

=

Transkei,

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Son AN

make up after an-

apc\flf;ggfi¬\201maï¬\201gioâ\200\230

AN ATMOSPHERE of mistrust has been cleared between Transkei and Ciskei following an apology by

the Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo to

â\200\230Transkeiâ\200\231s Major-General Bantu Holomisa.

After receiving the apology, the Transkei military

ruler accused

SABC-TYV of â\200\234â\200\230engineer-
ing the state of dis-
trustâ\200\231â\200\231, '

â\200\230The atmosphere
arose as a result of al-

legations supposedly |

made by Ggqozo that
Transkei had a hand in
the recent troubled state
of affairs in Ciskei.

Coup

Holomisa said in a
statement on Wednes-
day that the Transkei
government had uncon-
ditionally accepted
Gqozoâ\200\231s apology.

â\200\234It is patently clear
that the persons who
were engineering the
state of distrust were the
SABC-TV and its spon-
sors,â\200\235â\200\235 he said. %

. He said SABC-TV
was proving its com-
plicity in the matter by
persistently refusing to
broadcast Gqozoâ\200\231s pub-
lic apology to Transkei.

- Part of Gqozoâ\200\231s apol-
ogy reads: â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234There is no

evideñonce that the coup
in - which Sebe and
Guzana were killed was
inspired by the Trankei
Government. Any in-
ference of such is
regretted.

Security

- â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230Any embarrass-
~ment which may have
arisen from the wording

of my comments on the
part of Major-General
Holomisa is regretted.â\200\235
Holomisa said, how-
ever, that the claims by
â\200\230a member of the Guzana
family, who is a member
of the Ciskei security
forces and who has also

fled to Transkei, needed-â\200\230
to be investigated.

Transkl s Maor-
General

Bantu
Holomisa.

r Approach

The Guzana faâ\200\230mily.

claimed that three
senior Ciskei - Defence
Force members ap-
proached General
Charles Sebe and Col-

- onel Onward Mangwane
Guzana to be ready to |

assume leadership once
a coup against Gqozo
had been staged.

Trap

â\200\234It is the view of the
Tanskei government
that thorough investiga-
tions against the said
Ciskei officers be made
after which they will

have to be brought to
book.

â\200\234If there are no steps
taken against them, it
cannot be claimed that
General Sebe and Col-
onel Guzana had indeed
gone to Ciskei to stage a

| coup except being lured

into a trap,â\200\235 he said. -
Sowetan Correspondent. '

SIR - I am concerned as

- to where the once mighty
PAC of Azania is head-
YingE : 5,7

The PAC of 1991 is Â\$ exploited and dispossess-

engaging in protest mar-

ches for which penhigsipn\
is sought from the ille- Q

gitimate racist regime.
Todayâ\200\231s PAC has also

abandoned principles for

a United Front and has

1 - Apartheid needs to
be totally eradicated.

2 - The vehicle for
change is the oppressed,

ed masses, not the regime.

3 - The armed struggle
is the chief method of
struggle. :

4 - There should be no
between

collaboration
liberatory forces and the

even lost sight of the pri-â\200\224, regime.

mary objective of the
Azanian Liberation strug-
gle.

Liberatory forces do

sshould reign supreme.

5 - The interests of the
workers and peasants

}

not have to unite for the w4

sake of uniting;

pressors.

_ Unity must thus un-
compromisingly be based
on the following princi-:

plesi - Â°

they
unite in order to fight and
~ unleash effective revolu-

~ tionary blows against o[]l

3)

I
N\

- ceisnot based on a single

Â»" s
g

â\200\230Whither PAC? ..

~ The PAC/ANC

one of these principles ...
To be frank and h

between the two organis-
tions, but the ANC is sys-
tematically and gradually
swallowing the PAC.

The PAC is just
the ANC - no longer
within the ranks of
liberation movem

Katlehong

***THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

FEBrUnRy 197

M|SS|ng

THE Case of the stsmg Witness deepens.

