The commission said in a statement yesterday complaints on election day included claims that campaigning had taken place within the inner perimeter of voting stations and that voters and party agents had been intimidated inside voting venues.

The commission was also called upon to help resolve problems as they occurred on election day. Several complaints of voters roll irregularities had also been received.

ANC steals march on IFP in KwaZulu poll

(264) After 29/6/96

By STEVE MATTHEWSON

Pietermaritzburg - The Inkatha Freedom Party was taking a pounding in its KwaZulu Natal stronghold as results from key elections in the troubled province emerged here last night.

The IFP, with more than half the ballots counted after Wednesday's unexpectedly peaceful elections for new town and regional councils, conceded huge losses in major urban areas to the ANC.

The ANC and the National Party both claimed a major swing away from the IFP since the 1994 national poll, when it won control of provincial government.

"It would be fair to comment that the IFP is very disappointed so far," said Peter Miller, a senior IFP member and the provincial MEC in charge of the poll.

"Evidently, we will have to totally reconsider our strategy in urban areas."

However, early results from the province's vast rural areas, home to about 1 million of the 3.5 million voters, included majorities of between 70 and 99% for the IFP.

In results for the area covering the violence-torn South Coast villages, the IFP had won over 61% of the vote against the ANC's 32%.

The final results for the seven regional "super-councils" which will administer these areas, expected around midday today,

could dramatically alter the overall tally, Miller said.

Official results released at the elections control centre in Pietermaritzburg, for all but one of the province's 61 towns, showed the ANC winning outright control of the 13 largest towns and cities against the IFP's nine towns.

Taxpayers' organisations and independent candidates were the surprises, taking control of 24 farming hamlets and holding the power balance in others, although these areas accounted for a total of only 30 000 voters.

In Durban, home to more than half the province's voters, the ANC had taken 62 of the 122 wards counted, compared to the IFP's four seats, 34 seats remained to be counted.

In Pietermaritzburg, the province's second largest city, the ANC won 40 of 60 council seats with only one going to the IFP.

ANC executive member S'bu Ndebele claimed victory, saying his party had put up an outstanding performance. It had in many instances done considerably better than expected.

"The IFP is now the only provincial government that does not control the major urban centres of the province it rules," Ndebele said, referring to the fact that the ANC controls the major cities in the seven provinces it governs. NP provincial leader Dame

Schutte was quick to step into the IFP breach, telling a media conference that the Zulu-based party "has reached an ethnic ceiling and can go only downwards".

The NP appears to have failed to attract large numbers of black voters, winning only 22 wards in mainly white and Indian areas of Durban.

But the NP claimed it was the second-biggest party by gaining support on second ballots for the city's metropolitan superstructure.

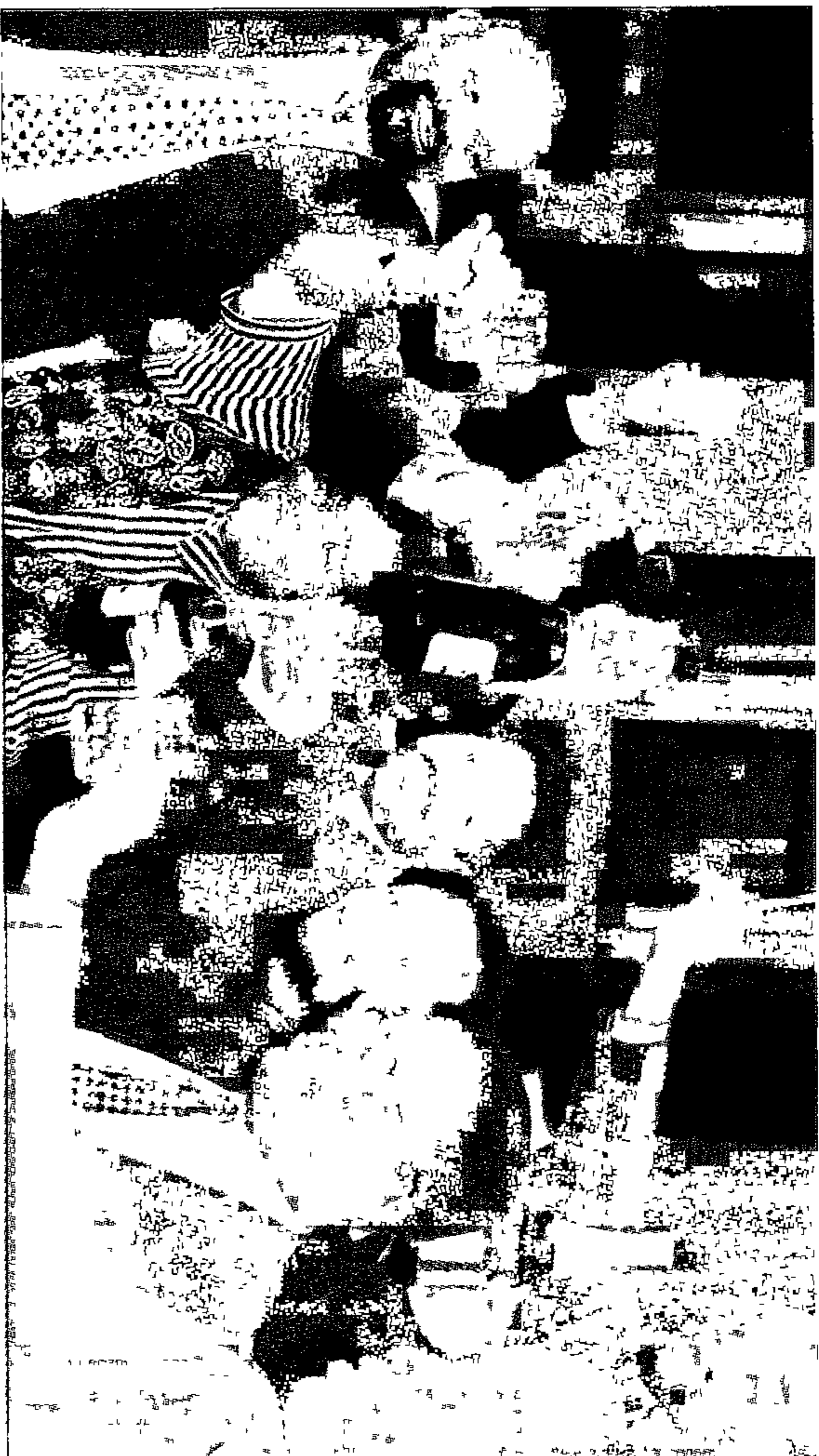
The Minority Front, a small ethnic-Indian group, took 14 seats in Durban's Indian community.

The Government has applied to scrap results in four areas. In two cases, IFP supporters prevented ANC refugees from entering polling stations.

Wednesday's poll was described as "relatively free and fair" by all parties, with political violence between the ANC and IFP, which has claimed 20 000 lives in a bloody 11-year power struggle, virtually unseen.

Ndebele said the strongest message emerging from the poll was that of "peace for Kwa-Zulu Natal", where the ANC and the IFP launched a new peace initiative last month.

"It is clear that the majority of people in this province heeded the call for peace," he said. - Sapa-AFP



JUBILATION: It was cheers all round for members of the ANC as the party celebrated the incoming election results yesterday. From left: Obed Mlaba, senior regional executive member of the ANC, Minister of Health Nkosazana Zuma, Jeff Radebe, regional head of the ANC, Senzo Mchunu, secretary-general of the ANC in KwaZulu Natal, and provincial Transport MEC S'bu Ndebele celebrate the event.

PHOTOGRAPH PATRICK MTOLO

KwaZulu-Natal: ANC takes the urban vote

(264) ARG 29/6/96

■ While the ANC's victory in the urban centres seems assured, the IFP has secured the bulk of the rural vote. It is significant that the centres of economic power have gone to the ANC.

Own Correspondent and Sapa

DURBAN - As vote-counting continued to determine the results of KwaZulu-Natal's local government elections, it became apparent that the African National Congress had won control of the province's major urban areas while the Inkatha Freedom Party remained the people's choice in rural regions

The ANC last night had started celebrations in the city hall here in anticipation of taking control of the city council, even although not all the Durban metropole results were in ANC cabinet and provincial leaders joined hands with triumphant grass-roots candidates to dance in the city hall last night as the economic power-houses of the region fell victoriously into their hands

As the champagne flowed and ecstatic senior party members like Jeff Radebe, Nkosazana Zuma, Sbu Ndebele and Mike Sutcliffe took to the dance-floor, the election results in the metropolitan areas showed a major swing towards the ANC

The National Party also made a strong showing in some urban areas, particularly in the proportional representation vote, and the election showed that Amichand Rajbansi and his Minority Front were not a spent force in politics

The Democratic Party said preliminary results showed the party was enjoying a "significant resurgence in support"

Another major feature of the results was the number of seats won by ratepayers' bodies and independents in the smaller urban areas

The ANC captured most ward seats in the Durban metropole, according to results available by early yesterday evening

It was followed by the NP with 22, the DP with 13, the MF with 12, independents and ratepayer associations with nine and the IFP with four

Results from 34 Durban metropole wards were still awaited, said Local Government MEC Peter Miller

The latest statistics showed the ANC

had won 264 seats in urban centres across the province, including the 122 seats in Durban, followed by ratepayer and independent candidates with 220, the IFP with 131, the NP with 115, DP with 35, and the MF with 14

Mr Rajbansi confounded critics by winning 13 seats, including nine in the Durban metro

The ANC also won control of the province's largest transitional local council of Maritzburg, and most major industrial and economic towns

Official results from two TLCs, Newcastle and Margate, were still outstanding

The election results verified last night proved the IFP's support base was in rural areas

The party won overwhelming support in the lower South Coast region and in the northern part of the province

South Coast election official Jan Bezuidenhout said that, according to initial reports, the IFP netted 61,3 percent of the vote followed by the ANC with 32,09 percent

The NP captured 1,8 percent of the vote and the DP 0,97 percent on the South Coast

With all results from small towns in, the ANC led with 46 percent

The NP followed with 21,8 percent while the IFP had 17,7 percent, the DP 5,6 percent and Minority Front 1,5 percent

In spite of the results, KwaZulu-Natal premier and IFP national chairman Frank Mdlalose denied the IFP had lost ground to the ANC in the major urban centres Mr Mdlalose said "I don't know about that"

Mr Mdlalose said several complaints of irregularities had been lodged, and until they had been resolved, it would not be correct to say the IFP had lost ground

Sbu Ndebele, ANC provincial Minister of Transport, said "We may not be the majority party in this province, but we now control all the big towns

"We therefore have the economic power of the region, right down to the supplying of electricity"

Judges slam

plan 'to secede'

(264)
#ST 20/6/96
By CARMEL RICKARD

THE proposed Kwazulu Natal constitution caused grave disquiet among judges of the Constitutional Court this week, with court president Arthur Chaskalson saying that if it were approved, it could lead to "total chaos".

Commenting on a clause giving all Kwazulu Natal residents the duty to "defend the territory of the province", Judge John Didecott said it was "plainly intended to legitimise armed secession" if the province felt the national government had done something which threatened provincial rights.

"It is a call to arms to defend the territory against the national government. This is the only sensible interpretation of the clause."

Advocate David Unterhalter, one of the counsel appearing for the Speaker of the Kwazulu Natal provincial legislature, denied this was intended, but the court continued to bombard him with questions about what it saw as absurdities and inconsistencies in the constitution.

The text was passed by the provincial legislature earlier this year. However, the interim Constitution says the court must ensure it satisfies certain principles, or it cannot become law.

Once approved, the provincial constitution becomes immune from any later challenge to its validity.

The Kwazulu Natal constitution, the first to come to the Constitutional Court for approval, contains several unusual features including a number of "sunrise clauses".

These give the province more powers than it may exercise under the present Constitution, but stipulate they will only come into effect if and when the national Constitution is amended to give the provinces these additional powers.

Many of the judges indicated their unhappiness with this approach. They said it appeared the province wanted the court to approve the whole constitution including the "sunrise clauses".

At a later date, however, if the province implemented these clauses, the court's certification would prevent any legal challenge to their validity.

Judge Chaskalson commented that the constitution had been written as though Kwazulu Natal were a sovereign state, entering into a compact with other sovereign states to decide what powers to keep and what to give to the central government.

Mr Unterhalter said the constitution was a "compact" which represented the will of the people of the province and the court should, if possible, find a way to interpret it so that it could be certified.

"Admittedly, this would require considerable generosity of interpretation," he said.

Judge Albie Sachs said certification should establish with certainty the rights of citizens living in the province.

Instead, the court was being asked to certify an "if, but and maybe constitution".

The court also commented on provincial powers to declare a state of emergency. They asked why, if it were only intended to deal with situations such as the Tugela River bursting its banks, it was also necessary to provide for powers of detention, as contained in the proposed constitution?

Another concern of the judges was about a clause making traditional leaders the "primary local government" in some areas, organised under customary law but with the same status as municipalities or local councils.

They questioned whether it would be appropriate for traditional leaders to administer electricity and schooling, when their positions were hereditary and they could not be removed if they did a bad job.

Judge Johann Kriegler added "In some areas you would have a council of amakhosi only, without any suggestion of accountability."

"Of representative democracy there would be no sign."

ANC wins the economic hub of Kwazulu

(264)

ST 30/6/96

By CYRIL MADLALA
and CRAIG DOONAN

WITH only two wards to go yesterday afternoon, the ANC was poised to score a resounding victory in Durban's metropolitan council and, together with its win in Maritzburg, has effectively captured Kwazulu Natal's economic heartland in this week's local government elections.

The IFP's expected close contest with its main rival in Durban fizzled out as the party was trounced by the ANC in all substructures. The IFP had by yesterday managed to secure only six seats out of a total of 156.

The ANC had won 77 seats followed by the NP with 31, the DP with 15, the Minority Front (MF) with 12 and independent candidates with eight seats in Durban's substructures. Ratepayers won four seats in the northern substructure the ANC won eight seats followed by Amichand Rajbansi's MF with three and independents with four. The DP won one seat, as did the NP, which also won 30 percent of the proportional representation vote. The ANC followed closely with 29 percent.

In the nearby north central substructure the ANC again dominated.

It took 18 seats, followed by the NP with 12, the IFP with four and the DP with three. The MF surprisingly did not do well in this area, despite the huge Indian constituency, while the IFP appears to have lost white support to the NP.

In the south central substructure the MF established a firm base by taking seven seats. The ANC won 15.

The NP, which dominated Chatsworth in 1994, lost support to the MF but still took nine seats. The IFP managed only two seats.

In the south substructure the ANC took 11 seats, followed by the NP with four, independents with two and the MF with one seat.

In the inner west substructure the IFP, which hoped to capture much of the white support, failed to win one seat. Instead the ANC walked away with 14 seats, followed by the NP with five, the DP with three and ratepayers and independents with one each.

Much of the support expected to be cap-

tured by the IFP instead went to the DP and NP.

In the outer west substructure the DP chalked up its biggest win, taking eight seats. This was followed by the ANC with 11 and ratepayers with three.

In Maritzburg, the second biggest urban centre, the ANC swept the floor with 40 seats, followed by the NP with 12 and the DP with six. The biggest shock was the dismal showing of the IFP which took only one seat. It seems the IFP cut its throat by insisting on choosing Ulundi over Maritzburg as the new capital of Kwazulu Natal.

The IFP's white support, which it captured in the 1994 election, swung back to the NP and DP, both of which increased their standings in the city.

The ANC, despite a barrage of criticism and claims that it was in a state of disorganisation particularly in the Midlands, confounded its critics by taking more seats in this stronghold than expected.

Some have put it down to the impact made by strongman Harry Gwala who, before his death last year, repelled all opposition in the populous black areas around the city.

Subsequent internal leadership squabbles in the region had been expected to affect the ANC's performance in the local government elections.

The ANC also won five of seven wards in Indian areas which were previously NP strongholds. And it took the only two wards in coloured areas.

The outstanding wards are in the ANC stronghold of Clermont in the inner west substructure where the party is bound to increase its 14 seats by two. Early indications showed the NP had increased its support in the Durban Metro region.

The party boosted its support from the 1994 elections from 19,2 to 23,9 percent, a four percent increase, while the ANC increased its support from 45,8 to 47,7 percent. The IFP took an 11 percent dive from 23 to 12,9 percent.

R2,5-million Thatcher advisers blamed for party's wipe-out in the cities

Inkatha's costly

poll flop (264) ST 30/6/96

By CRAIG DOONAN and CYRIL MADLALA

TOP Inkatha officials were this weekend blaming a team of British advisers hired at a cost of R2,5-million for the party's rout in the Kwazulu Natal local government elections.

They said the team of consultants, who once advised former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, "screwed up" because they did not understand the electorate. The IFP was demolished as a political force in the industrial heartland of the province, losing badly in Durban, Maritzburg and Richards Bay.

Its only strong performances were in rural areas. This means that the party, once the dominant political force in the province, will be left running smaller councils with a combined operating budget of only R78-million.

Its rival, the ANC, will rule the roost in the Durban metropolitan council, with a budget of R4-billion.

The IFP suffered another huge setback this week when the Constitutional Court roundly condemned the party's proposed constitution for Kwazulu Natal. One judge said it was intended to legitimise armed secession.

Whites, who flocked in droves to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's party in 1994, this week opted for the National Party and Democratic Party, while the phenomenal growth of Amichand Rajbansi's Minority Front pointed to increasing fears among Indians about their future.

In Durban, the IFP's support base fell from 23 percent in the 1994 elections to 12,5 percent. The ANC increased its standing from 45 percent to 47 percent, and the NP's support rose from 19 percent to almost 24 percent.

Two reliable Inkatha sources told the Sunday Times that the party had paid R2,5-million to six members of a British-based firm, Ian Greer & Associates, who worked on its election campaign for two-and-a-half months.

One of the sources, a senior member of the party, said the consultants understood neither the political dynamics in Kwazulu Natal nor its people.

"They weren't the only reason we did badly but they were a factor. They screwed up because they don't understand the electorate."

Inkatha MP Walter Felgate, who was instrumental in arranging the deal, denied the consultants' price tag but refused to say how much they had been paid.

IFP members now fear that, with the ANC controlling both the national government and the major metropolitan areas in Kwazulu Natal, the party will be able to bypass the IFP-controlled provincial government.

The new Constitution prevents provincial governments from impeding or interfering in municipal powers, which means the ANC will virtually rule most urban centres in the province.

The ANC's provincial leader, Jacob Zuma, said the results proved his party's contention that the 1994 results were rigged and that the party commanded majority support.

"The results show we have more support and it is my wish that there will be closer co-operation between the ANC and IFP to work for peace and stability in the province," he said.

The leader of the NP, F W de Klerk, said yesterday the election results showed that the scene was set for a major realignment in South African politics.

"That is the only way to effectively counter the ANC," he said.

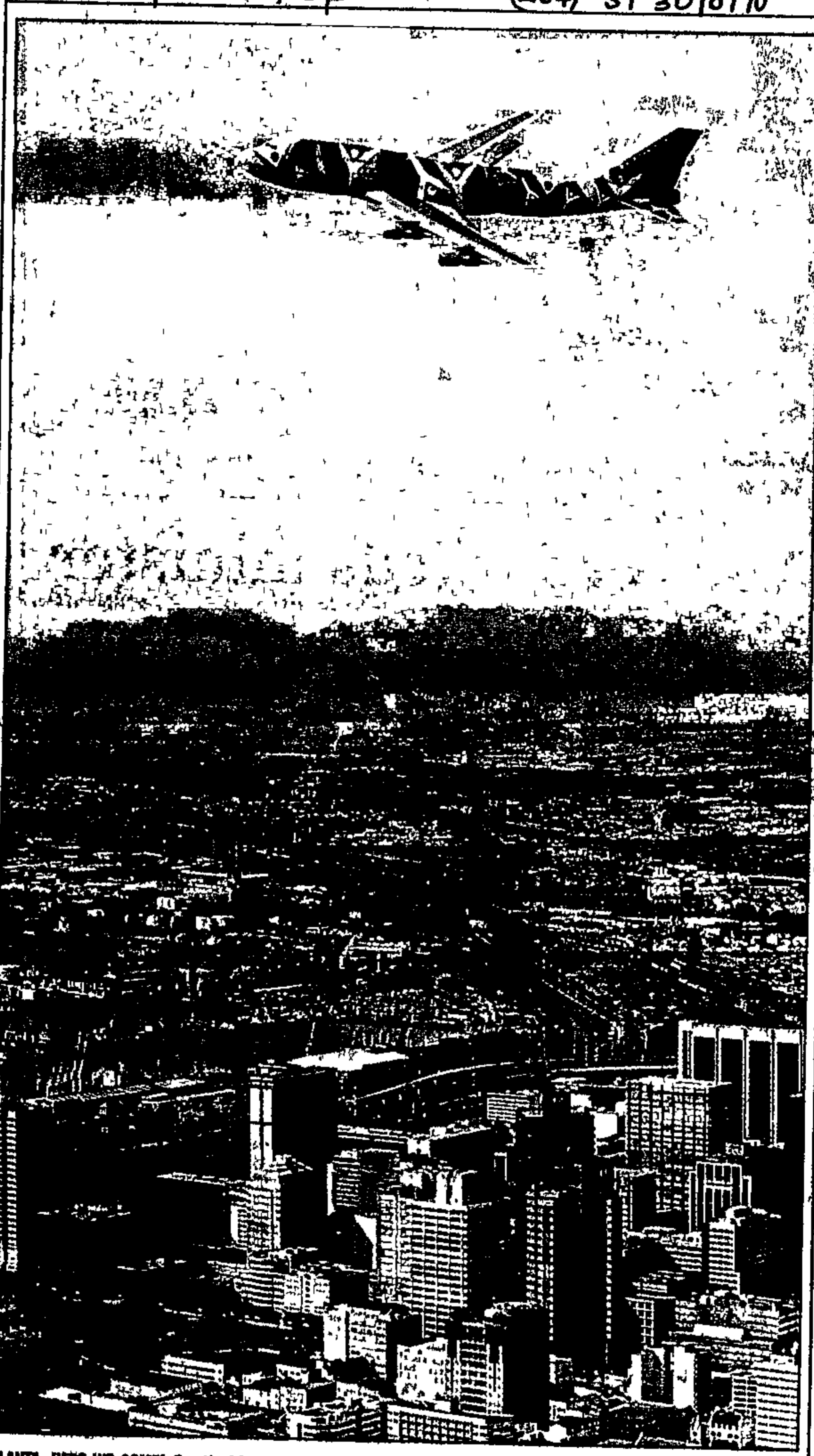
The DP leader, Tony Leon, said that his party had more than doubled its support in the province, proving its continued relevance on South Africa's political scene. He said it appealed "particularly to those who value competence and quality in opposition politics."

The IFP was expected to boost its showing in the election once the rural vote had been counted. But the ANC dismissed the significance of this IFP strength, saying it was confident it would improve its meagre 1994 showing.

The secretary general of Inkatha, Ziba Jiyane, said the ANC's celebrations were premature. "It's really a celebration of children before the adults start. We'll have the last laugh."

Inkatha was confident of sweeping the rural vote and scoring "massive victories" which will cause us to become the number-one party in Kwazulu Natal.

Meanwhile, IFP spokesman Ed Tillett told SAPA the party was to bring a Supreme Court action to nullify the results in more than 20 wards in the Inanda and Umlazi regions, and most wards in the southern substructure.



ATLANTA, HERE WE COME! South African Airways's multi-coloured Ndizani, which will fly South Africa's sportsmen to the Olympic Games today, makes an impressive pass over Cape Town as part of its three-city trip yesterday. Don't miss the special Olympics edition of our INSIDE magazine today and read Colin Bryden, our man in Atlanta, on Page 17.

Zulu king to seek R5m for jubilee festival

By CRAIG DOO

TAXPAYERS will be asked to fork out R5-million for a jubilee to celebrate Zulu King Zwelithini's jubilee.

Minutes of a meeting at his residence on June 10 said the party budget for the jubilee should not be less than R17-million. He also receives from his three owned farms.

The meeting, to the cost of the king, was attended by S'omo Mathe, the lawyer and brother of Thembinkosi Nkomo, and Frank Mdumane, spokesman.

Mr Mathe is quoted as saying the minutes of the meeting show that the king will be asked to contribute R1-million, therefore the total cost of the jubilee will be R5-million.

"In the light of a budget of this magnitude, we must be wary of unnecessary negative publicity."

The funds will be raised from provincial government coffers, with expected donations from national government. Minutes reveal that donors will also be asked to assist.

Mr Mathe said that the king could not be asked to contribute to the planned cost of the jubilee.

"There have been preliminary meetings about the whole thing, but we don't know at this stage how much we can say how much it will cost," he said.

He said the final budget would be put before the provincial government for consideration.

Another set of minutes indicates that celebrations are planned at several provincial venues, as in Cape Town, Johannesburg, Nelspruit, and Umtata.

The document says that the events include cultural performances.

Rural voters keep IFP on top in KwaZulu Natal

Star 17/7/96

(264)

By JUSTICE MALALA
AND OWN CORRESPONDENT

Despite the Inkatha Freedom Party's virtual wipe-out in the economic hub of KwaZulu Natal, unofficial figures indicated this morning that the party's strong showing in rural areas will maintain its status as the largest party in the province.

The figures indicate that the IFP has won at least 40% of the

total vote, the ANC 39%, the National Party 12% and the Democratic Party 5%

The final picture in voting patterns and political shifts should become clearer today when the final results are announced. But there will still be a number of Supreme Court actions over the voting, brought by the IFP and the ANC to challenge some results.

The IFP is challenging results from the Durban Metropole

which the ANC won by over 48%. The party has alleged that some of its members and supporters in Umlazi and Inanda were denied the right to vote.

The ANC has instituted court action challenging results from Shakaville.

The ANC will form alliances and co-operate with other parties in the urban areas, the party's provincial leaders have said.

The ANC said despite its rural

losses, and seeming rejection by smaller towns where independents had forged ahead, it had increased its support in areas where it had been virtually non-existent.

"We are going to seek to co-operate with any party which will adhere to democratic principles, including the NP and the Minority Front," provincial transport MEC and ANC executive member Si-

► To Page 2

ANC to form alliances

► From Page 1

busiso Ndebele said yesterday. Of the 550 000 votes cast in the important Durban metropolitan area, the ANC won 48%, the NP 24%, the IFP 13% and the DP 5%. NP KwaZulu Natal leader Renier Schoeman said his party was "absolutely delighted" with its support in the Durban metro.

The outstanding regional results from region 1 (Zululand), region 2 (the Vryheid/Nongoma area) and region 6 (the area around the Durban metro) are not expected to make a great difference to the overall picture in terms of party support.

The strong show of support for the IFP in regional councils and the ANC in the major urban areas could see a tense standoff on the regional councils.

JAL

IFP to challenge election results

OFFICIAL RESULTS in the KwaZulu-Natal local government election in the Durban metropole show that the African National Congress won 47,96 percent of the vote – but this outcome is likely to face two Supreme Court challenges this morning

Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Ed Tillett told *Sapa* the party was to bring a Supreme Court action to nullify the results in over 20 wards in the Inanda and Umlazi regions and most wards in the southern substructure

Another Supreme Court application is to seek the removal of "certain voters" from the northern substructure voters' roll. It could not be established who was to bring this action

According to voting figures released by election officials on Saturday night, the ANC obtained

The Court will be asked to nullify results in more than 20 wards

nearly 50 percent of the vote

The National Party obtained 23,62 percent, the IFP trailed in third position with 12,73 percent, the Minority Front with 5,94 percent and the Democratic Party 5,76 percent. Ratepayers won 8,44 percent of the vote and independents 6,34

On releasing the results, the elections task group in Pietermaritzburg said the proportional representational list was provisional because of a pending Supreme Court action to have certain voters removed from the voters' roll in the northern substructure

Tillett alleged ANC members had hijacked the elections in certain black

wards, chased away election officials and conducted the election themselves

"We have been collecting affidavits and the case will be going before the Supreme Court on Monday. We are going the legal route and obviously we will abide by the court's decision," he said

The allegations were immediately denied by ANC spokesman in KwaZulu-Natal Dumisani Makhaye who said "even the local government MEC Peter Miller is on record as saying that the elections were free and fair

Makhaye said the ANC would defend any court action brought against it – *Sapa*

(264) Sowetan 11/7/96

MONDAY
JULY 1, 1996 ★

SEATS GAINED AT EXPENSE OF ANC

Rural voters show big support for IFP

CT 1/7/96 (264)

MARITZBURG: After early election results indicated a poor showing by the IFP in KwaZulu-Natal's urban areas, the latest figures show the party has gained great rural support, at the cost of the ANC.

THE Inkatha Freedom Party has gained enormous support in the rural areas of KwaZulu-Natal, in spite of defeats in many towns

With many votes still to be counted, results by late Saturday from two of the seven vast countryside councils showed strong Inkatha wins at the expense of its main political rival, the African National Congress

Early results from Wednesday's peaceful poll all went to the ANC, with outright victories in the province's 13 largest towns

With over two-thirds of the votes counted, the ANC had won 268 seats on local and regional councils in the province and the IFP under half that with 131

Inkatha, which conceded it was very disappointed with its poor urban showing, was pinning its hopes on the rural vote

in the election

But supporters of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's party, wanting to have their expectations confirmed, stopped holding their breath when a computer collapse threw tallying into chaos

Red-faced election officers said the only man who knew how to fix the system had flown back to Cape Town

Tellers began to laboriously count the votes by hand and the officers said final results, originally scheduled for Friday, would now not be ready until today at the earliest.

"We are on our way to proving that Inkatha is the majority party in KwaZulu-Natal," said Inkatha secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane

Tight security and a political peace initiative ensured that polling day was calm in the province, where feuding between ANC and Inkatha sup-

porters has killed 14 000 people in the last decade

President Nelson Mandela said peace could now take hold.

Buthelezi, his main black rival, won the provincial assembly in 1994's all-race general election with 50% of the vote. The ANC says that was only because of violence and vote-rigging.

Inkatha, which preached conservative and family values in its election campaign, draws its support from traditionalists in rural areas, where they have strong ties with tribal chiefs.

Over half the 3,5 million people who are registered to vote in the province live in the countryside

In preliminary results Inkatha has won about 65% of the vote along the north coast, compared to 28% for the ANC

KwaZulu-Natal is the last province to elect local councils

The rest of the country voted in November, but violence and fighting over constituency boundaries and voters' rolls delayed polling in KwaZulu-Natal three times —
Reuter

Kwazulu-Natal ANC to shun NP in favour of IFP and Minority

Farouk Choithia

DURBAN — The ANC would shun the NP in favour of the IFP and Minority Front when forming alliances in Durban suburbs and other local authorities where the ANC had failed to obtain an overall majority, the party said yesterday.

ANC Kwazulu-Natal transport MEC, Sibusiso Ndebele said the front and the IFP came from the "oppressed group" and there would be co-operation with the two to ensure the province be-

Front

came a "sea of peace and development".

The ANC had adopted the position despite the fact the NP had emerged as the second largest party in Durban, while the IFP and the front had emerged third and fourth in the proportional representation vote.

The ANC obtained 47,76% of the proportional representation vote in Durban, against the NP's 23,96%, the IFP's 12,9%, the front's 6,5% and the DP's 6,4%. All the parties recorded growth since the 1994 elections, except the IFP whose support fell from 23,03%

to 12,9% — a loss of about 10%.

Ndebele said it would be "shameful for oppressed people" to seek co-operation with the NP as it wanted to "retain white privileges".

On possible co-operation with the DP, he said the ANC did not have a "hostile" relationship with the party. The ANC had asked its supporters to vote for a DP candidate in Durban's Umbilo ward to prevent the extreme right from winning, Ndebele said.

NP Kwazulu-Natal caucus chairman Tino Volker said it would be dis-

astrous for the ANC to ignore the NP

which had the expertise to ensure that local authorities succeeded. Reconstruction and development did not belong to the ANC but to the government on which the NP had served.

ANC local government head Mike Sutcliffe said the ANC would hold a series of meetings this week with the front, IFP, DP and independents — but not the NP — to find common ground on the future of cities and towns. Richards Bay and Dundee were among towns where the ANC failed to

ANC (264)

BD 1/7/96

Continued from Page 1

against 12 in the other areas. The IFP won seven seats in black areas, and only one in the other areas. Three IFP Durban mayors who stood as ward candidates, Siphso Mlaba, Jerome Mshengu and Joyce Abraham, were defeated.

Sutcliffe said that even in councils such as Martzburg and Ladysmith where the ANC had obtained an overwhelming majority, the ANC would not rule with an "iron fist".

Parties might be offered posts such as deputy mayor and chairmen of committees, he said.

IFP election campaign deputy manager Anthony Grinker said if the ANC wanted to co-operate with the IFP it was "well and good". However, the IFP found it "omnious" that the ANC also wanted to co-operate with the front,

which had "narrow ethnic interests", he said.

IFP national council member Walter Felgate said there had been a clear swing to the ANC in urban centres, and it would be no use for the IFP to "blatantly head in the sand" by blaming British consultants Ian Greer and Associates — who ran the party's election campaign at a reported cost of R2,5m — for the defeat.

Felgate said the electorate had spoken in a peaceful election and the IFP would have to carefully analyse the reasons behind its defeat.

It appeared that many of the IFP's urban-based black supporters did not go to the polls, Felgate said.

Meanwhile, additional results, released yesterday showed the IFP won 64,52% of the votes in regional council seven in southern Kwazulu-Natal while the ANC won 28,25% — an improvement in the latter's support in the area since 1994.

to obtain a simple majority.

Sutcliffe said the ANC might find itself short of a simple majority in three of Durban's six substructures — north, north central and south central.

Observers said this was largely due to the fact that the ANC had failed to make significant inroads into white, Indian and coloured communities who made up 25% to 30% of the Durban electorate. The ANC won a total of 69 ward seats in Durban's black areas,

Continued on Page 2

IFP wins, ANC holds cities

BY JUSTICE MALALA
AND SABA

Rural voters have made the IFP over-all winner in the KwaZulu Natal local government elections, but the latest count shows the ANC is holding the cities

The IFP has taken 44% of the votes while the ANC has come in at 33%. The NP took 12% while the DP took 3,3% of the votes

The results are to be released by local government and housing MEC Peter Miller later today

IFP leader and provincial Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said his party would challenge the results in some areas but he was satisfied

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the IFP had shown that it was the majority party in the province

As the final results poured in last night, the IFP confirmed its undisputed support in the rural parts of the province.

The ANC has gained control of the cities of Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Ladysmith, Newcastle and Richards Bay while the IFP will hold sway in at least four of the seven regional councils governing the rural areas.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC's support in the rural areas had grown from a mere 5% in the 1994 election to just over 20%

INKATHA AND THE ANC

THE ZANU-ZAPU OPTION

(264) FM/27/96

Inkatha and the ANC are suddenly cosy-ing up to each other, after years of bitter feuding, but the chances of a marriage right now seem remote

Lingering bitterness between rank-and-file followers of both parties makes anything more than strategic alliances politically unacceptable. Then there are deep political and policy differences to be bridged before they could even consider getting into bed together.

Yet both parties have simultaneously reached a crossroads and the directions they now take will hinge on their strategic political goals.

One option is to continue down a cul-de-sac of confrontation, violence, attrition and eventual destruction in the hopes that one of them will be beaten into submission, leaving the other in charge.

The alternative — and the one with which they are flirting — is to live and let live, co-operating where they can, negotiating and compromising to overcome differences.

Speculation that an ANC/Inkatha merger is in the offing, following the peaceful local elections in KwaZulu-Natal, was fuelled by talk of post-election co-operation between the parties.

President Nelson Mandela observed that, given the election results, alliances would be necessary for effective local government. He said the ANC is considering alliances with several parties — primarily representing communities victimised by apartheid — including Inkatha and Amichand Rajbansi's Minority Front.

However, as Inkatha's Walter Felgate points out, talks that have taken place have been strictly at provincial level. He stresses that there have not been any talks about co-operation at national level. "That is all cuckoo land stuff, it is not on anyone's agenda."

The ANC's Sbu Ndbele, a member of the provincial cabinet, agrees. "Talk of mergers distorts the picture. We are talking about co-operation within a healthy multiparty democracy."

Felgate explains that the discussions that have taken place have been about

how to secure peace in the province and co-operate so that KwaZulu-Natal can be governed without violence. "Nothing has been discussed on constitutional matters or the issue of international mediation. These remain as major differences between the two parties and are still very much on our agenda," he says.

UCT's Prof Robert Schrire believes an ANC/Inkatha merger at national level is theoretically more feasible than at provincial level. "In spite of all the rhetoric, there is little difference nationally between what the ANC is doing and what Inkatha's advocates and Mangosuthu Buthelezi could easily fit into the ANC at that level."

At the provincial level, he says, the parties represent fundamentally different



interests: the ANC the voice of the populists, the IFP that of traditional leadership, autocratic rule and control over land — the reverse of populism, which negates a merger.

The decision to pursue peace and opt for alliances has not happened by chance. There were several contributing factors, says Schrire. One is the final dashing of Buthelezi's dream of a top position in national politics and realisation that Inkatha is, essentially, a regional party. More important were the stalemated local elections in KwaZulu-Natal, which stunned Inkatha and the ANC into the realisation that they are the victims of

their own conflict, while small parties make off with the spoils.

Schrire says both have to date based their strategies on the assumption that they would win overall majorities in free and fair elections. Their mutual "defeat" in the local elections and recognition that they are permanent minorities have brought the two together.

"The ANC, after claiming it was robbed of victory in the 1994 election, was shown in reality to be a minority party unable to break in to the rural areas. Similarly, Inkatha's defeat — also as a minority party which lost white, coloured and Indian support — was equally devastating. It realised that, with no chance of penetrating the ANC urban strongholds, it could be ousted from provincial control by a de facto ANC/NP alliance in 1999 if it continues with its obstructionist policies."

Irrespective of their hatred of each other, Schrire says the two abhor the thought of the NP benefiting from their conflict. "The logical alternative, therefore, is mutual co-operation similar to that between Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo in Zimbabwe, though without merging."

Felgate believes the whole process has been boosted by the recognition on all sides that political violence must end. "There are multiple causes of violence and it will be a hard pull to resolve them."

If political reason prevails and it is in the interests of both parties to co-operate, the truce could work. But it is a fragile process which could be destroyed if emotion overcomes reason and it's undermined by underlings, coupled with two decades of mutual suspicion. ■

SA, CHINA AND TAIWAN

MANDELA'S CHOICE

Recent developments in the curtain raiser to Britain's handover next year of Hong Kong to China must have sent shivers down the spines of SA's pro-

IFP expected to consolidate its position

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Sowetan 2/7/96

By Joe Mdhlela
Political Reporter

THE Inkatha Freedom Party was last night expected to consolidate its position as the biggest party in KwaZulu-Natal by posting a slim overall margin in the local government elections, albeit losing ground in the metropolitan councils

Although by last night the emerging picture showed the IFP as the overall winner with a slim 40 percent victory, results from the three regional councils, the Northern KwaZulu-Natal, Vreyheid-Dundee region and the Upper Tugela were still outstanding, and were expected this morning

Spokeswoman for the elections task group Ms Trudy Vlok said "Counting in the three regions is still continuing. The full results can only be expected early today"

Losing favour

However, the latest results from the regional councils continue to show that the IFP is eclipsing the ANC and others. The results have also exposed the IFP as losing favour with its urban constituencies

While the ANC, the National Party, the Democratic Party and the Minority Front, have shown growth in these areas, the IFP has had its support eroded considerably.

However, general secretary of the IFP Dr Ziba Jiyane is undeterred "Already all indications point to the IFP winning the province, despite the ANC's celebration of their victory in the urban areas," he said

On the possibility of the ANC forming alliances with the IFP and the Minority Front, Jiyane said "That is a matter to be decided by the organisation's national council"

IFP polls an average 70,1% in regional council election

Farouk Choithia

DURBAN — The IFP had polled an average 70,1% in last week's local government elections for KwaZulu-Natal's regional councils, while the ANC had polled an average 22,8%, official results released yesterday showed.

The IFP scored its biggest victory in region 3 (from Misinga to Newcastle and Utrecht) where it obtained 84,3% of the vote to the ANC's 10,1%. Rural associations and independents shared the remaining 5,6%.

The ANC fared best in region 5 (from Mooi River to Maritzburg and Kokstad) where it obtained 30,8% of the vote, against the IFP's 60,4%. The NP obtained 3,9%, and the DP 2,2%. The remaining 2,6% went to rural associations and independents.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jivane said the IFP had made a "clean sweep" of regional councils, and there was no doubt it was KwaZulu-Natal's majority party.

ANC local government head Mike Sutcliffe said the ANC witnessed growth in traditionally controlled areas falling under the regional councils. In the 1994 elections the ANC had polled 5%-10% of the vote, and its target of an average 20% growth had been met.

Two other regional councils' results were expected today, while partial results from a seventh — covering the south coast — had been released. In this region, the IFP obtained 64,5% of the vote against the ANC's 28,25%. The NP polled 2,3% and the DP 1,17%. The remaining 3% was shared by independents and associations. A by-election is to be held in one district of the region as some polling stations had not operated.

Sutcliffe said results coming in from region six, covering areas around Durban, showed it was neck-and-neck between the ANC and IFP. He said the ANC would take legal action to ensure about 60 000 ANC supporters, who he claimed had been unable to cast

B0 2/7/96 (264)

their votes as their names had "disappeared" from voters' rolls, were able to vote in a by-election.

Kevin O'Grady reports that ANC MP Carl Niehaus said yesterday the ANC's performance in the elections showed it stood "an extremely good chance" of becoming the province's majority party after the 1999 general election.

Although the ANC still did not command the greatest support in the province, "the ANC is the party in control of industrial areas and decision making... in places where it really matters, the ANC has taken control", Niehaus said.

The IFP was in control of areas which administered budgets worth only R78m while the ANC had taken control of budgets worth more than R4bn, he said.

The peaceful way KwaZulu-Natal residents went to the polls last Wednesday, and the absence of political violence in the week before the elections, showed "the communities of KwaZulu-Natal are sick and tired of violence".



ANC MP Carl Niehaus addresses a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday on the recent KwaZulu-Natal local government elections. Picture GARTH LUMLEY

Start work now on 1999

IFP takes lion's share of total votes cast in KZN

(264)

Celebrations after party finally defeats the ANC.

CP, Freedom Front and PAC all tally less than 1%

By JUSTICE MALALA
Political Staff

Inkatha Freedom Party leaders and staffers were celebrating in their Durban offices last night after scoring an overwhelming victory in KwaZulu Natal's rural areas and taking the lion's share of all votes cast in the province's local elections last week.

The party has once again emerged as the most popular party in KwaZulu Natal after 44,5% of the 1,5 million people who voted threw their weight behind it, leading its closest rival, the ANC, by a margin of 11%.

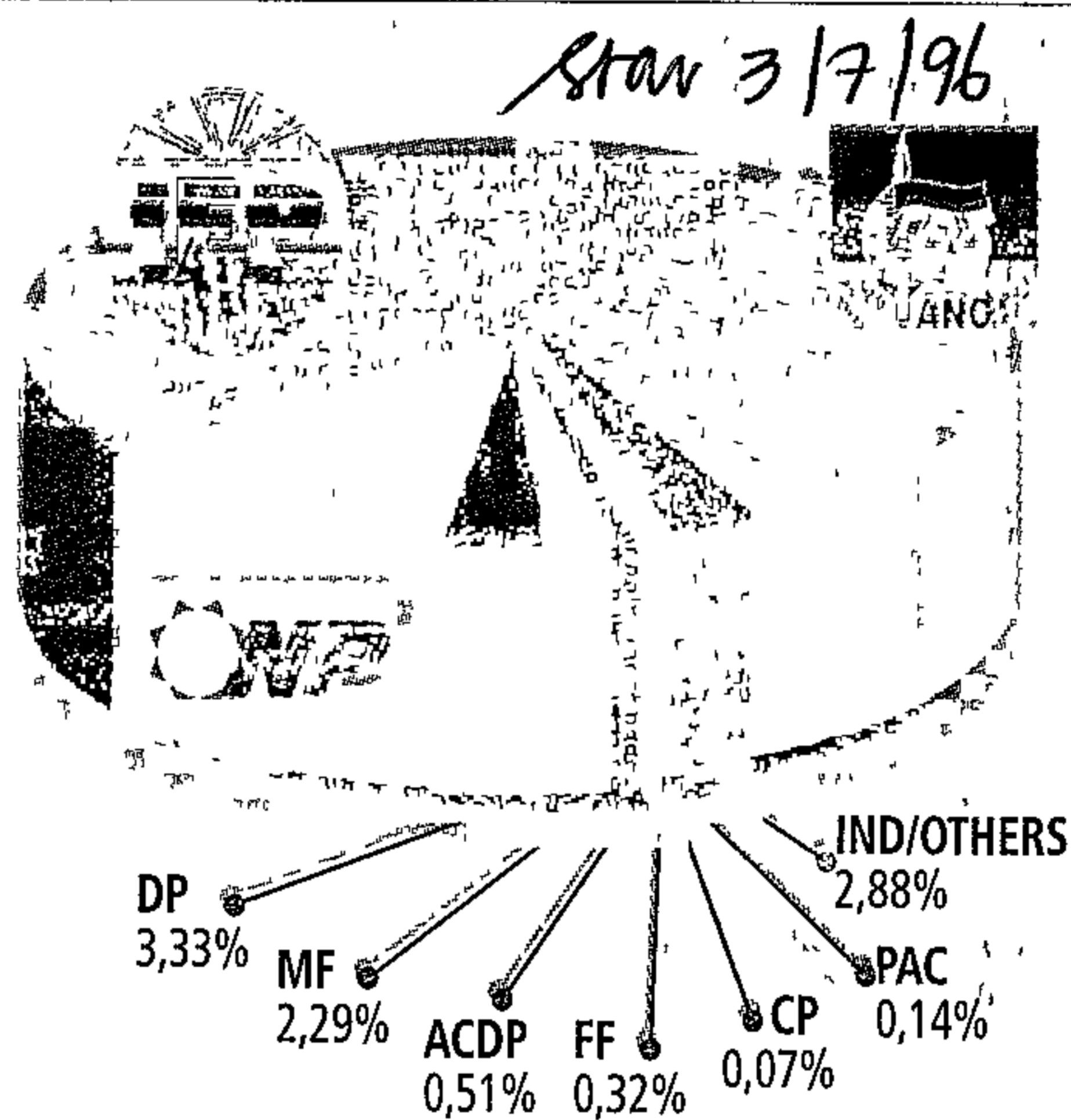
The ANC has taken most votes in the 12 main cities and towns in the province, while the IFP made a clean sweep in the rural areas.

Releasing the final results of the elections yesterday, local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said the ANC had received 33,22% of the votes, followed by the National Party with 12,69%.

The Democratic Party received 3,33%, followed by the Minority Front with 2,29%. Independent candidates and ratepayers' associations took 2,88%. The rest of the votes were shared between the Pan Africanist Congress, the African Christian Democratic Party, the Freedom Front and the Conservative Party, which all took less than 1% of the vote.

Meanwhile, the ANC in KwaZulu Natal said yesterday it was investigating the expenditure of R10-million which was budgeted for voter education in the elections, saying there was "very little voter education done".

It said the content of voter edu-



cation programmes, including posters and plays on radio, had very little to do with voter education and demanded that Miller explain the tendering process which was undertaken for granting the deal to run the voter education pro-

Complaint over voter education

grammes to Bates (South Africa)

Miller's spokesman Dr Warwick Dorrning said the tender procedures had been evaluated carefully and carried out normally.

"The programmes themselves were carefully considered to ensure that the most rural and illiter-

ate voters were reached, and quite frankly, in our estimation the voter education programme was very successful," he said.

Designing programmes that would reach the deepest rural areas was a complex task and the ANC's expectations may have been "somewhat unrealistic".

"Of course the ANC are entitled to their viewpoint about the process, but the MEC will be able to account for the expenditure."

Dorrning said he had no details of spoilt papers which would point to lack of voter education.

More than 32 000 votes had been excluded from the final count because there were challenges to the conduct of the elections in some polling stations, he said.



SA 2000
THE ROAD AHEAD

Richer provinces can fight poverty

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(268)



Social and economic prospects look good for Gauteng, Western Cape and KwaZulu Natal, writes Mike Nicol

Star 3/7/96

Despite what may seem to be daunting economic and social problems facing the country as a whole, the three major provinces – Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal and Western Cape – display potential for meaningful growth. At least, that is the verdict of three independent analysts.

These provinces also contain the largest cities which, like cities throughout the world, are beset by inner city decay, unserviced squatter communities mushrooming on their suburban outskirts, and crime.

In the cases of Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal, the levels of crime and violence are among the highest in South Africa.

If foreign observers are going to choose indicators of the country's stability and prosperity, then it is most likely they will look first to Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal.

Political scientist Associate Professor Tom Lodge believes the national Government's success hinges on success or failure in Gauteng, the largest and richest of the provinces with its seven million inhabitants and average household income of R3 442.

Here 20% of the population live in shacks, but nine out of 10 people have access to electricity, clean water and flush toilets. Most are poor, but not as wretchedly so as elsewhere. A third are unemployed. Those who work produce 37% of South Africa's GNP. In this province virtually everybody lives in a town.

Johannesburg's CBD has become a square mile of rotting tenement buildings. "Meanwhile," Lodge points out, "pretentious office parks and shopping malls gobble up the green spaces of the suburbs and demand huge investments in highway redevelopment."

"The fastest growing city in

South Africa, Midrand, is essentially a product of rating policies which discriminate against poor communities and developed city centres; it effectively transfers taxable income away from where revenues are needed."

On the other hand, Lodge considers Gauteng's ANC government the most effective regional administration in the country. This year, financial discipline meant it returned R56-million to the national exchequer. With the Western Cape it has built the most low-cost houses. It is also, in his words, "fairly free from corruption."

The way forward for Gauteng, as Lodge sees it, is equally applicable throughout the country and involves a measure of social responsibility which is currently in short supply.

"Rich suburbanites may have to pay more for services they won't use," he says, "but tenants must pay rents, schoolteachers must work 40-hour weeks, trade unionists must obey the new industrial relations legislation (instead of flouting it), policemen must stop taking bribes, taxi drivers must stop killing people, and students must learn to behave. All that requires a state which punishes as well as rewards."

If the situation in Gauteng seems somewhat paradoxical, then that in KwaZulu Natal is almost inexplicable.

Here, as historian Dr Ian Edwards points out, there seems to be no "fundamental incompatibility" between growth and development on the one hand, and extraordinary instability and violence on the other. The irony cannot be ignored.

"Why," he asks, "is Durban, a crime centre of South Africa, also the international convention centre of South Africa? Why are KwaZu-

lu Natal's high school results, admittedly in an appallingly desperate national context, better than those in more politically stable and better funded provinces?"

"Or, if violence turns foreign investors away, why is this province receiving such an enormous amount of foreign investment?"

The answer, he postulates, can be found in two recent developments. The first is the emergence of a political elite in the province, the second the formation of a new development initiative from and for the region.

Edwards ascribes the formation of a political elite to rapprochement between the ANC and the IFP at two levels. There are indications of growing accord between President Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, more significantly, there are signs of an emergent cross-party black elite within the provincial parliament. Without that elite the political process, as history has shown, is impossible.

Concomitant with this, local business leaders and international funders are shaping a macro development policy which spans the province and extends into Mozambique. Comments Edwards: "If we are now seeing the creation of a new KwaZulu Natal-based and largely black-led political and economic elite taking control of the destiny of this region, astride a regional economy spanning the old colonial divides from the Umzimkulu river to Maputo, who will stand in their way? Especially now that the port of Durban, Africa's largest and busiest, is, effectively, a free port."

"Will this not create a new industrial heartland? How will this change the face of politics in this province?"

It is well to ask the questions. As yet they have no answers but

they do indicate a possible shape of things to come.

In the Western Cape the shape of things to come is equally unpredictable. The province and its major city, Cape Town, face unknown levels of in-migration which will alter radically its political, social and economic life.

The region has one of the best living standards in the country, according to Wilmot James, executive director of Idasa.