A young man who is one of the complamants in the Winnie Mandela kidnapping and assault case is allegedly abducted from the Methodist Church in Soweto on Sunday night.

Two co-complainants then refuse to give evidence because they are afraid that something might happen to them too.

A man claiming to be the missing witness telephones several newspapers and a news agency from Harare, saying he is prepared to meet the prosecutor anywhere in the world, but not in South Africa.

â\200\234I donâ\200\231t want to give evidence in South Afrlca I have no intention of returning,â\200\235 he says, while claiming the trial is affecting his life and he is afraid.

He denies he has been coerced by the ANC to leave the country. â\200\234I am working with the ANC,â\200\235 he says.

Asked how he left the country, he says he hired a helicopter and flew to Harare from Jan Smuts Alrport

If he is the missing thness 5, then it is clear that â\200\224he was assisted to leave the country, since he is not the kind of person who would have the money or the initiative to leave in this manner.

Furthermore, he would not have made the calls to the newspapers if he had not been put up to it by someone who wanted to publicise | his presence in Harare and the reasons for his going there.

The fact that several newspapers were telephoned suggests that it was a well-co-ordinated publicity effort.

â\200\230He may not, of course, be the missing witness, in which case his calls from Harare may be an elaborate way of diverting attention from the missing witness.

All of this is mere speculation. But the circumstances of his disappearance suggest that,

wherever he is and whatever has happened to him, the witness went missing in a plot to upset the prosecution of Mrs Mandela.

The ANC denies it is involved. We have no reason to believe Mrs Mandela has anything to do with the disappearance, either.

But somebody or some group wanted the witness out of the way (or out of the country) so that the prosecution of Mrs Mandela could be hampered.

Although the judge has ordered the remaining two complainants to give evidence, they are still refusing to do so.

Bear in mind also that four of Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s co-accused skipped bail, and you will appreciate the seriousness of the situation.

We do not wish to comment on the merits of the case against Mrs Mandela, which can only be decided by the court.

But if a deliberate attempt is being made by people unknown to defeat the ends of justice, then it is outrageous.

We cannot have witnesses disappear, by abduction or because they have been spirited out of the country.

Moreover, if sympathisers of Mrs Mandela are responsible, then we fear for the future of our legal system should the ANC come to power, as the people involved show utter contempt for the courts and for due legal process.

~ We also object to the daily gathering outside the court of pro-Winnie crowds carrying posters with slogans that would be regarded as contempt of court if action were to be taken.

What we are seeing is not just the spontaneous presence of well-wishers but organised street theatre of the kind that plays primarily to overseas audiences via television.

The ANC says it recognises the need for jus-

tice to take its course, but it must agree that what has been happening in the Case of the Missing Witness has cast doubt about the adherence to normal rules of justice of some of its supporters.

Justice must not only be seen to be done, but it must not be tampered with.

We hope, then, that the Case of the Missing Witness will be speedily solved and that all witnesses will be able to give their evidence freely and without fear.

For without respect for the law and its institutions, we will only descend into anar

s et K

Fearful pair

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trial delay

By Stephane Bothma-

DESPITE facing inde-
finite imprisonment,
two key State: wit-
nesses in the Winnie
Mandela kidnapping
and assault trial, fear-
ing for their lives, still
refused to give testi-
mony â\200\224 forcing the

| State to ask for a post-
ponement.

Mr Justice M S Steg-

" mamn postponed the trial

to March' 6 to give the
State and the police the
opportunity to find a third
witness, Mr Gabriel Pelo
Mekgwe, who was alleg-
edly kidnapped earlier
this week before he could
testify against Mrs Man-
dela and her three co-ac-
cused. :

The judge also post-
poned the sentencing of
the two witnesses, who
refused to testify in the
trial, Mr Kenneth Kgase
and Mr Barend Thabiso
Mono, to the same date.

Messrs Kgase - and

Mono â\200\224 two key witnesses, and also the victims of the alleged kidnapping and assault which took place on December 29, 1988 â\200\224 on the alleged instructions of Mrs Mandela â\200\224 refused to testify, claiming they feared for their lives following the kidnapping of Mr Mekgwe.

Mr Justice Stegmann

found that neither of the two remaining witnesses had shown just excuse for their refusal to testify, and were therefore both liable for periods of imprisonment of up to five years, recurring indefinitely until they decide to testify.

Real fear

He said although he accepted that the immediate fear by the accused for reprisal for testifying was

real, the police could for the duration of the trial and for a period thereafter provide protection.

The long-term fears expressed by the two witnesses were, however, too remote.

He ordered that Mr Kgase and Mr Mono be â\200\234immediatelyâ\200\235 taken into custody; and gave them half an hour to reconsider their decision not to testify.

After the adjournment, Mr Paul Kennedy, who represented the two witnesses, stated: â\200\234They do indeed still persist in refusing to testify.â\200\235

But, Mr Kennedy added, discussions with Mr Jan Swanepoel (SC) for the State, revealed that, the confinement of the two men would in the meantime be of a protective nature rather than

that of punishment.

Mr Swanepoel told the court that he had to apply for a postponement of the trial to give the police time to investigate the disappearance of Mr Mekgwe, as well as rumours published in the Press that he had left the country of his own free

will.

He asked the court to postpone the sentencing of the two State witnesses who refused to testify. .

â\200\234In view of the co-operativn received so far from the witnesses, we feel it would be unfair to commit them to prison at this stage,â\200\235 Mr Swancpoel

! said.

Different

He added that the circumstances in the present case were completely different to those in other cases, and that the witnesses were not hostile, but had a true fear of testifying.

The recent developments, Mr Swanepoel said, referring to the alleged kidnapping of Mr

-

Mekgwe, had made it impossible for the State to continue with its case.

. â\200\234!t is in the interest of |
Justice that the matter should be investigated. The fear by the two witnesses to testify may be removed if Mr Mekgwe is found.â\200\235

Following a request by the State, the order that the two witnesses be placed immediately in detention for refusing to testify, was revoked by the Judge.

In deciding whether or not to accept the fears of the accused as a just excuse to testify, Mr Justice

Stegmann found that it was not yet clear what

had happened to Mr Mekgwe.

I cannot make light of the fears raised by the witnesses, he said, and the actions by an obvious

misguided unidentified person, who had allegedly

taken Mr Mekgwe away against his will, was a good reason for the two witnesses to believe that the same could happen to them.

But, he added, to relieve the immediate fear, the police could safeguard them for the duration of the trial, although they had both chosen not to avail themselves of police protection.

Opposed

The application for a postponement of the trial was opposed by Mr Hentie Joubert, representing two of the accused, Miss Nompumelelo Falati and her mother, Mrs Zoliswa Falati, on the grounds that the 18-year-old Miss Falati had already missed two years of schooling as a result of the trial.

Mandela salutes as
his wife's trial

en

is postponed

Cape Town

Journalist Correspondent of

JOHANNESBURG -
The Rand Supreme
Court trial in which
Winnie Mandela and
her co-accused are

charged with kidnap-
ping and assault was
postponed yesterday
until March 6.
When the trial
resumes Mr Justice M S
Stegmann will decide
what action to take with
regard to the remaining
two State witnesses,
Kenny Kgase, 31 and
Thabiso
have refused since
the alleged kidnap-
ing of witness Ga-
briel Pello Megwe, 22.
A smiling Nelson
Mandela faced a small
ululating crowd outside
the Rand Supreme
Court yesterday with his
fist raised as they
waited for Mrs Mandela,
who finally emerged, es-
corted by ANC officials
holding aloft an um-
brella sporting ANC col-

0 g
A photograph

Two American tour-
ists who managed to get
a seat in the Press
benches received her
autograph and stood
(near the doorway with a
small camera. f

Mr Hentie Joubert,
who appears for
Nompumelelo Falati
(18), applied unsucces-
sfully for a separation of
trials, saying she was
experiencing hardship

as repo to the police prior to the trial
â\200\230had prevented her attending school for two yearsâ\200\231.