Death due to natural causes and infant mortality are among the lowest in the country. Life expectancy is the longest. Per capita income is among the highest.

Yet the majority of the province's citizens live under appalling, unacceptable conditions. Tuberculosis, exacerbated by poor housing and environmental conditions, is on the increase.

For James one of the greatest opportunities facing the province is the national Government's decision to underwrite the Olympic bid. This is a focal point around which "to drive the economy of the Western Cape into a genuine tourist-based growth industry."

While the Olympics alone will not solve the unemployment problem – currently 20% – he believes it could become "the single most important avenue for growth and job creation."

Unlike Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal, in the Western Cape violence and crime have not reached pandemic proportions. Gangsterism is rife in the poorer urban areas, but the chances of being hijacked in Cape Town are less than in Johannesburg.

Yet, in many respects, urban crime in South Africa has become a replacement for the civil war that never happened.

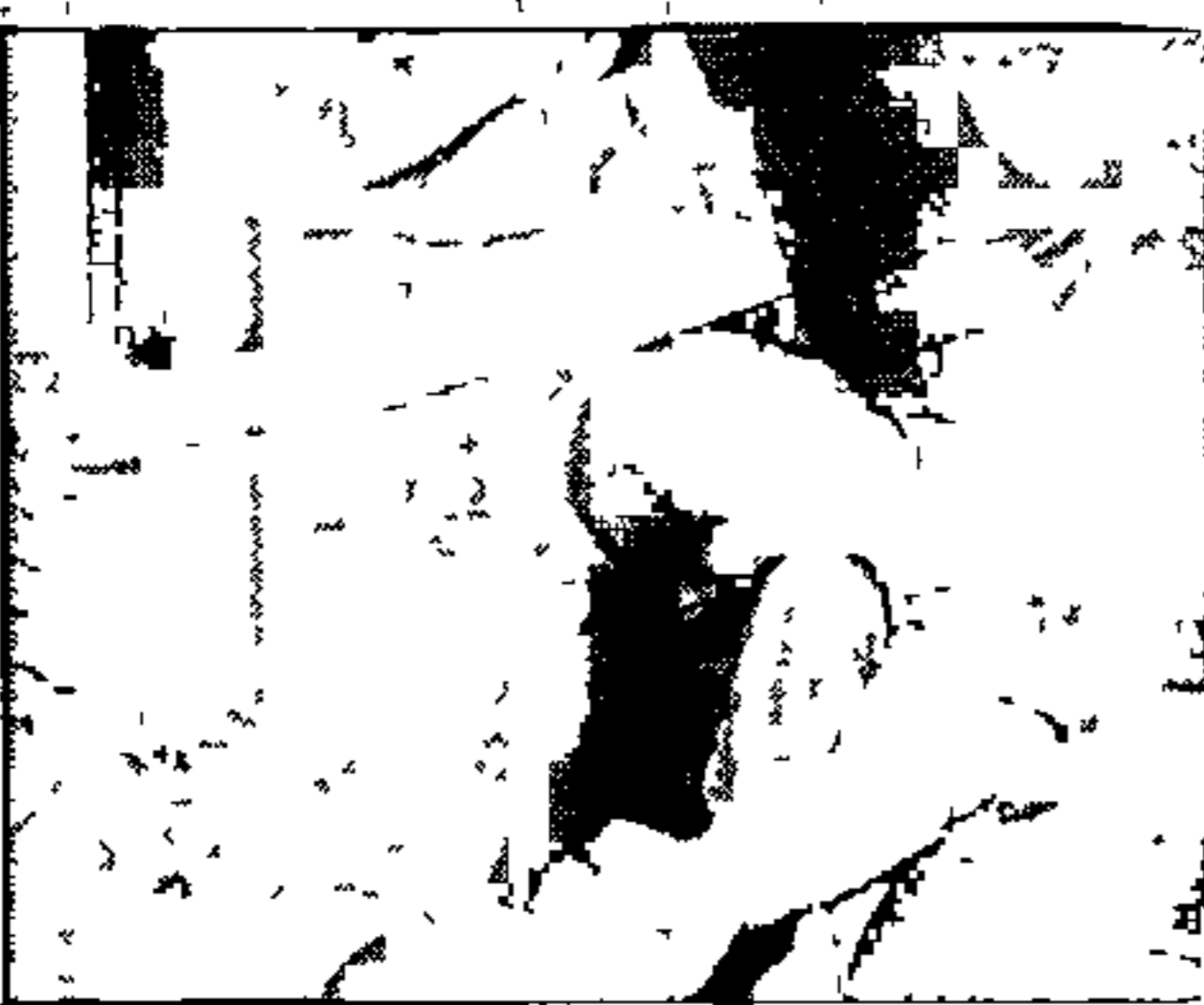
IFP wins but the ANC rules

By Joe Mdhlela
Political Reporter

Sowetan 3/7/96

THE subdued tone of KwaZulu-Natal premier Dr Frank Mdlalose when he conceded that the Inkatha Freedom Party had performed poorly in last week's local government elections was revealing

The IFP will have very little to say in determining the course of events in the lucrative cities and towns the African National Congress almost swept the boards in the Durban and Maritzburg metropolitan councils



The ANC also performed exceptionally well in the rich industrial areas of Richards Bay, Newcastle and Ladysmith. The IFP nevertheless emerged as the overall winner.

The IFP obtained 44,4 percent of the votes, ANC 33,3 percent, National Party 12 percent and the Democratic Party 3,3 percent. However, the results gave the IFP a sharp jolt.

The IFP now knows that the country's politics are fluid, and that political allegiances are not always static but determined by the capacity of parties to deliver.

Now Mdlalose is saying that the IFP will need to go through some form of post-mortem to determine what contributed to his party's dismal performance in the urban areas.

Ethnic divides

Perhaps he realised that the IFP may not be effective if it fails to expand its support base and become as influential in the urban areas as it is in the rural areas.

Mdlalose may be aware that, for the IFP to have political muscle, it will have to transcend ethnic divides and begin to increase its representation in urban areas.

As most economic activity is concentrated in the cities, having a wider political base is crucial for the IFP if it is to become a viable party attractive to all communities.

That does not mean there is no economic activity in the hinterland. Indeed, some of the province's main economic activities are in the rural areas, like the production of sugar cane and other agricultural products.

But it is in the urban areas that most of the province's population is found. That is where it ekes out its living and spends most of its income. It is therefore to those areas that most job seekers go in search of work.

Economic realities

It is in the context of these economic realities that the IFP win in the municipal elections must be viewed. Although it won the rural areas, it may be hamstrung by a lack of infrastructure to make delivery possible.

According to informed sources, the annual budget to run all the province's regional councils is minimal, not exceeding R30 million.

Compare this with an annual budget of R4 billion which the ANC will have to run the Durban Metro, and it is clear why the IFP's power base will continue to be eroded even in areas where it still has political power.

University of Natal social scientist Mary de Haas argues that since the provincial government has failed to be effective since it took over in 1994, it is not surprising that the IFP is losing support in urban areas.

Instead of governing effectively, says De Haas, the IFP-led government has been preoccupied with

Cause for celebration ... the ANC performed exceptionally well in KwaZulu-Natal's industrial areas in last week's election even though the IFP emerged as the overall winner.

PIC NATAL NEWSPAPERS

debates that did very little to improve the lives of its people in the province.

"The IFP-led provincial government concentrated its efforts on trivial issues, including debates on where the provincial capital should be located and constitutional issues which do very little to improve people's lives."

De Haas adds "The local government, unlike the KwaZulu-Natal government, will have to start governing the province more effectively.

"They will have to deliver services and provide the amenities the people ask for it."

Another problem is that, because the ANC is in control of the lucrative metropolitan councils, it is hard to see the IFP exerting any meaningful influence in the province.

Point of emasculation

On the contrary, the ANC is likely to be more influential - even to the point of emasculating the political power enjoyed by the provincial government.

De Haas does, however, concede that although the ANC may wield massive power in the metropolitan areas, there are substructures in the Durban Metro where it will have to consider alliances with other parties.

"It is in those substructures that the ANC's influence will be compromised because I think it will be generous in accommodating other parties' thinking."

However, the scourge of violence in the province still worries De Haas a great deal.

"While the general perception that the level of violence in the province has subsided may be true, I have the impression that much of the violence in the province goes unreported."

She says there is a "continuing climate" of intense fear and harassment in the province.

"In the first three weeks of June alone, at least 50 people died in areas marked by political tensions, half of them in northern KwaZulu-Natal. This is a very conservative figure which does not include, for example, eight murders in Nongoma."

These are the issues that Mdlalose, both as leader of the IFP in the province and premier, will have to ponder when considering why his party is losing its appeal.

That is an important process for the IFP, particularly in light of the fact that in just under three years there will be general elections - which could further threaten the party's survival in national politics.

Provinces' call for power 'peculiar'

Susan Russell

THE idea of a province having a say in the running of the national police under the new constitution was described as "very peculiar" by Constitutional Court judge John Didcott yesterday.

Didcott was reacting to objections submitted to the court on behalf of Western Cape police MEC Gerald Morkel that the constitution made no provision for meaningful political power at provincial level in respect of police.

Morkel said the final text of the constitution diminished provincial power to the extent that the executive and legislative powers of the provinces were rendered almost meaningless. Didcott said he could not see why it was so vital for the provinces to wield political power over the police.

His remarks came during the second day of the special Constitutional Court sitting to hear submissions on the final text of the new constitution. The court will sit for two weeks to hear submissions from various organisations and political parties.

The Constitutional Assembly has urged the court to approve the constitution while the DP, NP, IFP and other organisations and interest groups have objected to various provisions contained in the final text on the grounds that they do not comply with the 34 principles agreed to during multiparty negotiations.

One of the main objections is that the exclusive legislative and executive powers conferred on the provinces in the final constitution are "considerably less or inferior" to those provided for in the interim constitution.

IFP counsel Peter Hodes SC submitted there had to be "meaningful exclusivity" of provincial powers for there to be legitimate provincial autonomy.

IFP retains status of majority party

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The IFP had fallen short of the psychologically important 50% margin in last week's local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, but managed to hold on to its status as majority party in the province.

Figures released yesterday showed that the IFP had shed support to the NP and DP, rather than the ANC.

The IFP polled 44,5% of the vote, 5,8% less than the 50,3% it obtained in the 1994 provincial government elections.

The ANC increased its support by the smallest margin, while the NP registered most growth. The ANC's vote increased 1%, from 32,2% to 33,2%, while the NP increased support 1,49% from 11,2% to 12,69%.

A mere 177 416 votes separated the IFP and ANC in the election — the IFP polled 699 556 votes, against the ANC's 522 140.

The DP improved on its 2,2% support in the 1994 elections 1,1% to poll 3,3% of the vote.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said the growth of Amichand Rajbansi's Minority Front had been "most remarkable". The front had polled 2,29%, against 1,3% in 1994.

This was due to the fact that Rajbansi was a "good constituency politician (who) works and looks for solutions".

The ANC won the Durban metropolitan council, its six sub-structures and most transitional local councils, including some rural towns. The IFP won the seven regional councils, covering areas under traditional leaders.

The ANC polled 48,7% of the

vote in Durban and the local councils, followed by the NP with 22,8%, the IFP with 14,5%, the DP with 5,6%, the front with 4,4%, the African Christian Democratic Party with 0,99%, the PAC with 0,27%, the Freedom Front with 0,19% and the CP with 0,15%.

In regional councils, the IFP obtained 77,7% of the vote, against the ANC's 17,2%, the NP's 1,6%, the DP's 0,68% and the Freedom Front's 0,18%.

The PAC and the African Christian Democratic Party also lost support last week.

The PAC polled 0,4% province-wide, against the 0,7% it polled in 1994, a drop of 0,3%. The African Christian Democratic Party's support shrunk from 0,7%, polled in 1994 to 0,5%.

Miller said he did not believe the local government election results could be compared with those of 1994. There had been no voters' roll in 1994, and voting allegiances in local government elections were different from those in provincial and national elections.

Independents and ratepayers' bodies, for instance, had polled 2,9% — more than the front.

Miller said the number of voters who had voted last week possibly numbered half the 1994 voters. A total 44% of about 3,5-million registered voters had gone to the polls last week.

The highest percentage poll was recorded in the Durban metropolitan area (47%), followed by transitional local councils (47%) and regional councils (43%).

Miller said the lower voter turnout in the seven regional councils could have played a role in the decline of the IFP's province-wide support.

Rural councils bogged down by conflict

Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN — The establishment of about eight rural representative councils in the Western Cape has been bogged down by conflict among various farmworkers' organisations which cannot agree on who to nominate as their representatives.

The dispute has become one between provincial local government MEC Peter Marais and the ANC, which believed that Marais' methods of resolving the conflict went against an earlier agreement reached with ANC

representatives on the provincial committee.

The ANC was considering legal action, spokesman Marius Fransman said yesterday.

In terms of the model for rural local government, 80% of the members of the 27 representative councils would be elected, 10% would be nominated by farmers and 10% by farmworkers.

Fransman said farmworkers' associations and their trade union could not agree on whom to nominate. When mediation failed to resolve the dispute, Marais had taken the matter to the executive

committee of the cabinet which had chosen representatives from the nominees. But the ANC accused Marais of reneging on an earlier agreement that the provincial committee would decide on the representatives. In the ANC's view this should be done on the basis of which organisation was most representative of farmworkers.

Local government director-general Gary Oliver said a provincial proclamation with the names of the nominees selected by the executive committee was awaiting the signature of Marais who was on leave.

IFP remains KwaZulu-Natal's largest party

Farouk Chothia

FINAL local government election results released yesterday showed that the IFP has remained KwaZulu-Natal's largest party, but it has lost nearly 6% support since 1994.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said there was still a "rock-solid" anti-ANC vote of 60%-66%. "There is clear potential for (party) realignment." With 44,5% of the proportional vote, the IFP was the only major party to lose support. ANC support was up 1% to 33,3% and the NP's rose 1,49% to 12,7%.

Miller said Amichand Rajbansi's

Minority Front could be part of a realignment. Rajbansi said he would never talk to the NP, but planned to cooperate with the ANC.

DP KwaZulu-Natal leader Roger Burrows said a move towards forming a new party could start later in the year, while an NP spokesman expected talks on a possible realignment at national level to gain momentum.

IFP secretary-general Ziba Jiyane said there was a "50-50 chance" of the IFP pulling out of the unity government. The issue might be discussed at its national council meeting on Friday.

Jiyane said the ANC had indicated to the IFP that the two should be allied.

BD 3/7/96 (264)
"In principle, I'm not against the possibility. Our constituencies are the same — the poorest of the poor." However, the NP was "much closer" to the IFP in policy terms.

The IFP had reaffirmed its status as majority party in the province and the ANC should acknowledge this, as it would help achieve lasting peace. Its poor performance in urban areas had been a "wake-up call" for the party to rethink its message to urban voters.

□ Sapa reports that the Maritzburg Supreme Court yesterday declared the results in two districts invalid.

See Page 5

'KwaZulu violence was downplayed'

Farouk Chothia

(264)
DURBAN — Violence in KwaZulu-Natal had been downplayed last month as IFP and ANC leaders wanted to give the impression that the province was peaceful during the election period, a Human Rights Committee spokesman said yesterday.

A total of 51 people were killed in politically related violence last month — 10 more than in the previous month, said committee monitor Makubetse Sekhonyane. A total of 59 instances of violence were recorded during the month, including 20 arson attacks on homes resulting in 28 injuries.

Security forces played an admirable role in pre-empting violence by carrying out arms raids and keeping ANC and IFP supporters apart when clashes loomed, Sekhonyane said.

The north coast had been hardest hit by violence, with 19 deaths, followed by the midlands with 11, the south coast with five and the Durban metropolitan area with three.

Continued on Page 2

B20 4/8/96

Violence (264)

Continued from Page 1

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ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele said while violence had continued, the peace initiative had had successes. There had been a sharp decline in the death toll on the south coast. ANC and IFP leaders had planned to meet this week to discuss how to push the peace process forward, but an "election hang-over" had resulted in the meeting being rescheduled for next week. ANC and IFP provincial leaders planned to visit local leaders together to urge them to start their own peace initiatives.

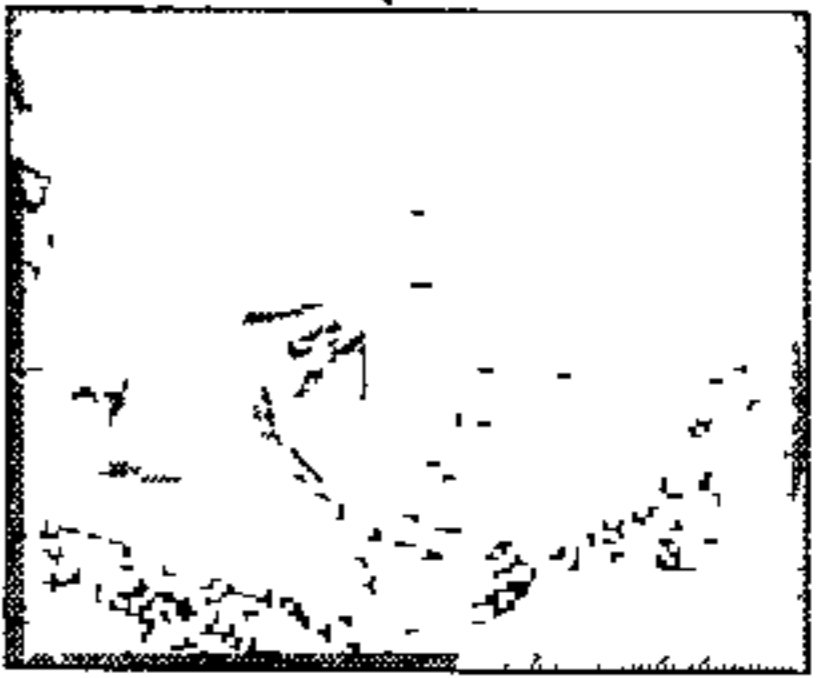
Sekhonyane said a peace initiative in Estcourt's Wembezi township had not prevented an attack on IFP organ-

iser Sipho Zulu, who was shot dead. Nevertheless, local initiatives were vital. Provincial leaders should speedily finalise a code of conduct for party activities in the post-election period.

The elections risked entrenching no-go zones: towns and voting districts were now clearly identified along party political lines, he said. ANC-supporting residents who fled particular areas would be reluctant to return if they were under IFP control, and vice versa.

Meanwhile, SANDF spokesman Capt Kim van Niekerk said 1 000 soldiers deployed in KwaZulu-Natal for the elections would begin leaving today. A total of R2,7m had been spent on them between June 24 and June 28.

Sapa reports that police said the deployment of an additional 3 000 policemen, who left two days after the June 26 elections, had cost more than R8m.



After its loss in the Western Cape local government elections in May, the ANC sent MP and national executive member Carl Niehaus around the country to convince journalists and other relevant bodies that the ANC had actually done well.

It was a near-impossible job, for despite the marginal increase in the ANC's support, it was clear that only a Damascus Road change of heart by the electorate would deliver the province to the party in 1999.

Niehaus has been doing the rounds again this week, following the KwaZulu Natal local elections, this time his job may be easier. This is what the results show. The IFP has the majority of the votes in the province, with 44,5% of the people going for it. The ANC comes in with 33,225%, followed by

IFP may have votes, but ANNC holds purse

Ikhatha is in trouble - with a rural, uneducated and fickle support base, writes Justice Malala

the NP at 12,6% and the DP at 3,33%.

The IFP has thus emerged a clear winner, but there is naught for its comfort. The ruling party in the province is in trouble, and their status has become precarious.

For in all the major towns the ANC has emerged victorious, and thus controls a substantial part of the budget which trickles down to the municipalities.

The ANC has taken 262 997 of the votes in Durban, more than twice those of its closest rival, the NP. The IFP, expected to be a major contender in the city, only came in third with a low 69 375 votes.

In Pietermaritzburg, the ANC took a two-thirds majority. The trend is the same in most of the bigger towns in the province. In the deep rural areas, the IFP has taken an overwhelming majority, winning 96% of

the votes in some places.

Thus the ANC has secured monetary control of the most important areas of the province, has become the most popular party among the educated, urban class who hold the reins in important sectors or are active in the economy of the province.

The IFP has been relegated to being popular among the rural, mostly uneducated people. The budget it will control in the rural councils is about R78-million, compared to the ANC's whopping R6-billion plus.

And the IFP's victory in the rural areas may be short-lived, for political allegiances in the province are fluid.

Many of these areas are no-go areas for the ANC, and the grip of the former KwaZulu homeland led by Mangosuthu Buthelezi is all-pervasive. In the former capital of the homeland, Ulundi, the ANC did not contest the elections. Neither did it field

any candidates in the royal seat of Nongoma, in fear for its candidates' lives.

But the ANC's successes in the Midlands show it is making inroads in the rural areas, and the IFP's support is no longer assured. Where the ANC got only 2% support of the total rural vote in the 1994 election, it now has just over 20%.

In the urban areas, the white people who apparently turned to the IFP in 1994 have gone back to the laager of the NP, and some to the DP, which explains why these parties did unexpectedly well.

And the IFP realises that, although it holds the majority in the province, major inroads have been made into its support base. As peace efforts gain momentum and political activity becomes freer, other players will be able to stage rallies and recruit in

The IFP is clearly worried about this state of affairs. In its national council meeting tomorrow it will look at what went wrong, and heads may roll at its national conference on July 28.

If it decides to leave the Government of National Unity as it is considering, it may lose a substantial chunk of its little urban support, who will see it as a spoiler and a party that follows whatever the NP does. If it remains inside, it will not be able to build a strong base in the province while seemingly working hand in hand with the ANC at national level.

Whatever it decides, the IFP is a party in trouble, and will need to come up with a very creative solution for its quandary.

Star 5/7/96

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KWAZULU-NATAL LOCAL ELECTIONS

SETBACK FOR INKATHA

FM 5/7/96

(264)

KwaZulu-Natal's local government election leaves the Inkatha Freedom Party nursing a sore head, while the champagne corks are still popping for most of its opponents

The longer-term hangover, however, is that rather than being a catalyst for unity the election result may deepen the chasm between the province's rural and urban dwellers. And patterns suggest that if anything there was less voting across ethnic and colour lines than in the 1994 general election.

They were, of course, the elections which nearly never happened as the ANC desperately grasped any excuse to engineer a postponement to buy time to address readiness problems.

In the event polling was peaceful, though with predictable administrative hitches and isolated intimidation. The only fatality was that of a policeman who accidentally shot himself.

The primary battle was undoubtedly for urban control. Nobody, including the ANC, believed they could breach the fierce rural loyalty to the IFP, which won 71,3% of rural votes. Confident of its traditional support Inkatha launched a frontal assault (masterminded by Margaret Thatcher's campaign strategists Ian Greer & Associates) to build on its existing urban support base.

The campaign flopped dismally. While Inkatha garnered the most votes in the province, it failed — and indeed lost ground — to win control of all the main centres, Durban, Maritzburg, Richards Bay, Empangeni, Ladysmith, and even Newcastle, home base for IFP provincial premier Frank Mdlalose. In Maritzburg it won just one ward seat.

With counting virtually complete in a 44% poll, it emerged that the IFP won 44,5% of votes, down on its 50,3% it won in 1994, the ANC share increased from

32,2% to 33,2%, and the NP from 11,2% to 12,7%. The DP attracted about 3,2% of the vote, the Minority Front 2,29%, the ACDP 0,5%, the PAC 0,14%, the Freedom Front 0,32% and the Conservative Party 0,07%.

The vote spread, however, means the ANC has won control of key urban and industrial areas while the IFP dominates in four of the seven rural regional councils — possibly more with the support of traditional leaders who have up to 20% automatic representation in six regions.

The results are more than just a major setback for the IFP. They exhibit a polarisation of rural and urban voters and a deepening divide between racial and ethnic groups with black parties failing to make inroads into the white and Indian vote. Indeed whites who voted for the IFP in 1994 switched back to the traditionally

rather than domination of 75 local and regional authorities is technically correct, but otherwise misplaced. Campaigns were party political and not about dealing with littering and loitering. Furthermore, local elections are not conducted in a sterile vacuum, they are barometers of political mood and have a big bearing on provincial and possibly national government.

The IFP must improve its standing in urban areas if it is to repeat its April 1994 election success in 1999. Urban areas are the engine rooms of the provincial economy and their decisions are of far greater regional significance than those of their country cousins. Durban alone has an operating budget of R4,6bn compared with a combined total of R78m for the smaller councils.

The causes and effect of the IFP's dismal urban showing must also have serious implications for the province, particularly if it means the IFP reverting to its former institutional confrontation policies to repel any ANC rural thrust.

Probably the two most telling causes of the IFP's urban failure were the Ulundi factor

and its spoiling tactics since 1994. The IFP's efforts to establish Ulundi as the provincial seat have clearly alienated many urban voters particularly in Maritzburg.

The other Achilles heel was the employment of spoiling tactics which served the IFP so well in 1994. The difference is that the ANC were then a feared unknown quantity, particularly among whites. They have, in the interim, shed much of the bogey man image. What in 1994 was seen as a courageous IFP stand against the evils of communism, nationalisation, and centrist policies is now seen as a destabilising obsession impairing good provincial governance and threatening peace, growth and job



white NP and DP.

Amichand Rajbansi's Minority Front, the NP and the DP, all clearly did better than expected — so much so in the case of the DP that it failed, in Durban's Western substructure to nominate sufficient candidates to fill elected and nominated seats and now risks forfeiting two seats to other parties. A surprising number of independents also won though their successes were on the back of the protest vote against the fierce party political rivalry, often translated into violence, rather than bread and butter rates and refuse issues.

To that extent Local Government MEC Peter Miller's press scolding for treating the polls as a provincial control struggle

creation Potential Indian supporters too, have been scared off by incidents like the controversial departure of MP Farouk Cassim a year ago after party whip Eileen Shandu cited only Indians for poor parliamentary attendance

These divides could widen if the IFP retreats strategically into protection of its rural power base at all costs ■

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PROPOSALS
FM 5/7/96
STICKS AND CARROTS

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Affirmative action "goals and timetables" rather than fixed quotas for the hiring and promotion of historically disadvantaged groups, are at the heart of the Employment & Occupational Equity Green Paper, released by Labour Minister Tito Mboweni this week

This approach, reflecting that of labour market commission, is backed by (at this stage vague) guidelines on incentives and sanctions. For instance, only employers who establish a good employment equity track record will be considered for government and public corporations contracts and be eligible for training grants or investment incentives. An employer who denied an employee promotion on discriminatory grounds will be required to promote that employee.

Moreover, says labour law consultant J D Verster of Webber Wentzel Bouwens, "there is no reason why this approach will not also find application in the selection and recruitment stage, which could lead to a new employee being foisted on an unwilling employer"

The Green Paper will be debated by Nedlac before a Bill is introduced in the next session of parliament. Public comment is also invited.

The labour department's equal opportunities director, Mpho Makwana, describes the proposals as a "revolutionary" vision for achieving employment equity and a "culture of diversity and democracy" in the workplace. He says they go beyond traditional approaches to affirmative action. The department seems to recognise that over-regulation based on quotas is problematic and won't work. Instead, the preferred route

is based on flexible regulation

The aim is to redress disadvantages as a result of apartheid policies and to try to accommodate differences between people in the workplace. A two-pronged strategy towards this end involves eradicating unfair discrimination in hiring, promotion and training, and measures to encourage employers to transform their organisations by removing barriers to employment for all and accelerate training and promotion for blacks, Indians, coloureds, women and the disabled.

Larger firms are singled out for submission of "employment equity plans" for ministerial approval. They will then be legally obliged to implement them. Smaller firms will only have to submit such plans if requested by employees or "other stakeholders," or if they wish to pitch for State subsidies or tenders.

It is suggested that employers develop an employment equity plan which should lay out measures to reduce barriers, speed up training and promotion for the identified groups, and provide key indicators to track its success. The proposed antidiscrimination measures will apply to all employers. The idea is to outlaw the inclusion of criteria not related to job requirements in career planning. The department intends to regulate employment equity by issuing "codes of good practice"

Other interesting proposals are

- That employers use advertising media circulating in as wide an audience as possible for job advertisements,
- Employers define criteria in terms of skills rather than formal education, and demonstrate that psychometric tests used in selection procedures do not have an antidiversity bias,
- An organisational audit to identify existing shortcomings and barriers to change, and
- Employment equity disputes be referred to the Commission for Conciliation, Mediation & Arbitration

The proposals are, generally, not as extreme as some feared, but underestimate the difficulties involved with affirmative action, which various companies committed to it have found. They require close debate ■



Tito Mboweni

TRUTH COMMISSION

DEFLECTING DOUBTS

FM 5/7/96

After nearly three months of hearings, the Truth & Reconciliation Commission has submitted an interim report to President Nelson Mandela. It has also asked him to extend its deadline by six months, signalling the vast task ahead in pursuit of its objective: probing SA's violent past in a way that promotes national unity.

Grave doubts about the commission have been expressed since the idea was first mooted by the ANC in the wake of the 1993 Motsuenyane report into abuses in ANC detention camps in Angola. These misgivings focus largely on fears that the commission will rewrite history to exonerate, if not glorify, the ANC while condemning the brutality of Afrikaner nationalists and their auxiliaries. Scepticism persists.

Inkatha's Koos van der Merwe detects two cardinal weaknesses in the commission: the pro-ANC bias of most commissioners and their unwillingness to acknowledge the role played by rival parties in the demise of apartheid. He predicts that the commission will deliver "an ANC version of the truth"

DP leader Tony Leon implicitly accuses commissioners of leading and informing witnesses who execrate the security forces while limiting the testimony of "anyone damning the ANC"

He singles out commissioner Dumisa Ntsebesa, who has called for those indicted before the commission for abuses in defence of the old order to be drummed out of office. "What's objectionable," says Leon, "is the blatant bias shown by Ntsebesa, who's not demanding the same treatment for those named for human rights abuses in ANC detention camps in Angola and Tanzania"

Commission deputy chairman Alex Boraine concedes it may have made mistakes but defends its record. He believes Leon does not appreciate that oral testimony under oath is preceded by lengthy interviews with potential witnesses, their statements recorded, typed out and handed back to them for verification.

When commissioners intervene during a hearing, it's not to lead the witness but to check where his or her verbal evidence deviates from the written statement. The idea is to help them keep "within the parameters" of their written statements. Commissioners do not,

Continued on page 48

Inkatha is planning major leadership changes following this week's election results, reports **Ann Eveleth**

The (264) m+g 5-11/7/96 IFP's no-win victory

THE Inkatha Freedom Party is planning to oust some of its top political representatives following its election defeat in KwaZulu-Natal's main cities, the province's economic heartland

Party members will also debate whether to form an alliance with either the National Party or the African National Congress

IFP leaders said the party was expected to do a major overhaul of its parliamentary lists. Some of its provincial deadwood will probably be forced to quit, making way for national heavyweights to bolster its forces in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature.

National Arts and Culture Minister Ben Ngubane has been mentioned as one leader whose talents may be recruited to help the party shore up its provincial image in advance of the 1999 national elections

Seen as a long-term successor to IFP national chairman Frank Mdlalose as premier, Ngubane has also been tipped as a possible successor to party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi

IFP secretary general Ziba Jiyane said a National Council meeting would begin a process of "intensive introspection and thorough self-criticism from which we can only emerge with a broader appeal"

Debates over the party's future in the Government of National Unity appeared to have been placed on the back-burner in favour of this reassessment, with Jiyane this week reducing last week's "strong possibility" of a withdrawal to a "50-50" chance

Jiyane said the party would "leave no stone unturned" in its appraisal of the election results, and the process would stretch well beyond the party's national conference due in three weeks and may include a series of workshops in which party leaders would examine the party's policies and direction

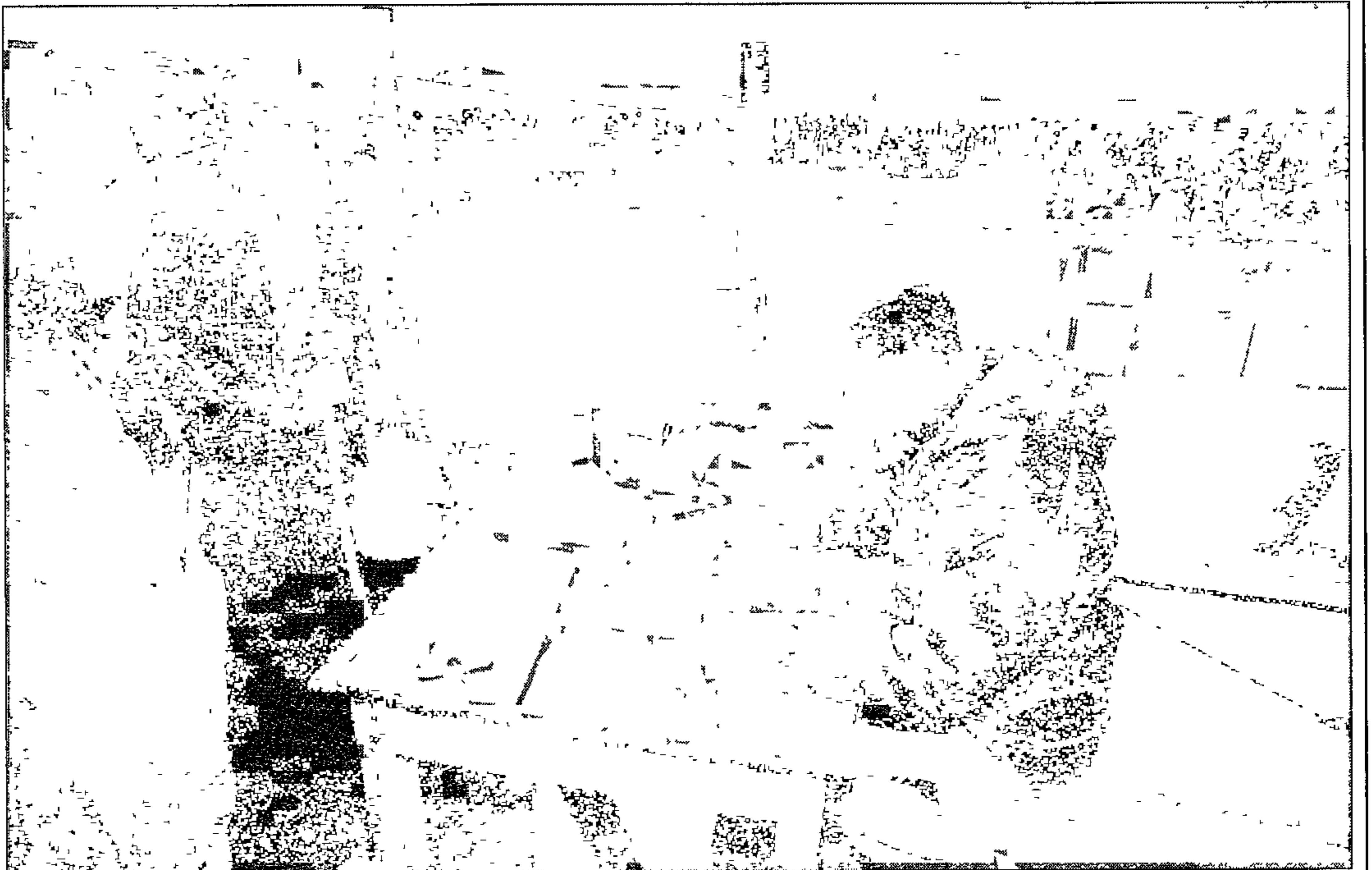
IFP leaders said two views were being expressed within their ranks: one favoured building an alliance with the NP with the aim of fitting into its initiative to create a new political movement to challenge the ANC for national power in 1999, while others wanted an alliance with the ANC

The IFP leaders said if the National Council endorses Ngubane's return to the province, this would bolster the chances of an ANC-IFP alliance — at least in KwaZulu-Natal

Ngubane is known to have a healthy relationship with all ANC leaders, nationally and provincially

Mdlalose is believed to favour co-operation with the ANC at local government level — an idea mooted by the ANC following its massive urban sweep last week. However the NP is trying to prevent the formation of such an alliance, fearing it could snowball into an ANC-IFP alliance at higher levels of the government

It is understood that the NP had already reached a tentative agreement with elements within the IFP to



On the list: A polling station official checks the registration of KwaZulu-Natal voters

PHOTOGRAPHS DAVE BUZZARD



The long path: Rural voters line up to cast their votes

outvote the ANC for control of the Richard's Bay Transitional Local Council, which the ANC won, but failed to secure an overall majority

However, other elements within the IFP, which favoured easing grassroots tensions to place the focus on delivery, had formed a compact with the ANC to work together in the strife-torn Estcourt-Wembezi council, where the two parties were evenly matched and together outnumbered the majority ratepayers association

Jiyane said the party had instructed newly-elected councillors within its ranks to form "tactical alliances" based on local situations until the party decided which direction to take

Party leaders suggested the debate on local government alliances would need to be resolved by this weekend, in advance of the local horse-trading

which would precede the first formal meetings of the new councils. The debate about the party's national future was likely to rage on for much longer

Both the ANC and NP are testing the waters with the party at local government level. The ANC's offer of local government co-operation is seen as an extension of the recent peace initiative and, if extended to provincial and national levels, could herald the end of bloodshed and the beginning of an era in which South Africa's two leading black parties would move forward on the basis of delivering to a common constituency

Jiyane did not rule out an ANC-IFP alliance, saying "In principle, I'm not against the possibility. Our con-

One candidate, one vote

A SEASONED politician remarked this week that "there is no message like the one delivered by the electorate". For some of the thousands of candidates who contested last week's local government polls in the Durban Metro, that message must be a bitter pill to swallow

Poor Kathuravaloo Vallaraman, who contested the sparsely-populated Hawaan Nature Reserve outside Tongaat on an Inkatha Freedom Party ticket. She must have voted for herself, but nobody else did, making her the most spectacular loser of the race. Of course her African National Congress opponent scored only 32 votes.

Independent candidate Pellie Msweli's family probably cast the four votes she received in the nearby Amanziyama ward where 191 people voted. Dumisane Mkhize of the Independents for Council grouping must have a bigger family. He won six of the 1 845 votes in his Isipingo ward

Elizabeth Chetty just scraped into double digit figures, winning 11 out of 3 818 votes cast in the Westcliffe ward of Chatsworth she contested.

While the dismal failure of these political newcomers may spell the end of their political careers, some high-profile politicians did not fare much better. Alleged British neo-Nazi Brendan Willmer's political brain-child, the Urban Ratepayer's Founda-

tion, won three seats in Drummond, Sterkspruit and Botha's Hill on the Western periphery of Durban, but Willmer himself failed to win a seat, gaining only 576 out of 5 107 votes cast in his Umbilo ward.

IFP transitional mayors Joyce Abrahams, Jerome Mshengu and Siphon Mlaba all lost their ward seats, as did IFP election campaign manager Anthony Grinker. Grinker's central Durban seat went to Democratic Party candidate Sue Burrows.

Voters must have been more impressed by the National Party's "Hang the killers" posters than by the IFP's law and order stance. Strong-arm candidate Norman Reeves, owner of Combat Force Security, failed to win either of the two seats in his South Beach ward. The seats went to the NP and DP.

The movers and shakers behind the "Victory" party must be choking on the irony of it all: The party failed to secure a single seat.

The party with the most wounds to lick must be the Pan Africanist Congress. The party saw its 1994 provincial showing of 0.7% drop to an abysmal 0.1%. It failed to win a single seat anywhere and for a party whose principles are based on the advancement of the rural poor, its failure to secure a single rural vote must send it the clearest message of the election.

situations are the same — the poorest of the poor"

Other IFP leaders say such an alliance could also give the IFP an opportunity to extract constitutional concessions from the ANC, and soften ANC determination to destroy the IFP's powerbase in KwaZulu-Natal

Other IFP leaders, however, appear more inclined to support an opposition alliance. The party's local government MEC Peter Miller argued that KwaZulu-Natal's electorate had delivered a "two-thirds anti-ANC vote"

"There is a clear potential for realignment [with the NP and DP]," he said. Dismissing the prospects of an alliance with the ANC, Miller said the ANC's co-operation offer was "just big talk. In Maritzburg they control two-thirds of the council. Do you think

they are going to be altruistic and form an alliance when their own councillors want positions?"

Critics say Miller's suggestion of an IFP-NP alliance would merely herald a return to the segregated politics of the past, when the IFP ruled the province's black population through the KwaZulu homeland while the NP controlled the "minority" populations in white Natal

IFP leaders said the party would have to find a common ground between these opposing viewpoints before it takes its place in South Africa's emerging political realignment

The decisions it takes will be pivotal in determining whether the party can reverse the backslide it experienced last week or find itself relegated to history's scrapyard by the forces of urbanisation and development.



Ardent advocates of provincial power: Mario Ambrosini and Walter Felgate were at court to back KwaZulu-Natal's legal team
PHOTOGRAPH RUTH MOTAU

The legal battlefield of the new Constitution

The legal fraternity has come together to analyse the validity of the new Constitution. **Mungo Soggot** reports

ON the second floor of a new office block at No 33 Hoof Street in Braamfontein four big video screens are watched by a clutch of dedicated smokers. Inside the smokeless but stuffy room next door the closed-circuit cameras play over the pensive faces of 11 wigless judges in gowns of cream-soda green. It is an unexceptional setting for a moment of high drama in legal and political history as the Constitutional Court this week became a political battlefield on which some of the country's most eminent lawyers fought to shape the new South Africa. The court has set aside two weeks to hear whether the final Constitution honours the fundamental principles of the interim Constitution, thrashed out during the epic Kempston Park negotiations. Lawyers acting for both politicians and various interest groups are arguing it is not and that the judges cannot approve the final Constitution. The certification process — the first in South Africa's legal history — is designed to guarantee that no political party, particularly minority ones, lost out during the political bartering over the final Constitution. Hanging over the judges is the realisation that even if they throw out just one clause, the entire Constitution has to go back to the Constitutional Assembly where political parties will be able to claw at any clause they fancy. Shortly after the hearing began, deputy Constitutional Court president Ismail Mahomed told Jeremy Gauntlett, counsel for the Democratic Party, that even if the court sent back just one provision to the Constitutional Assembly, politicians could reconsider other clauses in the light of what he, Gauntlett, or any of the judges had said. "That is too much to hope for," quipped Gauntlett. The first attack, which lasted two-and-a-half days, was launched by the DP, the Inkatha Freedom Party and the National Party against the new Constitution's handling of the powers given to the provinces — an issue of crucial significance to political parties whose power is concentrated in particular provinces.

On the other side were the lawyers representing the Constitutional Assembly, George Bizos and Wim Trengove, advocates of a unitary state. They will be defending all the challenges to the final text.

The political battle was masked by what was mostly an abstruse analysis of the language of the interim Constitution compared with the final text.

Gauntlett led the charge against the sections of the new Constitution which deal with the provision of powers to the provinces. He argued the new Constitution gave the provinces substantially less legislative, executive, financial and fiscal power than the interim Constitution provided. Gauntlett opened by reminding the court that although his client, the DP, had some gripes it was aware the new Constitution was "yet another miracle of the new South Africa".

He was followed by the IFP's senior counsel Peter Hodes who said the final text robbed the provinces of a host of powers, including their ability to organise their own police force.

'The constitutional principles are the lights of the runway through which you can fly your plane'

The tension between politics and law was apparent from the start. Several of the judges expressed concern that the certification process could encourage them to trespass on the territory of the politicians.

"Are we not called upon to make political judgment on what the provincial powers should be? My main problem is how do we approach what are fundamentally political questions?" asked Constitutional Court president Arthur Chaskalson. "Leave it to the politicians," Bizos shrugged, to which deputy Constitutional Court president Ismail Mahomed interjected "No. That's why we are here".

Bizos and Mahomed eventually agreed — the court should defer to political choice in the final text, which was made in line with the fundamental principles of the interim Constitu-

tion. Mahomed translated this into a metaphor which popped up again during the three-day argument over provincial powers. "The constitutional principles are the lights of the runway through which you can fly your plane".

Wrapping up the case for the Constitutional Assembly, Bizos said the description of the fundamental principles as a "solemn pact" had featured several times during the three day hearing as the court was told of the glories of provincial autonomy. "But every solemn pact has at least two sides.

It is significant that nothing has been said about the principles which recognise the need to promote national unity and legitimate provincial powers. After all, majorities also have certain rights".

Trengove said that far from the provinces getting a raw deal from the new Constitution, they in fact came out with more power with the establishment of the Council of Provinces. In particular, the new Constitution gave far more effective collective power to the provinces at the national level. He said the new text proposed a greater culture of "intergovernmental comity".

He played with Gauntlett's conclusion that the text "forced the lamb to lie down with the lion", saying "The benefits to the lion are debatable, but to the lamb are obvious".

During the hearing, several of the political midwives who delivered the Constitution — Roelf Meyer, Valli Moosa and Cyril Ramaphosa — flitted through the courtroom. The IFP's constitutional fighters, Walter Felgate and Home Affairs special advisor Mano Ambrosini (ardent advocates of provincial powers), were also there — a niggling reminder for the judges of what Judge Laurie Ackermann termed their "unique task".

But the political temperature dropped when the African Christian Democratic Party took the stage to argue that the final text discriminates against Christianity. Sapa reported the party's KwaZulu-Natal chairman Kurt Worrall-Clare objected that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land and not biblical law. The ACDP had wanted the words "In humble submission to Almighty God" included in the preamble to the final Constitution, he said.

Health centre weeds out accused members

6/11/96 MGS-11/7/96

Philippa Garson

THE director of the Alexandra Health Centre has been suspended and another employee has been fired following allegations of corruption among officials, first revealed in the *Mail & Guardian*. Clinic director Nomvuyo Molefe may face criminal charges after allegedly defrauding the clinic of R50 000 by channelling funds into Chitons Consultancy, of which she and her husband were majority shareholders.

Board chairman Bernert Lekalakala said the board, which initiated the investigation, was waiting for legal advice on whether it had sufficient grounds to dismiss her, sue her for the recovery of the funds and lay criminal charges.

Meanwhile, wage clerk Mary Nxumalo has been fired after the investigation revealed she was guilty of using names of doctors no longer with the clinic to deposit money into her account. Lekalakala said it was unclear how much money Nxumalo had stolen,

but he assumed it was "substantial, since it has apparently been going on for some time".

The clinic's board took these steps on the basis of preliminary findings of an investigation by chartered accountant Mark Chasey. His full findings are expected soon.

Lucas Letlhaku, who was suspended after leaking the corruption information to overseas donors, was found guilty of bringing the clinic's name into disrepute at a disciplinary hearing and has been suspended on half-pay for three months.

Meanwhile, the board has appointed a four-person team to manage the health centre and stricter controls have been introduced.

The board "appealed to all staff, donors and friends of Alexandra Health Centre to continue their long-standing support. This is a difficult time for the health centre and its staff and the actions of one or two people must not be allowed to destroy what has been built up over the last 67 years."

'... the actions of one or two people must not be allowed to destroy what has been built up over the last 67 years'

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Makgoba dumped by Wits mates

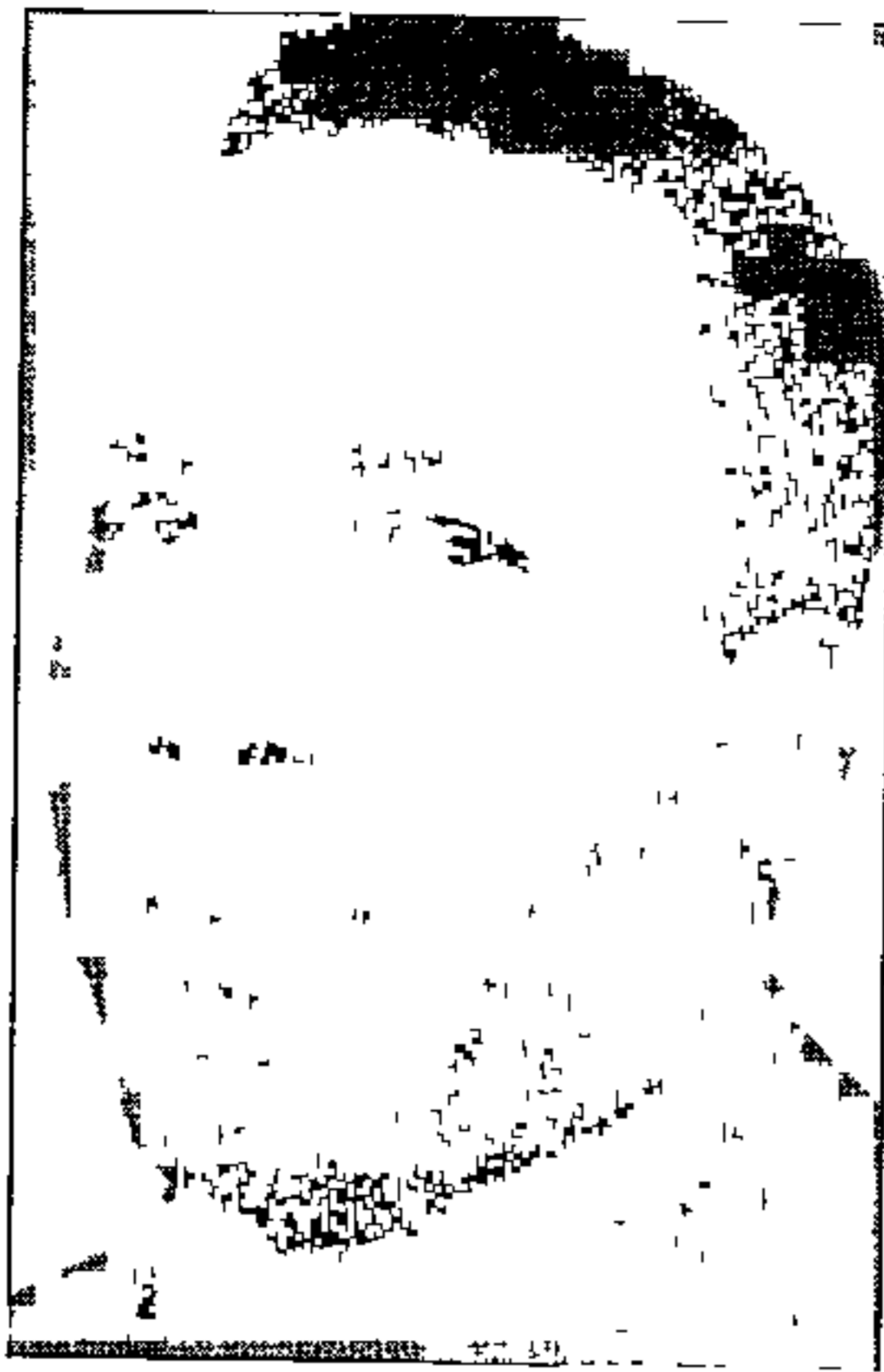
The skirmish for Wits University's top job continues, writes **Philippa**

THE students and academics who rallied behind Professor William Malegapuru Makgoba in his recent skirmish in Wits University's corridors of power have turned against him and don't want him to lead the institution.

As speculation around contenders for the university's top job grows, it has emerged that the Wits Transformation Front (WTF) did not nominate Makgoba in his clash with 13 academics who wanted to unseat him from his position as deputy vice-chancellor.

He lost favour with them after "capitulating" in the struggle against the group of academics, said Students' Representative Council president Tiyani Mohlaba. Makgoba has been criticised by them for saving his own reputation at the expense of their mission to "transform" the university.