State attorney Jan

1, SC, however, said that until May Miss Falati had had to report to a police station twice a week, between 8am and Bgm and in May this had

n reduced to once a week.

If she had not gone to school, it was not because of the these conditions, he stated.

The Judge, referring to an earlier separation | of trials, asked if the adjournment would be | used to find four missing

!%tiza Cebe-
khulu, 22, Mpho Gift
Mabelane, 19, Sibusiso
Brian Mabuza, 19, and a
17-year-old youth
whohad failed to appear
in court and for whom
warrants of arrest had
been issued.

BUSINESS DAY, Friday, February 15 1991

COMMENT

[e

â\200\230On your Marx

USSIANS strolling in the streets of Johannesburg and Cape Town, admiring . the sights on their way to business appointments, would have been unthinkable not long ago. Yet this is what is happening. It is a measure of the irreversible change taking place, not only in South Africa but in the Soviet Union.

The Russian visitors were hoping to see the department head of one _private sector organisation this week. They were unable to â\200\224 he was in Moscow. i

This particular group is only one. of many missions â\200\224 another party from the Soviet Union is due today â\200\224 seeking closer ties with South Africa. Trade delegations from . countries which two years ago were | regarded as enemies are now com-

monplace. South Africaâ\200\231s pivotal

role in southern Africa is being acknowledged â\200\224 openly and taCIï-\202):. on the same page In

Business Day yesterday concerned the Russian venture, Saftoâ\200\231s interest in â\200\230a harbour proj:ct :r!iâ\200\230 Lafke Eax:- i as of a drive for busi-

Â¥ mï-\202ï-\201 cenpt:zl;i Africa, and South Africaâ\200\231s inclusion in a regional eco-

nomie conference in Harare in May. Organisations like the SA Chamber of Business are constantly involved in discussions to promote trade in African countries. This is happening in spite of political posturing by ~ governments, and the standpoint of | organisations like the ANC that South Africa should remain isolated until such time as â\200\234the peopleâ\200\235 give their approval for a change. It is

happening because business now makes sense. ;

The Russians have been surprisingly pragmatic. They recognise the circumstances for what they are, and see no point in waiting for

from the !

tional Projects Centre emphasises relations with the Russian Federation rather than the Soviet 'Union, ostensibly because the Yeltsin government is less'constrained by commitments to ctions. But there could be another reason â\200\224 that their country is also in the midst of dramatic change, and the future may lie with the :gpubhcan governments rather than the USSR. ' Meanwhile the Soviet Union is desperately short of all kinds of

* goods, particularly food and consumer products, like clothing. Many

South African factories are operating well below capacity because of the recession. Workers are being

laid off, and some plants are being -

shut down. Projections of future unemployment are horrific, yet black political organisations oppose the lifting of sanctions, clinging to the belief that they remain a necessary weapon against â\200\234apartheidâ\200\235.

Such thinking has been overtaken by events. The European Community is planning to lift restrictions and establish a â\200\234technical officeâ\200\235 here; encouraging statements are coming from the United States, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. The Russians have beaten them to our door. Opportunities seem to be here for the taking.

By Michele Vermaak
THE President of Inkatha Freedom Party, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has urged Pope John Paul II to visit South Africa, in the belief that it might have a healing effect on the violence in the country. :

Chief Buthelezi, who returned yesterday from a visit to Italy, said at a media conference at Jan Smuts Airport that he had an audience with the Pope on Wednesday and

Pope |
to visit SA â\204¢

the Pope had given him the impression that he was receptive to the idea of visiting the country. While in Italy, Chief Buthelezi met with the Prime Minister of Italy, Mr Giulio Andreotti and addressed the Italo African Institute. - :

-He said the meeting with Mr Andreotti had gone off very well. He told Mr Andreotti State President De Klerk was moving forward in bringing about changes.

He called for the lifting of sanctions and investment in South Africa and warned against poverty in the new South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi conveyed his thanks to the European Economic Community, presently chaired by Italy, for lift-

| ing restrictions against

new investments in South Africa.

In a memorandum of

| his presentation to Mr Andreotti, Chief Buthelezi said now was the time for solid rewards. â\200\234We really now do need mass-

ive economic growth.â\200\235
â\200\234Spreading mass pov-

erty is the mortal enemy
| of democracy in Africa.
| We just have to do some-
| thing about poverty in

South Africa.

â\200\234No government of the future will stand the test of time unless it makes the kind of exciting political changes now taking place: meaningful to the people in terms of increased standards of living.â\200\235 :

He told reporters yesterday that with an increase in poverty would come and increase in violence.

â\200\234If there is no new investment and poverty escalates, those who might rejoice about a new South Africa will discover there is no pot of gold at the end of the rainbow.â\200\235

Asked by reporters â\200\230on the continuing violence in Natal despite the January 29 accords between the ANC and Inkatha, Chief Buthelezi said he was very concerned about the leadership of the ANC in the Natal Midlands.

He also said one of the things that really concerned him was the campaign against local government.

~.paign against local government.

â\200\234Local government is not perfect but negotiations are about making that which is not perfect, perfect. Negotiations are about to happen.â\200\235

News Varon
/55â\200\224 2] [EBALIARY

,I refer to the letter entitled â\200\230
/*Fed â\200\230up 'with Butheleziâ\200\235
â\200\234which appeared in your news-
paper of February 1-7. The

. letter is full of the usual ven- -
â\200\234~omous itvï-\202lf' cations of -Dr

â\200\231 i, Buthelez:â\200\231; ; Inkatha : andi
kwaZul â\200\230Pohce which hasâ\200\235
Â¥ stock-m-trade of

: hedÂ¥orn
Jâ\200\230he â\200\234only reason I bothered
'*to respond to it is because it
â\200\234falls full square within the
parameters of what was iden- |
tified in the historic meenng
between IFP_and ANC in

: â\200\234Duxbanon29thlmmaryâ\200\230f991 1

~The writer lmphcltly
acknowledga the potentially
harmful effect of his/her let-: -}
fer by reqtieisting that his/her |
name be: wiiahheld and not, !
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youâ\200\230ito our gâ\200\230adershlp to
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d â\200\234pofentially -explosive
rhetonc, -and to heed the call
of our:leaders i m the:r recent -
peace meeting. -
- ~Your paper can also play a
. piicatory role by desxsung,
:I.am smâ\200\230eâ\200\230onr'beople w:ll
understand if they are request-
ed'to thoderate thexr language.
This must not be confused
with censorship. Your paper
in domg so would be fulfilling
an important ministry based
on the words of the Lord, to .
WIL A\{(b 2
- â\200\234Blessed are the. peace- |
maka's for they shall be called .
the chxldrex of God "

Denms Madxde &
Inkatha Central Commmee
ULUNDI -

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Workers such as these at a Chimoio textile factory, in Manica province, Mozambique, may soon

"Search

COSATU's position on international relations is expected to undergo radical re-examination within the next few months in view of the far reaching changes that have occurred at both a political and economic level in the world.

One of the issues it will - have to reach finality on this year is whether or not to affiliate to the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (Oatuu).

It will also have to * examine its relations with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) and the World Federation of Trade Union (WFTU).

While affiliation to Oatuu was raised at last week's Central Executive Committee (CEC) meeting there was little discussion and no decision was taken.

Debate nevertheless remains sensitive, especially against the background of the split in Oatuu during the latter half of the 1980s. But this split has been mended: -

And while there is opti-

mism that remaining problems within Oatuu will be resolved, these will not make the debate easier.

Oatuu has already considered an application for affiliation from Nactu and has decided that it will grant affiliation to both federations.