He left his position on the university's 11th floor to take up a research post at the faculty of Health Sciences after lengthy mediation between the warring parties, but managed to keep



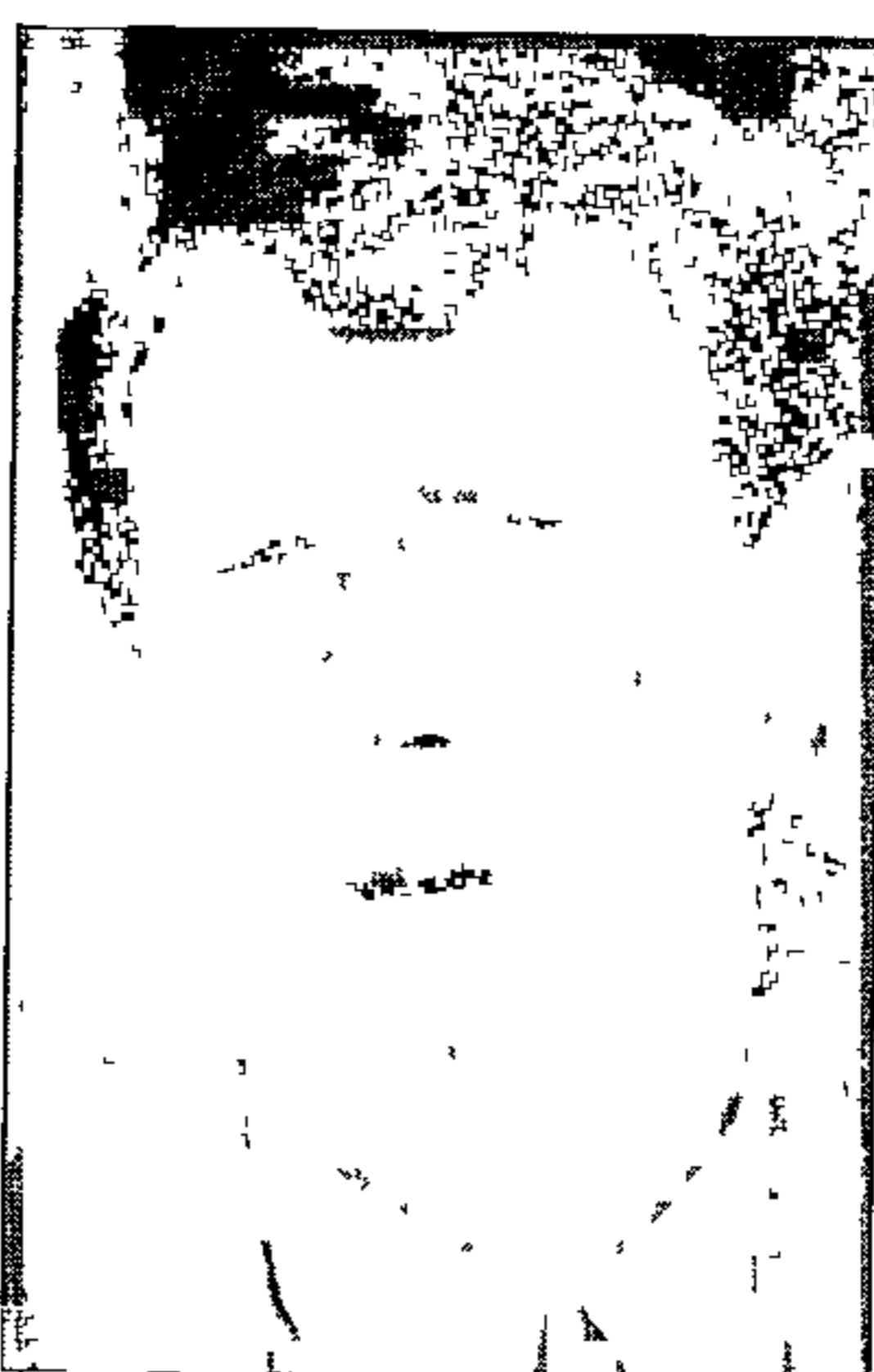
William Makgoba: Lost favour
m+g 28/6-4/7/96

his disputed academic reputation intact. Makgoba, who appears to be more excited about research breakthroughs he has made in the field of human sperm behaviour than a possible future as head of Wits, has however been nominated from an unknown quarter for the post.

He said he had not applied — "I don't apply for jobs" — and that he had read in the press that he had been nominated. He would "need to reflect and take advice and counsel from many trusted people" before he decided whether to go for the job.

The WTF instead nominated University of the North Vice-Chancellor Njabulo Ndebele and respected political scientist Professor Sam Nolutshungu.

Nolutshungu is the only outsider known by the *Mail & Guardian* to have applied for the job and appears to be a strong contender. A Fort Hare University graduate, Nolutshungu left the country in the 1960s and continued his academic studies in the United



Van Zyl Slabbert: 'Not that crazy'

Kingdom. He is currently based at Rochester University in the UK and authored a book called *Changing South Africa*, published in 1982.

Ndebele is the first choice of a range of academics and students, but he has made it clear he won't apply and it is not known whether he has accepted the nomination.

June Sinclair, deputy vice-chancellor and vice-principal, has been nominated by several people both inside and outside the university. She told the *M&G* she would certainly take the job if offered it.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert scotched rumours that he was a candidate. "I'm not that crazy," he laughed, adding that he had neither applied for nor been approached to take the job.

A new vice-chancellor must be appointed well before the end of the year, given that three deputy vice-chancellorship positions become vacant at the end of the year and the new vice-chancellor must have a say in the new appointments.

Police still to be charged

Stefaans Brümmer

TRANSVAAL Attorney General Jan D'Oliveira will go ahead with plans to charge some of the 22 policemen who approached the Truth and Reconciliation Commission this week, saying their offer to co-operate with the truth body may "well be" an attempt to pre-empt prosecution.

D'Oliveira confirmed there was a "significant overlap" between the 20 crimes the group was contemplating confessing and crimes his office was investigating, or which had surfaced during his office's prosecution of former Vlakplaas hit-squad commander Eugene de Kock.

D'Oliveira, who directs a special investigation team into apartheid security force crimes, agreed it was "indeed possible the intended step may be an attempt to pre-empt prosecution", but said: "As far as I am concerned, the law should run its course."

It emerged this week that the group of 22 former and serving policemen — so far unidentified, but including a brigadier and "several colonels and majors" — had written to the commission putting out feelers about asking for amnesty for 20 crimes in the 1980s and early 1990s.

The letter, compiled by lawyer Johan Wagener, who recently resigned as state attorney, reportedly specifies crimes including the bombing of Khotso House in Johannesburg and other bombings, the murder of the "Pebco three", cross-border raids, and the murders of Jeffrey Sibiya Bophu, Brian Nqulunga, Beki Mlangeni and Jackson Maake. Wagener delivered a copy to D'Oliveira last Friday.

Former police commissioner Johann van der Merwe this week confirmed he and other ex-generals sup-

ported the approach and would accept collective responsibility where applicable. He said the generals would also consider individual amnesty applications "if information from [one of Wagener's] clients implicates them".

President Nelson Mandela this week hailed the group's approach to the truth commission, and it has been widely described as the commission's first major breakthrough in its attempts to lure former security force operatives to confess sins of the past.

But a senior Justice Department official said this week it seemed amnesty was only being sought for crimes where security operatives knew they were likely to be caught. "These guys saw their impending arrests and tried to forestall it. It is a cheap shot ... But they are underestimating the attorney general's office."

He pointed out that changes had been made to truth commission legislation late last year, at D'Oliveira's initiative, to regulate the relationship between the attorney general and the commission. As a result, the commission cannot take on cases already under investigation unless the attorney general agrees.

The official said D'Oliveira "has said he is not going to hand over these files", and prosecutions on the more important cases would go ahead. Once perpetrators had been found guilty, they would still be free to approach the commission for amnesty.

What remains unclear is how the 22 knew many of them were under investigation. The official said they could have "deduced" this from the actions of the investigating team, but said it could also have been a "mole" or "careless talk" by a member of the attorney general's office.

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Tenders must be delivered by hand before 12h00 on 16 September 1996. Tenders will be opened in the presence of the tenderers. BOP PARKS is under no obligation to accept any of the tenders.



PROVISIONAL



The Provisional Bushbuckridge Water Board and Institutional Development Project RDP Presidential Lead Project

CALL FOR PROPOSALS FOR A MANAGEMENT AUDIT IN MPUMALANGA

The aim of the Provisional Bushbuckridge Water Board and Institutional Development Project is to establish a Water Board for the areas of Bushbuckridge South, Bushbuckridge Midlands, Bushbuckridge North and Nkqazi North. The Project Steering Committee invites consultants / NGOs to submit written proposals for undertaking a Management Audit of existing water and sanitation services in the study area.

The Management Audit will specifically address the following:

- 1 An in depth description of all institutions/organisations responsible or involved in the management of water supply and sanitation services in the study area
- 2 An analysis of the current division of responsibility efficiency and effectiveness of these institutions/organisations, and
- 3 Recommendations regarding the optimal division of responsibility and involvement of institutions/organisations in the supply of water and sanitation services in the study area

A brief will be available from 28 June 1996 from the Provisional Bushbuckridge Water Board Office in the Dwarsloop Shopping Centre, Dwarsloop, Bushbuckridge Midlands or from Gail Hogbin, Rand Water at Tel (011) 496-2180/9 or Fax (011) 496-1096

Further information can be obtained from Douglas Smith at (011) 496-2180/9 or 082-567 6437

Proposals are to be marked: Provisional Bushbuckridge Water Board Management Audit for the attention of Douglas Smith and hand delivered at either the Provisional Bushbuckridge Water Board Office, Dwarsloop Office Centre, Dwarsloop, Bushbuckridge Midlands or Rand Water's Community Based Projects Department Office, 1st Floor, Block A, Crownwood Office Park, 100 Northern Parkway, Ormonde, Johannesburg. Five copies of the proposal should be submitted by noon on Thursday, 11 July 1996. Short listed consultants will be invited to make a presentation on their respective proposals on 17 July 1996 in Bushbuckridge.

leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi considers leaving the GNU, and apartheid persists in St leave GNU after poll

this week's local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal, the prospect clearly raises the election stakes, as a victory in the IFP's home province would shore up the party's position in advance of a move to the opposition benches

Buthelezi said local government elections in most countries are about "bread-and-butter issues", but argued that KwaZulu-Natal's local polls were also about unresolved constitutional issues.

While he supported the recent peace initiative launched by ANC and IFP leaders in the war-torn province, Buthelezi said he did not imagine "there will be any time when everything is rosy in the garden and there is no disagreement between parties. All I really long for is that differences should happen in a peace-

ful environment," he said

Some observers argued that the prospect of an IFP GNU withdrawal — sure to heighten divisions between KwaZulu-Natal's two leading parties — was surprising in the context of the recent peace bid, but suggested that the IFP may have engaged in the peace effort in a bid to foster a new image in advance of an opposition alliance with the National Party or Democratic Party

A realignment of opposition parties was already taking shape nationally, following the National Party's recent GNU exit, and the IFP would have to shed its "Zulu laager" image to guarantee itself a larger slice of the new political pie

Promoting a "new" image of itself since announcing its government departure last month, the NP has

already appealed to other parties to form an opposition alliance against the ANC, and the IFP has used its KwaZulu-Natal election campaign to reach out to white and Indian voters, portraying itself as a "party of minorities and for minorities"

While Buthelezi said NP leader FW de Klerk had approached him and "said we should get together on the basis of values", he denied the IFP would be taking its cue from the NP "Fortunately we're not the lapdog of the NP and I can't see ourselves like a little terrier dog trotting behind them, just because they have taken a decision," he said

Rejecting NP allegations that the IFP was clinging to the GNU "grave train", Buthelezi said "I find it in bad taste when the NP members are now

saying that we don't want to leave the gravy train because they had a lot of perks when they ran this country alone"

Buthelezi was more positive about prospects for an IFP opposition alliance with the DP. While De Klerk had been "speaking generally, not just to the IFP, [DP leader] Tony Leon on the other hand actually came to me and said he had five values which we could share and we found no problem with them. We amended just one of them slightly and I put them to the national council and they accepted it"

Buthelezi said, however, that he believed Leon would face "problems" within his party over such an alliance. "There are many people to whom I've related for decades, like Colin Egan, who I think would love to

see that, apart from Leon. But there are people in the DP who are very, very much anti-me and anti-IFP — particularly in KwaZulu-Natal," he said

While a successful peace effort in the province could reduce opposition from the DP's KwaZulu-Natal caucus, the fate of the province's constitution — around which arguments were due to be heard this week in the Constitutional Court — could still threaten that process

Warning that a rejection of the document by the court would have a "very bad effect" on the province, Buthelezi said "If it is not certified then we are really back to square one. I think that as long as we're in conflict, we may not be able to succeed to reduce the tension that flares up into acts of violence between us"

The storm that never arrived

M+G 28/6-4/7/96

Ann Eveleth

KWAZULU-NATAL'S local government polls were probably the most peaceful political event the historically stormy province has ever seen

Here and there a dark cloud hovered over the province's 3.5-million voters as political opponents waged a final stand to protect — or extend — their turf, and in some cases angry voters' tempers burst over logistical problems. Serious hiccups were, however, limited to a small portion of the province's 3 500 polling stations and — for a province marked by more than a decade of civil war — the most significant event was that the "storm" never came

The only conflict-related physical violence reported at the time of going to press was described by local police as "a slight scuffle and a slap or two" exchanged during a confrontation between African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party supporters in Shakaville township outside Stanger. Police spokesperson Bala Naidoo reported that "only one death" was reported by the time the polls closed. Naidoo said he could not confirm whether the death in Empangeni was related to the election.

Network of Independent Monitors director Jenni Irish said while there were some incidents of violence, "on the whole the elections were much more peaceful than was initially expected". Even the province's most fiercely contested terrain, the Midlands Regional Council, was described by election officials as "quiet — the way we like it"

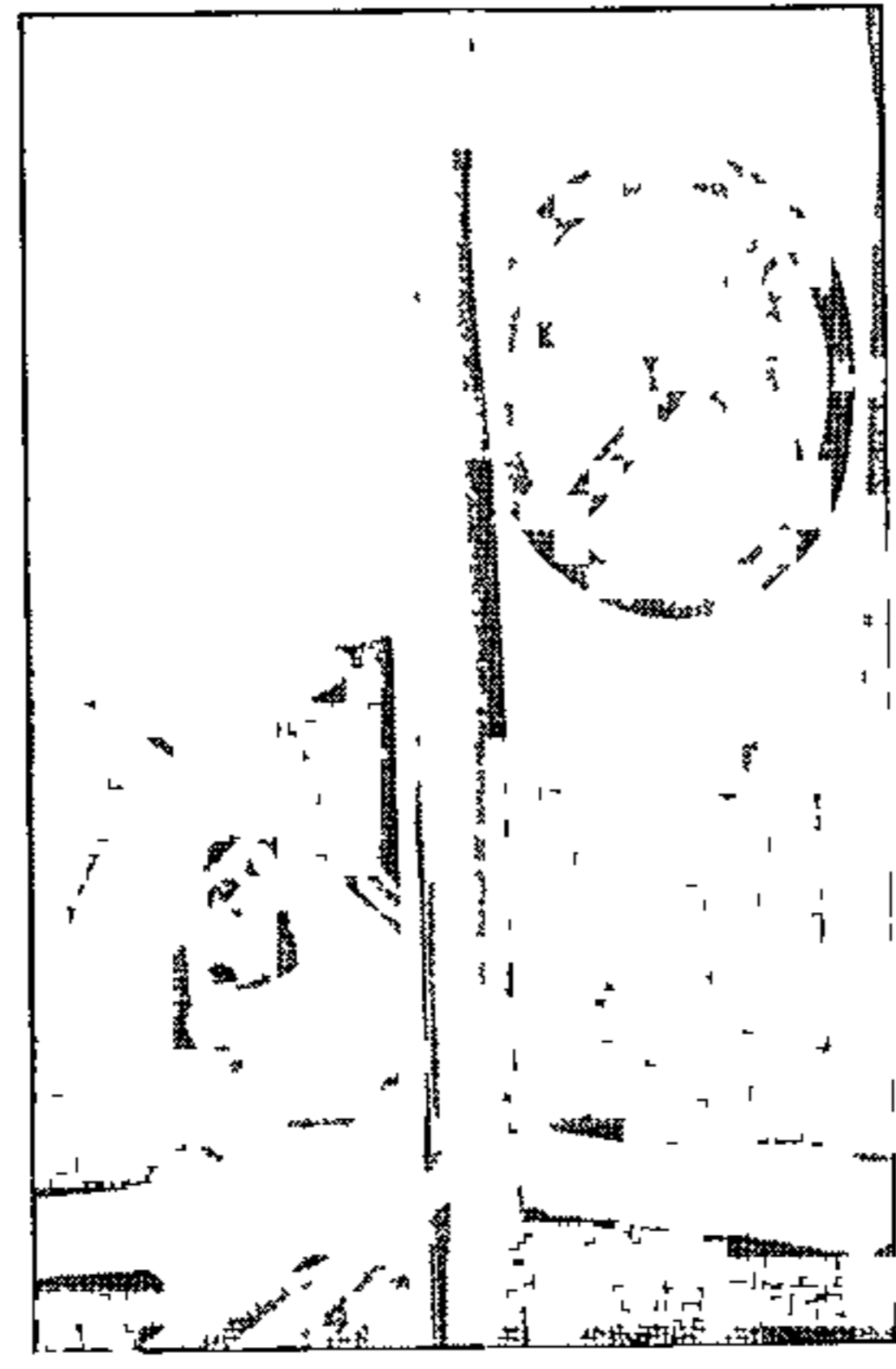
For the first time the message of a mural which has adorned a cement fence along Pietermaritzburg's Edendale Road since 1994 seemed out of place. "Our country is in pieces," it proclaimed

In rural Donnybrook and Bulwer, both sites of intense conflict between ANC and IFP supporters until two weeks ago, the pieces of a normal society seemed to be falling into place. "I'm voting because I want to be part of the community," said 35-year-old Monica Memela, who married into



Peaceful poll: A fragile truce held as voters queued in KwaZulu-Natal's elections

PHOTOGRAPHS ERIC MILLER



Donnybrook's ANC-dominated Junction township eight years ago

"Our community needs water, electricity and roads, that's what I am voting for"

"I just want to elect somebody who will talk for us and help us to develop our area," said Lucia Zuma (61), a Bulwer teacher who lamented the fact that her school's 134 pupils still took their

lessons in a "school made of mud"

While an uncanny political unity among voters at a given polling station underlined the continued demarcation of much of the province into political "no-go" areas, an ANC election poster hanging outside an IFP-dominated polling station in Pietermaritzburg's battle-scarred Imbali township bore witness to recent attempts to bridge the gap

More importantly, the common interests of the two arch-rivals' grassroots supporters have begun to peek out from under the hitherto deadly veil of political hostility

Imbali's IFP voters queued for hours outside a community hall next to the hostel they dominate to vote for exactly the same things as their opponents. "We're voting for houses and street-cleaning and roads. We want someone to tell our problems to," said Miriam Zondo

"It's really just a wish that something better could happen to us," said Alice Zondi, a 42-year-old single mother of five who has lived in a makeshift shack since the December floods washed away her home

The polls were certainly not without

their problems. Zondi complained that while "so many people came to tell us we must vote for them, nobody told us what we are really voting for". Lack of voter education, confusion over where to vote, voters' roll errors, late starts and slow-moving polls were just some of the logistical hitches listed by voters and confirmed by the province's local government MEC, Peter Miller

While these snags saw angry voters confronting election officials at some polling stations, other voters waited with extreme patience. In Durban's Umlazi township, a man playing a guitar entertained voters at strife-torn Glebelands hostel, where 24 hours earlier security forces had seized a huge arms cache

Violence monitor Mary de Haas warned however that it was too early to predict the dawn of a new era for the strife-torn province

The Shakaville confrontation underlined the fragile nature of the truce. So did a tense stand-off which developed at Table Mountain outside Pietermaritzburg, when IFP-supporting residents tried to prevent ANC refugees — who had fled the area

amid fierce fighting in the late 1980s — from casting their ballots

Before the counting even started, the ANC had announced plans to challenge the results of several polling stations in the Durban metro, in Shakaville, and in certain areas of two regional councils, amid claims of unfair voting processes

IFP secretary general Ziba Jiyane dismissed the impending challenges as "usual ANC bleatings", and said he was upbeat about the polls

The widespread peace on election day — achieved barely a month after ANC and IFP provincial leaders announced their peace effort and before any joint rallies could be arranged — shows that much of the violence is organised. The leaders can end it just as quickly as they can start it, and thus must intensify the pressure for them to negotiate a final ceasefire and erase the climate of fear.

In Donnybrook and Bulwer, ANC voters still glanced furtively around and lowered their heads before daring to whisper their party's name, despite being surrounded by friends. "We are still afraid. Our enemy is still among us," they said

As the votes are counted in KwaZulu-Natal's delayed regional election, Inkatha



Mangosuthu Buthelezi: Describes himself as 'uncomfortable' in the national Cabinet

PHOTOGRAPH DAVE BUZZARD

Inkatha could

MTG 28/6-4/7/96 (264)

Ann Eveleth

INKATHA Freedom Party (IFP) leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi strongly hinted this week that his party would quit the Government of National Unity in the next few weeks, leaving the African National Congress to rule South Africa alone in the run-up to the 1999 elections.

Buthelezi told the *Mail & Guardian* he would support a withdrawal bid by his party "if the issue came up" at the IFP's annual general conference next month "if it came up that the party wanted to leave, then it would be so," he said.

Buthelezi said he did "not expect that the IFP will remain in the GNU for very long." Describing himself as an "uncomfortable" member of the national Cabinet and his party as

"the unhappy partner in the [former GNU] triumvirate", Buthelezi said the decision was ultimately up to his party, which had sent him there in 1994. "I was actually reluctant myself, so I'm waiting for the party to react to that," he said.

IFP secretary general Ziba Jiyane said "there is a strong possibility" that the IFP conference on July 27 and 28 would decide to withdraw from the GNU. "The general feeling in the party is that we should have withdrawn from the GNU last year. The decision to stay was based on pragmatic considerations," he said.

Jiyane added that party opinion had not changed since last year, and while pragmatic arguments could again veto a withdrawal, "as things stand now, it is a strong possibility that we would leave —

but it is only a possibility"

Citing the ANC's failure to honour the 1994 international mediation agreement as the "major unresolved issue" bedevilling relations between the two remaining GNU partners, Buthelezi also lashed out at President Nelson Mandela who, he said, had treated the IFP with "utter disdain" and "utter contempt" over the issue.

Buthelezi described his relationship with Mandela as "tense", adding that "while on the face of it when we're together you will see a certain affability and us respecting each other by the clan names of Madiba and Shenge, truthfully that is just our culture, which does not reflect the feelings between us at all".

While neither IFP leader linked the party's possible GNU withdrawal to

Violence declined in lead-up to election

(264) MTG 28/6-4/7/96

Philippa Garson

MASSIVE security force deployment, recent peace initiatives and a desire to get local elections over with have contributed to a significant decline in violence in KwaZulu-Natal in recent weeks.

Although more than 50 people have died in the province so far this month, and intimidation and tension are still widespread, peace monitors report a drop in violence in recent weeks.

In the three months preceding the 1994 elections, over 500 people were killed, but in the last three months, fewer than 200 people have died in the province, reports the Human Rights Committee.

Yet no fewer than 14 election candidates have been killed and moni-

tors cite several flashpoint areas where the potential for conflict is high, particularly if election results are contested or if the extra security force personnel withdraw too soon.

Monitors attribute the decrease in violence primarily to the presence of almost 30 000 security force members, recent high-profile peace initiatives on the part of church groups and politicians, and the fact that elections — which have been postponed twice — simply had to go ahead this time.

"The postponement of elections twice has sent a clear message that violence simply has to stop or the bottom line is — no elections," said Network of Independent Monitors co-ordinator Jenni Irish.

Irish said her organisation had received many reports of intimidation and people were expressing

fears about the possibility of violence, but "the security situation is much quieter than expected". She attributed this in part to the highly visible policing of the security forces.

Roadblocks, ongoing weapon searches of hostels in the Durban area (which have all been searched this month) and mobile, quick reaction units were helping to contain violence, she said.

Peace Committee director Dennis Nkosi said the "winds of change" were beginning to waft through the province, with the many peace initiatives — and a particularly effective Radio Zulu campaign — now merging into a concerted drive on most people's part. "People are really getting sick and tired of the violence. For the first time in its history the KwaZulu-Natal Parliament is con-

ducting its affairs in a more reconciliatory fashion. There is less of the usual arguing," said Nkosi.

Ongoing development initiatives, such as the electrification measures in the volatile Bambayi area, were helping to bring about peace, he said. "The local government elections are not about peace but about the delivery of services which people have been yearning for."

Monitors also attributed the decline in violence to the ongoing police and special task force investigations into hit squad activities and massacres, and successful prosecutions in some instances, which were deterring the actions of instigators.

But some cautioned that a drop in violence does not amount to free and fair elections. "There is no peace — a low-intensity civil war continues. Under these circumstances it is

unrealistic to expect that these elections, especially in rural areas, will reflect the real will of the voters," commented violence monitor Mary de Haas.

Attacks on candidates, heightened tension and the existence of "no-go" areas like Izingolweni and Richmond militated against free elections, said De Haas, adding however that "death and destruction would probably be far greater" without additional army and police forces.

"In spite of the heavy security force presence now, the damage has already been done, as thousands have fled the areas in which they should be voting, and thousands of others have been threatened with retaliation in the future if they do not join political parties and/or pay money for arms and ammunition, for the upkeep of the local warlord."

Black? Don't try vote in St Lucia

MTG 28/6-4/7/96 (264)

Ann Eveleth

THIS week's local government elections will change next to nothing in the white right-wing stronghold of St Lucia, following a successful campaign by white business owners to keep most of their black employees off the voters' roll.

While black voters won a partial victory during a revision court hearing last week, the vast majority of blacks who wanted to vote in St Lucia were forced to vote elsewhere this week. Although nearly 200 black workers initially registered to vote in the holiday town where they live and work, all but 40 were removed from the rolls amid white claims that their "real" homes were in outlying areas.

The revision court last week upheld the reregistration of 13 of these initial applicants, as well as the application of nine new black voters against white objections, but the odds are still against black local representation.

A supreme court challenge to the decision of the first revision court which sat last year was withdrawn when KwaZulu-Natal's polls were delayed and the rolls reopened for four days. The Durban Legal Resources Centre (LRC) which is representing local blacks said, however, that "by the time the rolls reopened, most

blacks has given up and registered elsewhere".

Only 33 new black voters registered during the extension, and only about 13 of these were placed on the roll by town clerk and voters' roll officer Gerrie Swan, claimed LRC lawyer Liz Campbell.

Following last week's hearing, the revision court supported the registration of 22 black voters, but disallowed nine on grounds that the applicants had listed other residences or had withdrawn their applications and decided to register elsewhere.

No objections were raised to any of the approximately 80 white voters who registered during the supplementary period, bringing white voter registration to about 590 compared to 62 black voters. Campbell has referred the matter to the Electoral Code of Conduct Commission (Ecco) and has called for an investigation into Swan's allegedly "unilateral" decision not to register the bulk of new voters and his alleged refusal to give the LRC access to the voters' roll.

Although the revision court has no powers to act against the voters' roll officer, it found that Swan's refusal to register a number of black voters on the supplementary roll constituted an "exceptional circumstance" and that Swan had "no discretion in

terms of which he can take any information into consideration in deciding whether the applicant should be registered or not", except that information contained in their registration forms.

Swan could not be reached for comment, but has previously refused to answer questions, claiming the matter is "sub judice".

Campbell accused white business owners of intimidating their black employees to register in nearby Dukuduku Forest and other outlying areas.

Alleging some employers had closed down their staff quarters and moved their workers to Dukuduku, Campbell said one employer had offered his employees a one-week holiday to vote elsewhere: "Many potential voters were afraid for their jobs and wouldn't register because it is their employers who filed the objections to them the first time."

Local black leaders made similar claims when the *Mail & Guardian* visited the town last month. Raymond Ngubane, a local bartender and leader of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, said: "We were told that since we did not own property here we could not vote. They said St Lucia would never be controlled by blacks." It appears they were right.



Apartheid revisited? This black St Lucia fisherman would be unlikely to be able to vote in the town

PHOTOGRAPH HENNER FRANKENFELD

Malan sweats it out as others buckle

(252) MTG 28/6-4/7/96

While some of apartheid's lawkeepers have decided to testify at the truth commission, Magnus Malan has laughed off the idea, write **Mail & Guardian Reporters**

FORMER defence minister Magnus Malan sat motionless in the Durban Supreme Court dock this week, pondering a front-page newspaper report under the headline "Ex-generals admit 20 crimes"

The article referred to Monday's landmark decision by various former security force generals, including former police commissioner General Johan van der Merwe, to admit "collective responsibility" for 20 human rights violations

Malan, who is on trial for his alleged involvement in the 1987 KwaMakhuta massacre in which 13 people died, read the story slowly, smiled and handed the newspaper back to a curious journalist "No comment," he said

Five minutes later, he was standing among many of his former military colleagues as Judge Jan Hugo entered the courtroom to start

another day in the nearly four-month-old trial

This week's news that some former generals have approached the Truth and Reconciliation Commission fuelled speculation over whether Malan and some of his fellow-accused should follow suit. Earlier in the trial, Malan scoffed at suggestions of appearing before the commission.

His legal counsel, advocate Sam Maritz, said on Tuesday "As presently advised, I know of no desire to apply for amnesty."

The past week of proceedings suggest the seven defence teams representing the accused may be finished with their case sooner than expected. Seven of the 17 accused have already testified in their defence and ailing Liebenberg could finish his testimony shortly.

Liebenberg was the co-author of the top-secret Liebenberg Report, which allegedly functioned as

the blueprint for military assistance to Inkatha during the 1980s.

His testimony this week has highlighted possibly the major thrust of the defence case that military assistance to Inkatha did not include "offensive" training of Inkatha supporters and did not result in "offensive actions" against the ANC.

He said reference to setting up an "offensive element" in his report should be viewed within the context of present-day military terminology, which made little distinction between "offensive" and "defensive" military functions.

"For us it was clear that we were talking about an offensive element within the context of proper protection," Liebenberg said, adding that the Caprivian trainees had been instructed to protect dignitaries and property of the KwaZulu homeland government.

His testimony matched that of former accused Thiemie Groenewald, who served as chief director of military intelligence until 1986. Groenewald was one of three men discharged from the trial last month at the end of the

state's case, which, Judge Hugo ruled, had failed to incriminate the three men.

Called to testify last week, Groenewald told the court so-called offensive elements such as those outlined in the Liebenberg Report "are an acceptable part of VIP protection units worldwide."

Earlier in the trial, IFP deputy secretary general and accused number seven in the trial Zakhele "MZ" Khumalo, also claimed ignorance of alleged "offensive" intentions of the Caprivian trainees and their military instructors.

Defence counsel has indicated that it might call upon military experts to explain the use of the term "offensive."

The prospect clearly intrigued KwaZulu-Natal attorney general and senior state prosecutor advocate Tim McNally, who appears to have clear understanding of the meaning of the term.

"The whole issue of definition is being resolved by the authors of the term coming to explain the context in which it is used," he said this week. "Whether they're being truthful in the use of the word is something the judge will have to decide."

TML in a close call with reporters

Stefaans Brümmer

TIMES MEDIA LIMITED — owner of the *Sunday Times*, *Business Day* and other titles — this week apologised to reporters after being accused of tactics "reminiscent of the former security branch" in compromising confidential sources.

Reporters said that earlier this month TML Johannesburg switchboard operators, using computer recordings of numbers dialled by reporters, called those numbers in an attempt to check whether they had been private or business calls. Some reporters were billed for "private" calls.

It appears the check was an attempt to cut down on private calls made by employees to combat rising telephone bills, but on Wednesday TML managing director Roy Paulson called Jimmy Beaumont, South African Union of Journalists (SAUJ) branch co-ordinator, to say management conceded it had made a mistake, and assured reporters there would be no repeat.

TML group human resources manager Sian Dennis told the *Mail & Guardian* "This is not company policy. We have been made aware of it, and we are investigating it to its fullest extent."

Reporters were left embarrassed when confidential sources — in one instance at least, a parliamentary figure — were quizzed on the nature of conversations they had had with reporters.

The confidentiality of sources is seen as a sacred rule of journalistic ethics. Said Motsoni Mokhe, general secretary of the SAUJ "Journalists thought this exercise compromised their integrity. To that extent the union is alarmed that management could initiate an exercise like this without first consulting with employees. I think one of the [outcomes] could certainly be that TML would in the long term be compromised, as people would be less willing to go off the record with journalists."

Mokhe said there was always a danger that information on journalists' contacts could fall into wrong hands, and that the SAUJ would discuss the TML incident at a national level.

Beaumont said "We regret that little forethought seems to have been employed in checking up on people in this manner, the tactic would seem to be more reminiscent of the former Security Branch than a responsible newspaper management. In the process, some journalists have been embarrassed and their confidential sources compromised, which is unforgivable."

SAUJ members charge management broke an earlier undertaking to record only the first five digits of outgoing calls to protect the identity of contacts, and maintain that a voluntary identification of private calls would have solved the problem.

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FISH EAGLE - A REMARKABLE BRANDY

Resignations will open the way for IFP moves back to

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal finance MEC Senzele Mhlungu and three white IFP provincial MPs said yesterday they were quitting their posts, raising the possibility of Arts and Culture Minister Ben Ngubane and other IFP national leaders moving into the provincial government.

IFP sources said there was a strong possibility that Ngubane would quit the national Cabinet to take a post in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature in or-

der to improve its performance in the run-up to the 1999 elections.

"He is a polished politician with immense potential. He has been underutilised thus far," one source said. Mhlungu said he would quit at the end of August to devote time to his business interests and family.

Derrick Waterson and Olive Wilkens, both of whom were considered to be "passengers" in the party, said they would step down as MPs at the end of July because of ill health, while Dave Durham — chairman of the premier's

portfolio committee — said he would resign for family reasons.

The decision of the four to step down came on the eve of an IFP national council meeting which was expected to consider a shake-up in the party after its setbacks in local government elections last week.

IFP sources said it was unclear who would replace Ngubane in the national Cabinet, and said the IFP might pull out of the government of national unity once the constitution was certified. Legislature sources said the posts of

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two other KwaZulu-Natal MECs were also in jeopardy. They were public works MEC Celani Mketwa and welfare and pensions MEC Gideon Zulu, both of whom were Zulu traditionalists fiercely loyal to IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

There was pressure to sack them because of their poor delivery track records, they said.

The sources said there was also speculation in party ranks that national MP Walter Felgate and Senator Philip Powell were keen to move to the

province, though some party members were likely to resist this.

Mhlungu's decision to resign came as a surprise, as he was considered to be one of the more efficient IFP MECs. Durham was also among the more efficient MPs.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal transport MEC Sibusiso Ndebele said Mhlungu's decision to resign was "quite bad" as he had been strong on the need for affirmative action and development.

See Page 8

A government elections in KwaZulu-Natal which showed it is a diminishing force, the IFP is at a crossroads

It faces two choices in any attempt to regenerate itself: an alliance with the NP or the ANC

The "third factor" in SA politics, the IFP has flirted with both camps in the past. The ANC played a pivotal role in the IFP's formation in 1975 in a bid to create an internal front to challenge NP rule, but their alliance broke down in 1979 because of differences over armed struggle and sanctions

The NP then won over the IFP in its quest for a credible, moderate black partner in its struggle against the ANC. In this lay the seeds of KwaZulu-Natal's low-level civil war

NP leaders such as Gerrit Viljoen and Pik Botha pushed for a Christian Democratic Alliance, incorporating the NP and homeland parties, which would challenge for power

The idea of a troika made up of the IFP's Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the NP's FW de Klerk and the ANC's Nelson Mandela to govern SA was later mooted

However, the collapse of Codesa led to a power shift within the NP, with the party's left under Roelf Meyer gaining ascendancy. Calculating that the NP could only secure a slice of power by trading horses with the ANC, it cut a deal on a government of national unity. The IFP was left out in the cold.

Now, history is repeating itself. The NP has pulled out of government and is seeking to build a new front — again based on Christian values — to oppose the ANC. The IFP has some credible black leaders, like Ben Ngubane, who could provide the leadership required to garner black support

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte is leading the clamour for the restoration of relations with the IFP and Buthelezi revealed in an interview last week that De Klerk had approached him to "get together on the basis of values"

Buthelezi and DP leader Tony Leon have also held talks on the possibility of closer co-operation

Meanwhile, the ANC has offered the IFP an olive branch after its election victory in KwaZulu-Natal's economic heartland by proposing a division of the spoils in the newly elected councils

Such a deal would leave the NP

History repeats itself after election in KwaZulu-Natal

(264)

FAROUK CHOTHIA

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and DP alone on the local government opposition benches

The NP already finds itself in such a situation in the KwaZulu-Natal provincial government as a result of pulling out of Premier Frank Mdlalose's cabinet. This has left the ANC alone in government with the IFP.

ANC-IFP peace talks in the run-up to the elections also left the NP isolated. Mdlalose and the ANC KwaZulu-Natal leader Jacob Zuma have led their delegations in sometimes nostalgic talks on the two parties' pre-1979 relationship in a bid to restore relations and foster peace in the troubled province

Mainly white IFP members who favour co-operation with the NP

have been excluded from these discussions

The marginalised NP has been attempting to keep the two parties apart, continued conflict between them guarantees the NP a large chunk of the Indian and white vote, as it can project itself as the only party which offers stability

Schutte has cast aspersions on the peace initiative. He has reminded the IFP of issues which divide the party from the ANC, including the Shell House massacre and international mediation

The IFP's 0,7% poll in the November 1 local government elections, its rout in the urban vote last week and the setbacks in the national constitutional process have forced

the IFP to reconsider its future.

Last week's election showed that the IFP is primarily a feudal, not rural party. It derives its strength from areas where chiefs wield influence and cannot even rely on support from generally conservative voters in many rural towns.

The IFP is strongest in deep rural areas north of the Tugela River in regional council one (from Ingwavuma to Eshowe and Mtunzini) it polled 181 182 votes to the ANC's 21 730, in council two (from Nongoma to Vryheid and Paulpietersburg) it polled 103 420, as opposed to the ANC's 2 404; in council three (from Msinga to Utrecht) it polled 69 730 against the ANC's 8 386.

In rural areas closer to the major cities and towns, the IFP's victory margin begins to shrink. In council six (which covers areas around Durban) the IFP polled 48 011, against the ANC's 24 315, in council five (areas in the vicinity of Maritzburg) it polled 60 673 against the ANC's 30 918, and in council seven (which covers areas around Port Shepstone and extends as far as East Griqualand) it polled 60 145, against the ANC's 26 336

Such a support base does not bode well for the IFP's future. Urbanisation is a natural process which will be given impetus by central government through delivery of houses and electricity

The IFP cannot permanently rely on the support of chiefs, as their influence is waning under a democratic order. It cannot place too much hope on the ethnic card either: the voter turnout for regional councils was lower than that for urban councils

Could this be a sign of disillusion-

ment with the IFP as a result of the attack on the Zulu royal family?

In the 1994 general election, the IFP used the homeland government machinery to transport rural voters to polling stations. This is no longer possible. Could it be that in the absence of a compulsion to vote, people did not bother to do so?

Another factor worth considering is a perception of the IFP as a destructive party. This was fuelled by the violent march through central Durban by hostel dwellers and may have cost it white urban support

There is little doubt that most whites still want formidable opposition to the ANC, but they may have signalled they want constructive opposition. Many whites in Durban who gave their ward vote to the DP switched to the NP in the proportional representation ballot.

The election results have reinforced the NP's status as the leading opposition party in SA. The IFP can now either campaign to regain ground lost to the NP, or join forces with the party to challenge the ANC for power in 1999

Some in the IFP favour this option. They argue that a credible centre-right opposition could prevent the drift to a one-party state

The alternative argument is that, in refashioning itself, the IFP should rather seek a comprehensive settlement with the ANC, similar to the deal struck between the NP and the ANC at national level

Advocates of this strategy believe an IFP-ANC alliance holds out better prospects for peace in KwaZulu-Natal. Through co-operation in national and provincial governments, with both parties holding important posts, the energies that have been expended in competition could be directed towards delivery. No-go areas would break down as ministers from both parties operated in rival strongholds

Proponents of this co-operative vision say the IFP could separate from the ANC at a later stage, as the NP has done. But by then reconciliation between the two would have been achieved and the foundations of a healthier democracy laid. The IFP's credibility among blacks, vital if it is ever to gain national power, would have been enhanced

A third IFP option is to remain a "traditional" party, which would muster support among traditionalists threatened by democratic rule.

Whichever route the IFP takes, there are bound to be ructions and even defections to other parties



Last week's election showed that the IFP derives its strength from areas where chiefs wield influence.

Constitutional Court rules on the payment of Zulu king and chiefs

By PRAKASH NAIDOO

(264) Star 6/7/96

The controversy over the payment of the Zulu monarch and chiefs in KwaZulu Natal took a further turn yesterday, when the Constitutional Court ruled that the province's legislature was within its right to pay King Goodwill Zwelithini and other traditional leaders

The application to have two provincial statutes on the issue declared unconstitutional was brought by the ANC, but in a unanimous judgment, handed down by the Constitutional Court's Judge President, Arthur Chaskalson, all 10 judges rejected it

Both challenges, referred to the court for a decision by the Speaker of the KwaZulu Natal legislature, were heard together earlier this year

The court's ruling, greeted with delight by the IFP's legal representatives, could have far-reaching implications on the issue of provincial powers, which came under strong attack in the same court this week during the certification hearing for the national constitution

There is now a question mark over the Remuneration of



**KING GOODWILL
ZWELITHINI**

Traditional Leaders Act, which was pushed through by the ANC in the national Parliament last year, and was seen as an attempt to shift control of the chiefs from the IFP-controlled KwaZulu Natal government

In his lengthy judgment, Mr Justice Chaskalson did not rule whether this act could still dominate over the provincial statutes, saying the question should be left open for determination if and when it arose

However, during the course of his judgment, Judge Chaskalson commented on the political tensions in the troubled province, saying it was "unfortunate" that the conflict had "degenerated" to a state where the right to pay the chiefs should have become an issue

He said these leaders would best serve the interests of their people if they were not dependent on political parties or on the national or provincial governments

This ideal, he said, was not furthered by making these leaders the subject of conflicting national and provincial legislation, adding that this had no bearing on the constitutionality of the provisions

The bills challenged by the ANC were the KwaZulu Natal Amakhosi and Iziphakanyiswa Amendment Bill of 1995 and the Payment of Salaries, Allowances and Other Privileges to the Ingonyama Bill of 1995

Both the bills went before the provincial legislature to amend and re-enact into legislation laws which had been passed by the then KwaZulu legislature before the 1993 constitution came into effect

ANC fails to block chiefs' pay

ARL 6/7/96

(118) ~~207A~~ (264)

Own Correspondent

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There is now a question mark over the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Act, which was pushed through by the ANC in the national parliament last year and was seen as an attempt to shift control of the chiefs away from the IFP-controlled KwaZulu Natal government.

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King Goodwill Zwelithini

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The court held that because laws dealing with the appointment and powers of traditional leaders were within the competence of the provinces, legislation providing for the remuneration to such leaders was also within such competence.

Peace fund cash goes

to king's kids

By CRAIG DOONAN

(264) ST 7/7/96

MONEY from a trust meant to promote peace and development in Kwazulu Natal has been loaned to pay for the university and technikon fees of some of King Goodwill Zwelithini's children.

The loans were granted despite the R17-million budget proposed for the king by the province's legislature as well as the undisclosed income he receives from his three farms.

The King's Peace and Development Trust was established by members of the private sector last year to promote reconciliation and reconstruction among his subjects.

The trust has so far only been used to loan education fees to the monarch for some of his children, while R10 000 was donated for flood relief last year.

The body was set up with a donation of about R270 000 from the Educational Development Trust, chaired by Vusi Khanyile, the chairman of Thebe Investment Corporation.

A spokesman for Khanyile, Charlene Smith, said she understood the purpose of the trust was "to further the aims of peace — whether assisting in the reconstruction of communities, or the provision of opportunities for ordinary people whose lives had been devastated by violence — through job creation or education".

A source close to the king, who asked not to be named, said more than R100 000 from the trust had been used to pay fees for tertiary education for some of the monarch's children.

The provincial government pays school fees for the king's children, but not for the costs of tertiary education.

However, the secretary of the trust and the king's lawyer, S'dumo Mathe, denied the funds had been used to pay for the fees. He said the money had only been loaned.

"The correct position is that some of his majesty's children were unable to register at tertiary institutions at the beginning of the year as the provincial government had declined to pay for their fees. They approached the trustees, requesting bursaries or study loans from the trust.

"The trustees decided to intervene in that crisis situation and granted

repayable loans so that the children could register at tertiary institutions.

"The decision of the trustees is in line with the objectives of the trust, particularly in the promotion of education."

Mathe's written response was co-signed by one of the trustees, Methodist Bishop Stanley Mogoba, who said the loans would be repaid "as soon as possible".

"There was somebody who promised to pay for those loans and we're hoping that money will come in soon," Mogoba said.

"The trust attends to educational needs in Kwazulu Natal, among other things. There was a crisis in the royal family at the time of the registration and we felt we should respond to it and grant loans rather than bursaries."

Another trustee, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, said he was not aware that funds had been used to loan education fees to the king for his children. "I have missed some meetings of the trust so I may have missed a report on that," he said.

Dhlomo said that the purpose of the trust was "promoting development and initiating development schemes in mainly rural areas, and promoting peace in the process".

The latest controversy over the king's finances follows the disclosure in the Sunday Times last week that he is to seek R5-million for his silver jubilee celebrations later this year.

Kwazulu Natal's cabinet met on Thursday to discuss the arrangements for the jubilee, and the financing of it. The cabinet would meet again next week, according to Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's spokesman, Theminkosi Memela.

Memela pointed out that the impression that the king earned R17-million a year was wrong. His estimated budget included R9-million for security, as well as the costs of running his office and renovating and maintaining his palaces.

The National Party, meanwhile, has called for a protocol "clearly setting out guidelines for the king's behaviour".

National Party MP Rudi Redinger said "At the moment he is a loose cannon. He phones the premier's office and commanders whatever he wants without a thought given to it".

The king's office could not be reached for comment.

BEHIND what could be the most significant re-alignment in South African politics — unity between President Nelson Mandela's ANC and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party — is a historical umbilical cord that was forgotten in the bloodletting of the two past decades.

It was when the parties met behind closed doors on May 15 at a meeting hosted by prominent Durban businessman, Beacon Sweets chairman Arnold Zulman, that the past was revisited and agreement on a new beginning reached.

IFP national chairman and Kwazulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and his ANC counterpart, Jacob Zuma, led six-person delegations to the meeting, the sole purpose of which was to find, once and for all, a solution to the violence in the province.

It was the customary "clearing of the air" before enemies break bread together that set the scene for frank admissions that both parties had made mistakes.

From that ritual emerged two men now poised to forge the most powerful political alliance in the history of this country — Zuma and the IFP's Reverend Celani Mletwa.

Born in Nkandla in Zululand, Zuma is the most senior ANC leader from the province.

Significantly, because of his ethnic background, he has always been well placed to understand the intricacies of conducting political business with the IFP, an organisation which, as the local government elections have shown, draws much of its support from rural areas.

ON the other side, Mletwa is an enigma. Those who know him at a superficial level have failed to understand what role he has played in the IFP's evolution into a powerful political force.

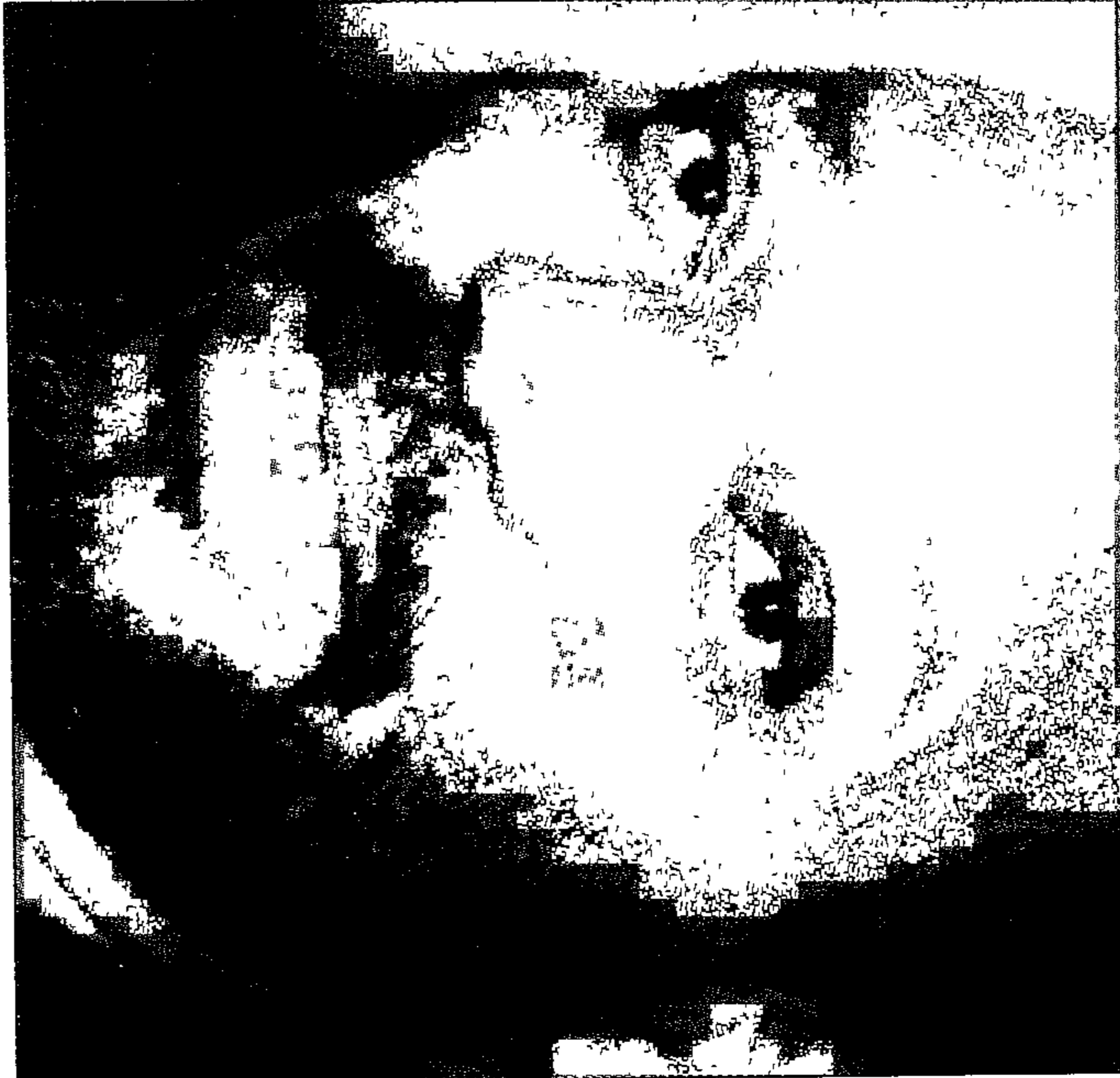
Yet he has always been there, and powerful people like Buthelezi have publicly defended him against allegations that behind the facade of an innocent, God-fearing and boxing-loving man is someone entangled in sophisticated military intelligence activities.

He and Zuma go back a long way, from the days when Mletwa was an underground ANC activist and Zuma was rising in the party's ranks to take charge of intelligence, while the organisation was banned.

From inside the country, Mletwa worked with the ANC in exile, Buthelezi and others to establish the IFP's predecessor, Inkatha yeNkululeko yesizwe.

What started as an effort to find peace in Kwazulu Natal is increasingly pointing to the formation of an alliance between the ANC and the IFP, writes CYRIL MADLALA

The Odd Couple brokering SA's most unlikely deal



BREAKING BREAD — former enemies Celani Mletwa and Jacob Zuma are close to forging South Africa's most powerful political alliance

It is well-documented how relations between the organisations later soured.

The May 15 meeting identified sanctions and the armed struggle as factors which had separated the IFP and the ANC in the past but were no longer an issue.

Of significance was an acknowledgement by both parties that a third element — violence — was now involved in their conflict and that it had to be eradicated if they were to work together.

By May 29, the ANC and the IFP in the province had reached the point where they were ready to sell their "co-operation pact" to Mandela and Buthelezi in Cape Town.

The parties' closeness was not accidental.

It is known that at national level, several IFP leaders, particularly those who interact more often and directly with the ANC, have been edging closer to Mandela.

They feel that, despite their seniority in the party, their input is not being reflected in the direction being taken by the IFP on several crucial issues.

Examples include participation in constitutional negotiations.

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Still fresh in Mandela's mind was his abortive 1980 initiative and, of course, several high-level meetings he had held with the IFP leadership to address the problem of violence in Kwazulu Natal.

It is believed that Mandela had begun to have serious doubts about Buthelezi's commitment to peace, but supported the new initiative after Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Buthelezi jointly met the provincial delegations.

On the other hand, suggestions of a close working relationship with the ANC

One of the agreements was that both the IFP and the ANC would refrain from "killing talk" — a local phrase for inflammatory utterances.

Indeed, the run-up to the election on June 26 was marked by few abusive speeches.

ANC MP Peter Mokaba's speech in Durban, in which he attacked the IFP, was one of the few exceptions.

Of course, Buthelezi could not restrain himself from making unkind remarks about Cosatu secretary-general, Sam Shilowa.

That did not derail the process and smaller committees, roping in strong men from both parties, have been set up.

ANC provincial transport minister Shu Ndebele and the IFP's finance minister, Senzile Mhlungu, were given the task of drawing up a code of conduct for the parties.

Another committee, headed by Zuma and Mletwa, is responsible for spreading the message of co-operation to the lowest levels of the organisations' support.

It has drawn in erstwhile "warlords" of the Kwazulu Natal conflict, the IFP's David Ntombela and Thomas Shabalala, and the ANC's Shtso Nkabinde and Bheki Cele.

Ntombela said this week "It is our people who are dying, and there is no reason why we cannot resolve this conflict and work together with the ANC again."

National level agreements to co-operate were this week extended to local government after yet another bilateral meeting between the ANC and the IFP.

This time, IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane joined Mhlungu to meet the ANC's Ndebele, Dumnisan Makhaye and Dr Mike Sutfelgate to discuss forming an alliance after the local government elections.

Buthelezi immediately endorsed co-operation between the two organisations.

But even before this week, the realisation that the differences between them could be overcome had raised new possibilities.

Zuma said: "We come from the same stem as the IFP. There is no reason why the unity we have forged now cannot lead to a merger

between our parties. It is a possibility." "When we first got together the aim was to achieve peace, but our discussions have gone so well that unity between us now can be possible."

While the issue of eradicating violence was the initial reason the parties decided to work together, what is clear now is that a merger between the ANC and the IFP is a distinct possibility.

There is no reason why a formal alliance, like that of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in Zimbabwe, cannot become a reality.

In fact, indications are that the ANC and the IFP have a better chance of succeeding because, unlike Zapu and Zanu in Zimbabwe, their constituencies in Kwazulu Natal are largely from the same ethnic group.

The real danger to the process could be hardline whites within these parties who see it as an African initiative deliberately designed to exclude them — which it is.

ANOTHER problem is a matter beyond the control of both Mletwa and Zuma. Legal processes, already under way, and those still come, could derail the initiative.

The IFP perceives the Truth and Reconciliation Commission — and even the trial of General Magnus Malan, whose co-accused include IFP deputy secretary-general, Zakhele Khumalo — as ANC plots designed to undermine it.

This is compounded by the fact that Mandela has consistently made it clear that he will not interfere with judicial processes.

However, he told the Senate recently that there was no reason the amnesty cut-off date could not be reviewed.

It is understood that some of the options being suggested by the ANC in the province to the national leadership is that the cut-off date be reviewed, and that the definition of "political prisoner" be broadened to include most of the perpetrators of the violence in Kwazulu Natal who are still in prison.

But if lasting peace in Kwazulu Natal, crowned by a merger between the ANC and IFP, is the reward, is a special dispensation for the province too high a price to pay?

POWERFUL ANC and IFP leaders in Kwazulu Natal are backing a merger between their parties in what could be the most significant political realignment in South Africa in decades.

The unity drive, which only two months ago would have been unthinkable, is the unintended consequence of a series of secret meetings aimed at ending political violence that has claimed almost 20 000 lives

Those in the ANC backing the move are provincial leader Jacob Zuma and the provincial transport minister, Sbu Ndebele. The IFP team is led by the public works minister, the Reverend Celam Mtetwa, and outgoing finance minister Senzele Mhlungu, who were founding members of Inkatha. They have the support of national cabinet ministers such as Dr Ben Ngubane who will be returning to the province to join its executive.

Zuma said yesterday "There is no reason why the unity, we have forged now cannot lead to a merger between our parties. A merger will go a long way to cementing unity in this province."

Mtewa said "When we first got together the aim was to achieve peace, but our discussions have gone so well that unity is now possible."

Importantly, the advocates of unity also include people who have been in the forefront of the bloody war which has ravaged the province since the 80s.

Mtewa, for example, was exposed last year as having worked closely with the notorious Vlakplaas unit commanded by Colonel Eugene de Kock, now standing trial

THE ODD COUPLE BROKERING SOUTH AFRICA'S MOST UNLIKELY DEAL: P23

for alleged hit-squad activities. This week Mtetwa was named in court documents as one of those who had plotted an attack on Shell House, the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters.

He has the backing of some of the most powerful figures in the conflict, including Maritzburg strongman David Ntombela who, with the late Midlands ANC leader Harry Gwala, earned the dubious distinction in 1993 of being named by a leading British newspaper as being among 30 of the world's most dangerous warlords.

Ntombela said this week "It is our people who are dying, and there is no reason why we cannot resolve this conflict and work together with the ANC again."

Ntombela and his ANC warlord counterpart in Maritzburg, Sifiso Nkabinde, are members of a committee headed by Zuma and Mtetwa which is consulting every leadership level in the province to inform supporters that the war is over.

Nkabinde said this week "Maybe we will have one party soon."

Zuma said sanctions and the armed struggle had led to Inkatha's breakaway from the ANC in 1979 and the later enmity between them.

With both issues resolved and the parties now working together to bring peace to the province, there was little else that could not be resolved, he said.

Mtewa, while emphasising that a merger had not been formally discussed, said leadership at provincial cabinet level could pave the way for it.

IFP leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was cautious yesterday, saying there had been several failed initiatives to bring the organisations together. He said reconciliation would be more likely if constitutional differences were resolved.

Mhlungu said that with tensions radically reduced and the 1994 and local government elections out of the way, there was little keeping the former enemies apart.

Ndebele said "It is only a matter of time now. It is a historical fact that the IFP and the ANC are one organisation. Once we have resolved our differences we will be together again."

BY CRAIG DOONAN and CYRIL MADLALA

These ministers

Party heavyweights back merger between ANC

and IFP in Natal

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ANC-IFP alliance not ruled out

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN.— KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose did not rule out the possibility of an IFP-ANC alliance yesterday, saying it could be a by-product of peace talks involving both parties.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal chairman Jacob Zuma was quoted in the Sunday Times as saying that ANC-IFP peace talks had led to unity, and there was no reason to believe it could not lead to a merger of the two parties.

Mdlalose said in reaction that there was "nothing wrong in Zuma speculat-

ing in that direction".

"We are focusing on peace. If through our discussions on peace a merger or alliance comes about, that will be lovely," Mdlalose said.

IFP national council member Walter Felgate was more cautious on the prospects of a merger, but was optimistic about "co-operation".

Felgate said while anything was possible in the realm of politics, a merger of "major parties was historically unprecedented and unfeasible".

Continued on Page 2

Alliance

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(as) you are talking of one party losing its identity to another party, or to a common set of names". He believed it more likely that the ANC and IFP could co-operate and develop an "institutionalised relationship" to ensure differences did not lead to violence.

Observers said the IFP was considering its future in a politically realigned SA after its setbacks in local government elections, though the mat-

ter of alliances was not discussed at the party's national council meeting on Friday. Both the ANC and NP were wooing the IFP in an attempt to strengthen their respective power bases in the run-up to 1999 elections.

NP KwaZulu-Natal leader Danie Schutte said in the Sunday Tribune the NP wanted to forge a "strong political movement of like-minded groupings" to challenge the ANC for power.

Felgate ruled out an alliance with the NP, saying the party was in the "political wilderness". The IFP was in the "business of winning seats, not sharing seats" with the NP.

ANC, Inkatha leaders deny plans to merge

The two parties intend to step up co-operation in the interests of peace, but will remain distinct and sovereign organisations, say representatives

By JUSTICE MALALA
AND OWEN CORRESPONDENT

The ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party will remain two distinct and independent parties and there is no likelihood of a merger between them, but there will be areas for co-operation at local and other levels

Leaders of both parties said yesterday that although moves between them to bring peace to KwaZulu Natal seemed to be succeeding and talks to co-operate at local level were at an advanced stage, the chances of a merger at higher levels were slim or non-existent

They were responding to a weekend press report which claimed moves were afoot to merge the two parties in the province

"The truth of the matter is that

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we cannot talk about a merger, alliance or union between the two at this stage. The ANC and IFP will remain two distinct, independent and sovereign organisations.

"Both agree on several things, like the fact that both will benefit from peace, democracy and development - that forms the basis of co-operation, not of a union or alliance or merger," ANC KwaZulu Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye said

IFP chairman and KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose said that too much had been read into recent peace talks between the members of his executive's peace committee that comprises ANC and IFP representatives

The success story was that the two parties had achieved a peace formula - including agreement to draw up a code of political conduct for political parties - which

had carried the province peacefully through the local election and its aftermath, rather than the reported imminent alliance or merger, he said

He said realignment between his party and the National Party had also not been under consideration.

Makhaye said many "forces within the ANC agree that we must co-operate with the IFP, and a great number of the forces within Inkatha agree with this co-operation. But once you talk about a merger, it is a completely different thing and we might trigger off forces that will be against this co-operation."

Makhaye warned that there were some elements, mainly white, in the IFP who talked of co-operation between the two parties as "ganging up of blacks against whites"

IFP, ANC deny reports of merger plan

JOHANNESBURG: The ANC and IFP yesterday poured cold water on a newspaper report that their branches in KwaZulu-Natal province were considering a merger.

"Powerful ANC and IFP leaders in KwaZulu-Natal are backing a merger between their parties in what could be the most significant political realignment in South Africa in decades," the Sunday Times said.

But ANC spokesman Mr Carl Niehaus told Reuters the report was "over the top".

"Co-operation is one thing, but to speak

about a merger is overstating the case," Niehaus said.

Senior Inkatha MP Mr Walter Felgate said the party was considering no more than an improvement in relations with the ANC.

"A merger with the ANC would have been discussed at our national council meeting on Friday but there was no talk of it," he said. "It is out of the question."

The Sunday Times quoted ANC provincial leader Mr Jacob Zuma as saying "There is no reason why the unity we have forged

cannot lead to a merger between our parties."

It quoted a member of the Inkatha provincial administration, Mr Celam Mtetwa, as making similar comments.

The report followed a series of meetings held in recent weeks between leaders of the two parties in the province, which were aimed at quelling the political violence.

Agreement in the talks contributed to local elections passing off peacefully in the province last month, despite predictions of further violence — Reuter

(264) CT 8/7/96

IFP pushes for 'all-inclusive' deal

(264)
BD 8/7/96
Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The IFP's national council balked at the idea of having to choose to align itself with either the ANC or the NP at local government level in KwaZulu-Natal at a meeting held on Friday.

The IFP was instead pushing for a deal which would accommodate all parties in the Durban metropolitan council. IFP local government spokesman John Aulsebrook said the party had decided that IFP local caucuses should have the latitude to make their own decisions on alliances because circumstances differed from council to council.

He said the IFP was pushing for an all-inclusive deal in Durban, which would see the ANC, IFP, NP, DP and Minority Front working together in the interests of the council. Observers said the IFP's stance was an attempt to prevent being lumped in either the ANC or

NP camp at a time when both were trying to woo the party in the run-up to the 1999 elections.

Aulsebrook said the IFP held a second round of talks with ANC leaders on Saturday over relations in Durban, and planned to hold meetings with the NP and DP in order to find common ground.

The IFP had not scheduled any meetings with the Minority Front as the ANC had already accommodated the party.

Aulsebrook said that talks were focusing on an "equitable distribution of positions". Beyond that, he said, "we want to lay the groundwork for cooperative governance, peace, implementation of development and fiscal discipline".

It was hoped, Aulsebrook said, that talks would be concluded by tomorrow. This would clear the path for the first sitting of the Durban council and its six substructures.

KwaZulu-Natal Bills on traditional leaders upheld

Susan Russek

(264) 8/19/96

THE Constitutional Court has upheld two KwaZulu-Natal Bills which make it the responsibility of the province to pay the Zulu king and other traditional leaders

In what was a unanimous judgment, court president Arthur Chaskalson dismissed an ANC application to have provisions of the KwaZulu-Natal Amakhosi and Iziphakanyiswa Amendment Bill and Payment of Salaries, Allowances and Other Privileges to

the Ingonyama Bill declared unconstitutional

The Bills provide for traditional leaders to be paid by provinces only, not central government

Dismissing the ANC's application, the court held that because laws dealing with the appointment and powers of traditional leaders were within the authority of the provinces, legislation providing for their remuneration was within the ambit of that power

Chaskalson noted that the national and proposed provincial

legislation were not so much concerned with the fixing of salaries and allowances, but with who had the right to pay traditional leaders

"It is unfortunate the KwaZulu-Natal conflict has degenerated to a state in which this should have become an issue," said the judge. Traditional leaders could serve their communities best if not dependent, or perceived to be dependent, on political parties, or on national or provincial governments, he said

HIGH noon fizzled out in KwaZulu-Natal last week. That could be the province's — and the country's — best news in two years. In one sense, the KwaZulu-Natal local elections were a relative non-event. Yes, if we compare the results to those of 1994, the IFP vote did drop by about six percentage points — a reasonably large swing. But this did not translate into a large gain for any other party: the ANC and NP improved by about one percentage point, as did smaller parties such as the DP and Minority Front. And the IFP remains the largest party in the province by a fairly large margin — 11 percentage points ahead of the ANC.

All this assumes that the 1994 result was accurate — which it may not have been. It is at least conceivable that last week's result comes close to reflecting the real state of the parties in 1994, had the election not been marred by irregularities. But if we look at the context in which the election was fought, the fact that it was a non-event may prove to be the most important happening in KwaZulu-Natal this decade. Neither the IFP nor the ANC, the major adversaries in the province, saw last week as just a local election. For both, the stakes were extremely high.

IFP leaders, Mangosuthu Buthelezi in particular, made it clear that they saw this as an opportunity to show that they had overwhelming support in the province — that they won only a narrow majority last time because they entered the election a week before polling day.

Had the IFP succeeded, its bargaining position in negotiations would have been strengthened: it would have been able to demand autonomy not only for a political faction, but for most of a province. But it did not succeed. And this narrows its options greatly. The ultimate threat which a province which wants more autonomy can make is to secede — and there have been times when the IFP has seemed to threaten this. But the threat means nothing if you have no prospect of acting on it. And the results confirmed that the IFP cannot act on it — 45% is no mandate to secede from anything. Admittedly, the IFP probably

Uneventful poll sets scene for bid to find a compromise

STEVEN FRIEDMAN

(264) 812/96

has not seriously considered secession for several years. But even its likely real goal — enough power to ensure that it wields as much power over KwaZulu-Natal as it did over the old KwaZulu — is not an option for a party which enjoys only 45% support. As the biggest party in the province, the IFP can — and will — press for greater powers. But the fact that it has not shown overwhelming support means it will have to be fairly cautious about how it seeks them.

The ANC saw the local election as a chance to prove that it really is the majority party in KwaZulu-Natal. Key ANC figures in the province have insisted that the IFP "stole" the 1994 election and that a fair test of support would show this.

Many regional ANC leaders go on to imply that if only Buthelezi departed the political scene, the IFP would cease to be a problem. But the elections have shown the ANC is not the majority party in the province. The IFP does have real support. Inevitably, this affects the ANC's bargaining position, too.

If the only political threat to the new constitutional order comes from a clique, it can be ignored. If the country is being held to ransom by powerful leadership figures, the problem can be solved by their disappearance from public life. But if it comes from a party which is the biggest in a populous province, these options make far less sense. The message this should send to politicians on both sides is clear: that there is no alternative to a compromise born out of mutual recognition that neither can use their more extreme options. And if the politicians hear that message, the "non-event" could become the first spur to a serious attempt to pursue peace in KwaZulu-Natal.

Last week's elections did see predictable challenges from both sides claiming unfair behaviour by the other. But these were minor compared to the furor which surrounded 1994, when the IFP was accused of a whole string of irregularities. Despite the fact that there were no wholesale claims of fraud, the ANC was able to improve its position only marginally, and could make no headway in the rural areas. It remains only the second biggest party in the province, with around one-third of the vote.

None of this confirms the image of the IFP popular among key ANC KwaZulu-Natal figures. They portray it as a small clique which forces its way into power by manufacturing spurious support.

politicians on both sides is clear that there is no alternative to a compromise born out of mutual recognition that neither can use their more extreme options. And if the politicians hear that message, the "non-event" could become the first spur to a serious attempt to pursue peace in KwaZulu-Natal.

But have there not been serious peace attempts before? Not really. The months before the poll were marked by serious attempts by politicians and local "strongmen" on both sides to curb the conflict. In particular, the decision to postpone the election seems to have been inspired. It does appear to have reduced tensions and to have helped ensure that a poll which looked sure to spark another round of blood-letting was fairly peaceful.

But these attempts, important as they have been, have skirted the political cause of the conflict: the fact that the IFP has still not bought into the new constitutional order agreed on last month.

In reality, the IFP did not buy into the interim constitution, either it had no part in negotiating it and has therefore not yet been part of the constitution-making process.

Until it accepts the new political rules, peace in KwaZulu-Natal will remain fragile. The key to peace, therefore, lies in a deal ensuring that it endorses the constitution.

This will not be achieved by exhorting it to accept what others negotiated. It knows that, if the election has limited its options, it has not removed them altogether and it can still seek to negotiate the constitution under which it must live.

It will need a new political compromise, which may mean changes to the constitution. If the election does send a message to the IFP that its options are narrower than it thought, it could accept far less than it has demanded until now.

There is no guarantee that the politicians will hear the message.

The election has confirmed a stalemate. But there is no iron law of history which says politicians have to respond to a deadlock by negotiating their way out of it. A look at some other societies shows that they can react by digging in and deepening the impasse.

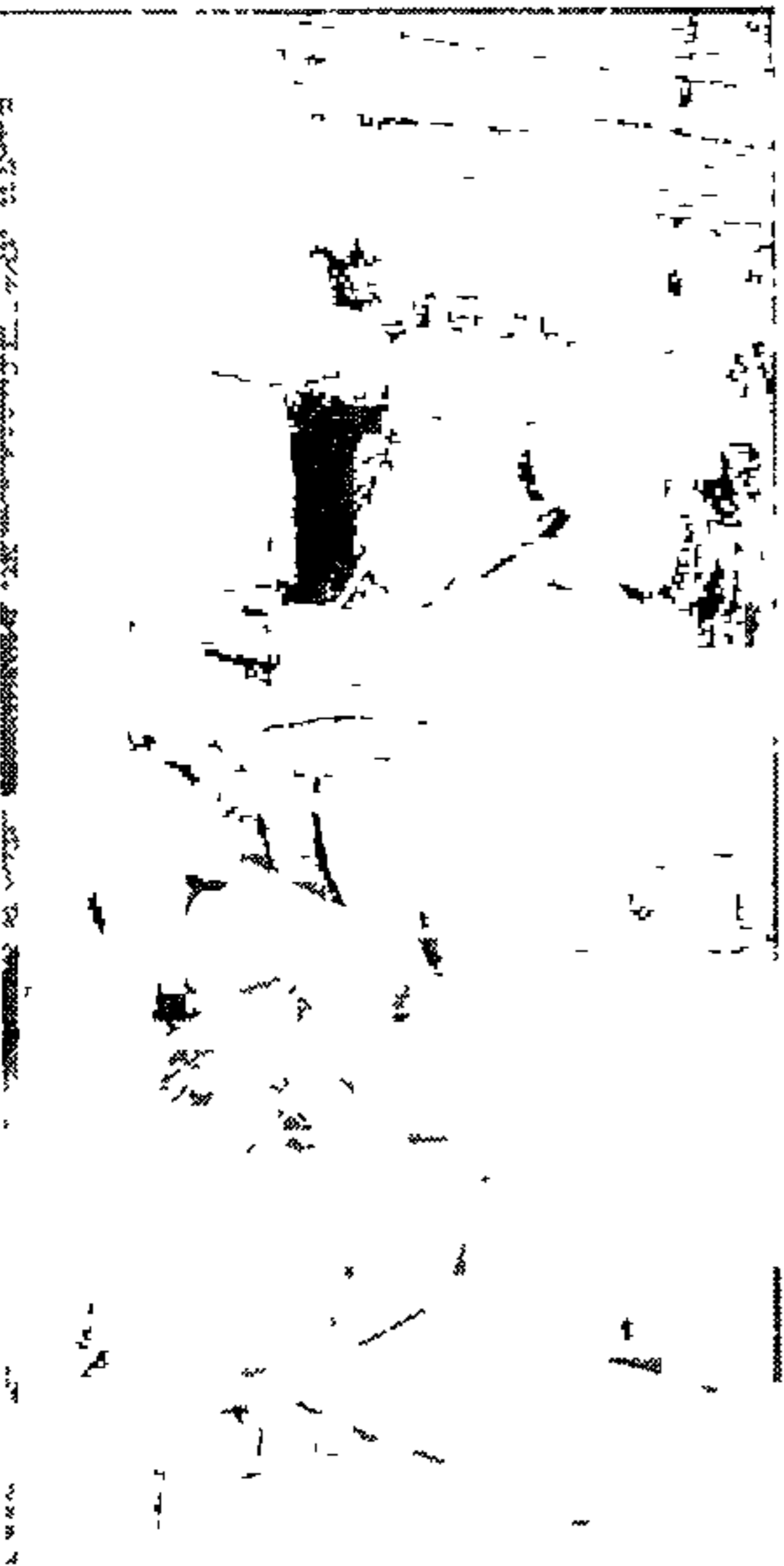
So the IFP — or elements within it — could continue to pin its hopes on the reality that 45% may not be enough to secede or demand radical autonomy, but is more than enough to cause great disruption.

The ANC could decide that the slippage in the IFP vote shows that history is on the majority party's side and that it need simply wait for the inevitable.

Both strategies would fail in the end — but the end could be a long time coming and the journey towards it could do much damage.

The election has shown that a compromise is demanded by political realities in the province. The key issue now is whether its politicians see this and negotiate us out of the one remaining political threat to our new democracy.

□ Friedman is director of the Centre for Policy Studies.



Last week's elections have shown the ANC is not the majority party in KwaZulu-Natal and that the IFP does have real support.

Africa 'now more market-orientated'

BD 9/7/96

Tim Cohen

PRESIDENT Nelson Mandela said yesterday most African countries had reformed their economies to make them more market-orientated, but questioned whether the rest of the world had reciprocated with investment and market access.

Mandela told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) conference in Cameroon that most African countries had taken "deliberate measures" to bring their economies into line with market imperatives. This was in accordance with the advice of multilateral financial institutions.

"But the question has been rightly posed. Has there been reciprocal action by those who control particularly the resources required for sustainable development, such as investments and markets for exports?"

Mandela avoided sensitive subjects such as SA's relationship with Nigeria's administration, but emphasised the need for developing peace and human rights in Africa.

He said an African renaissance was at hand, "and our challenge is to steer the continent through the tide of history". However, he warned: "It should not be, that, because of its leaders' own behaviour, anyone should discern any tendency on our part to wallow in the marshes of self-satisfaction with the transient trappings of power."

Mandela said that because of Africa's past, when it had been the victim of "the greed and power of nations

from across the oceans", Africans were justified in demanding a fair share of economic benefits accrued in large measure at the continent's expense.

Sapa-AFP reports OAU leaders closed ranks in defiance of the US by endorsing UN secretary-general Boutros Boutros-Ghali for a second term.

The endorsement, which the UN chief had counted on to keep his hope of a second term alive, did not come easily. The OAU meeting started nearly five hours behind schedule as African heads of state and governments debated in private whether to support Boutros-Ghali in the face of US threats to veto his re-election.

The Clinton administration accused Boutros-Ghali of being too slow to reform the world body and has threatened to use its veto power on the UN Security Council to oust him.

OAU spokesman Ibrahim Degash said Rwanda was the sole opponent to the resolution, which says Boutros-Ghali should serve a second term when the decision is made in six months.

While the leaders' endorsement was an ego boost for Boutros-Ghali, it cannot save his job if the US uses its veto power on the UN Security Council.

A US official at the summit said whatever the Africans wanted, Washington's decision was "irrevocable".

Rwanda, whose government blames the UN inaction for the 1994 genocide in that country, opposed the endorsement. Rwanda and its equally troubled neighbour, Burundi, were shaping up as the punching bags at the summit.

IFP claim ANC bias in Durban council

Farouk Chotnia

DURBAN — Talks over an ANC-IFP alliance in the Durban metropolitan council came under strain yesterday after the IFP rejected a deal proposed by the ANC.

IFP local government spokesman John Aulsebrook said the ANC was motivated by a "greed for power" and had "thrown

crumbs" to the IFP in the third round of negotiations held yesterday.

Aulsebrook said the ANC had decided to keep the seven mayoral posts — for the Durban metro and its six substructures — for itself. The ANC had also kept all seven posts of chairmen of executive committees.

The ANC had offered the IFP the posts of

deputy chairman of the executive committees of the south and north substructures. The IFP had one member each on the two executive committees. If the deputy posts were accepted, the IFP would be "tied up" on the two committees, he said.

Aulsebrook said the IFP was also concerned that the ANC had "totally excluded" the NP and had failed to adequately accommodate the DP and Minority Front.

NEED A

...deemed to be an appeal...
...the overflow from the courtroom.
Pictures ROBERT BOTHA

Land reform challenged

Louise Cook
509/7/96
PRETORIA — The SA Agricultural Union is to go to the Constitutional Court today to flesh out its arguments against the property clause in the constitution.

Executive director Jack Raath said the section breached constitutional principles which entrenched universally accepted fundamental rights "Land reform features more prominently than property rights (in the clause) and compensation in the event of expropriation could be to the serious detriment of land owners," he said

He said the union had already given the Court two files of documents to support its arguments.

A senior advocate had been appointed to appear for the union.

ANC warns of second court bid on chiefs' issue

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC warned yesterday of a second Constitutional Court challenge to the IFP-controlled KwaZulu-Natal if the province denied traditional leaders the right to receive salary payments from the national exchequer.

However, a spokesman for the constitutional development department said it would talk to the KwaZulu-Natal government in a bid to end the bitter dispute.

The ANC said it might take legal action, despite last week's Constitutional Court ruling that KwaZulu-Natal was

entitled to pass legislation to give it the sole power to pay traditional leaders.

The ruling opened the way for KwaZulu-Natal to promulgate its own legislation, which the ANC and DP blocked last year after fierce rows with the IFP in the provincial legislature

However, the court seemingly left the door open for a second challenge. It did not rule that the Remuneration of Traditional Leaders Act, empowering central government to pay traditional leaders, should fall away.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP John Jeffery said the ANC believed that traditional leaders, including Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini, should have the right to receive their salaries from central government if they wished to.

The ANC believed that national legislation prevailed over provincial legislation, when it was intended to bring about uniformity and to maintain standards.

(264) 509/7/96
The court president Arthur Chaskalson seemed to suggest in his ruling that central and provincial government should compromise on the issue, saying conflicting legislation affecting traditional leaders should be avoided.

Traditional leaders could best serve the interests of their subjects if they were not perceived to be dependent on either central government or the provincial legislature, said Chaskalson.

Jeffery said that if a negotiated settlement could be reached between central and provincial government, "well and good". There would, otherwise, be further legal action.

Constitutional development ministry spokesman Mpho Mosimane said central government did not intend scrapping its legislation.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose's spokesman said Mdlalose welcomed negotiations with central government to resolve the dispute

By Charles Schulz



Residents of Ulundi do not pay rates

Farouk Chothia

(264)

80 10/7/96

DURBAN — The IFP-controlled Ulundi council has no rates base, prompting ANC charges that each household is being subsidised by R3 500 a year. KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller told the KwaZulu-Natal legislature yesterday it had not been possible to compile a balance

sheet for the council due to incorrect data on billing systems. Debtors were in the process of being reconciled.

However, he could provide an aggregate income and expenditure statement, which showed that the town had no rates base. Miller was responding to questions by ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe.

Continued on Page 2

Ulundi

(264)

Continued from Page 1

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Sutcliffe said a "scandalous" state of affairs existed in Ulundi. The town is bidding to be the province's capital. It was not only residents who did not pay rates, neither did businesses owned by senior IFP functionaries and the KwaZulu Finance Corporation.

The statement showed that the council had received intergovernmen-

tal grants of R13,572m.

Sutcliffe said it was clear that Ulundi residents and businesses were being "massively" financed by grants.

Miller said the council had 195 staff members, of whom 192 were seconded from the province. Their annual salaries totalled R452 000. The CEO earned an annual package of R175 184 and the town secretary R150 000. R1,7m had been allocated to establish a treasury department, and R500 000 for a valuation roll. R1,5m had been set aside for road maintenance.

Pledge that ANC co-operation with other parties in Kwazulu will continue

By JUSTICE MALALA
Political Staff

The ANC will continue to seek co-operative agreements with the IFP and other parties in towns and cities where it has won the local government elections after it clinched virtual alliances with these parties in Durban, the economic heart of the province. The deal, which included

handing the deputy mayorship of the city to former IFP mayor Siphon Ngywenya and the granting of other key portfolios to DP and Minority Front candidates, has made the party optimistic that it will prevent an anti-ANC force emerging in the province. "Like us, the IFP represents the poor of the poor and thus we will seek to bring them into structures where we can co-operate. We are

looking at co-operating with them across the province," ANC spokesman Mlungisi Ndlela said. But all mayoral positions in the Durban metro and its six suburbs will be filled by members of the ANC, mayor-elect Obed Mlaba said yesterday. Members of the IFP and the DP will be considered for deputy mayorships and other positions, as was the case with Ngywenya,

the party said. The ANC won 50% of council seats in the Durban metro, compared with the IFP's 7.7%. The deal-making in Durban and other cities has left the NP and independent candidates as the sole opposition to the ANC, which has taken most of the economically important towns and cities in the province. The IFP has, however, retained

control of the rural areas, and has emerged as the overall winner of the elections, taking 44.5% of all the votes cast, followed by the ANC with 33.22% and the NP with 12.69%, while the DP has 3.33%. Ndlela said in Pietermaritzburg, where the ANC has a two-thirds majority, that talks on co-operation were taking place but no agreement had been reached yet.

(264) Zivan'11/19/96

Mbeki's role in KwaZulu 'miracle'

(264) M+G 12-18/7/96

Thabo Mbeki's pragmatic efforts to 'lower the political temperature' at a national level have helped smooth out old enmities in KwaZulu-Natal. **Eddie Koch** reports

DEPUTY President Thabo Mbeki played a key role in promoting the "miracle deals" between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party which have a real chance of ending low-level civil war in KwaZulu-Natal.

IFP Secretary General Ziba Jiyane this week told the *Mail & Guardian* that reports last weekend of an imminent coalition or merger between the rival parties were premature. But he confirmed that a range of peace initiatives at provincial level had created a spirit of rapprochement which could lead to "various stages of future co-operation".

Other IFP sources say that, while the peace deals were driven by the provincial leadership of both parties, Mbeki's pragmatic style "helped lower the political temperature" in Cape Town. This ensured that old enmities between President Nelson Mandela and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi were not able to disrupt the delicate negotiations taking place in Durban.

ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma, who played a major role in bringing both parties to the table, approached Mbeki earlier this year to complain that bellicose statements from Mandela about the Inkatha leaders were interrupting progress and low-key parleys being held in the province between proponents of peace.

Because the president had adopted a lower leadership profile in recent months, Mbeki was able to step in with a low-key diplomatic approach that was more in tune with developments on the ground in the province. The deputy president had a series of face-to-face talks with Inkatha's Correctional Services Minister Sipho Mz-

imela, and this helped to ensure that Inkatha's national leadership in Cape Town supported the peace talks.

The M&G has established that the big breakthrough for people in the embattled province came at a series of secret parleys held over several months between the provincial leaders of the ANC and the IFP, first at the home of Inkatha-supporting businessman Arnold Zulman and then at the government's Bourquin House in Durban.

The thaw in relations began with each party exploring the reasons for the schism in the 1970s that led, in later years, to violent confrontations between their members. This, says KwaZulu-Natal Premier Frank Mdlalose, involved "going back into the past and finding out where we went wrong. We presented our version. They presented their version and, yes, we have come to some sort of agreement."

At the end of May, the delegations from both parties went to Cape Town to discuss plans for a provincial peace summit in June. Mandela was away at the time and Mbeki hosted talks with provincial leaders from both parties, giving further impetus to the new diplo-

macy and stress on common experiences and philosophies of the two groups.

It appears the emerging consensus revolves around an Africanist strand of political thinking that is shared by most of the politicians who brokered the deals that have given KwaZulu-Natal its first prospect of real peace in years.

Zuma and Mbeki on the ANC's side are said to share Africanist sympathies, while Jiyane, Mdlalose and for-



Diplomatic deputy: Thabo Mbeki at a June 16 rally in KwaMashu

PHOTOGRAPH DAVE BUZZARD

mer KwaZulu MEC Celam Mthetwa, also a key player, have similar convictions.

"A crucial development was that both Ziba Jiyane and the ANC leaders in the province are sympathetic to the idea of converting their movements into political parties in an Africanist way, rather than in the style of Western parties," said one source.

The upshot is that hard-line white rightwingers who took over senior leadership posts within the IFP after the 1994 elections are now being marginalised by a centrist African bloc emerging within the Zulu nationalist party.

This is reflected in the way IFP central committee member Walter Felgate and party adviser Mario Am-

brosini, now squabbling with each other over the party's recent setbacks in the Constitutional Court, have taken a backseat role in recent developments.

Sources in Inkatha say there is strong grassroots dissatisfaction with white rightwingers who got comfortable jobs after the 1994 elections, and that pressure to remove them will increase as Inkatha's branch and provincial party structures are strengthened.

Hard-line warlords in Inkatha, who rely on strong-arm tactics to rule over shantytown and rural communities in the province, rather than modern civic systems set up after last month's local government elections, are also likely to be shifted sideways.

An early indication of this is the way Inkatha last week suspended the controversial mayor of Lindelani, Thomas Tshabalala, reportedly for leading the recent march through Durban that led to a violent shoot-out with police.

This week's announcement of a power-sharing deal between the IFP, ANC and minority parties in the Durban Metropolitan Council is another portent of an emerging Africanist consensus in KwaZulu-Natal's politics. Significantly, the NP has been left out of a pioneering agreement in the province's strongest local government forum that will act as a powerful stimulant for co-operation at other levels.

Dennis Nkosi, executive director of the Peace Committee that helped facilitate the peace deals, says there are three issues that have to be dealt with for the process to consolidate.

First, the cut-off date for amnesty needs to be renegotiated (and there are recent signs of flexibility on this from the ANC) so that IFP and ANC officials involved in political violence after the 1994 elections can be lured into the peace process with promises of immunity.

Then the IFP needs to reconsider its refusal to participate in the truth commission. By making use of the institution it could present its version of what happened during the 1980s, thus allowing the breakthrough which took place behind closed doors between the parties' leadership to be extended into a broader form of reconciliation between rank-and-file supporters of the rival organisations.

And ANC leaders at national and provincial levels need to "revisit" the question of Zulu culture and the role that traditional leaders play in local and provincial government. Hostility to the chiefs and their cultural authority on the part of some ANC activists has been the root cause of some of the most violent community conflict.

Battle for local democracy in KwaZulu has just begun

(264) M+G 12-18/9/96

Ann Eveleth

THE sun may have finally set on apartheid local government in South Africa's most troubled province, but the battle for local democracy is far from over.

A legal battle is brewing between the African National Congress and the Inkatha Freedom Party-led local government ministry to determine how many chiefs will sit in the province's second-tier local government structures — and whether these will be allowed to tilt the balance of the new councils away from democracy.

The court's decision may affect the balance of power in at least one of the province's seven over-arching regional councils, where the ANC's urban victories are poised to offset the IFP's rural majority.

At stake is the fragile balance between the protection of traditional leaders provided for in the interim Constitution — which will continue to shape local government for the next five years — and the modernising democratic principles which underpin the new South Africa.

The interim Constitution, unlike the new Constitution under scrutiny in the Constitutional Court, guaranteed traditional leaders *ex officio* representation in local government. The question which will be put before the court, on a date still to be determined is, how far should that representation extend?

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller argues that the *ex officio* clause guarantees traditional leaders positions in both tiers of local government — and mandates him to reserve a seat for each of the province's 316 chiefs on the regional council under which they rule.

The ANC argues such a formula would "subvert the democratic ethos of the Constitution" by allowing hereditary traditional leaders — most of whom are aligned to the IFP — to swamp and even overrule elected local councillors. The party argues the *ex officio* clause merely mandates that "a chief" be represented on a given regional council.

Miller's formula — crystallised in a local government proclamation earlier this year — would see chiefs holding 20% of seats on each regional council, with the council size scaled to accommodate all chiefs within a region.

In some regions with a high density of chiefs, the regional council will have more than 300 members — nearly four times the size of the provincial legislature. Critics say this will result in an unwieldy bureaucracy at the level of government tasked with the all-important role of bulk service delivery.

While the IFP's 78% rural victory in last month's polls suggests it will control most regional councils, the ratio of hereditary to elected leaders could be pivotal in determining which party will exercise majority power in at least one if not two regional councils.

The ANC's victories in the highly urbanised Midlands Regional Council will make it largest party in the region, but the addition of about 60 chiefs is likely to tip the balance back in the IFP's favour.

While the ANC's legal challenge is limited to the structure of regional councils, observers point out that the *ex officio* clause has already restricted the voting rights of rural people living in traditional communities.

Unlike their counterparts in urban centres and rural towns, "traditional" voters did not vote for primary local government when

they went to the polls last month. They voted only for regional councils, while chiefs and *indunas* will serve as their primary local government.

This system came in for sharp criticism in the Constitutional Court recently when Judge Johann Kriegler, remarking on a similar clause in the province's controversial Constitution, said "In some areas you would have a council of *amakhozi* [chiefs] only, without any suggestion of accountability. Of representative democracy there would be no sign."

IFP traditional affairs MEC Chief Nyanga Ngubane argues that chiefs have always fulfilled the functions of local government in their areas, and any attempt to install elected local governments would reduce their status.

Association for Rural Advancement representative Siphosiso Sibanda disagrees: "Chiefs have never played that role. Their role has been limited to dispute resolution, tribal courts and land distribution. Service delivery was first carried out by magistrates, then later was taken over by the KwaZulu government," he said.

Abuses of the communal land tenure by chiefs are widespread, the most recent graphic illustration being in the Eastern Cape, where local chiefs sold land belonging to a local community to holiday-makers.

Network of Independent Monitors north coast monitor Anton Pestana says the bloody 1980s were rife with examples of chiefs resisting local development initiatives. "When the youths would start a development project they were labelled ANC. As hereditary leaders, the chiefs feel threatened by people coming forward with development initiatives."

Buthelezi dispels rumours of any IFP-ANC merger

BY JUSTICE MALALA
Political Staff

In the most authoritative dismissal yet of speculation that his party was considering an alliance with the ANC, Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday this was "beyond the realm of political likelihood"

The IFP president said "The truth of the matter is that while the ANC ostensibly talks the language of peace and spreads rumours about reconciliation with the IFP, it continues to do everything in its power to crush IFP structures and undermine our governance in KwaZulu Natal"

Buthelezi said the speculation had been compounded by statements ascribed to the party's deputy chairman and Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela, who was reported as say-

(264) Star 18/7/96
ing the IFP's July 26 annual general conference would discuss possible withdrawal from the GNU and possible alliances with the ANC and other organisations

"Our national council has not put on the agenda of our conference any such matters. Of course the annual general conference may choose to discuss matters over and above those placed on its agenda," Buthelezi said

Speculation over a possible merger between the ANC and IFP grew after the recent local government elections were held peacefully following secret peace talks between the two parties' leaders

The parties reached tentative co-operation agreements in Durban

But Buthelezi said the ANC was still opposing the certification of the KwaZulu Natal provincial constitution



Beware misleading euphoria over KwaZulu

(214)

The fact remains that the province is essentially a no-go area, say HRC researchers

Star 19/2/96

Natal

peace has become a catchword in KwaZulu Natal in the last couple of weeks. While the apparent goodwill from all sides is welcome after more than a decade of continuous violence in the province, it should not blind us to the facts at hand. The bare facts do not support the euphoria. In terms of deaths from political violence, it is very much business as usual.

Figures collected by the Human Rights Committee indicate that the levels of political violence rose by 25% in June as compared with May. These deaths can be broken down as follows: Durban region - 3, South Coast - 8, North Coast - 19, Northern KwaZulu Natal - 11, Midlands - 14. The violence in the Midlands was characterised by political party struggles as the ANC

sought to establish itself and the IFP resisted, while the violence on the North Coast took the form of targeted attacks on party supporters. At least 12 candidates were killed prior to the election. Two people were killed on election day. Despite the grim statistics the situation compares favourably with the figures from April 1994, when 338 people lost their lives in political violence. Much has changed in the two years between the two elections, not least of which is the nature of political violence in KwaZulu Natal.

Most often now political violence takes the form of targeted attacks on individuals rather than the mass attacks on communities which used to be so prevalent. There are two important aspects to the relative peace around elections. The first has to do with security forces - an important feature of last month's elections was the sheer presence of 30 000 security force personnel. Proactive, rather than reactive measures were responsible for averting clashes on a number of occasions, as in Bhambhayini near Durban, Dlovinga ward in Izngolweni and Enseleni in the North Coast.

There is also an increasing sense that the cycle of impunity which has existed for so long is being broken, as demonstrated by the Richmond SDU trial, the KwaZulu police hit squad trial and the Ndwedwe massacre trial. The second aspect is the respect felt by the two main political parties for their opposition parties. Prior to the election the Human Rights Committee estimated that there were 52 no-go zones in the area. A total of 28 belonged

to the IFP and 24 to the ANC. The locations of these zones, ANC mainly urban, IFP mainly rural, correlated well with the election result. The fact remains that the province is essentially a no-go zone.

What was notable in the elections was the de facto admission by political parties that they could not campaign in certain areas. It is clear these two aspects have the potential to greatly impact on the possibility of long-term peace. However, the concerns are the security presence cannot be maintained indefinitely - already numbers are being decreased. Equally, no-go zones do not help entrench a culture of democracy.

Violence in the Hlanganani region is related to the attempts to return by people displaced by the political violence. While these areas continue to burn, peace has become a buzzword and violence is dangerously downplayed. There has been no visibly follow-up on the peace summit. There is a perception that violence can be solved by political parties. Babanango, Fredville and Glebelands are some of the hotspots which indicate that violence is beyond politics.

A total of 55 deaths were recorded in 75 instances of political violence in June. In the first two weeks of July 12 deaths have been reported. It is clear there is no room for complacency; long-term peace in KwaZulu Natal needs to remain a national priority. The Human Rights Committee is an independent human rights non-governmental organisation. It acts as an information networking service by collecting, collating and distributing human rights information from and to various organisations.

ANC Youth League spells out preconditions for alliance

(264) Star 19/7/96

By JOVIAL RANTAO
Political Correspondent

The ANC Youth League has cautioned against "an alliance" between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party in KwaZulu Natal and said some conditions had to be met before political co-operation could be explored.

League president Malusi Gigaba said this week that discussing "an alliance" before meaningful political space had been created was putting the cart before the horse.

Gigaba said a clear distinction had to be made between peaceful co-existence, political co-operation, an alliance and a merger.

He said an alliance would refer to a very strategic, principled and long-term co-operation based on a common definition of the main political question - transformation.

"The views of the ANC-Cosatu-SACP are common on both the definition and resolution of that question, hence an alliance. While the ANC and the IFP do share, to some extent, a common character of membership, they don't share the perspective for transforming South Africa. The recent local elections have provided a basis for a tactical and limited alliance around issues of delivery and peace," Gigaba said.

The league suggested processes, that Gigaba referred to as "pillars", which should be put in place before a merger or a strategic and principled alliance was explored.

Gigaba said first the peaceful climate that prevailed during the local elections

should be exploited and intensified through political co-operation between the ANC and IFP.

This, he said, should create a required climate for the delivery of peace, development and democracy. Public representatives of political organisations would learn to work together in serving the basic needs of the people. Co-operation should involve other incentives and programmes such as sports, cultural activities and festivals aimed at consolidating the peace efforts.

The second pillar would be that of heightening political tolerance through involving high-profile leaders of these organisations, their youth and women's organisations.

"This should entail joint public appearances and common public statements on peace. This pillar should culminate in a joint rally to be addressed by both the

presidents of the ANC and the IFP and lead to the long-awaited *imbizo*. Perhaps, with such preparations, the *imbizo* will this time succeed.

"During this phase, many local areas should also engage in joint programmes, no-go areas on both sides should be targeted, chiefs should be roped into the peace effort and some youths be trained as peace and development ambassadors. Unless this process contains in it a reconstruction and development programme to engage the large numbers of unemployed people, in productive activity, peace will not be established," Gigaba said.

The third pillar would be the confiscations of dangerous weapons.

**Need to
create right
climate
for peace**

Zuma wants more AIDS plays

DURBAN — Health Minister

Nkosazana Zuma said on Saturday she would encourage more AIDS education plays such as the controversial Sarafina 2, for rural people who did not have access to electronic media.

Speaking at the launch of an anti-hunger campaign at the University of Natal's Durban campus, Zuma said that whatever the reservations in some quarters, educational plays about AIDS were suited to rural audiences.

"I, for one, shall continue to encourage the use of educational plays such as Sarafina 2 to highlight the dangers of AIDS, particularly where there are no television sets and electricity."

She said a soon-to-be-screened film on AIDS education, Soul City, would reach a vast audience in rural areas.

Her department had decided to throw its full weight behind the anti-hunger campaign because poverty resulted in a host of diseases, AIDS being the deadliest.

The anti-hunger campaign is a joint proposal by the community-based organisation Iso Lenthuhuko (development eye) and the University of Natal, with other partners. Its mission is the eradication of poverty and the promotion of sustainable development in KwaZulu-Natal. AIDS education is

part of the programme

Speaking at the function, Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini said poverty in some communities had resulted in violence flourishing.

"Hunger is the breeding ground for violence and once violence becomes endemic within a community, development stagnates, thus consigning a whole group of people to backwardness," the king said.

He criticised people who enriched themselves on non-government body funds intended for the poor.

The king said poverty eradication was closest to his heart, particularly as recent surveys had found KwaZulu-Natal among the poorest provinces, together with the Eastern Cape and Northern Province.

"It really hurts me that some people go about with a begging bowl, asking for funds on behalf of the poorest of the poor in our society and, ultimately, after getting those funds they then line their own pockets."

He said the relative peace that had descended on KwaZulu-Natal created conditions ripe for "jump-starting" development projects.

Representatives of big business and members of the provincial legislature attended the launch. — Sapa.

Education 'can end witchcraft killings'

PIETERSBURG — The department of safety and security in Northern Province has called for an immediate educational programme to curb witchcraft-related killings in the region.

Department spokesman Serobi Maja said ignorance and illiteracy in rural areas in the province were the reasons for belief in witchcraft. More than 110 people are believed to have been killed in the province this year after they were accused of being witches.

"It will be a long-term solution because many people still firmly believe in the supernatural and witches," Maja

said. "It remains a matter of grave concern," he added.

Maja was responding to the murder on July 14 of Frans Makhudu, 96, of Modjadidi near Tzaneen, who was hacked to death — allegedly by members of his family — after being accused of witchcraft.

Two of Makhudu's grandchildren were arrested and have appeared in the Bolobedu Magistrate's court on murder charges. Thomas Manyama, 24, and Clement Makhudu, 26, were released on R5 000 bail and will appear again on September 13. — Sapa.

Umzumbwe (244) poll on track

DURBAN — All 23 local-

government election polling stations in the Umzumbwe district on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast had opened on time on Saturday, manager of the election Jan Bezuidenhout said.

He said voting was slow but smooth at most of the stations and there had been no reports of voter intimidation or administrative errors at any of the stations.

The elections had to be postponed on June 26 because five polling stations did not receive voters' rolls.

In terms of a subsequent court order, the elections had to be rescheduled throughout the whole district, affecting more than 23 000 voters.

Bezuidenhout said all of the voters' rolls had been in place on Saturday and election officials were anticipating a free and fair poll.

The Umzumbwe district is one of 18 in KwaZulu-Natal's seventh regional council area.

The Inkatha Freedom Party won the most support in 17 of the 18 districts counted last month, polling 64,5% of the vote compared to its nearest rival, the ANC, which polled 28,3%.

Results of the poll were due to be announced late yesterday. — Sapa. BD 22/7/96

More court officials

Join prosecutors' action

Susan Russell

OFFICIALS in the offices of the Master of the Supreme Court and court registrars have joined forces with state advocates and prosecutors, adding their voice on Friday to the demand for higher salaries and better working conditions for public service legal personnel.

Angry state advocates and prosecutors began their work-to-rule in response to the substantial pay increases which were granted to magistrates by the justice department.

Justice Minister Dullah Omar has said he did not have the power to grant increases for prosecutors and advocates linked to the public service's Central Bargaining Chamber, but has offered short-term relief in the form of promotions to existing higher salary scales and the unfreezing of more than 40 senior prosecutors' posts.

Pretoria Supreme Court Master M Rudolph said on Friday that a Masters' and Registrars' Association of SA was established last week to address their grievances, and it had already requested affiliation with the Association of Public Prosecutors.

A letter setting out members' grievances had also been sent to Justice Minister Dullah Omar.

Rudolph, who is also chairman of the organisation, said that the new association had 212 members and represented 90% of all masters and registrars nationwide.

In the letter to Omar, Rudolph said members were "perplexed and disturbed" that they had been overlooked when magistrates received their increases. He said personnel in the masters and registrars section were just as

worthy and the minister should be aware of the valuable and extremely necessary functions they carried out.

Another grievance was the backlog in filling vacant posts, which had long left deputy and assistant masters and estate controllers overworked.

Also, members were unhappy with the lack of remuneration for personnel who were performing duties and tasks normally done by more senior officials.

There was also no compensation for working overtime, which was done on a daily basis due to the urgency and importance of matters dealt with by the Master's office, he said.

Rudolph had informed Omar of the association's intention to affiliate itself with the State Advocates Association, as well as the Public Prosecutors Association of SA.

Sapa reports that senator Bulelani Ngcuka of Parliament's justice standing committee said important progress had been made on Friday toward the resolution of grievances leading to a work-to-rule decision by prosecutors.

He said that a meeting had been held between senior representatives of Western Cape prosecutors and Western Cape ANC members of the senate and national assembly.

Ngcuka said the prosecutors had been told that both justice committees (standing and portfolio) were aware of problems in the justice system, including poor pay and working conditions.

The prosecutors had been told legislation necessary to resolve the problems was being prepared urgently by Justice Minister Dullah Omar. Both committees would do everything possible to ensure that Parliament passed the legislation this year. — Sapa

Coetzee hears about his

Outrage over
hahv naathe

NP fails in bid for Inkatha alliance

Star 24/7/96

BY MONDLI MAKHANYA
Political Reporter

(264)

The National Party's bid to forge an alliance with the Inkatha Freedom Party suffered a setback yesterday when all the two parties could agree on was "informal co-operation".

NP leader FW de Klerk and KwaZulu Natal NP leader Danie Schutte had travelled to Ulundi on the eve of the IFP's crucial national conference hoping to convince IFP president Mangosuthu Buthelezi and chairman Frank Mdlalose of the need for a strong anti-ANC alliance.

During the meeting, De Klerk and Schutte outlined the commonalities that existed between

the two parties, including a commitment to federalism, free markets and anti-communism.

But according to sources, the IFP delegation said it wanted to co-operate with all parties on an issue-by-issue basis and would therefore only engage the NP on an "informal co-operation" basis.

Buthelezi also poured cold water on the possibility of a merger or alliance with the ANC.

De Klerk and Schutte told the IFP leaders that the NP wished to return to the KwaZulu Natal government once the provincial constitution, which provides for coalition government, had been certified.

They said they may want to return even if it was not certified, and aimed to boost co-operation

between the parties.

"De Klerk emphasised the NP's withdrawal from the provincial government did not indicate a hostile attitude towards the IFP, but rested on the issue of principle relating to the new constitution of the Republic of South Africa," said a joint statement issued after the meeting.

The IFP - which has added the agriculture ministry, vacated by the NP, to the portfolios it controls - was not excited about the prospect of the NP's return, and made it clear that the NP would not be guaranteed a seat if it wanted to come back.

But Schutte was upbeat about the meeting and labelled it "highly successful and constructive".

Buthelezi, De Klerk agree to carry on 'informal cooperation'

NATIONAL Party leader F W de Klerk and Inkatha Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi have agreed to continue "informal cooperation" in KwaZulu-Natal.

The two leaders held talks in Ulundi in the north of the province yesterday, fuelling speculation about an imminent NP/IFP alliance.

The meeting was attended by senior

(100) (264) *Sowetan 24/7/96*
NP and IFP officials, including KwaZulu-Natal NP leader Danie Schutte and IFP chairman Dr Frank Mulalose.

According to a joint statement issued yesterday afternoon, the meeting focused on the implications of the NP's withdrawal from the Government of National Unity and eight of the country's nine provincial governments. "Mr de Klerk indicated that the NP

may participate in the government of provincial unity, depending on the certification or otherwise of the KwaZulu-Natal constitution," the statement said. Mr de Klerk emphasised the NP's withdrawal from the provincial government did not indicate a hostile attitude towards the IFP, but rested on the issue of principle relating to the new constitution of the Republic of South Africa" - Sapa.

Fraud case mayor is installed

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Ulundi transitional local council inaugurated the IFP's Joseph Masango as mayor yesterday despite his arrest last month on fraud and/or theft charges

Masango was arrested on June 13, along with colleague Themba Damssa, on charges of fraud and/or the theft of R83 000, allegedly when serving on the previous interim council

They were subsequently released on bail of R5 000 each

They would appear in the Eshowe Magistrate's Court on September 2.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose was the guest speaker at the inauguration ceremony

Provincial local government ministry spokesman Warwick Dorning said that Masango's election as mayor was not in violation of any local government ordinance or of any election regulations. Masango would be disqualified from serving on the council only if he was convicted.

Mdlalose said the Ulundi council did not have the resources to generate working capital.

As a result, residents had to pay for services so that the council could operate successfully.

Mdlalose said he wanted the Ulundi area to become a "vista of unlimited growth".

"We have all the ingredients. All we need is the catalyst," he said.

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**Job creation new
mayor's priority**

Farouk Chothia (264)

SD 24/7/96

DURBAN — Newly elected Durban metropolitan council mayor Obed Mlaba yesterday pledged to make job creation his priority, saying that this was the only way to win the "titanic battle" against poverty and crime.

Mlaba said in his inaugural address that the new council had inherited a divided society, and it was unfortunate that race continued to be the dividing line between poverty and affluence.

"If we are not careful, the yawning donga which forms the gulf between poverty and affluence may become our common grave," he said.

Mlaba said one of the first tasks of the council would be to map out a strategy to attract large-scale investment, and in turn, create job opportunities. "There can be no lasting peace in the midst of poverty and there can be no safety and security in the midst of joblessness," he said.

NP, Inkatha pledge informal co-operation

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi and NP leader FW de Klerk yesterday ruled out a formal alliance between the parties in the immediate future but said "informal co-operation" would continue in KwaZulu-Natal

Buthelezi said after a meeting with De Klerk in Ulundi that co-operation between the parties, as occurred during the drafting of KwaZulu-Natal's constitution, would continue in a bid to reach consensus on "fundamental issues". De Klerk said co-operation could take place on issues such as stronger powers for provinces, the death penal-

ty and abortion. A formal alliance was not discussed.

An NP source said the NP would discuss an alliance with the IFP at its national conference next weekend. The IFP would hold similar discussions at its national conference this weekend, though it has the option of an alliance with the ANC.

Buthelezi said suggestions that the IFP would merge with the ANC were "absolutely laughable". The parties had started a peace initiative in KwaZulu-Natal and were trying to ensure that it was not "aborted".

De Klerk reiterated the NP's stance that it would return to the government

of provincial unity in KwaZulu-Natal once the provincial constitution was certified by the Constitutional Court, if the constitution allowed for continued multiparty participation.

KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said he would leave the seat vacated by NP agriculture MEC George Bartlett unoccupied until the NP took a final decision on whether it wanted to rejoin government. Education and culture MEC Vincent Zulu (IFP) was in the meantime also acting as agriculture MEC. Observers pointed out that if Mdlalose filled the seat now he would be constitutionally bound to give it to the ANC.

New alliances in KwaZulu-Natal: The IFP must look inwards; and inyangas join the peace bandwagon. **Ann Eveleth** reports

(264) M+G 26/7-1/8/96

More than one bull in the kraal

THE first thing the Inkatha Freedom Party will have to do when its national conference opens in Ulundi this Friday is try to solve the vicious power struggles within its own ranks. The frequent internecine battles have shattered the party's public image and diminished its hopes of becoming a potent political force.

The recent freedom building exercises of the party's prodigal MP Thomas Shabalala may have left the most visible dents in its image during last month's local government elections but they were by no means an anomaly.

Party sources say National Council meetings are frequently dominated by the kind of back-stabbing confrontations which have spawned a series of divisions along racial, ideological and geographic lines but these appear more often than not to be rooted in personal advantage.

A recent National Council meeting apparently ran into second innings when headline constitutional negotiator Walter Felgate launched an "ugly" 10 hour bid to wrest control of the party's finances from secretary general Ziba Jiyane. The move was described as symptomatic of much deeper problems between the two leaders.

Although Felgate's bid failed it is not the first time the leadership has come to proverbial blows over control of the R260 000 parliamentary allowances paid to the IFP's 87 MPs each month. KwaZulu-Natal MP Arthur Konigkramer — the man Felgate argued should relieve Jiyane of his financial responsibilities — earlier fell out with Jiyane after arguing that as treasurer general he should decide how party resources are spent.

Ironically Felgate and Konigkramer tussled last year over the provincial constitution but they have now joined forces in a bid to cut Jiyane's purse strings.

The three men operate from separate offices in Durban. Jiyane from the party's office in the city centre, Felgate from an IFP constitutional subcommittee's office in an upmarket suburb and Konigkramer from dusty Umgeni Road. At one stage there was speculation that Konigkramer was trying to shut down Jiyane's offices, and Felgate has reportedly been asked by Jiyane



Healing spirit: Inyangas National Association officials consult on how to slaughter wildbeest for muti. PHOTOGRAPH: SUE DERWENT

to justify the expenditure on his office.

While some IFP leaders argue that "there can only be one bull in the kraal", others say this perspective is a relic of the party's autocratic past, that all organisations have power struggles, and the trick is to manage them.

The resolution of these struggles will inevitably lead to the second major task facing the IFP: democratisation and modernisation.

Jiyane launched a major bid to "deepen democracy" at last year's national conference. He was promptly shot down by Premier Frank Mdlalose who argued that the IFP has always been democratic.

Party officials say little has changed since then, and time is running out if the IFP fails to transform by 1997. It will be hard-pressed to make significant gains in the 1999 elections, and could even face significant desertions.

A significant obstacle to reform lies in the ongoing power play. Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela's election as the IFP's deputy national chairman last year — a post not mentioned by the party's constitution — created enormous confusion about the chain of command in the party's highest echelons.

Jiyane's efforts to make MPs accountable to the grassroots membership have met resistance, particularly from those leaders with no popular base whose power derives exclusively from the patronage of IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Some party leaders blame Buthelezi's own style of operation

power and influence continue to vest in him, resulting in various factions constantly vying for his approval. The leaders argue that the deep entrenchment of this style within the party makes it almost impossible for it to change under his leadership.

Observers say this dilemma is not unique to the IFP. PW Botha negotiated with Nelson Mandela, but only FW de Klerk was capable of taking the National Party into the new era.

The IFP's national conference will have to project a new image, not only for the party, but also for the provincial government it leads. KwaZulu-Natal's local government election results demonstrated that rallies and branch launches — both of which inevitably trigger violence — can at best hold on to existing support, but only delivery can build new support.

Delivery requires competent, efficient and accountable ministers, and the party will be under pressure to undertake a major provincial cabinet reshuffle to achieve this. At least one empty seat has to be filled, but the IFP will also have to oust some of its deadbeats — and this will require breaking with its tradition of eternal power.

Retaining traditionalists like Wel-

Just a spoonful of the right medicine

NOW that the politicians are talking peace and the police are collecting the weapons of war, KwaZulu-Natal's inyangas say it's time to mix a new muti to cleanse the warriors of the blood of their victims.

Uhlambo (peace medicine) is set to replace *intelezi* (war medicine) as the most popular product on the traditional-medicine market if a new initiative aimed at drawing the province's estimated 4 000 inyangas, or traditional healers, into the peace process is successful.

About 50 leading inyangas from across the province met provincial peace workers last week in an effort to put an end to the "misuse" of *intelezi* by battle-bent warriors.

KwaZulu-Natal Peace Committee director Dennis Nkosi said the initiative was the culmination of a series of local meetings launched after "people on the ground told us the inyangas are the only people who can stop the violence. The inyangas are the custodians of the traditions and ethics of their communities, so they have an important role to play in solving the problem of violence."

Most inyangas who attended last week's meeting were adamant that "a real inyanga is a respected person who gives medicine to heal the people, not to kill."

"The problem is that people use our medicine in a wrong way. Even the snakeskins (once given to children to cast off bad spirits and make them obedient) are now used to kill. There must be good directions and the inyangas must be well trained," argued Elphas Mhlongo, an inyanga from Eshowe.

Others blamed charlatans for

"selling killing medicine when they are not even inyangas." Said Samuel Blose, the South Coast president of the National Inyangas Association. "People who sell killing medicine should not be called inyangas, they should be independent."

Some argued that traditional cleansing ceremonies and the slaughtering of animals, known as *ihlambo*, need to be revived to appease the ancestors.

Nkosi said the fact that these healing ceremonies, which form part of the inyangas' traditional role, are rarely being performed has contributed to the cycle of violence.

He said the election of a committee of inyanga representatives to work with the peace committee marked the beginning of a long process. The committee agreed that the next step would be to enlist the help of *amakhosi* (chiefs) and *izinduna zezinsizwa* (heads of the warriors) around the province in bringing together the perpetrators of violence to be cleansed.

While the precise formula of the peace muti, its price and the potential patients still have to be identified, the inyangas' appreciation at being brought in "from the wilderness" to which previous peace efforts have relegated them — together with a new understanding of the economics of peace — appear to have encouraged them to commit themselves to the peace path.

As Sbonisile Dlamini from Port Shepstone pointed out: "The killing of the people is the end of our jobs. We get money from curing people, but if they die we get nothing."

fare MEC Prince Gideon Zulu and Public Works MEC Celani Mletwa — both of whom face possible hit-squad charges — does the party's image no good. They are unable to relate to modern political institutions, and are inaccessible to the public, the legislature and standing committees.

National Arts and Culture Minister Ben Ngubane's imminent return to the province is a positive step. He is seen as an efficient, accessible minister who fits into a modern democracy. One question being asked in IFP circles, however, is whether this is a demotion for Ngubane because of his proximity to the ANC nationally or whether Buthelezi has asked Mdlalose to step down as premier to allow Ngubane to take the reins.

Either way, Mdlalose's position is untenable. He is not only premier but also Safety and Security MEC. He is overstretched with correspondence from his office sometimes reaching legislature standing committees way after deadline.

Other national leaders are also expected to return to the province, but it is unclear whether this will happen now if the IFP only replaces Finance MEC Senzele Mhunu with

Ngubane and waits for the provincial constitution to pave the way for more posts, it could be a long wait.

Speculation in IFP circles is that at least two national leaders — particularly those with strong grassroots bases such as senators Phillip Powell and Senzo Mfayla — could return to bolster the provincial legislature. Other names mooted include Felgate, Narend Singh and Musa Zondi.

Only after these issues are dealt with can the IFP seriously begin deliberations on possible alliances. Party leaders say there is unlikely to be a big-bang announcement on this and for the time being the party is content to play the field.

For a party counting its recent election losses, the IFP is in a strong position, with both the ANC and NP wooing it.

Buthelezi's comments after Tuesday's meeting with NP leader De Klerk suggest he sees no contradiction in co-operating with the ANC in the national and local governments and co-operating with the NP provincially. He has nothing to lose and will want to gain as much as possible from both his suitors. The NP can help him extract greater provincial powers from the ANC, while the ANC can offer him a national profile — some say even a deputy presidency — and a foothold in the key urban centres of KwaZulu-Natal.

As long as they both continue to woo him, he will get the best deal possible. Only when push comes to shove is the party likely to take a clear stand.



Buthelezi: His style makes IFP change difficult

ANC call for Mdlalose to give up security role

(264) 0030/7/96

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The ANC KwaZulu-Natal region yesterday called on premier Frank Mdlalose to step down as safety and security MEC, saying he should avoid holding two posts

ANC provincial secretary Senzo Mchunu said the IFP had complained at its national conference, held over the weekend, that provinces lacked policing powers required to curb violence.

IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said there were "rumours" in Pretoria that safety and security MECs from ANC-controlled provinces had met Minister Sydney Mufamadi to complain about their lack of powers. Mufamadi had asked the MECs whether they wanted to give the IFP its own "private army", Buthelezi said.

Mchunu said the "usual stuff" had come out of the IFP conference. Criticisms of the ANC, though not as "sharp" as in previous years, had been voiced. The conference had failed to come up with a clear programme to take KwaZulu-Natal forward.

The ANC believed Mdlalose should

appoint a safety and security MEC, who should give "specific instructions to the police to do this and that". If central government blocked the MEC, it would be "a different matter".

Mchunu said the ANC provincial leadership planned to hold a *bosberaad* on Thursday and Friday where it would discuss ways to give impetus to the peace initiative, and delivery on bread-and-butter issues.

The ANC believed the peace thrust, launched before the local elections, should be "revived with vigour".

Buthelezi had described the initiative as "an empty shell" in the absence of greater policing powers for KwaZulu-Natal, and said ANC-orchestrated violence had not subsided.

Mdlalose — who leads the initiative — said it had reduced violence levels. However, it was being undermined by KwaZulu-Natal being "powerless".

The ANC believed a joint committee, led by ANC provincial chairman Jacob Zuma and IFP public works MEC Celani Mtetwa, should fulfil its mandate of visiting local leaders from both parties to promote peace.

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BY CHARLES ...

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Nearly R10m stolen from KwaZulu-Natal — report

BD 6/8/96

(264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Nearly R10m had been stolen from the KwaZulu-Natal government in the 1994/95 financial year, provincial auditor-general Chris Foster said in a report released yesterday.

The biggest theft was in the pensions department, from which R3,21m was stolen in eight armed robberies. In the health department preliminary investigations showed R1,83m was stolen from the national nutrition and social development programme. Officials in various departments were involved in 76 cases of cheque fraud totalling R4,38m. More than R2m had been fully recovered, and there had been a partial recovery of another R546 218, Foster said.

Cases involving a total of R1m were under investigation, while cases involving another R757 953 had been referred to the attorney-general's office.

Provincial legislature public accounts committee chairman Tino Volk-

er (NP) said there were insufficient controls to prevent misuse of state funds, while IFP MP Mike Tarr said welfare schemes were "notorious" for leading to corruption. Coupons or food stamps should be considered instead.

Foster said police had arrested three people in connection with theft from the nutrition scheme. After the pension thefts, R1,65m was recovered from a private firm contracted to do payouts. Police and the attorney-general's office were dealing with alleged misappropriation of R229 160 from the Pinetown motor licensing bureau.

The provincial government had spent R2,196m on three commissions of inquiry, with R632 322 spent looking into the competence of officials and alleged irregularities in the Maritzburg council, and R464 679 on the commission mandated to recommend a provincial capital. A total of R1m was spent investigating hospital disturbances during the financial year and another R2,3m had been spent since.

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Popcru leaders
in Fivaz protest

Stephané Bothma

BD 22/8/96
PRETORIA — Five Police and Prisons Civil Rights Union (Popcru) executive committee members were arrested on trespassing charges yesterday after refusing to heed an ultimatum to leave SAPS commissioner George Fivaz's Pretoria office.

Fivaz said the five were arrested after they ignored an ultimatum from deputy commissioner John Manuel to leave of their own accord. He said that it was impossible for him to meet Popcru yesterday as he was in Cape Town working on government's anti-crime initiatives.

The Popcru delegation arrived without an appointment, he said.

Neville Melville, the advocate recently appointed head of the independent complaints directorate of the safety and security secretariat, also participated in the unsuccessful negotiations to get the unnamed members to leave.

The Popcru leaders had arrived at police headquarters early yesterday, demanding a meeting with Fivaz to discuss alleged discrimination against union members and the reinstatement of 304 assistant constables dismissed after protest action last year, and claiming its members were being harassed and were not allowed time off to attend union meetings.

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BD 22/8/96

Natal cabinet covers up for MP gunmen

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal cabinet covered up for MPs Sifiso Nkabinde and David Ntombela yesterday, denying that the two had brandished firearms outside the provincial legislature earlier this week.

But police spokesman Supt Henry Budhram immediately disputed this, and confirmed media reports that Nkabinde and Ntombela had drawn firearms on each other during an altercation on Monday.

Budhram said charges had been registered against Ntombela and Nkabinde in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, and police were also determining whether they were competent to continue possessing firearms.

Nkabinde is ANC KwaZulu-Natal deputy secretary and Ntombela the IFP midlands chairman.

Premier Frank Mdlalose said after a special cabinet session also attended by Nkabinde and Ntombela, that "at no time did the two gentlemen point guns at each other". Mdlalose said Nkabinde and Ntombela had handed over guns to the police and the media misinterpreted this to mean that they

had drawn guns on each other

The cabinet was also satisfied that there was no animosity between the two, Mdlalose said.

ANC provincial chairman Jacob Zuma said Nkabinde and Ntombela were "loyal followers" of their respective parties, who were involved in peace initiatives.

There had been an altercation between ANC and IFP supporters in central Maritzburg, and Ntombela and Nkabinde had "helped to stop more bloodshed", Zuma said.

However, police spokesman Supt Henry Budhram said Ntombela and Nkabinde "drew firearms and pointed them at each other". A senior police officer had disarmed both of them, he said.

In an interview with Business Day, Nkabinde denied he had been in possession of a firearm. Yesterday, he said the "whole incident had been blown out of proportion", but admitted that at a "certain point we had to hand over our firearms".

DP MP Wessel Nel said the cabinet had produced a "bucket of whitewash". Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi said the gun-toting smacked "of a form of recklessness and lawlessness" which SA could not afford.

R9,35m for Zulu royals' security (264)

CT 23/8/96

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

TAXPAYERS are to fork out R9,35 million to cover the costs of the security of King Goodwill Zwelithini and his family in the current financial year.

Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi confirmed in Parliament yesterday that the government was paying for the protection of the king, his five wives and their offspring.

Replying to DP senator Mr James Selfe, Mufamadi said R7,35m was spent on personnel salaries, R352 882 on administrative functions, R613 254 on stores and R604 618 on equipment.

Professional and specialised services will amount to R307 219 and a further R126 309 will go towards miscellaneous expenditure.

Mhlungu to step down as KwaZulu Natal MEC

By Stuart Rutherford

Durban — Senzele Mhlungu, KwaZulu Natal's finance minister, confirmed yesterday that he would be taking up a directorship with Kagiso Khulani Supervision when he leaves the provincial government at the end of the month.

Mhlungu holds a large stake in Khulani, which he established in the 1970s to promote partnerships between reputable white business and black companies.

Khulani has yet to offer him a position on its board, but this is expected to be forthcoming. Mhlungu resigned as director of Khulani when he took up the post in government in 1994.

"If people invite me back to the board I will consider it," he said.

(264) cr (23) 23/8/96
Mhlungu announced his plans several months ago, saying now that he had helped the government to get up and running, he wanted to return to business roots.

His major business interest is in a family-owned company called Kwethu Investments. The company operates two supermarkets, a service station, a hardware store and a R12 million shopping complex in Ulundi.

"Perhaps it is difficult for other people to understand this. My aim was to achieve democracy for South Africa, but I have always been a businessman at heart," said the Harvard-trained Mhlungu.

Ben Ngubane, who left his post in national government early this week, takes over as KwaZulu Natal's finance minister.

Mdlalose, Zuma summon gun-toting MPs

BD 21/8/96 (264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose and ANC provincial chairman Jacob Zuma summoned MPs David Ntombela (IFP) and Sifiso Nkabinde (ANC) to a meeting today for brandishing firearms at each other in Maritzburg on Monday.

The DP called yesterday on legislature speaker Gideon Mdlalose to order a stop of salary payments to the two MPs, pending an investigation. The ANC and IFP should also immediately suspend the two as party members.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillett said there could be no "kangaroo justice". A joint ANC-IFP investigation had to be car-

ried out before disciplinary action could be considered.

ANC and IFP supporters were involved in a gun battle in central Maritzburg on Monday, injuring five people. The shoot-out started outside the Supreme Court where IFP members were on trial for the murder of four policemen and one ANC supporter in Impendle in the midlands last year.

Tillett said while brandishing firearms could not be justified, it had to be seen in the context of a "fraying of tempers". Ntombela had apologised to Mdlalose. Ntombela is IFP midlands chairman and Nkabinde the ANC KwaZulu-Natal deputy secretary.

Zuma said he did not want to "pre-

judge" the two. He and Mdlalose would obtain the facts today before deciding what should be done.

Police spokesman Henry Budhram said three people were being held for questioning, and police were investigating the two MPs' statements. Police were trying to get statements but witnesses were reluctant to come forward.

ANC and IFP supporters were involved in another one-hour stand-off outside the court yesterday, trading insults. Police kept them apart.

Judge Neville Page adjourned the case to Monday after prosecutor Dorian Paver said 10 of the State's 12 witnesses could not be found. It appeared they were afraid to give evidence.

Twin portfolios for Ngubane as MEC

Farouk Chothia

(264)

BD 28/8/96

DURBAN — Outgoing national Arts and Culture Minister Ben Ngubane would serve as finance and agriculture MEC in KwaZulu-Natal — posts combined partially to cut expenditure — with effect from next month, KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose said yesterday.

The IFP decided to switch Ngubane to the KwaZulu-Natal cabinet to beef up the provincial government after concern that its poor delivery track record had contributed to losses in the municipal elections. His national post will be filled by IFP national caucus chairman Lionel Mtshali next month.

Ngubane's switch-over coincided with the decision by Senzele Mhlungu (IFP) to quit as provincial finance MEC at the end of the month to concentrate on business interests. The NP's George Bartlett quit as agriculture MEC at June-end in line with the NP's decision to pull out of all unity governments. The IFP's education and culture MEC Vincent Zulu had up to now been acting as agriculture MEC.

ANC spokesman Dumisani Makhaye criticised Mdlalose's decision, saying the two key portfolios required the undivided attention of separate MECs.

There was already a situation where Mdlalose, in addition to being premier, was safety and security MEC. He also took responsibility for gambling recently, and had not indicated that it would be transferred to another MEC, Makhaye said.

Mdlalose took over the safety and security portfolio last November from Celani Mtetwa after he faced renewed allegations of hit squad activity, and added gambling from the finance portfolio after opposition parties pointed out that Khulani Holdings, in which Mhlungu was a shareholder, was bidding for casino licences.

Mdlalose said he believed the cabinet size should remain at nine, rather than 10.

Warlords embrace and vow to fight for peace

By CRAIG DOONAN

TWO of Kwazulu Natal's most notorious warlords brought rival ANC and Inkatha supporters together yesterday in the troubled Impendle district in the Midlands for their first peace meeting.

The ANC's Sifiso Nkabinde and the IFP's David Ntombela, who have spent a decade in a political war, vowed to stop the blood-letting that has devastated settlements around Impendle.

After the meeting, the former enemies embraced and shook hands, a sight a policeman who works in the area described as "unbelievable".

"The war is over," Nkabinde told about 300 IFP and ANC supporters.

He vowed to work with Ntombela to bring peace to the Midlands, which is still plagued by violence.

Tension was high before the meeting as the apprehensive rival groups sat together for the first time — outside a tribal court.

Heavily armed police and soldiers stood ready to move in if clashes erupted but, by the end of the meeting, both sides were singing and cheering.

IFP senator Philip Powell said there had been peace meetings in the Midlands in the past, but "there has never been anything like this".

In a powerful address to both sides, Ntombela, who earned his reputation as a "warlord" during the height of the war in the Midlands in the 80s, said the fighting had to end now.

"I don't want you to believe that Sifiso is my enemy. He is not. So the ANC and IFP should not be enemies."

Ntombela said continuing violence in Impendle was jeopardising the fledgling peace process in Kwazulu Natal and threatened the whole country.

"Let's not fight," he said, to loud applause from both groups.

In his address, Nkabinde pleaded for a ceasefire to allow hundreds of refugees to return to their homes in the area, many of



BROTHERS IN AIMS . . . Sifiso Nkabinde of the ANC and Inkatha's David Ntombela

which had been gutted by fire.

"We all contributed to violence. We're sorry from both sides. It is now time to join our hands to bring about peace."

Yesterday's meeting followed a week of drama that began outside the Maritzburg Supreme Court on Monday when five people were shot and wounded during the trial of seven IFP supporters accused of killing four policemen and an informer in Impendle last year.

Nkabinde and Ntombela were later allegedly involved in an altercation as tension flared between ANC and IFP

supporters in the city.

During the conflict, police said, the leaders had drawn their pistols and pointed them at each other before they had been disarmed.

Both men, however, dismissed this version of events, claiming they had voluntarily handed over their weapons. The incident is under police investigation.

Nkabinde and Ntombela urged those at the peace meeting to refrain from confrontation when the trial resumes tomorrow.

● Sapa reports that Inkatha Freedom

Party leader and Home Affairs Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called the Impendle peace initiative a "public relations" exercise.

Buthelezi told supporters in Empangeni, north of Durban, that the ANC's commitment to peace was questionable, especially in the light of this week's attack on IFP members outside the Maritzburg Supreme Court.

"The future of peace in Kwazulu Natal depends on joint and public actions which go beyond mere statements and public relations operations," he said.

Picture: RICHARD SHOREY

(264) ST 25/8 1986

Chance to redraft KwaZulu constitution welcomed

By PRAKASH NAIDOO

The ANC in KwaZulu Natal has welcomed the chance to rewrite the province's constitution, saying the original document was negotiated under "extremely hostile" conditions with the Inkatha Freedom Party

Senior ANC minister Sbu Ndebele told the *Saturday Star* yesterday that the recent warming of relations between the two parties in the province, reached soon after the local government elections in June, could well see a substantially different constitution being drafted to that which was rejected by the Constitutional Court in Johannesburg yesterday

Describing the KwaZulu Natal constitution as "fatally flawed", the court refused to certify the document, adopted in March, saying that some of its provisions were inconsistent with the country's interim constitution. In a unanimous judg-

ment handed down by the court's president, Mr Justice Arthur Chaskalson, it was found that the KwaZulu Natal constitution claimed to give powers to the province's legislature and executive above and beyond those allowed by the interim constitution

"Examples of such provisions are those which enact that the province is a self-governing province, which regulated the relationship between the province and the national government, which provide for a constitutional court, which grant certain exclusive legislative powers to the province and confer on it executive powers

"The provincial constitution is replete with other examples of this attempted usurpation of power"

The court added that the Bill of Rights was also "deeply flawed" and in many respects would have to be thoroughly redrafted

Raising the issue that the constitution submitted for certification was in fact "lacking in finality", the judgment pointed out that a final decision on several important

'Some conditions are inconsistent with the provisions of the country's interim constitution'

provisions of the text had not yet been taken and had been deferred for later determination by the legislature

"The request that the text be certified before a final decision has been taken is premature, and on this ground alone the constitution cannot be certified"

The court also came to the conclusion that certain provisions in the Bill of Rights in the constitution, especially those

concerning fair criminal trials, labour relations and declarations of states of emergency, fell outside the legislative and executive powers

According to Ndebele, the ANC had long conceded that the constitution would not be certified, as there were too many problems with it

"At the time, the IFP wanted provincial powers that were close to secession and there was no way we could have reached consensus on something like that," said Ndebele

"But this will now give us a chance to negotiate something that is far more acceptable to the people of KwaZulu Natal and more in keeping with the conciliatory relationship between the IFP and the ANC"

The chairman of the IFP's constitutional committee, Peter Smith, welcomed the ANC's statements, but said the party still needed to study the judgment before commenting

Star 7/9/96 (264)

Hanekom meets IFP delegation for talks on controversial trust act

Star 5/10/96

(264)

By **MONDLI MAKHANYA**
Political Reporter

The standoff between Agriculture and Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom and the Inkatha Freedom Party over the Ingonyama Trust Act eased after a meeting in Pretoria yesterday.

The IFP delegation was led by KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose and included members of their parliamentary caucus.

The act, which puts control of all tribal land in KwaZulu Natal under the jurisdiction of the Zulu king and therefore the provincial government, has been at the centre of a simmering conflict between central Government and the IFP-controlled KwaZulu Natal government for two years.

Hanekom has been insisting that the act be amended because it impedes development in areas controlled by the trust, but the IFP feels this amounts to an erosion of provincial powers and would undermine traditional communities.

It was signed into law by then

president FW de Klerk in the dying days of the NP government as a sop to the IFP, which ran the KwaZulu homeland.

A bill amending the trust act is currently before Parliament and Hanekom is keen to get the IFP's support for it.

"We want this to be an inclusive process and if we can find consensus it could even be passed during this session of Parliament," said Hanekom's spokesman Hellmuth Schlenther.

At yesterday's meeting the two sides reached broad agreement that the act should be urgently amended to remove obstacles to development. They agreed to set up a board comprising traditional leaders and members of national and provincial governments to administer the trust.

In order to halt the uncontrolled sale of trust land by government officials and traditional leaders to developers, the two sides agreed that the sale of land should not occur without the consent of communities affected.

Probe into R300m KwaZulu govt fraud

Farouk Chothia

(264)
m 8/10/96
DURBAN — Police were investigating fraud cases involving R300m in the KwaZulu-Natal government, auditor-general Chris Foster said yesterday

ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said this meant "someone was defrauding the government of about R1m a day" and it was "almost unbelievable" that such fraud was taking place

Foster declined to give details on the case, saying it would jeopardise investigations. About 12 cases of fraud affecting the KwaZulu-Natal government were being investigated, he said

IFP MP John Aulsebrook said he understood the R300m fraud "transcended provincial boundaries"

Sutcliffe said Foster had disclosed in a recent report that wrongful payment of R40m in VAT had been made by the KwaZulu-Natal government during the 1994/95 financial year. The figure had been arrived at after doing a 0,25% sample. A full audit could show

that the wrongful VAT payment totalled R400m, Sutcliffe said

It was vital that the government should not only recover lost money but penalise those involved in fraud

He said legislation should be passed barring companies which had illegally received VAT payments from bidding for future government contracts

Aulsebrook said the receiver of revenue should assist in investigations and help check whether businesses were "pocketing the extra VAT or were they magnanimous" and handing it over to the state

A preliminary report by independent auditors Ngubane & Co and KPMG, tabled before the KwaZulu-Natal legislature's public accounts committee, said an organised crime syndicate was operating in the national nutrition and social development programme.

Cheques drawn for welfare organisations had been deposited into the bank accounts of former and current

health department employees. The amounts involved exceeded R1m

The report said investigations had uncovered numerous invoices from non-existent suppliers which had been used to claim funding. Losses in this regard had not been quantified

The auditors said in a separate report, dealing with investigations into the illegal payment of R6,6m of taxpayers' funds to IFP-aligned self-protection unit members, that payments of R51 000 each had been made to 51 people who were former or current employees of the KwaZulu-Natal administration. A deputy director of a government department was among the recipients of money. The report said a "very significant percentage" of signatures on pay sheets, which were intended to show that units had received payments, were forged

Fingerprints had also been forged. There were instances where "rounded

Continued on Page 2

Fraud

Continued from Page 1

imprints of a piece of cloth soaked in red ink" represented fingerprints

The report said identity numbers of unit members supplied to auditors showed that the youngest was 14 years old while the oldest was 72.

The report said Muzi Lombo, employed as a driver, "prepared lists of

members to be paid, had the pay sheets prepared, took these to the finance department, took the payment vouchers to the various signatories, collected the cheque, cashed the cheque, kept control over both the cash and the pay sheets, identified people who should be paid, and eventually returned the pay sheets to the finance department".

The report said the department and the secretariat of the legislature had shown "blatant disregard" for controls by allowing Lombo to do this.

Natal Govt

Plan to spend R78m on Ulundi buildings for KwaZulu-

Farouk Choithia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal public works department planned to spend R78m to erect new buildings in Ulundi during the 1997/98 financial year in a move which would bolster the town's bid for provincial capital status, department secretary Jabu Ngwenya said yesterday.

The ANC and DP slammed the expenditure as "absolutely wasteful", stressing that it came at a time when delivery-based departments were fac-

ing heavy budget cuts.

Ngwenya said a chamber for the House of Traditional Leaders was needed, as it currently held meetings in the legislature.

The R78m was an initial outlay approved by the provincial treasury, he said. The department wanted to spend up to R150m on offices in Ulundi, but this was subject to approval.

Ngwenya said an office would also be built for the house chairman, IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Buthelezi was using the office he occupied as

KwaZulu-chief minister.

The plan was to upgrade Buthelezi's office and allocate it to premier Frank Mdlalose, who was using the former KwaZulu police commissioner's office.

Mdlalose also has offices in Maritzburg and Durban.

DP MP Wessel Nel said KwaZulu-Natal was the only province with two chambers — in Ulundi and Maritzburg. There was no need for a chamber for traditional leaders, who met occasionally. The house chairman did not need an office as his post was part-

time ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said the plans were aimed at satisfying Buthelezi's "ego and whims", and to elevate the house to the status of the legislature. The provincial health, education, welfare, transport and agriculture departments were among those facing cuts of 15%-16% in real terms during the 1997/98 financial year. One could not justify cutting programmes aimed at addressing poverty when funds were wasted on "satisfying egos". Government should intervene to ensure wasteful expenditure was halted.

Mdlalose said in response to parliamentary questions that new sound equipment would be installed in the Ulundi legislature by the month end at a cost of R1,15m. A total of R950 000 was being spent on renovating the government-owned homes of MPs in Ulundi, while a further R2,193m was available to refurbish them, he said.

Ngwenya said the building of office blocks in Ulundi was part of an initiative to "create a centre in the middle of nowhere" with the aim of attracting Maritzburg and Durban residents.

Call to revitalise KwaZulu-Natal peace

Farouk Chothia

(265)
30/10/96
DURBAN — ANC KwaZulu-Natal safety and security spokesman Bheki Cele admitted yesterday that the provincial peace initiative had become stagnant and there was a need to revitalise it to prevent a possible escalation in violence.

Cele said the ANC and IFP fell into a "lull" after peaceful local government

elections. The two parties had not implemented agreements reached before the elections, including a pledge to hold joint rallies and draft a code of conduct for supporters.

However, there were already moves to revitalise the peace process. Premier Frank Mdlalose and ANC leader Jacob Zuma were spearheading an initiative which would see displaced families starting to return to their homes.

Taxi boycott launched

PRETORIA — Minibus taxis serving townships around Pretoria experienced a dramatic drop in business yesterday as disgruntled commuters, backed by police and the defence force, embarked on a taxi boycott, Soshanguve community policing forum chairman Dan Mahlangu said.

The boycott was called last week to protest against the killing of commuters in the continuing taxi war. At least 16 commuters have been killed in taxi-related violence since August.

Mahlangu said about 75% of an expected 2 500 commuters joined the protest which affected the routes between Hammanskraal and Makapanstand and Soshanguve and Mabopane.

Local taxi owners also supported the boycott. Mahlangu said bus companies were supplying alternative transport — Sapa

Zwelithini, Buthelezi meet in bid to heal rift

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi are scheduled to meet at the monarch's Nongoma palace today in a fresh bid to resolve differences between them.

This will be the first meeting since President Nelson Mandela's effort to mediate between the two collapsed earlier this year as a result of differences over Buthelezi's status within the royal family.

IFP spokesman Themba Nzimande played up the significance of today's meeting, claiming the initiative to hold it had come from Zwelithini.

However, KwaZulu-Natal government sources said the provincial cabinet had initiated the meeting as part of the ANC-IFP peace process.

The sources said chiefs and members of the royal house had been asked to attend. It was in this context that Buthelezi, as provincial house of traditional leaders' chairman, was invited.

The sources said the meeting was nevertheless significant, since for the peace process to succeed, Zwelithini and Buthelezi would have to resolve the contentious issue of whether the latter was the monarch's traditional prime minister.

Meanwhile, Land Affairs Minister Derek Hanekom and KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose took a major step towards resolving differences over the Ingonyama Trust by agreeing at a Pretoria meeting to the establishment of a board of trustees to administer land falling under the Act.

Land Affairs director-general Geoff Budlender said there was agreement that only tribal land would fall under an amended Act.

Budlender said Zwelithini would no longer be sole trustee of tribal land. A board, acceptable to both governments and traditional leaders, would administer the Act.

In a day of fractious educational debate in the parliamentary education committee, NP education spokesman Remier Schoeman presented a legal opinion which said the committee had no right to make changes to the Bill.

NOVEMBER 15 1996

Durban's vision needs good leadership

There is evidence that Durban could become SA's most globally competitive city, argue Ann Bernstein and Jeff McCarthy

(264)

AD 16 | 10 | 96

THROUGH a combination of historical and geographical luck, political pragmatism, municipal fiscal conservatism and the tight-knit focus of local business leaders, Durban — surprisingly — is probably SA's most promising global competitor.

Relatively low crime levels, the country's leading port, a new international airport, a thriving industrial economy, a sound system of local and metropolitan finance and the country's largest domestic and fastest growing international tourist market are all signs of potential which is only just beginning to be realised.

This does not mean that other SA cities cannot compete on their own merits and it is not a foregone conclusion that Durban's leadership will make the tough choices needed to turn the city into a truly global player. But it does mean that the prospect of being SA's leading global competitor is there for the taking.

Greater Durban is the country's second largest metropolitan complex with a population last year of 3.2-million projected to reach 4.8-million by 2011. It is one of the fastest-growing urban centres in the country and its projected population growth rate is the highest among SA's top five metropolitan areas.

It is the most African of the country's largest cities. The ratio of blacks to whites in the Durban metropolitan area (6,6:1) is more than twice that of Johannesburg/East Rand (2,5:1) and almost six times that of greater Cape Town (1,2:1).

Durban's uniqueness does not end there. It is home to most of the country's Asians, and whites are disproportionately English-speaking. Last year there were 600 900 Asians in Durban and 336 800 whites.

While Durban has more informal settlements than any other SA city, the World Bank believes the city's existing and projected population could be properly served within five years. The Tongaat Hulett planning forum believes it can be done in 15 years. The latter assumes a financial

model in which services are phased in according to realistic delivery capacity, as well as local and metropolitan tax rates that do not deter investors. So, while the bad news is that Durban has a very extensive infrastructural challenge, the good news is that the money for it can be found.

In the case of transport, which presents a problem in many cities of the developing world, Durban is relatively privileged. Although it may not be a transport planner's model city, its transport systems function effectively.

Most importantly, Durban has a surprisingly complex and buoyant economy. It has already overtaken the East Rand as the centre with the most industrial jobs, and prime industrial land in Durban is the most expensive in SA.

The port continues to stretch its lead over others in terms of volumes of cargo, despite measures by Spoornet to equalise the costs of overland transport to Gauteng from Cape Town.

Crime in Durban is lower than Johannesburg or Cape Town. While the city does not attract as many foreign tourists as Cape Town, it remains the country's premier domestic tourist destination. As in SA's other large metropolitan centres, jobs in the commercial and financial sectors are growing rapidly.

Compared with Cape Town, and especially Johannesburg, Durban tends to attract relatively few corporate head offices. Its economic buoyancy derives from the proliferation of local small enterprises or branch plants, the latter underscoring the extent to which Durban is part of the national economy.

The most buoyant component of Durban's industrial sector is firms of fewer than 40 employees. Moreover, in both the commercial

and industrial sectors, smaller enterprises are more likely to be black owned.

A small but energetic group of young business leaders has emerged in Durban. Combining a broad developmental outlook with their business interests, they have begun to place the city on a more competitive national and international footing.

They conceived of a new international airport, started Opera national jumpstart, whose proceeds (R142m so far) are largely used for socioeconomic upliftment, and are working with local leaders on a

range of projects including the International convention centre, the Point redevelopment and north coast tourism initiatives.

Durban's future success will depend on how the city deals with a number of critical issues. Can Durban become a world-class port? Is this what the city's leading constituencies want? What are the other alternatives for growth and development?

What is needed is a growth-oriented vision of excellence. This will build on a thorough understanding of the Durban economy and the trends that affect it, take

cognisance of competitors, and define the obstacles to success. It will then be possible to define a programme of action to achieve this vision, choose areas for public and private sector intervention, and make the tough trade-offs required to achieve results.

Turning market forces to Durban's advantage will require dynamic leadership. The city already has a competent and political minded business and political leadership. The challenge facing this emergent group is to turn around a legacy of parochialism, move beyond racial constraints,

build on the city's unusually diverse political and ethnic mix, start thinking globally while acting locally, make the right policy trade-offs, and communicate these decisions to constituencies. If Durban is to become a global player, the nature and function of city government needs to change. Local and metropolitan governments must facilitate growth and development in line with a new set of goals. They must become more informed, more politically sophisticated and more adept at working with others.

A successful Durban will need a political strategy. It will need to collaborate with other large SA cities to acquire the power and influence needed to deal with the challenges of globalisation. For example, does Durban need an executive mayor or some other new form of government more appropriate to a large city? A globally competitive Durban needs a strong say over local ports, airports, trains and other forms of transport — powers traditionally held by central government.

Durban will need to market its vision of becoming globally competitive to provincial and national leaders. Everyone else must see the benefits for the country as a whole of Durban succeeding as a global city. National policies and programmes will need to be monitored to ensure nothing is done to prejudice the city's attempts to be globally competitive, and conversely that everything possible is done to support it.

Durban needs to recognise that the health of other cities, particularly Johannesburg, is an issue of strategic importance for its own future. Resources and senior personnel must be allocated to these important political tasks.

□ Bernstein is director of the Centre for Development and Enterprise. McCarthy is director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Durban-Westville. This article is based on the second CDE "Big Cities" series entitled Durban — SA's Global Competitor?



Revellers gather on Durban's Dairy Beach to celebrate New Year. Durban, which remains SA's premier domestic tourist destination, is probably SA's most promising global competitor.

Buthelezi 'reconciled' with Zulu king

Business Day Reporter

DURBAN — IFF leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday hailed his reconciliation seeking meeting with Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini a success after the two held day-long discussions at the monarch's palace in Nongoma. Buthelezi said at a news conference since the meeting succeeded in bringing about reconciliation, but he wanted to stress that he had never "quarrelled" with Zwelithini.

Zwelithini said there should be no finger-pointing about the past, as efforts were made to forge reconciliation.

(264) 16/10/96
KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose quoted Zwelithini as saying that he could not "remove the blood" of Buthelezi that was flowing in him. A source at the meeting said the contentions of whether Buthelezi was Zwelithini's traditional prime minister remained unresolved. It was unlikely that Zwelithini would agree to Buthelezi holding the title. About 1 000 people, mainly chief- and royal family members, attended ANC provincial chairman Jacob Zuma, a key figure in encouraging Zwelithini to distance himself from the IFF, was among the speakers.

Bishops scorned on abortion

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — Members of the SA Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) were lambasted by a Catholic woman yesterday who told them during hearings on the abortion Bill that they were idealistic and oppressed women.

Mary Armour told parliamentary hearings on the Termination of Pregnancy Bill that it was unacceptable for celibate men to make rules that governed reproductive choices of women.

She told the health committee and assembled interest parties, including a delegation from the SACBC, that it was not true that all Catholics were opposed to abortion. She challenged that denying women the right to use contraception and to undergo abortions was inhumane.

(264) 16/10/96
Armour said that many married Catholics in SA and overseas used contraception in direct contradiction to the official Catholic position. She said Catholic opposition to abortion was a way of controlling women's sexuality. Earlier the SACBC said the Termination of Pregnancy Bill, which will allow abortion on demand in the first 12 weeks, would not result in greater rights for women. The submission said abortion was destructive and probably increased the vulnerability of women because it freed men of responsibility. It insisted that there was a limit to the amount of responsibility which women, particularly those who believed in God, could exercise over their own bodies.

Comment: Page 11

Bid to ease chill between king and Buthelezi called a success

OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nongoma - The first step towards achieving reconciliation between Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha Freedom Party chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi was taken during a big indaba at the monarch's palace yesterday

The indaba was attended by more than 1000 chiefs, princes and princesses, the KwaZulu Natal cabinet, the royal house, Buthelezi and Zwelithini

The relationship between the two Zulu leaders has been fraught with tension since Zwelithini distanced himself from Shaka Day celebrations in 1994

However, the recent peace initiative in the province - which desperately needs the co-operation of traditional leaders - has put pressure on the two leaders to put aside their difference and work together

Yesterday's meeting followed an earlier meeting between the

KwaZulu Natal cabinet and the House of Traditional Leaders

The big indaba at Nongoma was described by Premier Frank Mdlalose as a success. He said the objective of the meeting was for Buthelezi and other chiefs to address the monarch on incidents and issues which the chiefs viewed as the cause of the poor relationship between traditional leaders and their monarch.

The success of the meeting, which has come about after many

months of hard work by provincial MECs Celani Mtetwa and ANC leader Jacob Zuma, was crucial to the provincial peace initiative because a better relationship between the king and Buthelezi - in his capacity as chairman of the House of Traditional Leaders - could pave the way for lasting peace in the province

Buthelezi pointed out that he had never quarrelled with the king - others had driven a wedge between the two of them

(26/4) Stan 16/10/96

Senate's report on Natal criticised

BD 18/10/96 (264)

Wyndham Hartley

CAPE TOWN — A multiparty delegation from KwaZulu-Natal yesterday slammed the Senate for a superficial and inaccurate report on the province which sounded like a "tourist" report.

The Senate, in terms of its programme of provincial visits, was debating the report of its two-week visit to KwaZulu-Natal.

A delegation of provincial legislature members led by IFP provincial premier Frank Mdlalose participated in the debate.

-DP provincial leader Roger Burrows began the onslaught when he said the report of the Senate visit to KwaZulu-Natal sounded like a tourist trip report. It failed, he said, to address any of the province's fundamental issues.

Burrows said elements of the report were "anecdotal, inaccurate, and in some cases simply untrue". He asked the Senate how it could visit KwaZulu-Natal and not include a single word in its report about Durban which was the largest port in Africa.

He also challenged the report's section about the border dispute in East Griqualand which failed to note "the ANC is fighting the ANC" over whether the region should be in KwaZulu-Natal or the Eastern Cape.

The fact that a national ANC MP from the Eastern Cape, who was resident in Kokstad and was "fomenting some of the conflict" was not mentioned was strange, Burrows said.

KwaZulu-Natal legislature - ANC chief whip Ina Cronje echoed Burrows, saying the Senate visit had been able to allocate only 90 minutes to provincial legislature members, and in that time the visitors could not have come to terms with the problems in the region.

"At best your report was unscientific," Cronje said. She said the report was "ad hoc" and a good example of what co-operative governance between central government and the provinces should not be.

NP KwaZulu-Natal MP Tino Volker also voiced his displeasure about the report, saying it was inadequate.

Earlier in the debate Mdlalose criticised diversion of water from the Tugela River to other provinces. He said it was unfair that KwaZulu-Natal should be impoverished while other provinces grew rich on its resources.

He said control of water was a national function, not a regional one, and his government thus had no control on this issue. Control over land, water and forestry should, Mdlalose said, become provincial functions and not remain in the hands of national government.

Gauteng bills other provinces

Ingrid Salgado

GAUTENG had charged its neighbours Mpumalanga, Northwest and Northern Province more than R400m for health services rendered to residents of those provinces last year and this year, provincial health department head Ralph Mngijima said yesterday.

Northern Province confirmed yesterday it would pay its portion, Mngijima said at Gauteng public accounts standing committee hearings on the province's 1994/95 financial year. Mpumalanga and Northwest had expressed doubt that provisions existed for them to make the transfers, he said.

National health director-general Olive Shisana had referred the matter to the state expenditure department.

Interprovincial transfers for 1994/95 would not be forthcoming because no agreement on transfers had been reached at that date. A total of R200m was charged for last year and R220m for this year.

Mngijima said the Gauteng health department had managed to reduce a projected R173m shortfall during 1994/95 to R76m. The province was examining various cost-cutting measures.

Most of Gauteng's R81m unauthorised expenditure arose from overspending in the health sector (R76m).

Members of the executive council and the premier's office incurred R1,2m of unauthorised spending while unauthorised leasing of office accommodation cost the provincial government more than R3m.

Mngijima said the focus on primary health care and extending health services had contributed to the department's shortfall. He also blamed the former system of provincial allocations, which were determined largely by central government through functions committees.

Standing committee member Brian Goodall (DP) said the system in some instances compelled provinces to incur unauthorised spending.

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Directors JG

IFP, ANC reach out for peace

By MICHAEL SCHMIDT

INKATHA and the ANC declared war on "no-go zones" at a joint peace rally in rural Kwazulu Natal yesterday.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini told a crowd of about 11 000 ANC and Inkatha supporters at Kwa-ximba that "reconciliation is blowing through the length and breadth" of the province.

"We are winning against intolerance and violence and the people of this province must combine their forces to promote peace, development and tourism," King Goodwill said to rapturous applause from the crowd.

However, the reconciliation theme was marred by provincial IFP Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose's failure to attend the rally, along with four Inkatha chiefs.

The king was to have spoken after Mdlalose, ANC-supporting Kwaximba chief Zibushe Mlaba, whose brother Masinga was assassinated in 1987, allegedly by Inkatha supporters and policemen, said he did not feel snubbed because he had spoken to each of the four chiefs who had had agreed to the spirit of the rally and had encouraged their supporters to attend.

"This is the first time we have met together. There are many Inkatha people here, even if there are no high-ranking members. It is only the start and I feel very happy about the size of the crowd."

Mlaba said a common culture could act as a bond between the previously warring factions whose territory was divided by the Umsunduzi River. "We have declared war on no-go zones."

ANC provincial tourism MEC Jacob Zuma said peace had taken root in the region and that despite their war dances, Zulus were "a warm people."

The rally, which was attended by German diplomatic staff, was organised with an eye on future tourist-oriented job-creation projects in the rural valley. The area was devastated by political strife in the late 80s.

The crowd was entertained by the Mpumalanga Mass Choir, consisting of people from both ANC and IFP strongholds, led by Sarnbulo Nkwanyana, 24, the sole survivor of a family massacre.



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THUMBS UP: Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini, right, and provincial tourism MEC Jacob Zuma delight in the cheerfulness of the crowd.

hosts' paid R1,5bn in KwaZulu-Natal

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal legislature's public accounts committee has set up a team of "ghostbusters" to track down an estimated 36 000 non-existent public servants who have been draining the province of about R1,5bn a year

ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said a meeting had been scheduled for today with finance MEC Ben Ngubane to win support for an investigation, which would also involve auditors from the private sector

Sutcliffe said the biggest problem of payments to "ghost workers" appeared to be in the education and health

departments. This was due to the fact that they were the largest departments, and that employees such as teachers and nurses did not work "directly" in the provincial government.

Sutcliffe said there was also a case where salary payments were being made to 600 local government employees in Maritzburg's Edendale township, even though they did no work

Some of the employees were never at work, and simply came to collect their salaries at the month-end. His estimate was that these payments alone amounted to more than R1m

In terms of the amalgamation of departments, the Edendale employees ought to fall under the new Maritzburg

transitional local council, he said

KwaZulu-Natal auditor general Chris Foster was quoted yesterday as saying the problem of ghost payments was vast and had become a total "nightmare"

Employees who had resigned because of the amalgamation of the KwaZulu government, the Natal Provincial Administration, the House of Delegates, the House of Representatives and Department of Education and Training were still being paid, Foster said

However, IFP MP John Aulsebrook said the figures provided by Foster were "purely speculative" as no personnel audit had been done

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(264)

Investigation launched to blitz ghost workers

Farouk Chothia

(264) (260)
BD 22/10/96

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal director-general Otty Nxumalo would spearhead an investigation to bring to an end the estimated payment of R1,5bn a year to non-existent public servants in the province, finance MEC Ben Ngubane announced yesterday.

The decision was taken at a meeting attended by Ngubane, Nxumalo, treasury secretary Siphosiso Tshabalala, auditor-general Chris Foster and members of the legislature's public accounts committee, in response to widespread concern over "ghost" payments.

Ngubane said Nxumalo and Foster had been requested to employ a consortium of auditors to conduct the first phase of investigations. It would have to complete its work by the end of next month.

ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said the consultants would identify problems in the personnel salary system. This would include names of public servants appearing more than once and people of retirement age listed for payment.

The consultants would report on a weekly basis to Nxumalo and committee members, Sutcliffe said.

Ngubane said the problem had arisen as a result of the amalgamation and rationalisation of departments. He said both the executive and legislature were committed to finding solutions.

Foster said at the weekend that public servants who had resigned were still drawing salaries. Sutcliffe said there were reports of teachers who drew salaries but were never at school.

A second phase of investigations would identify culprits and legal steps would be taken against them.

Zuma vows to intensify fight

Kathryn Strachan

SA HEALTH Minister Nkosazana Zuma vowed yesterday to intensify her anti-smoking campaign in the wake of a scorching attack by Rembrandt Group chairman Johann Rupert.

She would do everything in her power and within the confines of the constitution to ensure that ever fewer children smoked in SA. Making cigarettes less affordable and banning advertising were important elements of her plan to do this, she said.

The World Health Organisation had recommended banning tobacco advertising and promotions, but she stopped short at announcing any plans to put that recommendation into effect.

Rupert's attack came after Zuma said police were investigating charges against four tobacco companies flouting advertising regulations.

BD 22/10/96

... negligence. ... their salary obligations

Parties join forces to pillory public servants

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — IFP and ANC parliamentarians joined forces yesterday to accuse KwaZulu-Natal government department officials of treating the legislature with contempt by failing to answer questions on financial irregularities.

KwaZulu-Natal chief accounting officer Otyi Nxumalo failed to arrive for a public accounts committee meeting yesterday to answer questions relating to the probe into the illegal payment of R6,6m to IFP self-protection unit members.

Health department director-general Ronald Green-Thompson also failed to attend, but sent other officials who were unable to ac-

count for the unauthorised expenditure of about R12m in the department during the 1994/95 financial year.

IFP chief whip Mike Tarr said he was "sick and tired" of being given the "run-around" by public servants. It was a recurring problem at committee meetings.

Officials treated committees like a "joke", MPs as a "nuisance", and the legislature with "contempt". They had to realise the importance of accountability with regard to taxpayers' money.

Ministers in Westminster-styled democracies went to great lengths to ensure parliamentarians questions were answered, and their "jobs were on the line" if they failed to do so, Tarr said.

ANC MP Mike Sutcliffe said officials who arrived at committee meetings did not have the "foggiest notion" of what was going on.

If the government could not sort out its finances, "we might as well not be in office", he said.

The committee decided to seek an urgent meeting with the Cabinet today to discuss the problems it faced in probing irregularities highlighted by auditor-general Chris Foster.

Health department chief director (management services) Herman Conradie said the committee should appreciate the difficulties experienced by the department.

Officials had been chased away when conducting investigations, warned not to probe certain con-

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fracts and received death threats. "I am told people have died," Conradie said.

ANC MP Mike Mabuyakhulu said it appeared that the "mafia" were draining the administration of funds. The province could not "hide" them, and steps had to be taken to expose them.

Conradie said irregularities started before the general elections, and continued during the post-election amalgamation process when financial control went "totally awry".

The department did not have the capacity to go into every specific irregularity of the past, and as it had still not appointed a permanent finance director, and irregularities might be continuing.

Rift widens between Lekota, colleagues

BLOEMFONTEIN — The rift between Free State premier Patrick Lekota and the provincial leadership of the ANC is widening and the provincial executive committee could consider disciplinary action against Lekota.

Thus emerged at a media conference in Bloemfontein yesterday to announce the names of provincial office bearers who would fill vacancies on the committee after the death of provincial secretary Kaizer Sebothelo.

The office bearers were elected at a meeting of the committee in Bloemfontein on October 19-20. It was disclosed that Lekota had stood for election for the posts of acting provincial deputy secre-

tary and as the 10th member of the provincial committee, but had been outvoted.

Papiki Ngesi was elected deputy secretary and Maquene Letsoha-Mathae as 10th member.

Annah Buthelezi was confirmed as acting provincial secretary. The committee had noted problems in regard to allegations of corruption, the premier's conduct on a radio programme and allegations of his violation of the Cape Town accord that had been reached between the national and provincial ANC leadership to re-

solve hostilities in the Free State. The committee had resolved that an ANC commission of inquiry should be set up to investigate allegations of corruption against ANC members.

Provincial leader Pat Matosa said Lekota had made numerous allegations of corruption and missing government money, but said these allegations remained unsubstantiated.

There had been a lack of consistency in the handling of allegations against officials of the economic affairs department.

FIVE officials had been immediately suspended on allegations that involved R7m in unauthorised spending.

Ace Magashule had been fired and subsequently reinstated as MEC for transport and public roads.

There had been allegations of unauthorised expenditure of R19,5m in the company Agri-eco, which was created when the agriculture department unbundled former development corporations. No action had been taken so far on Agri-eco. — Sapa.

Durban, new global competitor

(264) CT 28/10/96

CITIES ARE THE new arenas for global economic activity and competition. This has enormous implications for how cities are managed and governed. South African cities, argues contributing editor **ANN BERNSTEIN**, now need to view their priorities through an economic lens and develop a new vision of their role in the regional and global economy.

THROUGH a combination of historical and geographical luck, political pragmatism, municipal fiscal conservatism and the focus of local business leaders, Durban — surprisingly — is probably the country's most promising global competitor. A number of factors — relatively low crime levels, a new international airport, a thriving industrial economy, a sound system of local and metropolitan finance, being the country's leading port, and the largest domestic and fastest growing international tourist market — are signs of the potential that is only just beginning to be realised. This does not mean that other South African cities cannot compete on their own merits and it is not a foregone conclusion that Durban's leadership will make the tough choices needed to turn the city into a truly global player. But it does mean that the prospect of being South Africa's global competitor is there for the taking.

The issue now is not necessarily how Durban compares with Cape Town or Johannes-

burg as a place for doing business, but rather with Sydney, Singapore, Rio, Bogota or even Port Louis.

Greater Durban is the country's second largest metropolitan area and is one of the fastest growing urban centres in the country. It has a surprisingly complex and buoyant economy. It has already overtaken the East Rand as the centre with the most industrial jobs, and prime industrial land in Durban is the most expensive in the country. The port continues to stretch its lead over others in terms of volume of cargo.

Crime in Durban is lower than in Johannesburg and possibly lower than in Cape Town. While the city does not attract as many foreign tourists as Cape Town, it remains the country's premier domestic tourist destination. As in the country's other large metropolitan centres, jobs in the commercial and financial sectors are growing rapidly.

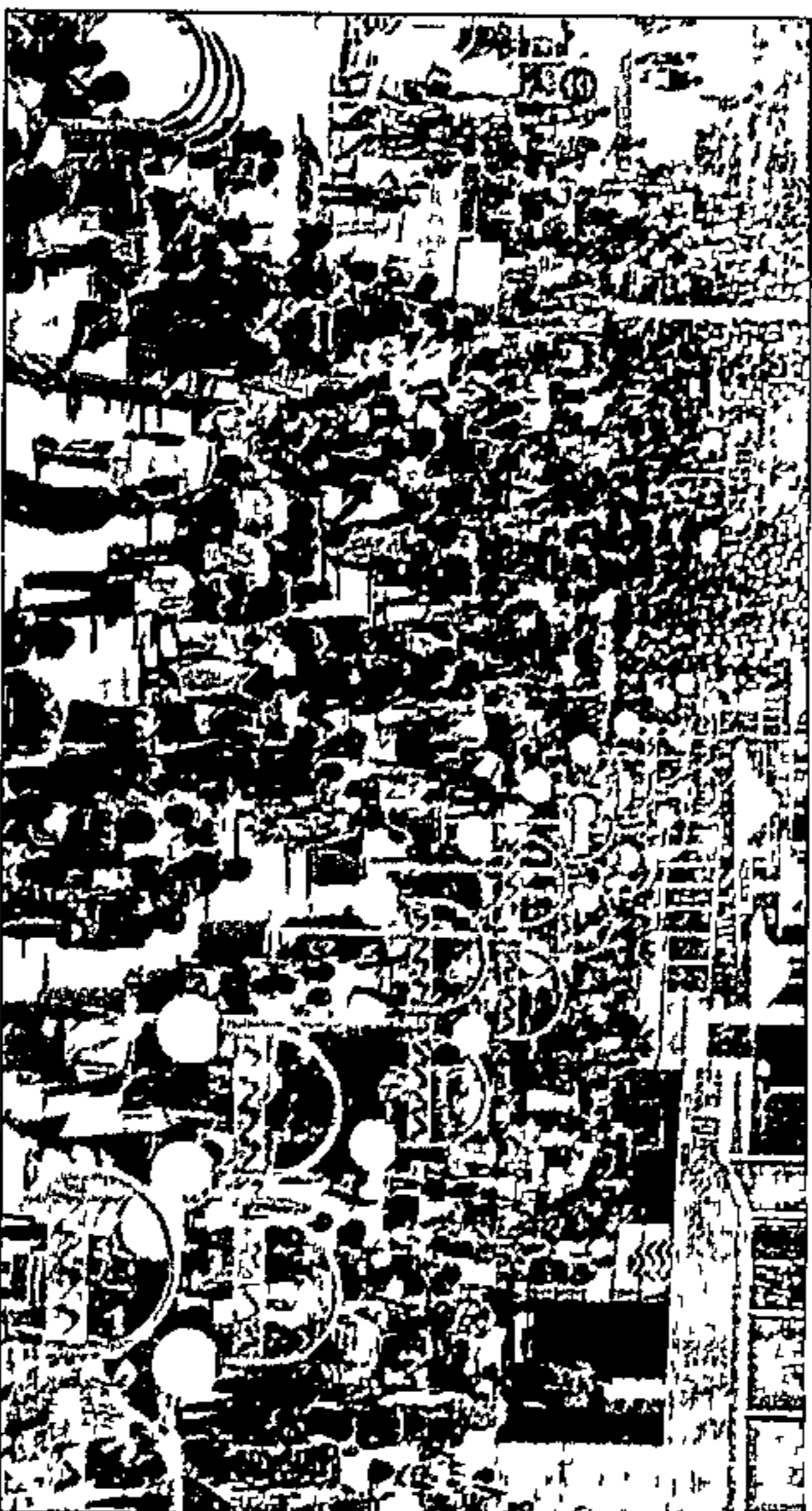
Although Durban tends to attract relatively few corporate head offices, its economic buoyancy derives from the proliferation of local small enterprises and branch plants. The most buoyant component of Durban's industrial sector is firms of fewer than 40 employees. Moreover, in both the commercial and industrial sectors, smaller enterprises are more likely to be black-owned.

A small but energetic group of young business leaders has emerged in Durban. Combining a broad developmental outlook with their business interests, they have begun to place the city on a more competitive national and international footing. Durban's future success will depend on how the city deals with a number of critical issues. Can Durban become a world-class port? Is this what the city's leading constituencies want? What are the other alternatives for growth and development?

Durban's future success will depend on how the city deals with a number of critical issues. What is needed is a growth-orientated vision of excellence... and dynamic leadership.

What is needed in Durban, and all South Africa's cities, is a growth-orientated vision of excellence. This will build on a thorough understanding of the economy and the trends that affect it, take cognisance of competitors and identify the obstacles to success. It will then be possible to define a programme of action to achieve this vision, choose areas for public and private-sector intervention and make tough trade-offs required to achieve results.

Turning market forces to Durban's advantage will require dynamic leadership. The city already has a competent and committed business and political leadership. The challenges facing this emergent group are to turn around a legacy of parochialism, move beyond racial constraints, build on the city's unusually diverse



WAVE OF THE FUTURE: Durban, the country's fastest growing international tourist destination, has commercial and industrial potential that is only just being realised.

political and ethnic mix, start thinking globally while acting locally, make the right policy trade-offs and communicate these decisions to its constituencies.

A successful Durban will need a political strategy. It will need to collaborate with other large South African cities to acquire the power and influence needed to deal with the challenges of globalisation.

For example, a globally competitive Durban needs a strong say over local ports, airports, rail and other forms of transport — powers traditionally held by central government.

National policies and programmes will have to be monitored to ensure that nothing is done to prejudice the attempts by the country's cities to become globally competitive.

Durban, like other cities, will need to market its vision of becoming globally competitive to national and provincial leaders. The national benefits of having competitive cities need to be recognised and everything possible done to support cities in their attempts to become globally competitive.

□ *Dr Bernstein is executive director of the Centre for Development and Enterprise. This article is based on the second in CDE's "Big Cities" series, entitled "Durban — South Africa's Global Competitor?" and was co-written by Professor Jeff McCarthy, director of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Durban-Westville.*

Zwelithini hands over control of trust land

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini transferred authority of land falling under the Ingonyama Trust Act to KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose yesterday in a bid to pave the way for development in the Durban metropolitan council and transitional local councils

Zwelithini signed the relevant legal documents to transfer authority to Mdlalose at a meeting held with the mayors of the Durban metropolitan council and its substructures

Durban metropolitan council mayor Obed Mlaba said that in the past, Zwelithini's permission had to be sought "even if you want to build a chicken coop", but now "we can wake

up tomorrow morning and start infrastructure development".

All land in former KwaZulu-controlled townships, including Umlazi and KwaMashu, fell under the Act.

KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said there had previously been legal uncertainty about whether the Act even allowed for the upgrading of roads without Zwelithini's permission

His department had found a way around the uncertainty and issued a proclamation yesterday in terms of section 10 of the Local Government Transition Act which allowed local authorities to render services, Miller said

The Act had always given Zwelithini the right to delegate authority to Mdlalose, but he had never done so

SD 1/11/96 (264)
Improved relations between the KwaZulu-Natal government and Zwelithini paved the way for this to happen now, Miller said

Mdlalose was, in turn, likely to delegate authority to him as he was the local government and housing MEC, Miller said.

There would be instances where local authorities would need his permission to kickstart projects on land falling under the Act, but this would not be an obstacle as the government — unlike Zwelithini — had the capacity to deal with the matter immediately, Miller said

The agreement reached with Zwelithini "enables us to work now", rather than to wait for Parliament to amend the Act, he said.

New KwaZulu-Natal law is intended to root out corruption

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal government was drafting legislation to root out corruption, and to set key performance targets for each department, the premier's department, macro policy director James Coghlan said yesterday

He said the legislation would be the first of its kind in SA.

It was being tailored along the lines of similar legislation for the US federal government, though the KwaZulu-Natal legislation would be more "straightforward".

Coghlan said the draft leg-

islation, called the KwaZulu-Natal government performance act, provided for an inspector-general who would "complete" the auditor-general's work.

The inspector-general would conduct internal audits on a continuing basis, and would have the power to subpoena

anyone when investigating corruption.

The legislation comes at a time when the estimated 180 000-strong public service in KwaZulu-Natal is facing charges of inefficiency, and of corruption being rife.

John Aulsebrook, chairman of the premier's portfolio com-

mittee in the legislature, said the draft legislation reflected a determination to "shake up" the province's administration.

Unions were being consulted on the proposed legislation.

Coghlan said the legislation was being refined, and could be amended.

Early next year had been set

as the target date for its adoption in the legislature.

He said the legislation would make it compulsory for each department to identify key performance areas, and to then give the legislature regular progress reports.

"By publishing results in such a prominent way we will

force everybody to focus on performance areas, and corrective action will be taken (if targets were not met)", Coghlan said.

He said that consideration was being given to the creation of an executive agency which could relax certain procedures and rules in order to speed up delivery.

(264) 20 11/196

Bill on government performance

Natal puts brakes on transport fraud

BD 13/11/96 (264)

DURBAN — Corruption in the KwaZulu-Natal department of transport has been significantly reduced and the department will continue to fight fraud, transport MEC S'bu Ndebele said at an ANC media conference in Durban yesterday.

Ndebele told reporters as a further deterrent to the possible abuse of official provincial vehicles, a 60-strong force of inspectors had been formed to conduct blitzes on public roads to ensure

vehicles were being used for legitimate purposes.

"Our expenditure on vehicle running costs and repairs decreased by R7m in three months after a commission of inquiry into fraud in the servicing and maintenance of government cars was instituted in May 1995," Ndebele said.

He said the department used to pay more than R13m each month for maintenance and fuel before a commission of inquiry

unearthed widespread fraud and corruption between garages, bank fleet management services officials and some department employees.

Ndebele said the province's transport inspectorate had been beefed up and would conduct operations to check that the use of government vehicles had been authorised.

These checks by the province would be made both during and after office hours. — Sapa.

KwaZulu-Natal rattles sabres in battle over Kokstad control

BP 14/11/98
Farouk Chothia

(264)

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal government yesterday threatened to shut down Eastern Cape government offices in Kokstad and obtain a court order preventing Radio Transkei from broadcasting support for a consumer boycott in force in the town.

The KwaZulu-Natal government's threat is the latest twist in a two-and-a-half-year dispute raging with the Eastern Cape government for control of East Griqualand.

KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said ANC Eastern Cape members had initiated a con-

sumer boycott in Kokstad, targeting businessmen who supported keeping the town part of KwaZulu-Natal.

Access roads had been blockaded, preventing neighbouring Eastern Cape residents from entering the town, he said.

Miller said lawyers had been asked to urgently consider obtaining a court interdict against the boycott organisers, who were ANC Eastern Cape members.

He said Radio Transkei was giving considerable air time to the boycott organisers and the station was being used to promote "public disorder and economic disruption."

Miller said KwaZulu-Natal premier Frank Mdlalose had instructed him at a cabinet meeting yesterday to obtain legal advice with the aim of restraining Radio Transkei from broadcasting any material which "overtly and covertly" expressed support for the consumer boycott.

The KwaZulu-Natal government also wanted the Independent Broadcasting Authority to review the fitness of the radio station to hold a broadcasting licence, Miller said.

He said there would also be a "thorough investigation" into the legal option of closing down offices occupied by Eastern Cape public servants in Kokstad.

KwaZulu-Natal could no longer "condone" their presence in the town because of the "provocations" that were emanating from the Eastern Cape, Miller said.

He said that President Nelson Mandela, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Constitutional Development Minister Valh Moosa would all be duly informed of the actions the KwaZulu-Natal government had decided to take.

Audit draws back curtains on KwaZulu

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal government spent R79 250 on a five-piece leather lounge suite, R799 on a vegetable bowl, and R26 599 on a hi-fi and CD player for the official residences of MECs and Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini between 1993 and last year, an investigation by provincial auditor-general Chris Foster has found.

Foster said there was evidence indicating that substantial fraud and corruption had taken place, but the attorney-general's office had declined to prosecute suppliers or individuals involved because of defective controls in the former KwaZulu government's interior department at the time.

The report shows that the government forked out R575 for a teapot, R1 559 for six cups and saucers, R2 039 for six soup cups, R3 379 for a

BO 27/11/96 (264)
 cutlery set, R391 for two salt and pepper containers and R12 999 for a four-plate stove. Other purchases included an oak dining room suite for R59 000, a television set for R9 100, a video machine for R6 200, and a television cabinet for R8 450.

Foster said in a letter to KwaZulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller that astronomical expenditure appeared to have been incurred when orders had been put through to a supplier of household furniture. It appeared that in some instances the goods had not been received. However, this was difficult to prove because of defective control systems.

Miller subsequently had independent auditors conduct further investigations, and gave an assurance that effective financial and management systems were now in place.

Foster said R995 000 was reported

to have been spent on curtains and rails at Zwelithini's Enyokeni palace in 1994, R761 500 on his KwaKhangela palace, and R1,3m for furniture at his Ondini palace. A further R792 500 was spent on household equipment at the Ondini palace last year.

About R8m had been spent, mostly on curtains and linen for the homes of Zwelithini and former KwaZulu ministers and deputy ministers.

A total of R97 000 had been paid in November 1993 for curtains for then chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Ulundi guest house. However, not all the curtains had been delivered.

Payments of R524 380 for curtains, linen and carpets for other official homes were made in December 1993; R282 920 in January 1994; R312 000 in February 1994; R781 936 in March 1994; R74 776 in June 1994; and R695 000 in January last year.

'Brick wall of cover-up' hampers probe

Farouk Chothia

(264)

BD 28/11/96

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller said yesterday that his department had "bumped into the brick wall of silence and cover-up" when investigating the ostensible purchase of household equipment valued at R8m for the homes of former government ministers and King Goodwill Zwelthini between 1993 and last year.

Miller said every effort was made to investigate the transactions as the expenditure was in-

explicable and unacceptable

Suspects had been identified, but they surrounded themselves with a "brick wall of silence and cover-up"

Miller said the receiver of revenue was trying to recover value added tax paid to suppliers by the government for the purchases

Details of a report by auditor-general Chris Foster, obtained earlier this week, showed that R575 was paid for a tea pot, R79 250 for a lounge suite, and R26 599 for a hi-fi and CD player

Payment of R97 000 was made

for curtains for former KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Ulundi guest house, though not all were supplied

Miller said the expenditure was incurred before the 1994 general elections, though Foster's report showed payments continued to be made after the elections

The African National Congress KwaZulu-Natal region said the "pillage of the national coffers by the KwaZulu bantustan on the eve of its demise is reminiscent only of what Nazi leaders did in the final days of their reign"

Kwazulu MEC rebukes councils for laggardly spending

Farouk Choithia

DURBAN — Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) Kwazulu-Natal local government MEC Peter Miller said yesterday that transitional local councils were failing to get municipal infrastructure programmes off the ground and they risked losing funds allocated to them.

Miller said he was concerned projects which were approved in the first half of the year had still not gone out to tender. He wanted a progress report

from each council by December 13, and funds would be withdrawn if he failed to obtain guarantees that projects would be completed by September.

Miller's spokesman Warwick Dorn- ing said that about R270m had been allocated to councils since last year, but he was unable to say off-hand how much was unspent.

Miller said that only a few councils were performing well when it came to delivery, and those lagging behind had to engage in a "massive effort" to ex-

pedite delivery.

Pressure was being put on all three tiers of government to deliver. The installation of democratically elected councils in June meant there was "sim- ply no excuse for failure to deliver".

African National Congress Kwa- Zulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutcliffe, whose party controls most of the councils, said the apparent slow delivery pace was due to the fact that the province lost six months by failing to hold municipal elections last

November with the rest of the country.

Councils were, after the June elec- tions, caught up in the "protracted" process of passing budgets.

Sutcliffe said he now expected de- livery to escalate, though the issue of a lack of capacity in some councils would have to be addressed.

"It is one thing to say here is R1m, and another thing if you do not have a town clerk or you have a town clerk who does not know what a business plan is," Sutcliffe said.

Miller wants to know of progress of government-orientated projects

28/10/94

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MECs 'livid' about the speaker's posh car

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal legislature speaker Gideon Mdlalose has asked the provincial government to pay R275 717 for a Mercedes-Benz E320 he has bought, apparently making him the owner of the most expensive official car in the administration.

Provincial sources said yesterday the maximum allocation for vehicles for MECs was R155 000. The sources said MECs were "livid" about the expenditure. Party whips were expected to raise the issue at a meeting on Monday.

Sources said Mdlalose expected payment for the vehicle to come from the budget for

running the legislature, and believed he needed the vehicle for his official duties. Mdlalose could not be reached for comment yesterday.

One source said Mdlalose asked to be provided with the registration number KZN 1 — a number reserved for the premier's vehicle. Mdlalose eventually settled for KZN 2

(264)

BO 29/11/96

Natal cash shortfall will be R400bn in 20 years

Nicola Jenvey

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264

BD 29/11/96

DURBAN — Alleviating services and infrastructure backlogs across KwaZulu-Natal would require about R400bn over the next 20 years, which the provincial policy framework outlined by premier Frank Mdlalose earlier this year aimed to address, economic affairs and tourism MEC Jacob Zuma said yesterday.

Addressing an African National Congress provincial media meeting, Zuma said the province required an estimated R20bn annually for two decades before the backlogs would be addressed.

The provincial growth and development strategy had set out the key priorities and a framework through which hard decisions would be made in the context of limited resources.

The medium-term expenditure framework would highlight the amounts expected from the provincial government, private sector leverages, increased provincial capital budgets, donors, the parastatals and borrowings. Attainable delivery targets would also be set.

During next year, the province would concentrate on developing the two growth corridors of Maritzburg-Durban-Richards Bay and Richards Bay-Swaziland-Matatuine.

Zuma said his department had forwarded a R38m budget to kick-start tourism in KwaZulu-Natal, but the 1997/98 budget had approved only R9m with future progressive increases.

KwaZulu-Natal strife far from over

Kevin O'Grady

60 12/7/1997

IFP
(264)

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THE murder of an IFP KwaZulu-Natal midlands leader — a key figure in the peace process in the region — showed political violence in the province was far from over, the party said yesterday.

IFP spokesman Ed Tillet said Popo Khathi, 45, the IFP chairman at Gqumeni, near Bulwer, died instantly when the car he was travelling in with two other IFP members was ambushed at 1pm on Friday.

Tribal Dlamini, 48, induna Christian Sibongiseni Dlamini, 22, were seriously injured in the attack by men armed with two AK-47s, an R5 rifle and a 9mm pistol.

Tillet said the attack broke a six-month lull in hostilities in the region and described the targeting

of key figures in the peace process as "sinister and diabolical". He said all three men were involved in the Hlanganani region's fledgling peace process.

It appeared the attack was intended to "revive old grudges and trigger off a renewed cycle of attacks and counter-attacks in the region", Tillet said.

"The ambush should serve as a timely reminder that political violence has not entirely been banished from KwaZulu-Natal and that 1997 will be a year spent energetically consolidating the gains of 1996 in normalising the ANC/IFP relationship."

Tillet appealed to Hlanganani residents to "resist the temptation to strike back" and to prove wrong those cynics who would undoubtedly hold the latest setback to the peace process as proof that the peace initiative was "paper thin".

December 1995's toll of
average monthly toll in the

Natal premier sets off major shuffle

By CYRIL MADLALA
Parliamentary
Correspondent

FRANK Mdlalose's resignation yesterday as Kwazulu Natal premier and chairman of the IFP signals the climax of ongoing tensions within the party over his leadership style.

The IFP's national council in Ulundi yesterday accepted Mdlalose's resignation, which becomes effective at the end of next month.

He will be replaced by Dr Ben Ngubane, MEC for finance, who was recalled from the National Assembly last year where he was minister of arts, culture, science and technology.

Buthlezi told the national council Mdlalose's replacement, who will be the front-runner as the premier-designate in the provincial list for 1999, needed to be somebody who was well known.

For some time now, Buthezi himself has himself been under pressure from within the IFP to return to Kwazulu Natal to help combat strong opposition from the ANC which has made significant inroads into the IFP's support base under national chairman Jacob Zuma.

The need to consolidate in the province was felt so strongly at the IFP's last annual conference that it resulted in several senior leaders being recalled from Cape Town, among them secretary general Dr Ziba Jiyane, Ngubane and party stalwart Walter Felgate.

But it became increasingly clear the party needed a strong national chairman and premier to deal with the ANC.

IFP hardliners consistently warned against Mdlalose's limp-wristed approach to the ANC, and Zuma in particular.

Last night Mdlalose gave uncontrollable diabetes and heart palpitations as the reason for his sudden resignation, reports

MICHAEL SCHMIDT Speaking from Ulundi, Mdlalose said he had first been warned by a doctor about four years ago that he should slow down.

The Democratic Party's provincial leader, Roger Burrows, said the "astute diplomatic aspect" of Mdlalose's term of office would be sorely missed.

Shock as top IFP leaders resign – and Ngubane takes over as premier

Star 27/1/97 (26/1)

By JUSTICE MALALA
Provincial Correspondent

The Inkatha Freedom Party – still reeling from the shock resignation of KwaZulu Natal Premier Dr Frank Mdlalose – has been rocked by the announcements of two other top leaders that they will quit the leadership.

IFP secretary-general Dr Ziba Jiyane told the party's national council meeting in Ulundi at the weekend that he would not make himself available for the position when the organisation holds its annual general meeting in July.

Musa Myeni, a member of the Gauteng provincial legislature and popular leader of the party in the province, also announced he would quit with immediate effect to pursue his business interests.

Jiyane's announcement came amid growing speculation that senior leaders viewed as moderates were being hounded out of the party. Both Mdlalose and Jiyane have been castigated as being limp-wristed in their dealings with the provincial ANC and are largely held responsible for the party's drubbing in the local government elections in the province last year.

Both Myeni and Jiyane could not be reached for comment today.

IFP spokesperson Sue Felgate

refused to comment on the resignations, only saying both men should be contacted "to speak for themselves".

But sources in the party's national council confirmed that the resignations had been tendered, but an announcement had been withheld to avoid confusion among members.

Meanwhile, the party's national council yesterday flatly rejected the ANC's proposed special amnesty deal for KwaZulu Natal, in a move that is seen as the reason for Mdlalose's resignation.

Mdlalose, the third South African provincial premier since 1994 to give up or lose his position before finishing his term, was the IFP's front-man in the peace negotiations with the KwaZulu Natal ANC to end years of carnage in the province. The amnesty deal was mooted as part of these talks.

The IFP's rejection of the deal – which differs from the current national amnesty which covers crimes committed up to May 10 1994 in that it extends the date for KZN crimes – by IFP president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi earlier this month and by the national council yesterday are seen as a direct slap in Mdlalose's face. However, he cited ill-health and "personal reasons" for his departure.

His resignation came amid rising tensions in the party which

started when the IFP lost the local government elections to the ANC last June. At the party's annual conference soon thereafter, Buthelezi promised a purge of leaders who had been "lazy" in their work. Mdlalose offered to resign at the time, his second such offer.

On the amnesty deal, the IFP said: "Our understanding of the law is that there is no constitutional or statutory provision for special provincial amnesty and such a proposal flies in the face of existing legislation. The so-called proposal therefore smacks of propaganda and political expediency."

"The IFP will not, as stated by our president, agree to any type of amnesty which obfuscates the issues of personal culpability and political responsibility for the targeted assassination of thousands of IFP members. In fact, the IFP is determined that those responsible for the assassination of its leaders, members and supporters be identified and called to account."

Meanwhile, KZN Finance Minister Dr Ben Ngubane has been appointed acting chairman of the party to replace Mdlalose, but it is not yet clear whether he will be confirmed in the position.

IFP watchers said yesterday Buthelezi himself might take the position in a bid to resuscitate the party's fortunes in KwaZulu Natal.

R9-m gift to KwaZulu

ASHLEY SMITH
STAFF REPORTER

(264)

ARG 18/3/97

Violence ravaged KwaZulu-Natal is set to benefit from a R9-million donation from the European Union.

The money will be used to train elected councillors, traditional leaders and citizens in democratic government at grassroots level.

The project, entitled *Democracy and Good Governance at Local Level*, will include conferences, seminars and intensive leadership training courses

The initiative comes from the Institute for Democracy in SA (Idasa) to ease tensions in an area where civil war has reigned between supporter of the African National Congress and Inkatha for more than a decade. At the signing of the funding contract yesterday, EU ambassador to South Africa, Erwan Fouéré said solving the crisis in KwaZulu-Natal would help create political stability in South Africa.

New tender procedures for KwaZulu

Farouk Chothia

ULLUNDI — The KwaZulu-Natal legislature has passed legislation making far-reaching changes to tendering procedures in the province, including the establishment of a new tender board and an appeals tribunal with powers to overturn the board's decisions.

Provincial premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane said a team of four advocates had found the previous legislation to be incompatible with clauses in the new constitution guaranteeing just administration, equality and accountable government.

The bill requires that the 16-member tender board be representative and inclusive. At least two board members must be women, and the interests of rural people and the disabled must be represented.

Other members will be drawn from commerce and industry, labour, small and

medium enterprises, the development sector, the SA Bureau of Standards and the Human Sciences Research Council.

Welcoming the bill, the African National Congress's (ANC's) Mike Sutchiffe said that it was a departure from a board dominated by officials. The ANC was especially pleased that the board would be appointed through a process of public nominations. He expected Ngubane to appoint a committee similar to that which had screened candidates for the gambling board to recommend who should serve on the new body.

Sutchiffe said the legislation would also help root out irregularities. The board would delegate the authority to issue contracts to tender committees within government departments.

Such authority was previously vested in individuals within departments. This had led to the "disturbing" situation in the public works department where a senior official

had handed out contracts to a company in which his children had an interest.

The bill provides for a three-member tribunal with which dissatisfied parties can lodge appeals against board decisions.

The legislature had waived its rules to pass the legislation as a delay in its enactment could have resulted in the awarding of "problematic" contracts, Sutchiffe said.

He said the ANC hoped that the new board would be in place by the end of next month, and that a procurement policy — to be drafted by the government rather than the board — would be finalised by June.

Ngubane said the bill required the creation of conditions conducive to the empowerment of small, medium and micro enterprises. The bill was aimed at promoting "the achievement of equality by measures designed to protect or advance persons or categories of persons disadvantaged by past discrimination", he said.

BD 20/3/97

(264)

MTC 27/3/4/97

Buthelezi blocks Cabinet reshuffle

(264)

The IFP has dictated to the new provincial premier whom to appoint to his Cabinet, reports.

Ann Eveleth

NKATHA Freedom Party leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi appears to have blocked attempts by KwaZulu-Natal's newly elected Premier Ben Ngubane to appoint a provincial Cabinet without his approval.

IFP parliamentarians told the *Mail & Guardian* this week Ngubane — sworn in as premier last week — had wanted to appoint IFP provincial MP Narend Singh to take over his finance portfolio.

Ngubane last month publicly hinted his intention to appoint Singh as finance MEC — before discussing the matter with Buthelezi, who rejected his plan.

In the provincial cabinet reshuffle announced earlier this week, Ngubane acceded to Buthelezi's wish that he retain finance.

This, apparently, allows Ngubane to match the political stature of African National Congress national chair Jacob Zuma, who holds the provincial economic affairs and tourism portfolios.

Singh was appointed instead to the agriculture portfolio — an appointment the IFP hopes will improve the party's poor image among the province's Indian community.

The reshuffle also suggests party traditionalists, heavily influenced by Ngubane.

He appointed Traditional Affairs MEC Chief Nyanga Ngubane — recently implicated by a South African National Defence Force intelligence report in paramilitary training — as safety and security MEC.

Ngubane's reshuffle also failed to cut out alleged underachievers, such as Education and Culture MEC Prince Vincent Zulu — an indication, political observers say, that party loyalty would feature strongly among his priorities.

Observers say party traditionalists had sent a clear message to Ngubane that he owes his position to them. It was hardline Zulu royalist and Welfare MEC Prince Gideon Zulu who nominated him for the premiership in the legislature last week, rather than one of his modern-styled peers.

Nkabinde warns the ANC not to interfere with his support base

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — Expelled African National Congress (ANC) KwaZulu-Natal MP Sifiso Nkabinde held two public meetings yesterday to mobilise support against the ANC, and warned the party that it would trigger a new "war" if it "interfered" with his support base in the volatile province.

The ANC expelled Nkabinde on Monday after it claimed he had worked as an apartheid police informer and had been given the task of stoking so-

called black-on-black violence.

Nkabinde addressed a news conference yesterday which was attended by his rival and alleged "warlord", expelled Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) MP Mandla Shabalala.

Nkabinde said that he would not fight his expulsion, but he was consulting his lawyers on whether to take legal action against the ANC.

Shabalala's appearance with Nkabinde fuelled speculation that they, along with expelled ANC MP Bantu Holomisa, were planning to form a new

party. Shabalala said he had come to "sympathise" with Nkabinde during "this difficult time", while Nkabinde said that the two of them were "brothers and friends".

IFP MP Philip Powell also attended the briefing, saying he was there to "listen". He was concerned that Nkabinde's expulsion would escalate violence as he was the only ANC leader who could "rein in" the party's hit squads, and had been a "central" figure in peace initiatives.

Nkabinde addressed about 300 people in Maritzburg, and later a crowd of about 200 in Dambuza — an ANC stronghold where the late, Harry Gwala lived. Nkabinde warned the ANC that if it "interfered" with his support base it would trigger a "war" that it would not be able to face.

ANC national MP Blade Nzimande said the ANC would hold rallies in the Maritzburg area from to urge its supporters not to be "fouled" by Nkabinde. ANC supporters were loyal to the party, and not any individual, Nzimande said.

Nkabinde

(26/9)

Continued from Page 1
PD 9/14/97
(SANDF) was deployed to the township at the weekend.

Gunshots, apparently from anti-Nkabinde ANC members, rang out while he was addressing his meeting yesterday. Nkabinde said he would hold a rally in Maritzburg on Saturday and claimed he would be re-elected to the KwaZulu-Natal legislature in 1999. He declined to say what party he would represent.

He denied ANC claims that his police handlers were Lt-Col M Leonard, Sgt Shane Morris, Maj JJ Pieterse, a Lt Kok, W/O JJ Brooks, and Maj AC Vosloo. He said, however, that he knew the policemen because they were based

in Maritzburg, and operated in his stronghold of Richmond.

Nkabinde said there were allegations that ANC KwaZulu-Natal treasurer and health MEC Zwi Mkhize was an informer for the apartheid government, and had been linked to the death of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre Muzi Thusi in 1989. There were also allegations that Senzo Mchunu — who was ordered not to stand for re-election as ANC KwaZulu-Natal secretary in December, but had since been made a provincial MP — was also an informer.

Nkabinde said that ANC chairman Jacob Zuma was aware of the allegations. An ANC spokesman, Dumisani Makhaye, dismissed the claims saying that Nkabinde wanted to "drag as many people as possible into the mud".

Comment: Page 14

An ANC source said that Dambuza had been racked by internal violence in recent months, as Nkabinde tried to gain a foothold in the township.

A section of Dambuza had fallen to him largely with the support of criminals, and his local rival, MP Shakes Cele had been targeted for attacks.

What we are seeing from the 'third force' is an attempt to destroy the ANC from within," the source said.

The SA National Defence Force

Continued on Page 2

Nkabinde's firing creates more worries

By Simon Zwane

THE African National Congress decision to expel its KwaZulu-Natal Member of the Provincial Legislature Sifiso Nkabinde has been a long time coming — and has little to do with the man being an informer for the former apartheid regime as the party asserts.

In fact, if the party had taken a decision to expose informers in its ranks, it would be have been forced name other spooks as well because it is public knowledge that there are more

The other reason given by the party — that Nkabinde is allegedly fomenting violence in the region — seems more to the point. But if this is correct, his expulsion has dire implications for the fragile peace in the province.

Allegations about Nkabinde's involvement in the conflict between the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party, and within the ANC, have been around for a long time. This is why he is generally regarded as a waiford. It is an open secret that he was under investigation by the investigative task unit (ITU) which was charged with probing hit squads in the province.

Some of his former comrades were, in fact, privately hoping that he

A scramble to retain ANC's support base — and a threat of violence

would be arrested because he had become an embarrassment and a liability to the party.

When this did not happen, even by the time the ITU folded last month, other measures had to be taken to get rid of him.

His alleged involvement in the intra-party strife in Dambuza, Mairitzburg — which he denies — provided a strong reason to fire him.

Quick and creditable

The decision to expose him as an informer was therefore a cleverly executed public relations stunt to avoid the issue from dragging on and damaging the organisation as happened with the Bantu Holomisa saga.

The decision had to be quick and creditable. It also had to disorientate and divide his supporters.

This is, however, not to deny the claims that Nkabinde was an informer. In fact, the evidence provided by the ANC seems to be overwhelming and has not been successfully challenged.

Of greater importance now, however, is the political implications of the decision and its impact on peace initiatives in the province.

It is undeniable that the move has opened another frontier on which the ANC will have to compete fiercely to retain its ever-diminishing support.

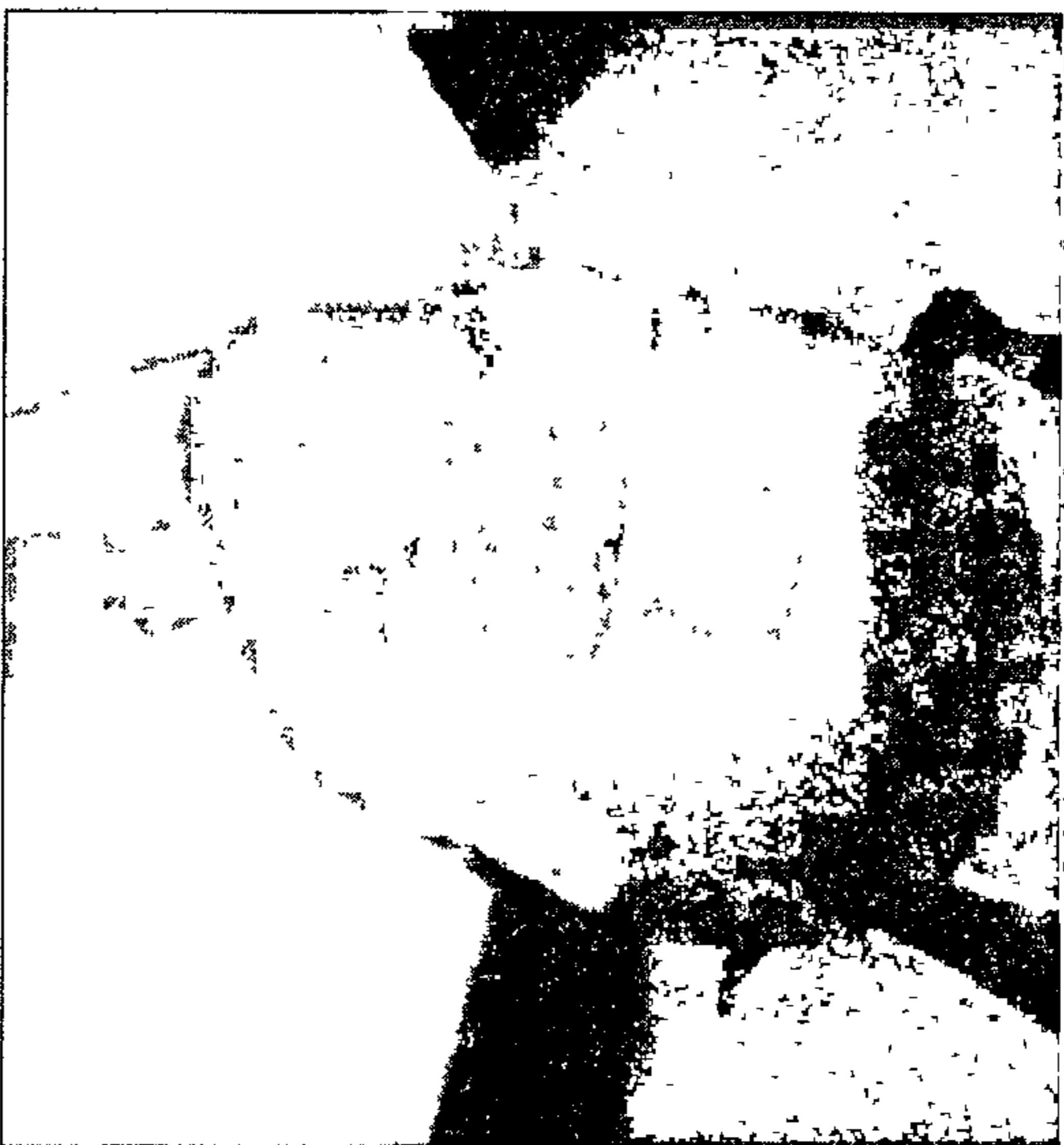
It is also clear that it will impact negatively on the party's small rural support base, which it desperately needs to loosen the IFP's stranglehold on the province even further.

The party already has its back to the wall because of Holomisa's encroachment on its membership, especially in the Midlands where Nkabinde has a sizeable following.

Pamphlets distributed by the ANC in this area recently, attacking the personality of Holomisa, indicate the desperate level to which it has descended to consolidate its support base.

There is also a real danger that certain areas, especially rural areas which up to now have been ANC strongholds, will now become no-go areas for the party. The first such places is Richmond, of course, which is Nkabinde's hometown.

Through running battles Nkabinde freed this area from the clutches of the IFP and delivered it to the ANC. He has also launched for-



Sifiso Nkabinde ... his expulsion from the ANC may have dire implications for the fragile peace in KwaZulu-Natal.

ays into other areas, such as Bulwer, Dohertybrook and Underberg.

It is in fact as a result of this that Nkabinde won himself a place in the ANC and in the heart of the party's firebrand, the late Harry Gwala.

His expulsion will therefore seriously erode the party's support in these areas and there is also a serious danger of an outbreak of violence in the next few weeks as accusations and counter-accusa-

tions are thrown about.

The military intelligence report alleging that he commands a private army in Richmond suggests that the situation could be explosive.

The ANC will have to be circumspect and exercise responsibility in its planned damage-control rallies to explain the reasons for the expulsion, particularly in areas that Nkabinde regards as his constituency.

2648
Soweto 11/4/97

Ngubane in row over funds for roads

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane had become embroiled in conflict with other parties following his decision to cut the budget of the transport department — headed by African National Congress (ANC) provincial deputy chairman Sibusiso Ndebele — but to allocate funds in his own department for the building of roads.

DP MP Wessel Nel said that Ngubane had "creamed off" R159m from other departments to establish a "slush fund" within his department for the 1997/98 financial year.

The 1997/98 budget, which was to be discussed by the legislature's finance committee this week, showed a R159m allocation for "provincial special projects — director general".

ANC MP Mike Sutchffe said that Ngubane had allocated the funds with-

out consulting other MECs, and it led to "huge hue and cry" when the matter was discussed in cabinet last week.

Ngubane's spokesman Kendal Hunt said a response would be issued today.

Nel said the special projects were to fall under the premier's department. The money would be used for the 'rehabilitation of community access roads, classroom rehabilitation, job creation, creating a culture of learning, and for efficiency in government and personnel audit.

Nel said the projects were laudable but they ought to belong in the appropriate line departments. "The premier's department has no way of assessing community access roads priorities, nor the capacity to build them."

A government source said that Ngubane wanted to initiate road projects in order to neutralise Ndebele and claimed he feared that the successes of

the transport department in building roads in Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) strongholds could spin off into support for the ANC in the 1999 elections.

Ndebele's budget had been cut by 2,4%, while Ngubane's had increased by a mammoth 84,1%.

Sutchffe said that Ngubane seemed to be establishing an election fund for the IFP within the government, and the notion of special projects was badly conceived. The special projects could not be compared to central government's presidential lead projects. The latter fell under line departments, and strict criteria had to be met before funds were released.

He understood that the R159m would be used on communities which "scream the loudest", when Ngubane visited them, Sutchffe said.

Continued on Page 2

Ngubane (264)

Continued from Page 1

A government source said that Ndebele would make a request to cabinet for more funds. He hoped that licensing fees, which currently went to the treasury, would be diverted to his department, the source said.

Meanwhile, Nel said that the government was proceeding with the building of R180m office blocks in Ulundi, despite the fact that the expenditure — listed in the budget — had not

yet been approved by the legislature.

This was unacceptable, and the DP would fight the issue tooth and nail.

Tenders for bulk earthworks were advertised in the media yesterday. Site inspections were to take place on April 23, and applications were to close on May 11.

Nel said the DP saw the expenditure as wastage because the government had embarked on a programme to reduce the number of public servants. Funds for offices could not be justified when no funds had been allocated in the education department's budget for the building of classrooms.

Caucus members feel alienated

BD 15/4/99 (264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — African National Congress (ANC) MPs had resorted to writing anonymous notes to the party leadership, listing grievances because they feared speaking, expelled ANC KwaZulu-Natal MP Sifiso Nkabinde claimed.

Nkabinde said at a rally in Maritzburg at the weekend that a box had been placed at ANC caucus offices two weeks ago where MPs placed their grievance notes.

Nkabinde said the fact that MPs were no longer free to speak showed that we are "living under a dictatorship". The grievances raised had been summarised, and read to the full caucus by MP Blade Nzimande.

"Nothing seems to have happened since," Nkabinde claimed.

Nkabinde claimed that the idea of communicating anonymously came about after Deputy President Thabo Mbeki found at an earlier caucus meeting that MPs were fearful to speak.

MP Barbara Hogan was said to have paraphrased her comments by saying, "I don't want to cause trouble, but . . ." Mbeki then asked whether MPs felt inhibited to speak, and was met by a chorus of "yes", according to press reports.

Nzimande and ANC caucus chief whip Max Sisulu could not be reached for comment yesterday, but a senior ANC source disputed Nkabinde's claims.

The source said that at the time of the Hogan affair, Mbeki encouraged a "pretty long and open" debate. A committee, which included Nzimande, was also formed. MPs, who wanted another opportunity to raise their views, did so to the committee. It then reported to the full caucus.

The source said one of the major grievances was a feeling of "alienation" among MPs, not fear. The ANC caucus was made up of 313 members. Some ordinary members lacked the confidence to articulate their views in such a large group, while others felt they did not have the opportunity to do so.

Committee under fire over funding

Nicola Jenvey

264
BD 24/4/97 (265)

MARITZBURG — The administrators of KwaZulu-Natal's reconstruction and development programme funding came under fire from the provincial finance committee yesterday for concentrating spending on Mahlabathini district near Ulundi, rather than distributing it broadly across the province

Economic affairs and tourism director-general Otty Nxumalo confirmed that R2,8m in reconstruction and development funding had been distributed to 33 projects in the Mahlabathini district between 1994 and last year, but claimed the district had been chosen for "a pilot scheme" which would be expanded throughout KwaZulu-Natal.

"The amounts distributed were relatively small, but a lack of staff made it necessary to implement the

pilot scheme near the Ulundi offices. Subsequent discretionary funding has been distributed more evenly throughout the province," he said.

Central government had threatened to withdraw this funding from the province when it emerged a year into the programme that the province had not begun spending its allocation.

Brian Edwards (National Party) queried how funding for seven cement block-making projects, six sewing groups and a catering company could take precedence over water and sanitation schemes which had applied for funds in the same period.

Edwards had been involved with several water purification schemes in KwaZulu-Natal which had applied for reconstruction and development funding but had not received assistance.

Ismail Meer (African National Congress) said the "disturbing report" highlighted administrators' duty to spread reconstruction funding more evenly across the province. Access to this funding had to be made available to the broad community, he said.

Nxumalo said the department had finalised a business plan for the 1996/97 allocation and spending in the communities would begin by June. KwaZulu-Natal also had a R100m peace initiative spending proposal for 1997/98 which would be devoted to helping rebuild communities affected by violence.

Payments to KwaZulu public servants a mess

BD 30/4/97 (264)

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — Director-general Otty Nxumalo of KwaZulu-Natal yesterday denied claims that the provincial public service was in disarray, insisting that only 1,7% of public servants were irregularly employed and a further 0,13% were benefiting from irregular salary payments.

The public accounts committee of the provincial legislature, to which Nxumalo submitted an interim report, rejected the report as inadequate. African National Congress (ANC) KwaZulu-Natal MP Mike Sutchiffe dismissed Nxumalo's report as "nonsense" and accused him of doing a disservice to the

provincial government.

He said the situation in the public service was far worse than imagined, and that Nxumalo was not reflecting reality. Only three of the 11 departments — transport, finance and local government and housing — had completed their audit, and there were problems of some kind with one in seven people employed by the three departments, Sutchiffe said.

Nxumalo admitted that a head count of only 66% of public servants had been done, and only 29% of them had thus far been reconciled against the personnel salary system. The public accounts committee would urge department heads to complete the audit and furnish full details.

Traditional leaders' offices on hold

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — Plans to build a chamber for the Inkatha Freedom Party-dominated house of traditional leaders in Ulundi have been suspended

The KwaZulu-Natal legislature's finance committee recommended yesterday that about R30m of the funds earmarked for building the chamber be spent on "lead projects" aimed at bringing about delivery at grassroots level

Committee chairman Dumisani Makhaye said the IFP and African National Congress (ANC) components of the committee had agreed that plans to build the chamber be suspended

In what was seen as a compromise on the ANC's part, the committee agreed that there was a "real need" for offices to be built for premier Ben Ngubane and provincial director-gen-

eral Otty Nxumalo in Ulundi

However, the committee said the original plans appeared "very extravagant", and the provincial government's expenditure on offices had "increased out of all proportion" The committee proposed that R71m allocated for offices in Ulundi be cut to R40m.

Makhaye hoped the legislature would approve the recommendations during the current three-week sitting. The committee wanted the legislature's executive board to tell traditional leaders that they could hold their sessions in the legislature chamber

IFP committee member John Aulsebrook said there had never been a budget allocation for building a chamber. There had only been a "plan"

The IFP welcomed the R40m allocation for offices for Ngubane and Nxumalo, as it was a "big step" in ac-

knowledging the space shortage in Ulundi, Aulsebrook said.

Makhaye said the committee also recommended an urgent review of the use of all government office space in Ulundi, Maritzburg and Durban be completed by June 15

The committee also wanted public works MEC Celani Mtetwa to present an asset register of immovable property owned by the provincial government by June 30.

The committee expressed concern that professional bodies involved in feasibility studies for the public works department received contracts for the same work. It also voiced concern that guidelines for the use of about R100m for the peace initiative were sketchy. Details on how the funds were to be accessed should be made available by June 15, it said

BD 6/5/97

(264)

De Klerk's KZN loyalists reject Meyer, will woo IFP

(264) (~~264~~) ET 15/5/97

POLITICAL STAFF

THE KwaZulu-Natal National Party has moved swiftly to squash rumours of a festering split by denying there were differences between its leader, Mr Danie Schutte and the deputy leader, Mr Remer Schoeman.

This follows mounting speculation within the NP caucus in KwaZulu-Natal that Schoeman would come out in support of embattled Mr Roelf Meyer, ousted as task team head last week by party leader Mr F W de Klerk.

Meyer is reportedly expected to mount a challenge for the leadership if he could marshal sufficient support from the NP's federal council, which meets on June 17.

It is also believed the Northern Cape NP caucus yesterday came out strongly in favour of Meyer over De Klerk in a possible leadership tussle,

but this could not be confirmed last night.

Schoeman said reports that he was involved in moves to oust De Klerk in favour of Meyer were "an utter falsehood and mischievous fabrication", as were suggestions he was on a collision course with Schutte.

He said Schutte, Mr S V Naicker and himself, as the most senior NP leaders in KwaZulu-Natal, were in full support of De Klerk's axing of Meyer.

Indeed, an announcement by De Klerk yesterday that a NP team led by Schutte, and including Schoeman would meet the IFP to explore co-operation, is seen as a step to shore up loyal forces against Meyer.

KZN premier Dr Ben Ngubane announced yesterday that the high-level discussions between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the NP would be held next week.

In addition to closer co-operation the indaba would also examine the nature of the relationship between the two parties.

Ngubane said the talks followed recent discussions between De Klerk and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, leader of the IFP.

The IFP's team includes Ngubane, former premier Dr Frank Mdlalose, Deputy Minister of Safety and Security Mr Joe Matthews, the Rev Musa Zondi and Mrs Loretta Ngcobo.

In addition to Schutte and Schoeman, the NP delegation includes Mr John Mavuso, Mr S V Naicker and Mr Andre Fourie.

The meeting between the two parties also comes in the wake of a suggestion by Meyer's task team that closer co-operation between his party and the IFP was not in the interest of broadening the NP's power base.

Commissioners 'should resign'

Farouk Chothia

BD 15/5/97
MARITZBURG

(264)
KwaZulu-Natal local government and housing MEC Peter Miller yesterday called for the dismissal of members of the provincial public service commission after accusing the body of being the "single most important hindrance" to service delivery at grassroots level.

Miller's attack followed the commission's failure to finalise his department's management structures, and its refusal to accept recommendations from him.

The commission rejected a request from his department in 1995 for the appointment of chief director (housing) and chief director (community development facilitation). It also refused to appoint six directors, who were to serve three regional offices.

The commission argued the number of posts being sought by the department was "excessive" and that there would be need for the regional offices once emerging local authorities became viable.

Miller said the provincial cabinet had backed him, but the commission had taken the view that it was the "supreme authority". He had never witnessed such "mind-boggling arrogance," he said.

He said more than 800 staff members had taken severance packages in the past six months. Some were in senior positions, and had "given up" hoping their appointments would be made permanent. The department was now forced to rely more on councillors



National Party leader FW de Klerk at yesterday's session of the truth commission hearings in Cape Town.

Picture AP

ANC and govt object to draft Cape constitution clauses

Susan Russell

BD 15/5/97

CLAUSES in the draft Western Cape constitution providing for a mixed electoral system combining proportional representation with constituencies and the filling of provincial parliamentary vacancies emerged as key areas drawing objections from the government and the African National Congress (ANC) yesterday.

The draft, unanimously accepted by the Western Cape provincial legislature in February, has been submitted to the Constitutional Court.

It must determine whether a provincial constitution complies with constitutional principles before certifying the document, enabling it to become law.

One of the main objections is to section 14 of the Cape constitution which provides for an electoral system "based predominantly on the representation of geographic multimember constituencies; and results, in general, in proportional representation".

Both parties contend that the legislature confers on itself powers to which it is not entitled. They argue that elections do not constitute an area

in respect of which a province has legislative competence.

While a provincial constitution may not contain provisions inconsistent with the national constitution, allowance is made for provincial legislative or executive structures and procedures that differ from those in the constitution. They must comply with constitutional values and must not fall outside the powers and functions conferred by the national constitution.

The objectors argue that an electoral system is not a provincial legislative or executive structure or procedure as intended by the constitution.

Western Cape legislature counsel Jeremy Gauntlett argued that clauses dealt with a "legislative structure" or "legislative procedure" as provided.

He said the clauses did not confer on the province any power or function that fell outside their area of competence. Nor did they alter the substance of the legislative or executive powers of the national parliament, government or the province.

He submitted that the province, by including these clauses, was simply exercising power conferred on it.

Argument continues today.

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IFP sacks Mike Tarr and Vincent Ngema

BD 20/5/97 (264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Inkatha Freedom Party has sacked Mike Tarr as IFP chief whip in the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, allegedly because of his failure to support the party's push for Ulundi as provincial capital.

Its national council also decided at the weekend to axe provincial caucus chairman Vincent Ngema. Both will remain ordinary provincial MPs.

KwaZulu-Natal MP Hugh Lee is to become the sixth white member to resign from the party since 1994. More resignations were likely, a source said.

Sources said Tarr had been ousted after being accused of failing to implement party policies, particularly on Ulundi's status as provincial capital.

One source said Ngema spoke his

mind within party structures. He favoured transformation of the IFP to increase electoral support.

The sources said the attack on Tarr and Ngema was led by Arts and Culture Minister Lionel Mtshali and backed by Correctional Services Minister Sipo Mzimela. They had IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's support.

Ngema said he was a "good soldier" of the IFP who was "easily deployable".

The sources said Ngubane had argued that the two should be kept in their posts "for a while" to avoid disruption of the IFP in the legislature. However, they were expected to quit their posts next week.

Sources said Tarr came under heavy attack for the decision last year to open offices of the National Council of Provinces in Maritzburg, and for his

reservations about building a multi-million-rand chamber for the house of traditional leaders in Ulundi.

The sources said Lee complained that the party was not providing enough support for its members who were victims of violence.

He was also chairman of the legislature's public works committee, but found requests to the department for accountability on issues such as expenditure on Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini were largely ignored.

IFP acting national chairman and KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane said no decision had been taken to replace Tarr and Ngema.

If there was no improvement on issues such as absenteeism and the failure to do constituency work, people would have to "move aside".

Traditional leaders' chamber on budget backburner

BD 21/5/97
Farouk Chothia

(264)
KWAZULU-Natal premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane gave an undertaking yesterday that a R30m chamber for the House of Traditional Leaders would not be built during the financial year after all opposition parties threatened to vote against the province's R16bn provincial budget.

Ngubane gave the assurance to African National Congress chairman Jacob Zuma at a meeting shortly before the vote in the legislature. This led to all parties bar

~~(264)~~
the Democratic Party and African Christian Democratic Party voting for the budget.

Ngubane's promise came despite the fact that the provincial public works department called for tenders last month for the building of the chamber.

Ngubane said the department's action had been "preposterous". There were no funds allocated for the chamber. The department thought it could run a budget deficit but this was unacceptable as the province worked on a zero-based budget. Funds for the build-

ing of the chamber would be budgeted in the next financial year.

Meanwhile, the provincial treasury was drafting a medium-term expenditure framework which would enable the government to engage in multiterm budget planning, making it possible to link policy with budget and provide "certainty of revenue over time", Ngubane said.

A budget meeting, attended by MECs, department heads and portfolio committee chairs, was to be held to define priorities that fitted in with provincial strategy.

Failure in management loses millions — report

(264) BD 4/6/97

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal auditor-general's office has found that the provincial housing, local government and health departments — as well as the Natal Parks Board — lost millions of rands because of shortcomings in management procedures and the uneconomic use of resources

The office's corporate executive manager Lous van Rooyen said in a report the failure to establish a medical procurement system had caused the theft of pharmaceuticals worth millions of rands. A decision to set up such a system was made in 1990/91 and funds had been made available. Stock-holding had also exceeded the approved R21m by more than R11m

Van Rooyen said an information system had been implemented at Addington Hospital as a pilot project but six years hence it had still not been extended to other hospitals

Certain modules had not been implemented either, although implementation costs of about R246 000 had been incurred and monthly maintenance costs amounted to R7 340.

Total cost of the system, excluding personnel expenditure but including running costs at the end of the 1994/95 financial year, amounted to R21,57m. The initial contract price had been R8,457m, Van Rooyen said

Medical equipment for an obstetric high care ward at King Edward VIII hospital, valued at R586 649, had been purchased during the 1990/91 financial year, but it had not been used and the ward was not fully operational

The hospital had also purchased 30 dinner trolleys for R155 610 in 1994, but these had not been used

Van Rooyen said that low performance in housing delivery was illustrated by actual payments of R42m for the provision of 3 441 sites to conveyancers when R605m had been allocated for the provision of 54 693 sites

A further R818m allocated was unspent as at January last year, while R245m — approved and allocated as subsidies — was unpaid

He said effective debt collection measures were nonexistent, as there were arrears amounting to R14m in respect of rentals and R176m in respect of instalments as at December 31 1995

Expenditure of R69,8m had been incurred on the Lovu and Waterloo projects before they were suspended in January 1994

The former Natal provincial administration had paid R1,4m in "fruitless expenditure" to a consultant who had failed to complete the task of merging development projects, valued at R96m, in Mariannhill

The provincial housing board had terminated plans to upgrade Glebelands hostel in Umlazi in April 1995, by which time expenditure of R992 000 had been incurred. Further expenditure of R130 000 in "preplanning" had been incurred after the board's decision

The parks board had failed to administer contracts properly. Settlement negotiations were in progress after a decision by a construction firm to institute claims of R2,2m relating to work at the Hlulhuwe-Umfolozu park

The board had not conducted a proper cost-benefit analysis before building a hutted camp, including conference facilities, at the Itala game reserve for about R10m. The camp had operated at a deficit of about R2m during the 1994/95 financial year

Peace moves are being likened to the secret negotiations between the NP and ANC, write **Eddie Koch** and **Enoch Mthembu**

KwaZulu: The centre is holding

(264) M+G 6-12/6/97

SLOWLY, agonisingly, KwaZulu-Natal may be heading for peace. The most recent sign that centripetal forces are beginning to dominate the politics of South Africa's most turbulent region was a report this week that Mangosuthu Buthelezi was willing to entertain a merger with his arch-enemies in the African National Congress.

Unity between the rival nationalist movements in KwaZulu-Natal "would be an ideal thing", Buthelezi was quoted as saying in the *Sunday Times*. "I do not see why it should not happen."

The front-page story was followed by a flurry of "corrections and clarifications". Lasting peace in the province would depend on the ANC recognising the "paramount role" of the Inkatha Freedom Party, said Buthelezi in a statement the next day. The ANC had to "take into account that our kingdom of KwaZulu-Natal had to be recognised", he added.

Traditional leaders still want to discuss a range of grievances about their "maltreatment" at the hands of the central government. The question of amnesty for warlords on both sides is still unresolved.

But, significantly, the hardline IFP leader did not deny he had spoken positively about the possibility of a merger. A powerful caucus from each of the rival political parties, led by IFP Premier Ben Ngubane and ANC provincial leader Jacob Zuma, has been meeting behind closed doors for nearly a year to discuss a peace pact for the province.

When the last round took place three weeks ago, all the participants knew the attitude of the Inkatha leader, who has consistently defied efforts by the ANC's centrists to cultivate support from moderates in his party, was critical for success.

A quick trip around the corridors of the grand colonial building that houses the legislature in Pietermaritzburg this week revealed only one certainty about the provincial parley talks have reached such a sensitive stage that everyone involved is resolutely sticking to an agreement that the contents be kept secret. Which is another reason why Buthelezi's public comments have created such a stir.

"I was with some senior IFP people on Sunday and they were quite surprised when they read the paper," said Amchand Rajbansi of the Minority Front. "Buthelezi made some qualifications on Monday, but there is still a heavy emphasis on peace. It is quite clear that inside the IFP there is no longer any support for

the idea of working with the Nats to win the province.

"The ANC also realises its chances of running the province alone are remote. They know the only chance is for both of them to work together."

Both parties liken the situation to the secret negotiations which took place in exile between the National Party and the ANC, which prepared the way for a breakthrough in efforts to end apartheid peacefully.

IFP parliamentarian Philip Powell, who sat in on the last round of peace talks, told the *Mail & Guardian* both parties are adhering to a strict confidentiality agreement. "What I can say is both sides have tabled position papers. We are in the process of studying these and exchanging views."

"These are just the opening salvos in the debate. At this stage, there is no formal discussion about one party merging into the other."

Powell added the main objective is to "reach an accord" on the right of each party to exist, and to ensure "a normalisation of relations" between the two. A key item on the agenda of the recent round of talks was a new mechanism to provide amnesty for people on each side involved in the violence which has claimed up to 18 000 lives over the past four years.

"There is now a structured approach to the question of a special amnesty arrangement for this province. It is far more conservative than the earlier suggestions that there be a blanket amnesty in the region."

ANC leaders were reluctant to explore details of the peace talks in the corridors of the parliamentary building. Some confirmed, however, that a new set of amnesty proposals

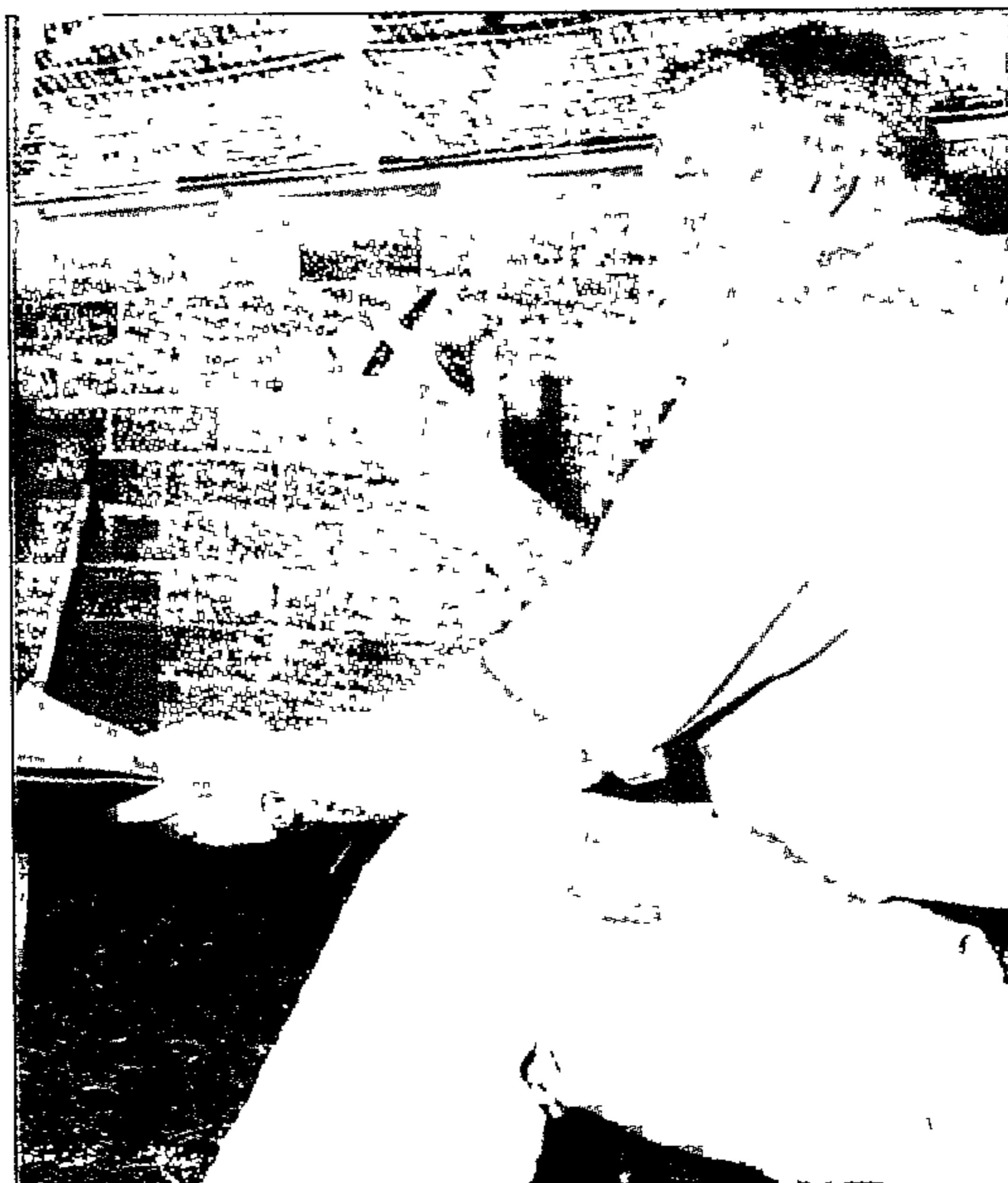
is being prepared for discussion within their party's provincial structures.

Others stressed a core component of the talks is a "memorandum of understanding" that there be a concerted effort to ensure economic development, especially in violence-prone rural areas, without one party trying to compete with the other for the kudos of delivery.

"This is probably the most vital element of the peace process taking place," said Rajbansi. "Each party has realised the basic support of the other cannot be shaken. They know debates about who achieved effective delivery or is responsible for non-delivery will not affect how each of them fare at the elections in 1999."

"There is a tendency, which I would like to see strengthened, which says let's work together during a phase of development and fight about politics after it has been delivered."

About 60km south of the Howick



Peace path: Tintown, near Hammarsdale (above), sets the pace. Philip Powell (left) says both parties are adhering to a strict confidentiality agreement.

PHOTOS SIDDIQUE DAVIDS

side a car filled with bodyguards in the parking lot of the building.

Nkabinde, a warlord who effectively rules the Richmond area near Pietermaritzburg with the help of his armed thugs, was expelled from the ANC earlier this year on grounds that he was a police spy and was implicated in a series of political murders.

In a sign that the province still lacks a culture of law and order, a man who is known to conduct a reign of terror on his home turf is able to rent offices for his new political movement next to the Department of Land Affairs without fear of being arrested on any of the killings his group is reputed to have carried out.

Today Nkabinde is polite but too busy to talk to the press. He is on the way to Durban with his men to attend a series of meetings ahead of his plans to launch a new political party with fellow ANC dissident General Bantu Holomisa.

The two men, whose relationship is alleged to have begun in the apartheid era when Nkabinde travelled to the Transkei homeland (then ruled by Holomisa) to collect weapons for ANC paramilitary units in the Pietermaritzburg area, have been drawing large crowds of late.

They are picking up support from militant youth, concerned about the growing moderation of their leaders and the secrecy that surrounds the peace talks. And Holomisa is capable of winning ethnic support in the shantytowns of Dambuza, where there are large populations of Xhosa migrants, as well as the southern parts of KwaZulu-Natal, where some Xhosa-speakers are loyal to him.

But most of the politicians we spoke to in Pietermaritzburg are not overly concerned about the power of a Holomisa-Nkabinde alliance.

Perhaps more worrying to both parties is a new and top-secret report which was produced in the headquarters of the National Intelligence Agency in the province this week.

It shows armed groups are active in many parts of the province as a number of warlords who mobilised around political issues in the past have now turned to various forms of underground crime to retain their power and privilege.

Falls, just off the highway between Durban and Pietermaritzburg, is a ghetto called Tintown, because its people live in houses of silver corrugated iron built for refugees from a mini civil war which was fought in nearby Hammarsdale during the 1980s.

Tintown reflects signs that the centrist tendencies taking shape in the provincial capital are beginning to spread into some of the rural flashpoints of the province. It is one of those places where intrigue and convoluted local politics can escalate, in a flash, into murder and mayhem.

Last year, Tintown's young football team beat the boys from a neighbouring settlement called Panekeni in a two-day tournament. The losers added to their grumbles complaints that there were people in Tintown who secretly supported the IFP. A series of night attacks was launched from ANC support bases on homes in the shantytown, and in December these culminated in the gruesome massacre of nine Inkatha supporters.

Moderates in the provincial leadership of both parties saw the place as an emblem of the centrifugal forces that threaten to tear their peace process apart. The ANC suspended officials in its local branch accused of

complicity in the murders. A sub-committee of the Portfolio Committee on Safety and Security was set up to deal with the violence.

Minister of Safety and Security Sydney Mufamadi, along with Nyanga Ngubane, the provincial MEC for traditional affairs, have made high-profile visits. And top police teams have set up camp near the shantytown to control violence and broker civic co-operation.

The result? Violent skirmishes have been curtailed.

This week provincial leaders from both parties met at the makeshift police station to work out joint security arrangements for an IFP rally on Saturday, an event that would have been unthinkable in no-go zones like this six months ago.

Said Ntombekayisa Msomi: "We wish to see the ANC and IFP joining hands. We were never IFP members, but we were forced by the attacks that came after the soccer match to join the IFP for protection. I feel bad that today I am meeting the ANC leaders as enemies when we were once part of them."

Back in the old town of Pietermaritzburg are reminders that politics in this unpredictable province can wheel into any number of destructive spirals. One of these is Sifiso Nkabinde, a menacing figure who is standing out-



'Each party has realised the basic support of the other cannot be shaken'

IFP demands constitution be adopted

Farouk Chothia

ULUNDI — The Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has demanded that the KwaZulu-Natal constitution, rejected by the Constitutional Court last year as an attempt to usurp central government's powers, be adopted as a precondition for reconciliation with the African National Congress (ANC)

The IFP warned in a document submitted to the ANC recently that avoiding points of dispute would be a "vote of no confidence" in negotiations and the negotiators themselves.

The ANC had breached an agreement to hold international mediation, and as a result "ways and means to achieve reparation ... under the different circumstances should be sought".

The document was believed to have been drafted by IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's special adviser, Mario Ambrosini, amid claims that IFP provincial negotiators — led by acting national IFP chairman Ben Ngubane — lacked the authority to take decisions in talks and were being undermined by Ambrosini.

It was understood that Ngubane found himself in an embarrassing situation at a meeting last Thursday when he learnt from the ANC that a letter had been written on his "instruction" to the ANC's attorneys.

Attorneys, claiming to be acting on Ngubane's instructions, wrote to the ANC's attorneys stating that agreement had been reached in talks on May 7 that the ANC was to withdraw High Court action challenging the legality of the KwaZulu-Natal House of Traditional Leaders. When the matter was

BO 23/6/97 (264)

raised with Ngubane in last week's talks he denied instructing the attorneys to write the letter. "It was the first time that Ngubane became aware of the letter and he was totally taken aback," one source said.

Sources said Deputy President Thabo Mbeki was to hold direct negotiations with Buthelezi on Thursday to keep the process on track. The parties were unable to reach agreement last week on a special amnesty process for KwaZulu-Natal. The issue of Buthelezi becoming second deputy president and constitutional differences were also left to be dealt with at national level.

The IFP document said the ANC should show a "renewed political commitment" to the Kwazulu-Natal constitution "irrespective of the legal technicalities which can always be worked out". The ANC and IFP should also develop a common policy on issues such as "indigenous law systems" after taking into account the special characteristics of the Zulu nation.

Ulundi should be recognised as the provincial capital. It would be "unconscionable to impose on us Maritzburg".

The document said the truth commission was not an "adequate venue" to deal with the KwaZulu-Natal conflict. A new process should be designed based on the "separation" of the truth-finding exercise and the granting of amnesty, which should possibly be a judicial exercise.

It said the identities of those behind the killing of IFP leaders should become known.

An ANC spokesman in KwaZulu-Natal yesterday declined to comment on the document.

Nkabinde hammered in Richmond (264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The African National Congress (ANC) has inflicted a heavy defeat on expelled member Sifiso Nkabinde in the Richmond by-election, winning four of five wards contested.

This is seen as an indication that Nkabinde has little chance of winning support in KwaZulu-Natal for the party he is launching with former deputy minister Bantu Holomisa and former National Party heavyweight Roelf Meyer. Nkabinde is KwaZulu-Natal chairman of Holomisa's National Consultative Forum, which has linked up with Meyer's New Movement Process to launch a party later this year.

The by-election was held because a group of councillors had resigned in protest against Nkabinde's expulsion from the ANC for allegedly being an apartheid-era police informer. Coun-

cillor Rodney van der Byl, who refused to resign, was assassinated in May.

Official results of Sunday's by-election show that the ANC's total vote in the five wards was 2 052, against 1 392 polled by Nkabinde and the four candidates aligned with him. This gave the ANC a victory margin of about 20%. There was a 39% voter turn-out.

Nkabinde lost the ward in which he stood. ANC candidate Rampathie Naidoo defeated him by 119 votes to 43.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumsani Makhaye said the result showed that Nkabinde and Holomisa "exist in the media, and not in reality".

The electorate had served a "decisive defeat on third-force rule, political backwardness and thuggery", and regarded the ANC as the "only party that can lead them to a better life".

Nkabinde could not be reached for comment.

BD 22/7/97 265
Defeated pro-Nkabinde candidate Sifiso Bengu said the result was a minor setback and highlighted the need to "go back to the grass roots and work with the poorest of the poor". However, it had been a victory in that the five candidates had lost by only 600 votes against a party "which used government resources" in the by-election.

Holomisa said he was not "much worried" about the result as it was not a barometer of support in KwaZulu-Natal for a new party. Nkabinde and the four other candidates had contested the election as independents, and this had counted against them. The electorate would vote differently for a party which had policies.

Meyer's spokesman, Izak Retief, said not much could be read into the result as the by-election had revolved "mainly around personalities and not broad political issues".

ANC snubs Ngubane by quitting meeting (264)

Farouk Chothia

BD 12/8/97 (264)
DURBAN — The African National Congress (ANC) yesterday walked out of a local government meeting hosted by KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane in what was seen as the first retaliatory move to the Inkatha Freedom Party's (IFP's) decision to pull out of peace talks in the province

Sapa reports the conference was convened by Ngubane to discuss local government issues and how to promote investment in KwaZulu-Natal

In a memorandum, the ANC said on arrival at the workshop yesterday morning it had been disappointed to find relevant provincial departments had not been invited, nor was the province's business sector adequately represented

The ANC also felt that Ngubane's announcement that the IFP was withdrawing from the provincial peace process needed to be discussed. After handing the memorandum to Ngubane, the ANC delegation left the meeting, but returned after lunch

Ngubane said the concerns raised were misplaced. "The whole issue was debated amicably — I am surprised at the mention of rudeness as the discussions were polite exchanges," Ngubane said

The ANC voiced concern that the IFP's decision to pull out of talks would lead to violence escalating, saying there were already reports of arms supplies being smuggled into northern parts of the province.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal spokesman Dumisani Makhaye urged the IFP to resume talks without preconditions, saying the pull-out sent the "wrong signal" to grassroots followers

Two ANC members had been killed in Estcourt in the midlands recently, another two in Oshabeni on the south coast, and a fifth in Umlazi

Three provinces on 'verge of collapse'

David Greybe

CAPE TOWN — The Northern Province, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal are on the verge of collapse, the provincial audit report released yesterday shows.

Only Gauteng and the Western Cape received relatively clean bills of health, with Gauteng emerging as the best-run provincial administration.

The 15-member audit team also identified serious problems in the Northern Cape and Free State administrations and, to a lesser extent, in Mpumalanga and the North West.

The team, headed by public service director-general Paseka Ncholo and including three international experts, visited the nine provinces between last October and May this year.

Their 10 reports — one for each province plus an executive summary — depicted provincial public services as being crippled by grossly inadequate financial, information and human resource management systems. They reported a chronic shortage of appropriately skilled staff. Only the audit summary was released yesterday.

"The lack of discipline and the

prevalence of misconduct (such as fraud and theft) are major problems in many departments and provincial administrations." Procedures to manage misconduct were ineffective.

National government was also criticised by the task team: "New policies are often set at national level without due consideration to the organisational, financial and service delivery implications in the provinces."

It said "political interference" was hampering the administration of provincial departments. "There is a poor definition of the different roles of politicians and administrators."

The review found that the centralisation of functions in provinces, particularly financial and personnel management, had a negative effect on departments' ability to deliver services.

Provincial public services were still not focused on improving service delivery, and were restricted by "inherited" administrative processes.

The report was almost not released after a cabinet committee decided last week against publication due to its damning nature. The decision was reversed at yesterday's cabinet meeting after intense lobbying which resulted

BD 21/8/97
in Deputy President Thabo Mbeki, among others, supporting its release.

Public Service Minister Zola Skweyiya told a news conference the cabinet had been "very supportive" of the need for corrective measures in the beleaguered provinces. His department would "be going back to the cabinet for further assistance".

He said national departments which had already undertaken corrective initiatives, based on the findings, were finance, housing, education, health, welfare and home affairs.

Public servants and Swedish experts had been working together in the Eastern Cape, while in the Northern Province public servants from Skweyiya's department and experts from Britain and the Commonwealth were tackling problems.

The task team said national financial regulations limited the efficient use of the state's resources. "They do not establish value for money as the key principle." Financial management systems were not adequate and most provinces did not prioritise their budgets with policy objectives.

See Pages 6-8

Politicians 'interfere' in service

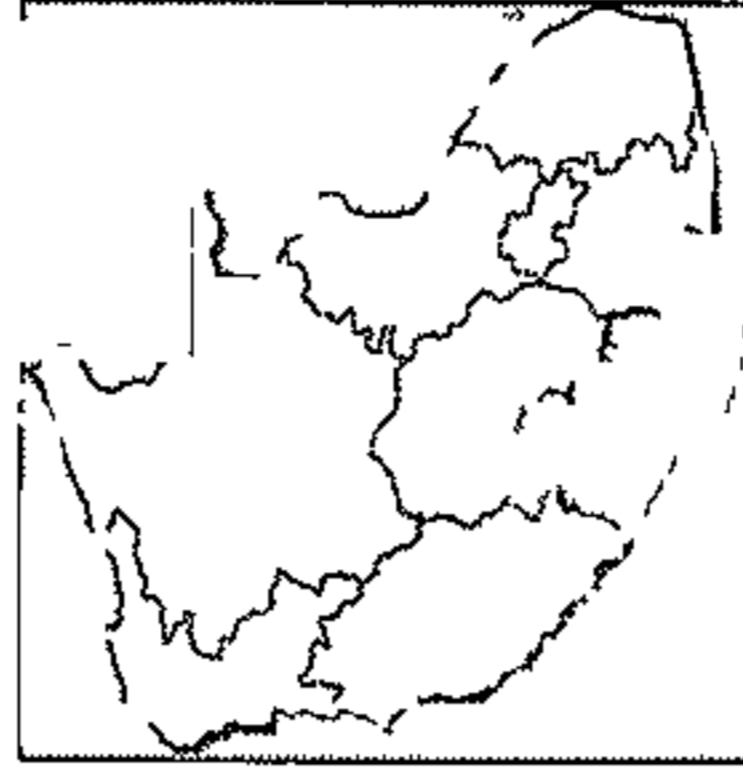
BD 21/8/97

(264)

CAPE TOWN — Politicians in KwaZulu-Natal interfered in the management of their departments, while the high number of public service vacancies had created a leadership vacuum in many departments, the provincial task team found

The state of the public service in KwaZulu-Natal was not as bad as the Eastern Cape or Northern Province but was, a task team member said yesterday, also close to collapse

The task team reported there was no clear difference between the roles of the KwaZulu-Natal executive, individual MECs, the portfolio committees and department heads "MECs were reported as having direct access to staff, thus bypassing normal, and more appropriate, channels of management."



Many departments had not rationalised and retained components of the former KwaZulu homeland and Natal provincial administration. Some departments had ignored the directive to rationalise "and created de facto structure appropriate to their needs", which hampered operations. No authority had been delegated to departments from the powerful provincial service commission to allow them to determine their own organisational structure

There was "no unity" between the commission, provincial cabinet and department heads. The commission was acting as a "brake" on service delivery.

Senior government officials at national level welcomed as long overdue the news that premier Ben Ngubane had fired the commission last week.

The audit task team visited KwaZulu-Natal between February 2 and 11. It reported serious problems due to the fragmented administration, "spread between Ulundi, Maritzburg and Durban"

While the cabinet meets weekly, department heads meet only monthly. "From investigation it appears that the policies of individual MECs have primacy over provincial-wide policies"

Departments also did not include suitably senior or powerful financial management components. Funds for functions had not followed the staff when they were transferred, the task team reported.

The task team commended the policy for decentralising financial management, but said departments had limited ability to maximise opportunities arising from this. "Financial management staff in departments are, in almost all cases, of too low a rank or without the appropriate skills to perform to the full potential afforded by delegation to departments."

There was "confusion" over assets. Few departments had completed inventories, "nor was the central works register forthcoming"

Steps being taken, as KwaZulu-Natal overspending reaches R1bn

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — Projected overspending by the KwaZulu-Natal government for the current financial year was "at least" R1bn, but steps were being taken to reduce the figure, provincial treasury chief director Sipho Shabalala said at the weekend.

In a submission to the presidential enquiry commission, Shabalala said the projected overspending was in relation to personnel expenditure. No over-

spending was expected in other areas. The overspending is about 6% of the province's total budget of R16bn. Shabalala said the provincial cabinet was recently briefed on the projected expenditure. Premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane had instructed that a "solution be found or a process leading to a solution be put in place as a matter of extreme urgency". Shabalala said the province had come up with a performance-enhancement plan to identify areas of savings

and to provide a smooth transition to new priorities. It was seeking specialists to recommend and implement stop-gap measures. He said discussions were to be held between the nine provinces and central government to identify the causes of budget overruns with the aim of finding a common solution.

KwaZulu-Natal expected a budget overrun in personnel expenditure because "we do not have absolute control over it". There was overexpenditure in large departments due to "unfunded mandates" from central government, such as severance packages for teachers. He said 95% of the KwaZulu-Natal education department's budget went to personnel-related expenditure.

There was an argument that the department could have better utilised available reconstruction and development programme funds to build schools, but "what this argument omits to say is that RDP funding was off-budget". Education departments in other provinces may have used their RDP allocations, but still overspent. This showed that the problem was not the nonutilisation of RDP funds but the manner in which policies are determined and implemented in the education function nationally.

Shabalala said KwaZulu-Natal was "moving away from incremental budgeting, otherwise the RDP would be terminated and implemented in the manner in which the RDP would be implemented. A medium-term expenditure framework would be a 'central tool' for budget formulation until 2000.

Unified vision and innovative officials set city standards

IN A national context of continuing conflict, local government budgets in the Durban transitional metropolitan council and its substructures stand out as beacons of hope.

Sustainable development has become a reality in Durban and is linked to a rates increase averaging only about 13,25% in the central areas. When coupled with life-line water tariffs, a significant provision for capital projects and delivery of housing and infrastructure on a scale greater than most provincial governments, there is a lot to be proud about in looking at Durban's model for effective local government delivery.

Much of this has been accomplished relatively recently, although Durban is fortunate in being able to build on the positive effects of a long history of financial discipline and innovation.

The foundations of Durban's developmental budget are three-fold. Firstly, political opportunism has given way to a unified vision for Durban, articulated and sup-

ported by all political parties. This is due mainly to Durban having only one majority party, the African National Congress in all substructures and the metropolitan council.

However, it is due also to the fact that the smaller parties (National Party, Inkatha Freedom Party, Minority Front and Democratic Party) have recognised and committed themselves to ensuring that Durban's developmental focus is towards providing development in previously disadvantaged areas while maintaining infrastructure in established areas. About R40m (43% of the capital budget) is targeted at previously disadvantaged areas and more than R35m at refurbishing water reticulation. Durban's councillors should all be commended for taking tough decisions, not always with popular support.

At the same time, they have supported significant electricity and water tariffs, the surpluses of which benefit many people outside Durban in giving access to water and electricity for all.

Secondly, Durban is fortunate in having top officials with experience and vision who are able to focus on delivery while ensuring adherence to strict standards of financial discipline. Simple issues like ensuring money is promptly banked and invested properly saves the council tens of millions a year. Durban has a long history of fiscal discipline and professional administration which the council has been able to build upon.

Some of Durban's executive directors are nationally — and even internationally — known for their work in trying to find innovative solutions to development issues. Note, for example, the introduction of a range of differently priced water systems from high pressure to lower pressure, which allow sustainability.

Overall, this financial discipline includes keeping the capital budget to an increase of only 2,5% in 1996/97, so the growth in the future operating budgets will be easily containable, a township maintenance reserve of R30m a year for four years will help ensure sustainable development, the policy of using interest on regional service levies and operating account surpluses to retire debt prematurely will have significant longer-term benefits.

Annually, treasury officials find innovative ways to use resources more prudently, finding little pots of gold which all add up and making every cent stretch as far as possible. One year it is the insurance fund, another year it is the interest on investments, but what each year has in common is that overall fundamentals for growth are not affected. All of these and other policies have been readily adopted by the metropolitan council and its substructures.

Finally, broader economic vision offered by a number of national role players in support of local initiatives has been of great assistance. Jacob Zuma's unequivocal support for the development of an international airport led to the King Shaka international airport development taking off. Building will start next year. Mzi Khumalo and others played a major role in pushing the development of an international convention centre, Hilton Hotel, the Point development and so on.

Each of these developments is unique in size, scale and quality when compared with equivalents in Africa.

Most importantly, each development continues to advance the basic principle underpinning Durban's approach to local government budgeting: focusing investment and delivery today in ways in which the rates base of Durban

will grow tomorrow. After all, few realise that middle- and upper-class suburbs like Durban North were actually beneficiaries of significant subsidies in the postwar period. In spite of these foundations there are elements who would like to bring the walls down. Some ratepayers will threaten doom and gloom as the process of rates equalisation unfolds. Some communities threaten land invasions in order to protest against the rate of delivery. But no mass movements have been able to emerge, simply because councillors and officials have done their utmost to chart a visionary path of sustainable development and have stuck to that path even when the going gets tough. Political focus, policy competence and product champions are three ingredients which will continue to build Durban today, tomorrow and beyond.

□ Sutchie is ANC head of local government in KwaZulu-Natal

KwaZulu-Natal cabinet 'not paying rent'

Farouk Chothia

~~12/9/97~~ (264) BD 12/9/97

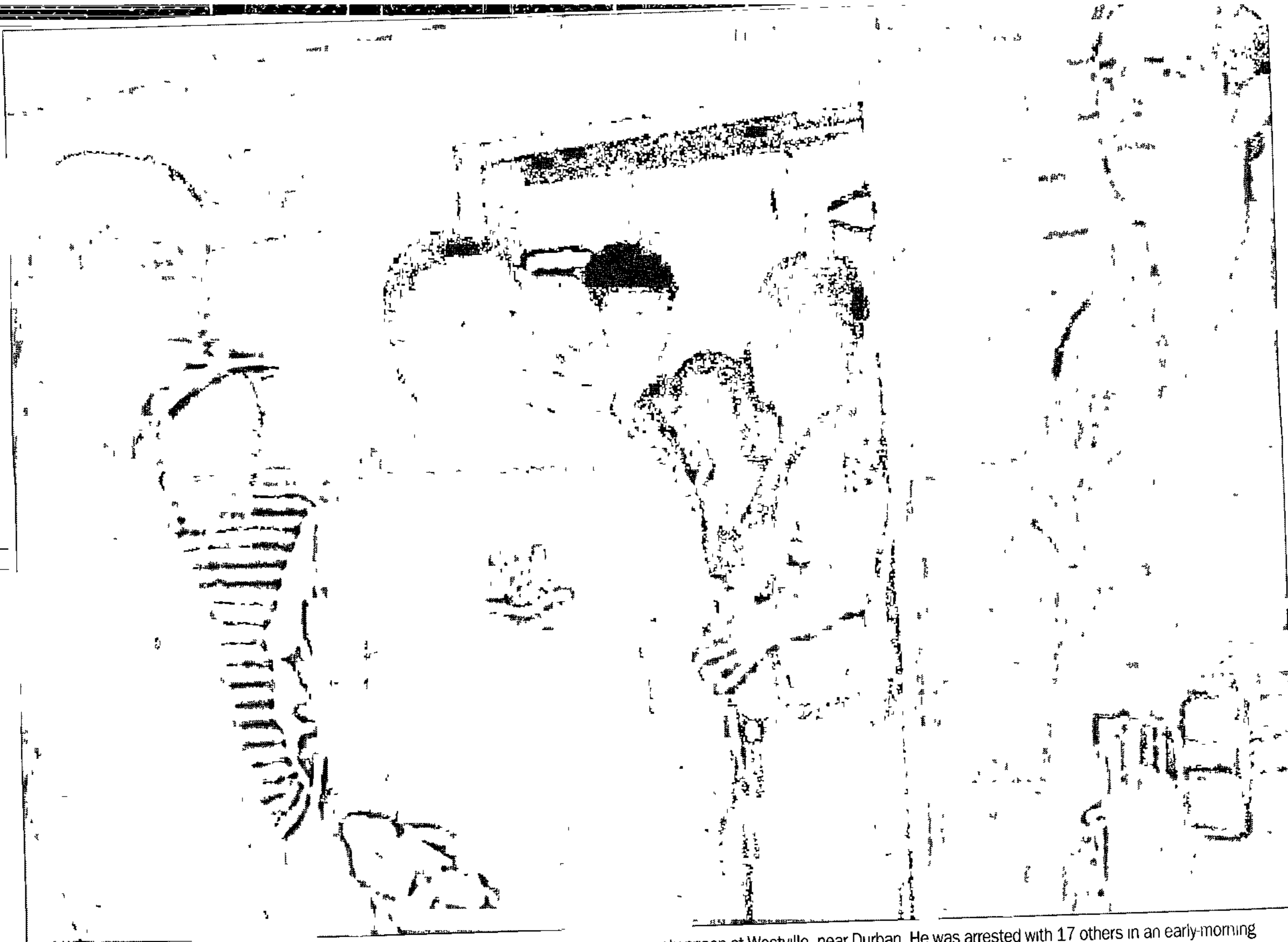
DURBAN — Preliminary investigations showed that KwaZulu-Natal premier Ben Ngubane and his cabinet colleagues were not paying rent for their official residences in Ulundi, even though they were required to do so, provincial acting auditor-general Ted Kimmence said yesterday.

He said the probe was at an early stage, and he could not say how much was owed and over what period.

Kimmence confirmed that an inves-

tigation was under way on whether it was ethical for Ngubane to have stayed at taxpayers' expense at Durban's five-star Royal Hotel, even though he had an official residence in Durban.

Ngubane was caught up in another row yesterday with claims that his department had not budgeted for an official two-week trip he was on to Germany. The funds would now come out of a special fund in the finance department for "priority projects" such as building toilets at schools and roads in rural areas.



BREAKTHROUGH: Sifiso Nkabinde, flanked by two policemen, is taken to the maximum security prison at Westville, near Durban. He was arrested with 17 others in an early-morning swoop by policemen and SA National Defence Force members

PICTURE NATAL MERCURY

Nkabinde arrest hailed as first step to peace

DURBAN: The arrest of the National Consultative Forum's Mr Sifiso Nkabinde and 17 others in an early-morning police raid has drawn widespread praise as the first step in breaking the cycle of violence that has gripped the Richmond area for a decade

A contingent of 500 policemen and SA National Defence Force members, using SA Air Force helicopters, swooped on Nkabinde's home in Mogoda, south of Richmond, at first light yesterday and arrested the former ANC chairman for the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands

In a message broadcast by an aeroplane flying over the area, the security forces told the Mogoda community of Nkabinde's arrest and asked people to remain calm

Nkabinde, a member of Mr Bantu Holomisa's NCF since his expulsion from the ANC, appeared in court in Maritzburg. He is to

return today to apply for bail

Outside the court, Nkabinde appeared nervous as he sat in an armoured vehicle while about 100 people taunted him

He faces 18 charges of murder relating to five incidents since 1993. One of the charges relates to the July massacre of five men, including two ANC Richmond councillors.

Police detained 17 others for questioning. Several were later released

However, three of the most wanted suspects, including Mr Skumbuzo Patrick "Bob" Ndlovu, who is notorious in the area, are still at large. Police are offering rewards of R200 000 for the arrest of Ndlovu and R100 000 each for Mr Mthoko Ndlovu (alias Ntuli) and Mr Sorren Njilo. Police spokesman Director Reg Crewe said more arrests were possible

The Investigative Task Unit, headed by Director Bushy Engelbrecht, who led the raid, received widespread praise for the investigations leading to the arrests

The team has been investigating Midlands murders since the May 8 killing of ANC councillor Mr Rodney van der Bijl. At least 22 people have died in the Midlands since May in fighting believed to be related to conflict between the NCF and the ANC

President Nelson Mandela said the government was determined to remove "the last vestiges of apartheid-sponsored

violence". He was convinced the situation would normalise after the arrests

Holomisa and potential political ally Mr Roelf Meyer, of the New Movement Process, made it clear they would disassociate themselves from Nkabinde if he was found to have been involved in violence. Holomisa ruled out the possibility of providing Nkabinde with funds for his defence if the charges against

President Nelson Mandela said he was determined to remove the vestiges of apartheid-sponsored violence. He was convinced the situation would normalise after the arrests.

him involved violence. ANC national spokesman Mr Ronnie Mamoepa said he hoped

the arrests would lay bare the true causes of the violence

The ANC Youth League in KwaZulu-Natal has called for Nkabinde to be refused bail in an effort to protect witnesses. It said his arrest was long overdue, but that Nkabinde was a "small fish" and the investigators would have to bring his masters to book

Welcoming Nkabinde's arrest, Democratic Party leader Mr Tony Leon said his high profile in the NCF had made the DP's co-operation with any new party problematic

The National Party said it believed Nkabinde's arrest would be the kiss of death for Meyer and Holomisa's efforts to form a party. NP spokesman Mr Nic Koornhorst said the baggage brought to the new alliance by Holomisa would rub off on Meyer's New Movement Process. — Sapa

KwaZulu plans to suspend voluntary severance packages

Farouk Chothia

001819/97(264)
DURBAN — KwaZulu-Natal government department heads had decided to suspend the granting of voluntary severance packages to public servants in a bid to reduce projected overexpenditure of R1bn during the current financial year, provincial director-general Otty Nxumalo said yesterday.

It was now up to the provincial cabinet to endorse the decision.

Nxumalo said KwaZulu-Natal government department heads took the decision at a meeting on Tuesday, and wanted the cabinet to endorse it because "a lot of money" would be saved.

He said there was also to be a moratorium on the filling of all vacant posts, except those which were "strategic". The filling of such posts would have to be approved by the cabinet.

The recommendations were made in line with the call by premier Ben Ngubane that all necessary steps be taken to prioritise departmental budgets and save money.

Observers said KwaZulu-Natal department heads were believed to be the first to decide to block retrenchments, and other cash-strapped provinces could follow.

Central government was also under pressure to scrap the policy in favour of targeted retrenchments.

Nxumalo said the offering of the packages "did not result in the downsizing of staff complements which was one of its goals. The packages were also aimed at attaining greater representivity in the public service, but no "significant gains" had been recorded in this regard either.

Nxumalo said 15 632 packages had been approved, while 23 318 applications had been received.

He hoped trade unions and all other staff would accept the decisions because "we have no money for voluntary severance packages".

Nxumalo said he hoped the provincial cabinet would take up the issue with national government.

Department heads also decided a workshop should be held to see how further savings could be effected.

Relief in Richmond as trial of warlord Nkabinde begins

MHG 19-25/9/97

(264)

Wonder Hlongwana

Richmond residents have high expectations of the trial of alleged warlord Sifiso Nkabinde. They say they want to know who gave him guns, ammunition and money. They also believe the 18 counts of murder he is facing are just a drop in the ocean.

Half of the charges Nkabinde faces in the Pietermaritzburg Regional Court date back to before he was expelled from the African National Congress earlier this year. Of the 18 murder charges, eight were committed while Nkabinde was in the ANC and 10 after he joined the National Consultative Forum (NCF). Democratic Party MPL Roger Burrows said the ANC had defended Nkabinde's activities and elected him to senior positions but were now turning their back on him. It took the ANC more than a year to expel him after allegations that he was a police spy first surfaced in KwaZulu-Natal.

Burrows also accused the ANC of withholding information they had gathered against Nkabinde during their investigation into his activities as a police spy.

"It is surprising that Nkabinde has been charged for only ANC murders. Nothing is mentioned about the Inkatha Freedom Party when it's known that he also fought in defence of the ANC," said Sifiso Bhengu, NCF spokesman in KwaZulu-Natal. Bhengu added that until Nkabinde is proven guilty he will not be suspended from the NCF.

KwaZulu-Natal violence monitor Mary de Haas said because Nkabinde is only charged with murders of ANC members, "this will give people ammunition to claim that it [the ANC] only acts for itself". She said the police investigation should have gone back to 1990 and that in this matter the ANC appeared to be selective in the way it administers justice.

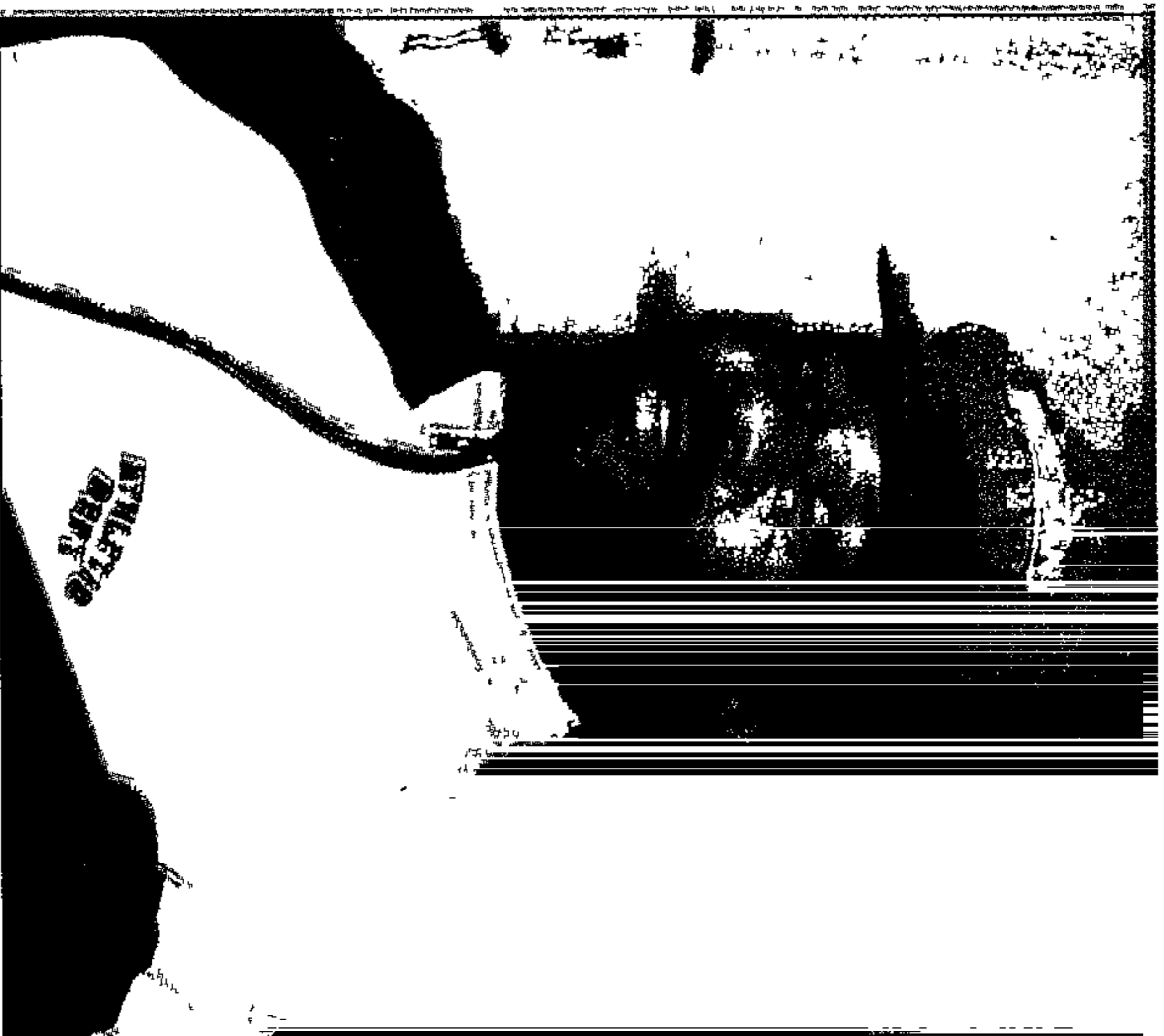
Yet national South African Police Services representative Reg Crewe said police could only charge Nkabinde for crimes for which they have gathered evidence. "If people come forward with more information we will investigate further."

KwaZulu-Natal ANC representative Dumisani Makhaye denied that Nkabinde had been a bona fide member of the organisation. "He was an *agent provocateur* of the racist regime."

He said the ANC believed the real masterminds of political violence were still at large. He predicted they might avenge Nkabinde's arrest by fomenting more unrest in an attempt to prove others were involved in the violence.

In Richmond a climate of relief has descended over the rural community. Many were relieved at Nkabinde's arrest. But they are concerned because his alleged accomplices are still free. Prime suspects Bob Ndlovu and Sorren Ngilo, who have been sought for months, are among the 10 most wanted men in South Africa.

Most Richmond residents first heard of the early-morning arrest when police helicopters swooped



Sifiso Nkabinde: On trial for 18 murders. PHOTO: RAJESH JANTILAL

over the town, broadcasting the news.

"They were telling us Nkabinde had been arrested and all those who have knowledge of illegal firearms should approach the police with information," said Thandozile Mchunu, sister of slain ANC councillor Bhekumuzi Mchunu. He was murdered in July with five ANC members. Nkabinde has been charged with orchestrating those killings.

Richmond residents hope his arrest will lead to the reopening of schools closed about three months ago and development projects such as extension and tarring of roads will resume. After the news of Nkabinde's arrest, women ululated "with joy while others went into the mountains to thank God for

answering their prayers.

"How long will they keep him there? If I were the judge, I could give him a life sentence," said Florence Nyide, sister of murder victim Elphas Nyide.

Nkabinde's wife, Nonhlanhla, refused to speak saying her heart was "too broken" following her husband's arrest.

Another resident, S'bonelo Mkhize, said he was happy Nkabinde was arrested, but was convinced he should be charged with more than 18 murders including some outside the Richmond area.

At his bail application this week, Nkabinde denied all the charges against him and said he had co-operated with the police in their investigations into the murders.

NKABINDE ARREST & KWAZULU-NATAL VIOLENCE

Trying to behead the elusive Gorgon

More than one strongman is believed to be holding violence-ridden KwaZulu-Natal to ransom

The arrest on murder charges of expelled ANC KwaZulu-Natal midlands leader Sifiso Nkabinde and the detention of others for questioning may curb political violence in the Richmond area for now. But it is unlikely to unravel the skein of mob killings and political intrigue that has ravaged the province as a whole since the early Eighties, analysts say.

They believe the command chains of violence are varied and extend well beyond Richmond, so that Tuesday's dawn swoop by the 500-strong dragnet of police and soldiers that hauled in Nkabinde and others would not have been able to catch the "bigger fish."

Nkabinde faces 18 counts of murder related to incidents stretching back to the

early Nineties. At least 17 of his alleged cohorts were held and questioned.

Police spokesman Henry Budhram says he is confident that the violence allegedly linked to Nkabinde was restricted to Richmond and surrounding areas.

But Natal University social anthropologist Mary de Haas, a longtime peace monitor, is unconvinced. She says warlords are simply pawns in a bigger game, that they could not have operated without help or collusion.

This is exactly what the ANC said about Nkabinde after expelling him from the party in April for allegedly having spied for the police and conducted a protracted reign of terror in the Richmond area.

But the ANC's opponents accuse the party of having condoned and used the

same man's brutal fiefdom for the best part of a decade.

Nkabinde succeeded Harry Gwala as ANC midlands leader after the latter's death in 1995. Protesting innocence after his expulsion, Nkabinde teamed up with Bantu Holomisa's National Consultative Forum (NCF) and became midlands chairman of the emerging party.

His arrest at his home in Magoda outside Richmond follows more than four months of investigation by a special investigation unit, led by police director Bushie Engelbrecht, into killings in the midlands since the early Nineties.

Though Holomisa has consistently backed Nkabinde's demands that the ANC produce proof of his complicity, he stresses that there is no place for him in the NCF if the violence allegations are proved in court.

Similarly, former National Party crown prince Roelf Meyer, whose New Movement Process is allied with the NCF in efforts to form a new political party, has always been uncomfortable about the Nkabinde connection and has tried to distance himself from the warlord since the latter's arrest.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Party's Wesel Nel warns that Nkabinde and those arrested with him should not be used as

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scapegoats for the countless instances of murder, intimidation and political thuggery which have taken place in the region over the years.

"Those who supplied weapons, senior politicians who may have approved sinister agendas and those who withheld vital information for several years from the police should also be made answerable," he says.

(The "information withheld" refers to an ANC internal report on the murder of four police informers in Richmond, which was kept under wraps for three years.)

"People complain that Nkabinde is a key warlord in the area and even if it is true, he's certainly not the only one," says De Haas.

Who, then, is behind the violence?

De Haas endorses a widely held view among independent violence monitors and many affected communities that a sinister "third force," with roots in the security forces and connections in various rightwing

operations, is intent on perpetuating instability.

It is a view which is also endorsed publicly by President Nelson Mandela following the murders of ANC Richmond councillors



Old foes at tea Ntombela (IFP) and Nkabinde (NCF)

in July.

De Haas is also convinced that the security forces are aware of this and either turn a blind eye or are actively involved in the clandestine operations.

Violence in Richmond, explains De Haas, has historically been linked to Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) commando types and other extremist organisations working with security force members.

Because none of the forces has been exposed and neutralised it is not inconceivable that they are still active. Furthermore, she says, the conflict is not unconnected to similar problems in KwaZulu-Natal areas like Bulwer, Impendle, Hopewell, Inchanga, and possibly even Umzimkulu/Kokstad.

These forces, she says, use the ambitions of warlords — whose motives range from political to criminal — to implement their programmes of terror.

The classic pattern involves enrichment through extortion. The warlords would use the third force to build a political power base.

What is less certain is why the third force would choose to work with warlords, and why such a conspiracy would virtually confine its operations to a single province, KwaZulu-Natal.

Herb Payne

CP 21/9/97

Nkabinde, alleged spy

(264)



WHO IS THIS MAN? ... Sifiso Nkabinde? or Derek Nene? or SR 4252?

ber of the provincial legislature

He was the new "lion" to many - after Gwala, who was able to turn Richmond into a no-go area for opponents of the ANC, as police investigated activities in the area and a legislative inquiry continued

Despite these problems, Nk-

abinde was awarded the Freedom of Richmond at a ceremony attended by several high-ranking ANC members, and that honour was said to be also "for all those who supported the struggle for freedom"

But the seeds of his downfall were there His dictatorial style of lead-

ership led to diminishing support in his own area, with sections like Ndalen becoming discontent

The deaths of several ANC members, allegedly linked to him, led to his dominance being confined to Magoda, where his home is situated. That development and the spy allegation, seem to have contributed to his final trouncing in the by-election

According to Richmond mayor Andrew Ragavaloo, Nkabinde's critical mistake was to rally support around his own personality and people. Though they may have loved him, the party was bigger than the individual

Ragavaloo likened that to a situation where a star soccer player moves to another team - but fans will not change their allegiance to the new team

Now that he is out in the cold even potential political allies - Rolf Meyer and Bantu Holomisa - seem to be getting cold feet over him

Nkabinde stands accused of ordering the massacre of five ANC members, including two who were elected councillors in the by-election. And all the charges he faces appear to relate to the murders of ANC-related people, in spite of his involvement for years in the Inkatha/ANC conflict in the region

Eight of the murders allegedly took place while he was an ANC leader, and 10 while he was a member of the NCF

The charges Nkabinde faces are related to these incidents

□ February 20, 1993 Bongani Mkhize and Mzwandile Mtolo were killed during a "people's court" in Isihlahla, outside Richmond. Three alleged ANC self-defence unit (SDU) members were found not guilty after the main state witness was killed

□ October 9, 1993 Zamokwakhe Fani Phungula and Bongani Vivian Mhlongo were killed during a "people's court". Mhlongo was accused of the death of ANC Richmond secretary, Julius Mkhize. Phungula, the SDU commander-in-chief at the time, stood by Mhlongo. They were both shot

A police informer, code numbered SR 4252, later told police two SDUs killed Phungula and Mhlongo

□ April 30, 1994 Mzwandile Mbongwa, Mziwendoda Ximba, Mzo Mkhize and Mfaniseni Latha were killed. Three people were found guilty of these murders and a witness testified that Nkabinde was seen talking to armed men shortly before the deaths. Mbongwa, a Richmond ANC branch secretary, was apparently killed on his arrival at a meeting chaired by Nkabinde.

□ June 1997 Violet Khumalo and her four grandchildren were shot. They were related to a witness of the killing of three Mountain Rise policemen in Magoda in 1996

□ July 22, 1997 The bodies of two ANC councillors, Bhekumusa Thomas Mchunu and Elphas Mbongiseni Mchunu, and also Mshiyeni Nyide, Henry Mduduzi Mtungwa and Sandile Alfred Dlamini, were found shortly after by-elections were held in Richmond. They had been shot

Witnesses allege that Nkabinde was seen in the Esimozomeni area of the attack with certain policemen

Three of those killed had apparently informed the local security forces of a cache of arms allegedly linked to Nkabinde

In all these cases, Nkabinde is not charged with shooting anyone. He is accused of ordering all the kill-

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The rise and fall of Sifiso

LONG AFTER Sifiso Nkabinde has disappeared from the political stage, he will be remembered by his former comrades in the ANC as an alleged spy who spun a web of deceit and fooled them for years – an allegation he denies.

They will probably always experience a pang of fear when they think about what heights he could have reached in the organisation – while passing information to his alleged Third Force masters and while providing them with guns.

In turn, Nkabinde, who denies having shopped ANC members and leaders alike – despite some solid backing evidence and his failure to carry out his threats to sue over the allegations – will probably feel some regret at having his cover blown before he achieved the status of super-spy by securing a position in the locus of power in the largest political organisation ever in South Africa

But try he did

Nkabinde, a member of the national executive committee of the ANC and the National Consultative Forum chairman in KwaZulu-Natal until his arrest at his Magoda home in Richmond this week, could have informed on the top echelons of the most powerful party in the country

And this raises the possibility of more far-reaching damage in the ANC than has been suggested so far in allegations made by the party after it expelled him in April

He is now to face a string of ANC-related murder charges in the Pietermaritzburg Regional Court.

The ANC has said he never was a bona fide ANC leader – in fact, that he was a mole who was working his way up the leadership ladder

Asked how far Nkabinde could have gone as an informer for his alleged handlers in Pietermaritzburg, the alleged headquarters of the

Third Force in the region, an ANC member of the provincial government pointed out this week that Nkabinde was well-placed – having been a member of the highest organ of the ANC, the NEC.

“He was secretary of the Midlands region for about a year, and at the time there was a procedure that made chairpersons and secretaries members of the NEC,” said the member

But it remains a matter of speculation as to exactly on whom and on what he informed

This is largely due to the cageyness of the party in the matter.

It seems the ANC only releases sensitive information when it thinks the timing is right

A senior member, giving an example of the thinking behind some of the moves, said that when Nkabinde was unmasked as a spy, more information was held back – waiting for any denials from his alleged handlers or from the police – then to pounce with more allegations if they denied it

Insiders indicate there has been a debate among members about this strategy. Some appear to think that all the information the ANC has on Nkabinde should be made public.

It is said that more could have been divulged just before the Richmond by-election earlier this year

“But we knew we would beat him, and damaging information against him would not be necessary,” said the member

The party is on record as saying it had known for about four years that Nkabinde was a spy, and had vital documents to back the claim, but that it decided only this year to let the world know

Then, like a thunderbolt, the ANC struck in April, when it expelled him from the party – saying he

was a spy, codenamed “Derek Nene SR4 252”, with seven handlers, the main one being Shain Morris.

Not much has come out, other than some information gleaned by the press that Nkabinde allegedly provided political information and information about criminal activities to the police.

Nothing has come out yet to directly link his passing on of information to his handlers with anyone’s death

The “Sifiso File” is still awaited with bated breath

Party insiders generally link him to informing mainly on activities in the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands

Some documents in the hands of certain newspapers indicate that, as Derek Nene, he did pass on information on the late Midlands ANC leader Harry Gwala, also an NEC member. He allegedly told his handlers the staff at ANC headquarters in Johannesburg were worried that Gwala had not accepted Inkatha’s victory in the provincial elections in KwaZulu-Natal in 1994.

During the late 1980s and 1990s, Nkabinde became very close to Gwala, who had just come out of Robben Island

A hardliner and populist, he was loved by ordinary people, but less by the national and provincial leadership.

A fiery commander in the Pietermaritzburg political battles, Gwala took to Nkabinde, who was also charismatic and strong.

Those who worked closely with Gwala say that the old man was frequently advised of their suspicions about Nkabinde, but would not listen to them – until near his death, when he lamented that “I have been working with a policeman for so long”

When Gwala died, Nkabinde inherited much of Gwala’s support

Nkabinde would then seem to have pulled off some coups for his handlers during his ride to the top. He, also became, at a young age, a mem-

IFP victory robs ANC of substructure

BD 22/9/97 (264)

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN— The African National Congress (ANC) lost its clear majority in the Durban metropolitan council's northern substructure at the weekend after losing a Tongaat by-election to the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP)

The IFP caused an upset, turning its defeat in Tongaat's ward 6 in last year's local government election into a victory by 117 votes.

IFP KwaZulu-Natal local government spokesman John Aulsebrook said the victory showed that the electorate was impressed with the performance of the KwaZulu-Natal government, in spite of widespread criticism from opposition parties and the media.

Violence in Richmond in the midlands appeared to have also negatively

affected the ANC's image among Tongaat voters, Aulsebrook said

He said the ANC had narrowly won the ward last year, but lost it on Saturday by 305 votes to 188 in the by-election, called after ANC councillor Reggie Naidoo died.

The IFP had a walkover among black voters, polling 175 votes to the ANC's 10. The ANC won 178 votes among Indians, compared with the IFP's 130.

Aulsebrook said that while the ANC still had the majority among Indian voters, there had been a "very significant swing" towards the IFP since the election.

ANC KwaZulu-Natal local government head Mike Sutcliffe could not be reached for comment yesterday

Aulsebrook said the number of seats

the ANC had on the 30-member northern substructure had now fallen to 14, which meant that the ruling party would have to forge greater co-operation with smaller parties in order to take decisions.

No other parties contested the Tongaat by-election, although the Minority Front, National Party (NP) and Democratic Party (DP) also served on the substructure

In Margate on the south coast on Friday the DP won a by-election after polling 508 votes against the NP's 270 and the Freedom Front's 13.

The DP said that with its earlier "convincing" by-election victories in Kempton Park in Gauteng and Witbank in Mpumalanga, it was clear that it had edged out the NP as the second-largest party in SA

Key witnesses shun protection

The witness protection programme offers protection to individuals, but not their families, writes Mungo Soggot

Key witnesses to the killings which have ravaged the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands town of Richmond have refused to join the witness protection programme.

The witnesses are either anxious to protect their families — for whom the scheme does not cater — or are reacting to the programme's patchy reputation in the province.

Peace monitors in the province say their reluctance is often justified, claiming the witness protection programme favours a few hotels which are widely known to be safe houses.

SAPS chief investigator Bushy Engelbrecht — who arrested alleged Richmond warlord Sifiso Nkabinde earlier this month on 18 murder charges — says about half the 60-odd witnesses he has lined up are not on the programme.

Engelbrecht says witnesses tell him they want to stay home to pro-

tect their family or that they are their family's chief breadwinner. Some witnesses, who initially refused to enter the programme, have since asked to be taken on after being intimidated.

He says he has nothing to do with the programme, but believes witnesses are taken out the province by the Department of Justice.

Jenny Irish, of the Network of Independent Monitors, says that in parts of the Midlands the programme has developed a bad reputation which filters through to new witnesses. She says the handful of hotels used makes witnesses relatively easy to trace, while some witnesses under protection have been shot.

Irish says witnesses' reasons for refusing to join the programme are often valid. "There is little point going on to the programme if families are left unprotected."

She adds that there is a widely held suspicion that if people join the programme word gets around more quickly that they are witnesses.

Last month it emerged that a key witness to a KwaZulu-Natal political murder enquiry was shot twice while hiding in a hotel under police protection. The witness, Nhlakanipho Nxumalo, survived the hit but was subsequently dropped from the

witness protection programme — before the murder investigation was wrapped up and all the suspects caught. The case has been referred to the Independent Complaints Directorate, which criticises police malpractice.

The justice department could not be reached on Heritage Day to field questions about the programme's performance in KwaZulu-Natal. But it said earlier in the week that, countrywide, the programme is being swamped and is likely to overshoot its R6.9-million budget by three times in the current financial year.

The department said it will probably spend R20-million this year to cope with the increase of witnesses on the programme. In a written reply to the *Mail & Guardian* it said the number of people on the programme has surged from 40 in 1995 to 473 by August this year.

It dismissed any suggestion that the programme is ineffective, saying only two witnesses have died — one in a motor accident and another through suicide after breaking up with her boyfriend. A third witness was injured in a fight in a bar, the department told the *M&G*.

It said a draft Bill on witness protection will be a "vast improvement" on the existing law, which is part of the 1977 Criminal Procedure Act.



Bushy Engelbrecht: Half the 60-odd witnesses have not joined the programme. PHOTOGRAPH: HENNER FRANKENFELD

(264) M+G 26/9 - 2/10/97

ANC local government head supports Durban 'unicity'

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN African National Congress (ANC) Kwazulu-Natal local government head Mike Sibiya expressed support yesterday for the creation of a Durban 'unicity', saying it would get rid of the flab.

His views coincided with those of ANC Gauteng chairman Mathole Motshekga, who is also pushing for the replacement of substructures in Johannesburg with a more powerful metropolitan council.

ANC sources said the majority view within the party,

also held by Constitutional Development Minister Valli Moosa, was for the adoption of a megacity model at local government level. Reservations were expressed by some ANC Western Cape members who believed the party stood a stronger chance of controlling Cape Town substructures than its metropolitan council.

One source said the ANC was to finalise the debate at its national conference in December, after which Moosa would probably unveil a White Paper spelling out a post-1999 local government model. A Green Paper, being draft-

ed by a committee chaired by ANC MP Pravin Gordhan, was expected to be released later this month.

But Sibiya preferred the term 'unicity'. Durban's north and south central substructures were 'mega substructures' with a combined population of about 2.5 million.

Substructures had led to administration being duplicated, a less effective decision-making process, and opened the way for 'little power cliques' to emerge.

The question that people should have been asked in the privately-organised referen-

dum in Johannesburg is

whether they want a united or divided city, Sibiya said.

He believed the replacement of substructures should coincide with the creation of a smaller metropolitan council in Durban. It should have fewer and better-paid full-time councillors, rather than a large number of lesser-paid, part-time councillors.

The council would be a centralised governing structure, while councillors would have advisory committees in their wards. There would be bigger wards which, with the disappearance of substructures,

would be able to develop their own identities.

Meanwhile, the National Party (NP) walked out of annual elections yesterday for the Durban mayor after the ANC failed to give it any positions in the council.

ANC member Obed Mlaba and Inkatha Freedom Party member Spho Ngenya were re-elected mayor and deputy mayor respectively.

NP Durban caucus chairman Rory Macpherson said the NP had walked out because Mlaba had not had the courtesy to meet the party to discuss its role in the council.

KwaZulu-Natal told to trim burgeoning budgets

Farouk Chothia

MARITZBURG — The KwaZulu-Natal cabinet would have to order cuts to department budgets next month to avoid projected over-expenditure of R1,4bn during the current financial year, provincial treasury secretary Siphoshe Shabalala said yesterday.

Shabalala told the legislature's finance committee that premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane met Finance Minister Trevor Manuel last week to discuss the "serious problem".

However, Manuel said there was "no chance" of an additional allocation, and he wanted all provinces to remain within budget, Shabalala said.

KwaZulu-Natal was 10% behind on revenue income at present, Shabalala said, largely because the cash-flow problem meant the province was having difficulty making short-term investments.

The cabinet would have to decide in which areas to introduce cuts, after considering the risks involved, such as social and political implications.

A report to help the cabinet make decisions was being drafted, Shabalala said.

Democratic Party MP and education portfolio committee chairman Roger Burrows said the projected over-expenditure of the education department was R550m, and "we think it will be higher".

However, cuts could be introduced in areas such as education administration, where projected over-expenditure was 200%, Burrows said.

Observers said that among other measures already taken to reduce costs was the suspension of voluntary severance packages, and a decision not to fill non-essential vacant posts. The government hoped to save R400m by suspending the packages.

Other measures taken included ordering all departments to cut back on subsistence and transport, and use of cellular phones and faxes.

Meanwhile, MPs on the committee voiced concern that R100m allocated for expenditure during the current financial year to help violence-wrecked communities rebuild their lives had still not been

BN 15/10/97 (264)

spent

Only R2m of the R100m had been spent, but on administration, treasury figures showed.

National Party MP Gordon Haygarth said this was "tragic". Central government had made the funds available, but communities were not seeing the benefits.

Unless "extraordinary measures" were taken to use the money, it could be "removed" by central government from next year's budget, Haygarth said.

African National Congress MP Dumisani Makhaye said the apparent failure to spend the money was "worrying". A community on the south coast was still living in tents after fleeing violence about two years ago. The money should be spent on assisting such a community to rebuild their homes, Makhaye said.

Shabalala said that provincial director-general Otty Nxumalo had briefed the cabinet last week on the use of the money.

Shabalala said there should not be the perception that "nothing has happened", but he conceded that "nothing much" had been spent.

R100-m for aid lies idle

16/10/97

By Sipho Khumalo

A R100-million fund set up to help the poor in the rural areas of the country has been lying idle for more than a year.

Market and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has been unable to identify any projects to fund under the scheme since it was set up in 1996.

The fund was set up to help small-scale farmers in the rural areas of the country.

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Identifying projects

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KwaZulu-Natal tops R2bn in overspending

Farouk Chothia

(264)

BD 28/10/97
Public servants reported that cumulative department over expenditure was expected to be R900m, the health department's R811m and the welfare department's R511m. This gave a total of R1,322m, in contrast to the R1,1bn figure given earlier by the provincial treasury.

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Welfare department deputy director-general Eric Mhlongo said a last-resort measure would be to suspend payment of pensions and grants in March and not accept any new applications this financial year. Health MEC Zweli Mkhize said closure of casualty and outpatient wards on a roster basis to reduce costs would be an option.

But committee chairman and African National Congress MP Dumsani Makhaye cautioned against such a move, saying the 'grey vote' needed to be kept satisfied. Democratic Party (DP) MP Wenzel Nel said it was "totally unacceptable" for the state to consider suspending payments.

'Sadist' grins at light fine

M+G 7-13/11/97

It seemed like the bad old days were back in the Free State this week when a white man was fined for beating a worker, writes Ann Eveleth

A 38-year-old Free State farmer grinned in the Welkom Regional Court last Friday as he paid a R3 000 fine for beating and chaining a shepherd to a workshed table, but the black community members who attended the trial were not amused.

The paltry payment ended a year-long saga for the burly, khaki-clad Bothaville farmer, Wessel Wessels.

It changed next to nothing for 55-year-old herdsman Samuel Moabi, who had arrived at the local hospital in September 1996 with a chain around his neck and blood on his clothes.

Eugene Roelofse, a former ombudsman who attended the verdict, warned the minimal sentence could inflame racial tensions already on the rise in the wake of recent farm murders in the province. "I fear revenge attacks could take place. I was frightened by the level of hatred I saw in black eyes outside the court after the verdict," he said.

Moabi's frail body still bears the scars of a macabre experience last year that easily conjures up images of Kunta Kinte, the main character in the most brutal scenes of Alex Haley's African-American slave-era blockbuster, *Roots*.

Welkom magistrate Andries Visser convicted Wessels of kidnapping and common assault. The judgment fell short of the attempted murder charge Wessels originally faced, and even further from Moabi's sordid tale, even though Wessels's defence advocate, Johan Nel SC, never called his client — or any other witnesses — to contradict Moabi's version of events. Nel only intimidated during his cross-examination of Moabi that the farmworker had precipitated the attack by attempting to steal a sheep from his employer.

Moabi denied the allegation under oath and told the court he had merely tried to prevent three dogs from scaring a herd of sheep as he put them out to pasture, but that one of the sheep got caught in the kraal in the process.

It was the story of abuse that was the centre of the trial, however. Visser ruled that he could not accept the ageing farmworker's full story because medical evidence gathered after the attack did not indicate he had sustained substantial injuries, such as rope-burns or bruises. The magistrate convicted Wessels only of kidnapping and chaining Moabi and punching him once.

Moabi had testified that Wessels also forced him to undress, tied his hands and legs behind his back with a single rope and kicked and beat him unconscious. Moabi eventually managed to untie the rope and drag himself to a nearby toolbox where he found the tools to break the chain around his neck free from the table and escaped to the local hospital, evading Wessels, who was searching for him with dogs.

Moabi told the *Mail & Guardian* this week that a hand-sized raw abrasion photographed on his back after the attack — and still visible as a black disfiguring scar — was caused by "something I heard Wessels plugging in when I was on the floor of the workshed. I couldn't see what it was but after that I felt pain there."

A Bothaville lawyer Moabi consulted about possible civil action against Wessels, Toenie Niewoudt, said he understood why Visser did not find Wessels guilty of causing the abrasion, as "Moabi could not say what caused it." He added that the kidnapping charge was diminished by the fact that Moabi's period of captivity lasted only about four hours. Wessels did not, however, release Moabi after that time — Moabi escaped.

Niewoudt, who plans to sue Wessels for crimes involving injury, defamation, loss of income and pain and suffering on Moabi's behalf, said he



Ties that bind: Samuel Moabi (above) shows how he escaped from the rope farmer Wessel Wessels (top) had used to bind him. PHOTOGRAPHS: RUTH MOTAU

found Visser to be "a competent magistrate" who had "a difficult time because there has never been a case like this before."

But former ombudsman Roelofse saw things differently. Roelofse stumbled on to the case while in the final stages of a new book on the history of rural abuse he witnessed during his tenure from 1976 to 1983.

"Of course there have been cases like this before. What happened to Moabi is not bizarre. It's as common as boerewors around here. I don't know why the magistrate asked the defence attorney if there was a precedent. He should've asked the state," said Roelofse.

State prosecutor Elize le Roux said she had never prosecuted such a case before but added "It's shocking, but only because black rural people don't usually take such cases to court." Roelofse cited an "almost identical" 1979 case in which a farmer had "chained a little boy and then beaten his rescuers so severely that one of them died."

But, added Roelofse, "The political, legal and social situation has changed dramatically in the intervening 18 years. In those days the South African Agricultural Union boast-

ed to me about the tranquility in rural areas and that farmers as a matter of course left their doors unlocked. Today we see security gates, razor wire, special patrols, deputations to the minister and appeals to the state president — in short, the emergence of a siege mentality." Niewoudt also hinted at a link between Moabi's fate and what he called "a lot of tension in the whole Free State about farmers getting killed and everybody wanting the death penalty back."

But Roelofse said the growing security problems of farmers demands a different response. "Farmers who add fuel to the fire need to be dealt with drastically as a response to a national emergency. The only logical solution is to remove sadists from agriculture at least a decade at a time to places where they can contemplate their violence behind bars in the company of others sentenced for similar crimes," he argued.

Roelofse said Wessels "grinned smugly" when he paid the fine in court last week, but never apologised to Moabi. "He showed no contrition."

Marion Edmunds VIEW FROM THE GALLERY

The Cape justice system was in the dock in Parliament this week when the province's portly attorney general, Frank Kahn, was forced to acknowledge his impotence in the face of escalating gangsterism and crime.

Angry Cape Flats residents filled the benches on one side of the old senate chamber, across the aisle from a line of stone-faced police and justice officials. Mohseen Moosa, chair of the security and justice committee of the National Council of Provinces, had only just opened the debate on the Cape Flats violence, when the head of the Western Cape anti-crime forum sank her teeth into Kahn.

"I submit that Mrs Wasser is talking absolute nonsense by accusing my office of doing deals," Kahn bit back. "She is irresponsible. Tell me, what public violence cases? Give me the docket numbers."

Gaynor Wasser fixed Kahn with a steely eye. "We are referring to when people were arrested at the airport, charges were laid and then those charges were withdrawn. Let me just say to you Mr Kahn, that I am here in my capacity as representative of the Western Cape Anti-crime forum, okay, and not as an individual."

Members of the forum glared at Kahn in solidarity and silent outrage. Moosa intervened. "I think, Mr Kahn, desist from harsh language. It gets in the way. What about the airport incidents?"

"The dockets were decided on their merits. We never did deals on the airport case whatsoever and I personally kept an eye on it," Kahn said, affronted.

"Were there convictions then?" asked Moosa. "There were convictions on minor counts, but there was a technical loophole," Kahn sighed. "The police let us down in a crucial area. There was a conflict of evidence. This was why we lost a major charge."

Moosa proceeded to other accusations — that the police were compromised, often drunk on duty, that the courts were incompetent, the laws insufficient, the daily tragedies larger than the conflict between Pagad and the gangs. That the state was often to blame.

Wasser added that violence would continue because there was no "collective will on the part of politicians and their line functionaries to deal with the issues."

She then presented Reverend Hermanus Williams. His son was murdered in April. The case has dragged on for six months at the Wynberg Magistrate's Court. "My child was not a gang member, he was sitting playing games and people came in and blasted him. How long must the case drag on? Four times the docket has gone missing. There is something cooking in these courts," he shouted.

Kahn, contrite, invited Williams to see him in his office. He later extended the invitation to everyone in the chamber.

Wasser's neighbour, Chris Ferndale, scoffed at the suggestion. "This idea is not new, we proposed it two years ago. The AG called us amateurs then."

Kahn responded quickly. "Mr chairman, I regard them as professionals. There is an excellent composition here, let us reinstate this with everyone present, have meetings, keep minutes. I am prepared to answer questions or criticism. These initiatives tend to get lost because of shifting community voices, but the community here seems to be more representative," he said, gesturing at the people seated opposite him, "more."

"Consistent," said Wasser as she had the last word.

MAIL & GUARDIAN
7221 11

How ANC protected warlord 'spy'

MTC 7-13/11/97 (264)

In an effort to protect its election chances, the ANC chose to shield warlord Sifiso Nkabinde despite his reign of terror in Richmond, write Sechaba ka'Nkosi and Wonder Hlongwa

The African National Congress was warned five years ago that KwaZulu-Natal warlord Sifiso Nkabinde was an apartheid spy — but chose to shield him to avoid losing votes

The *Mail & Guardian* has begun to piece together the extraordinary story of how the ANC's national leadership protected Nkabinde, even thwarting a plot by local members on the eve of the 1994 election to kill him, because it believed such action would split its support and damage its election chances

Nkabinde, currently facing 18 murder charges, was instead allowed to build a virtually unassailable power base in Richmond, at the heart of the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands

He ruled by terror an empire in which the murder of his opponents, many of them ANC members, was common, and where police needed his permission to patrol

But the ANC only expelled Nkabinde in April this year, after finally deciding that it had enough evidence to accuse him of spying for the security forces

Local ANC officials had been warning the party for years that he was a security risk. These warnings were apparently ignored. Instead the party ensured Nkabinde was shielded from retaliation, including, in 1994, preventing the assassination of Nkabinde and his mentor, the late Harry Gwala, by disgruntled ANC youths

Many ANC members saw Nkabinde as a spy, and Gwala, ANC Midlands chair, as a fair target because he defended Nkabinde in public, failed to act on the spy warnings and denounced anyone questioning his protégé's rapid rise in the party

Nkabinde only joined the United Democratic Front in 1989, but was voted the ANC's provincial deputy secretary in 1991 after Gwala practically ordered local members to support him

UDF regional secretary Skhumbuzo Ngwenya, the candidate who was favoured by the ANC Youth League, was gunned down by unknown assailants in Pietermaritzburg months later

Outraged youth league members hatched the plot to murder Nkabinde and Gwala days after the March 1994 killing of Mzandile Mbongwa — the Richmond youth leader who had publicly stood up to Nkabinde. Two of Nkabinde's henchmen were convicted of the killing

But the plot was foiled when ANC intelligence structures tipped off the party's national leadership. The party feared the killings could split the party and lead to a blood-



Sifiso Nkabinde (above): Facing 18 murder charges. Richmond (right): Nkabinde ruled the KwaZulu-Natal Midlands community through terror — even the police needed his permission to patrol the area. PHOTOGRAPHS: RAJESH JANTILAL

bath among local branches

The ANC was worried that any action against Nkabinde could cost them crucial votes needed against the Inkatha Freedom Party during the impending elections. Nkabinde was also seen as a useful asset given the bloody conflict with the IFP in the region

ANC MP Ben Dikobe-Martins says the party had to look at the role Nkabinde was playing in the organisation, given that the election was approaching. "In dealing with that problem we could not exacerbate it and confuse the voters."

Walter Sisulu and Nelson Mandela also visited the region in one of many attempts by the party's national leadership to heal the rift

The murder charges now facing Nkabinde include eight killings during his time with the ANC, and 10 after the party expelled him and he joined Bantu Holomisa's National Consultative Forum

At least six ANC members have been murdered in Richmond and

surrounding areas since Nkabinde's expulsion. The deaths have been blamed on Nkabinde's bodyguards — all of them trained by Holomisa's former Transkei Defence Force,

The bodyguards formed the core of Richmond's self-defence unit in 1991, and were trained in the use of arms such as AK-47 assault rifles, R-4s, R-5s, mortars and hand grenades.

Nkabinde used this personal army to take total control of Richmond by 1992. Police could not enter the area without his permission, and residents who resisted Nkabinde were allegedly labelled informers, tried by kangaroo courts and then killed

Gwala continued to promote Nkabinde, taking him on as his right-hand man in 1993, following the unsolved murder of Gwala's former lieutenant, Reggie Hadebe

Months before his death, Mbongwa approached senior party leaders in the province to raise his concerns about the power of Nkabinde's self-defence unit troops

As a sign of protest he resigned

from all ANC structures in Richmond and then confronted Nkabinde with damning evidence of his activities

ANC Richmond chair Siphwe Ntinga then confronted Gwala, but says Gwala replied that he [Ntinga] was jealous of Nkabinde and his new position in the ANC

Youth league provincial chair Isaiah Ntshangase adds that his organisation had denounced Nkabinde as an enemy agent early in 1992. The matter was taken up by the youth league's national office, and from there to the ANC's national executive committee

"They did something, but the whole approach was not focused. Removing Gwala [from office] was just one part of a bigger process," Ntshangase says

Ntinga says senior leaders, including national and provincial ANC chair Jacob Zuma, knew as early as 1992 about the spying allegations

But provincial leaders had said that "intelligence information was not equal to conclusive evidence" and that they needed more information

Richmond mayor and ANC branch executive member Andrew Ragavaloo says numerous attempts were made to reconcile Nkabinde with his opponents, even when his expulsion was imminent

But Ragavaloo, once a close friend of Nkabinde, said Nkabinde refused to co-operate. "We tried to contain the situation and told Sifiso that there was a possibility that things could be cleared within the ANC, but being the person he is, he refused to listen."

Ragavaloo was forced to seek police protection earlier this year after he refused to resign from the Richmond council in support of Nkabinde. Rodney van der Byl, who also refused to step down, was shot

The ANC trounced Nkabinde's candidates in the subsequent Richmond council by-election in July. Days later two newly elected ANC councillors were shot dead execution-style, along with three other ANC members

The area remains a war zone and the killings continue, even though Nkabinde is sitting in jail proclaiming his innocence



Abuse allegations probed

DURBAN — Allegations of abuse of black farmworkers mainly by white farmers in the Vryheid area in KwaZulu-Natal were being investigated by the SA Human Rights Commission, the commission said yesterday.

Commission spokesman John Mojapelo said the commission had decided to investigate the allegations after a complaint was lodged by Senzo Mchunu, a member of the KwaZulu-Natal legislature and agriculture portfolio committee. Mchunu had heard of the alleged abuse while visiting black farmworkers in the Vryheid area in 1995 and last year.

Mchunu told the commission that at a meeting attended by black communities, white farmers, the police and the army last month, farmworkers had complained of being beaten by farmers.

Mojapelo said the issue of evictions and the rights of farmworkers and tenants would also be addressed by the commission. Farmworkers had also complained that police had not properly investigated claims of abuse by white farmers.

The allegations would be investigated by deputy chairman Shirley Mabusela — Sapa.

Substructures sign shared services plan

(264)
Business Day Reporter
BD 11/11/97

TWO Durban substructures signed yesterday what was described as a historic "record of understanding" with the KwaZulu-Natal education department, which would result in the two tiers of government sharing resources to provide facilities in townships. The cash-strapped department had agreed to make land available to the north central and south central substructures (which had funds, but were short of land) to build sports and recreation facilities.

Councillors described the agreement as both a "practical and lateral-thinking answer to a real problem" which would result in pupils benefiting from the facilities during school hours and the rest of the community benefiting after school hours.

The agreement was signed by north central acting mayor Trevor Bonhomme, south central mayor Lydia Johnson, and provincial education MEC Vincent Zulu at the Durban city hall. Zulu called for other joint ventures between the two tiers of government, saying they would ensure cost-effective delivery of services.

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'Failure to prioritise budgets a central problem in KwaZulu-Natal'

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The failure of KwaZulu-Natal government departments to regard budgetary responsibility and accountability as a number one priority is a central problem, and the provincial legislature will have to take steps to enforce fiscal discipline, says a confidential draft report of the legislature's finance committee.

The report also called for KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Northern Province, to receive a "fair share" of the

national budget in future.

On the state of finances in KwaZulu-Natal, the report comments that when a department "as large as health reports that until very recently it had no real financial expertise at a top management level, problems were bound to emerge".

It had probably been a mistake to move rapidly towards decentralising accountability away from the provincial director-general without a proper evaluation by the treasury of each department's ability to manage

its financial affairs.

The report estimates KwaZulu-Natal's overexpenditure for the fiscal year at at least R2,2bn, with the major culprits being health (R900m), education (R300m) and welfare (R531m).

It says that although the KwaZulu-Natal government held a "budget indaba" this year at significant cost, this does not appear to have produced much in the way of reprioritisation.

The legislature should look at introducing mechanisms to enforce the "absolute need" for fiscal discipline.

The education and welfare departments were not adequately prepared when the committee reviewed their budgets. Their accounting officers did not appear before the committee.

The education department lacked a coherent and integrated plan on how it hoped to avoid overexpenditure.

Fraudulent payments by the welfare department stood at about 20%, although success had been recorded in the anti-fraud campaign.

KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Northern Province had historical-

ly been severely underfunded, and were in a catch-22 situation. They needed to restructure their budgets to focus on historically disadvantaged areas, while continuing expenditure in historically-advantaged areas based on national norms and standards.

"Their share of the national budget does not take into account the need for redressing historic inequities," the report said. It was therefore necessary for "more attention to be given to ensuring that these provinces receive a fair share of the national budget".

A tale of two townships

Sechaba ka'Nkosi

MTG 14-20/11/97 (264)

For years the tiny townships of Ndaleni and Magoda in Richmond shared almost everything, from relatives and grazing lands to churches. But since April a simmering conflict has erupted into open enmity and now residents crossing the narrow road separating them do so at their own risk.

At the heart of the fear and mistrust is the issue of loyalty to former African National Congress leader Sifiso Nkabinde, expelled from the party and jailed weeks ago on murder charges, and self defence unit (SDU) commander Sikhumbuzo "Bob" Ndlovu.

Magoda locals see Nkabinde as a champion of their struggle against apartheid and marauding Inkatha Freedom Party impis in the early 1990s, an innocent victim of unsubstantiated ANC propaganda and the party's abuse of the security apparatus and of the criminal justice system.

Ndaleni residents have a different interpretation of Nkabinde: that of a villain, a warlord and a ruthless killer who must rot in jail.

Richmond is a rural town about 30km south of KwaZulu Natal's capital city of Pietermaritzburg. In 1994 its population was estimated at more than 70 000. Today the figure hovers around 55 000, as many residents fled the area out of fear of the SDUs.

Among those who have moved away are prominent ANC leaders, most of whom fled after Nkabinde was expelled from the party in April this year.

An intelligence report from the police, released in October last year, describes the area as "activated" with the potential to develop in to a flashpoint or a high risk area. "Information at hand reveals that violence or conflict may occur. The present situation and climate may influence stability," the report reads.

Local residents agree that the trouble began in March 1990, just after the IFP was driven out of the area. Youths aligned to the ANC had begun using advanced military style tactics to defend the area and are said to have ambushed what observers describe as the biggest attacking IFP force ever seen in Richmond.

Unknown to the IFP, the youths had dug trenches and were ready for the IFP's 300 men — armed with R 1, R-4, G 3, AK-47s and handguns. A heavy exchange of gunfire between the two sides lasted for only six minutes. The clash, later dubbed "The Battle of the Forest" by the local media, ended with 23 IFP supporters dead and three injured.

Among the triumphant defence unit were close to 20 youths, trained by Captain Gracious Shoba of the Transkei Defence Force (TDF), and members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe.

Ironically, Shoba is now based at Richmond police station and is assisting director Bushy Engelbrecht's special investigations task unit in its probe into the violence in Richmond.

The Magoda youths were rumoured to have established a command centre and arms cache at Nkabinde's house. After the IFP had been driven out of the area and refugees restored to their homes, Nkabinde and Ndlovu became heroes.

But when the two became a law unto themselves, Ndaleni residents — led by ANC Youth League Midlands deputy secretary, Mzwandile Mbongwa — began questioning their role and unlimited access to arms and ammunition.

It was then that the first allegations of Nkabinde as spy began to gain momentum — and, in return, Ndaleni residents were accused of spying for the police, which made them potential targets for elimination.

Mbongwa's name comes up readily as one of the few people who stood up to Nkabinde's reign of terror. In March 1994 he was lured to a death trap by SDUs on the pretext of a meet-

ing to resolve differences.

An "invitation" found in his possession after he was gunned down indicated that he was asked not to bring his bodyguards to the meeting.

Ndaleni residents allege Nkabinde and Ndlovu were responsible for Mbongwa's death. The last person to see Mbongwa alive was Rodney van der Byl, who transported him to the meeting. Van der Byl, an ANC councillor in Richmond, was gunned down in May this year when he refused to resign from the party in solidarity with Nkabinde's expulsion.

Richmond mayor Andrew Ragavaloo says Nkabinde's name strikes terror in the hearts of most residents whenever it is mentioned.

"Sifiso [Nkabinde] is a very powerful person. Even when he is in prison, he still gives instructions on who should be eliminated," claims Ragavaloo, once a close friend of Nkabinde, now his sworn enemy.

Engelbrecht says 18 members of the SDU command structure have been arrested and are suspected of having committed close to 50 murders in the area. The list includes Ndlovu, his brother Satch and members of the VIP protection unit. Engelbrecht does not want to say more in case this hampers his investigation.

It is the youth of Ndaleni and Magoda who have been most affected by the violence, abandoning their education to join armed gangs and protect their settlements against attacks from the other side. Just two months after Nk-



Bitter conflict: Police and army patrol the streets of Magoda. PHOTO: RAJESH JANTILAL

abinde was expelled from the ANC, education in both townships came to a standstill.

Hardest hit have been Magoda high school pupils. There is only one secondary school for both townships — Ndala High School in Ndaleni. Matriculants from Magoda have to sit exams in Ndaleni.

The road that separates the two townships has a single entrance/exit — in Ndaleni. Youths in Ndaleni say they do not have a problem with their counterparts in Magoda because "if we wanted to kill them, we would wait for them at the road".

Thando Ndlovu is one of five girls from Magoda allowed into Ndala for this year's

exams, albeit under heavy police protection from her home to class and back again.

Across the street in Ndaleni, matriculants study for exams. They attended their last class in June. Teachers have stopped coming to teach in Ndaleni as they are seen to be taking sides.

The only person who does not seem scared to speak his mind out is Pastor Ruben Memela of the Methodist church in Ndaleni.

He says he has seen it all. He was born here 61 years ago and has witnessed the town transforming from the most right wing in the KwaZulu Natal Midlands in the late 1980s to a place where families have now been torn apart by rival gangs.

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Overspending could lead to jail term

Farouk Chothia

THE KwaZulu-Natal government was drafting legislation that would see MECs and department heads facing a jail term if they exceeded their budgets, premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane said yesterday.

"This is a reality we too have to face," Ngubane told the legislature in Ulundi. The legislation was also in force in Australia.

Ngubane said he planned to appoint a commission of inquiry made up of an auditor and a magistrate to examine the reasons behind the provincial government's shortcomings and develop a strategy to ensure that "this sorry saga never reoccurs".

The provincial government had to be "ruthlessly honest" and strive to regain credibility. National policies and agreements had contributed to over-expenditure but "this cannot be an ex-

cuse for the dereliction of duty in our government".

Consideration was being given to taking the "exceptional measure" of selling fixed and movable assets owned by the government. However, tribal land would be excluded.

Ngubane said it might be necessary to reduce personnel in the health and recreation departments, but it was premature to talk of retrenchments. He held discussions with Manuel on the need to establish a fund out of which money for early retrenchments would be drawn.

Local government and housing MEC Peter Miller introduced a motion in the legislature, which instructed the provincial cabinet to "use all means at its disposal" to press for the revision of the formula by which budget allocations for provinces were made.

The motion was seconded by African National Congress (ANC) MP

Mike Sutcliffe, who promised his party would "mobilise and organise" for a change to the formula so that historically underfunded provinces received a "fair share" of the national budget.

ANC MP Ismail Meer said there was a "regional discrimination" in SA. The Western Cape government spent R4 000 on a school child while KwaZulu-Natal spent R2 000.

National Party MP Gordon Haygarth said KwaZulu-Natal should look at launching a constitutional court challenge if it did not receive an equitable share of the next budget.

Ngubane said other austerity measures included scrapping all unfunded vacancies, as well as certain posts that became vacant as a result of natural attrition. He said a second piece of legislation was being drafted to measure public servants' performance.

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DP councillor to face high court action

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Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The Durban metropolitan council decided yesterday to institute high court action to force the expulsion of the Democratic Party's Mark Lowe after he admitted leaking a confidential document to the media on a debt-ridden sports event underwritten by the council.

The council, controlled by the African National Congress, passed a resolution with the support of all parties — except the DP — to institute the action after satisfying itself that Lowe had breached the Local Government Transition Act by disclosing privileged information to unauthorised persons.

All committee members were forced to undergo a lie detector test in a bid to identify the source of the leak. Lowe admitted to being the source.

The council would ask the court to terminate Lowe's membership, and bar him from serving on the council until the next elections. Executive committee chairman and ANC councillor Margaret Winter said the council was taking the "harshes" possible action to lay a "moral foundation" on how the council would conduct its affairs.

The council obtained an interim interdict in the Durban High Court barring newspapers in the Independent stable in KwaZulu-Natal from publishing information from the report.

The report dealt with the role city officials played in the World Athletics Veteran Association championship, held in Durban earlier this year.

The event, which the council agreed to underwrite, sustained a loss of more than R5m. Unpaid creditors were suing the council, which was denying responsibility for hosting the event.

The report also mentioned mayor Obed Mlaba and councillor Roger Sishi. They recused themselves when the decision was taken to force Lowe's expulsion.

Mlaba could not be reached for comment. Sishi denied any wrongdoing.

Lowe said he would defend the bid to expel him.

Mary Sithole from the African National Congress's veterans branch in Alexandra, a police officer and the Inkatha Freedom Party's Koos van der Merwe were at the Johannesburg High Court yesterday for the findings of the Shell House inquest.

The family's lawyer, George Bizos, told the commission it was highly unlikely Biko would have been treated any differently. The family opposes amnesty for the five, demanding that Biko's killers be tried. — Reuter.

KwaZulu-Natal cabinet meets Mbeki over budget crisis

Farouk Chothia

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal cabinet yesterday took the unprecedented step of meeting Deputy President Thabo Mbeki to discuss its financial woes, following Finance Minister Trevor Manuel's persistent refusal to bale out the province, government officials said.

The officials said the provincial cabinet reiterated to Mbeki its request for immediate borrowing pow-

ers, saying it would repay the loan over the next two years. They said Mbeki had declined to agree.

The provincial cabinet was also said to have voiced concerns that the medium-term expenditure framework would have a negative impact on the provision of social services in KwaZulu-Natal.

However, provincial premier and finance MEC Ben Ngubane denied Mbeki was asked to grant the province borrowing powers

“That's old hat. It has long been decided that it is not the solution,” Ngubane said.

The financial woes of provinces were being discussed in the budget council, made up of Manuel, his deputy Gill Marcus and the province's finance MECs.

However, the KwaZulu-Natal cabinet felt it important to brief Mbeki. The purpose of the meeting was not to find “instant solutions”, Ngubane said.

There was agreement with Mbeki that emphasis should be placed on the “rightsizing” of the public service in order to reduce expenditure.

KwaZulu-Natal would continue scrapping unfunded posts in the public service. It had so far done away with only a ‘small percentage’ of them, Ngubane said.

The officials said health MEC Zweli Mkhize criticised the medium-term expenditure framework. He argued it expected the province

to reduce health service levels in the first year and raise them only in the third, by which time the backlogs would have increased.

But Ngubane said the framework required provinces to travel a “longer distance with less” but it made it possible for them to ultimately “achieve more”.

There would be advanced planning and reprioritisation of budgets. The health department could rationalise hospital services, he said.

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Picture: TREVOR SAMSON