In the event Cosatu decides to affiliate, it will become Oatuu's biggest member with a membership of over a million. Two of the African federations' biggest affiliates are the Tanzanian federa-

tion, Juwata and the Kenyan Central Organisation of Trade Unions (Cotu), which have a combined membership of under a million.

Given its size, Cosatu would be well-placed to further consolidate the progress made in Qatuu towards deepening the unity after the problems in the 1980â\200\231s.

Cosatu assistant general secretary Sydney Mufamadi attended the recent Qatuu congress in Libya as If)an of the federationâ\200\231s efforts tost,reni¬\201gg- :

en links with Affieaft fradÃ©"

enter an alliance with their Sogh African counterparts for allie\$ i a n

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unions.

Cosatu representatives also held a special session with leaders from the Southern Africa Trade Union Co-ordinating Committee (Satucc) dur-â\200\230ing last yearâ\200\231s the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conference.

Among those that attended the session were representatives from Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania and Lesotho.

The need to re-examine its international links comes against the background of the emergence of three poles of development following the restructuring of the world economic order.

These are the European Common Market with Germany as its centre, the Pacific rim with Japan as the centre and North America with the United States as the centre.

Inequalities between the northern and southern

- hemispheres are certain to

be underscored by these developments with workers in the

o

tindef' incrÃasing pressure

ing-

This will require stronger links with unions in the developing countries in the north and beyond Africa.

Cosatu has until now argued for active non-alignment and has steered clear of affiliation to either of the two world federations, the ICFTU and the WFTU

But there are indications that Cosatu's position may be changing. Last year, the federation pointed out that it did not envisage any problem in meeting with a key ICFTU affiliate, the American labour federation AFL-CIO.

Cosatu's vice-president then met with the AFL-CIO executive as part of an ANC delegation last year.

More recently, Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo attended the ICF-TU congress in Japan.

Cosatu leaders have also visited affiliates of the WFTU during the last year. A high level Cosatu delegation attended the WFTU congress in-

Moscow! But with the 2.0n'S

ew world

?ro\n the dominant north.

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social and political turmoil in Eastern Europe, a great of uncertainty surrounds the future of the WFTU.

A number of national trade union centres in the Eastern European bloc have applied for affiliation to the ICFTU, resulting in the strengthening of this international centre at the expense of the WFTU.

And it is clear that the Cold War at the level of the trade unions has not ended. This must certainly impact on how Cosatu redefines its international relations. 3

One positive development, however, in the Eastern Bloc has been the emergence of more genuine brand of trade unionism in direct response to the increasingly difficult conditions being faced by workers there. It is not inconceivable that Cosatu will strengthen links with these emerging formations.

As it strengthens links with African trade unions, it may seek more active involvement in the ICF-TU's special committee

L8 T RPN

Support |
committee
formedsin

8 T L)

group of activists and members of the community have formed a support group for Winnie Mandela who is appearing in the Rand Supreme Court on four charges of kidnapping and assault, it was announced yesterday. '

The Winnie Mandela Support Adhoc Committee (WMSAC), was formed to give 'unqualified support' and demonstrate solidarity with Mrs Mandela and her family 'during these trying times', said WMSAC secretary Joan Fubbs. - ;

In a statement issued yesterday, Ms Fubbs thanked 'the thousands' of people who had so far supported Mrs Mandela.

Ms Fubbs also expressed her organisation's 'deepest suspicions about the motives of the SAP', saying their behaviour towards ANC supporters outside the Rand Supreme Court had been 'grudgingly tolerant'.

The ANC had reason to believe that the scuffles and charging of its members with 'police dogs which took place this week was 'calculated to dilute and discourage' its supporters from coming to court.

The WMSAC also questioned the motives of those who insinuated key State witness Gabriel Mekgwe (22) had been kidnapped by the ANC without considering the possibility that the Mr Mekgwe might have 'voluntarily decided to leave',

MK cadrel
HROVH
nabbhed

â\200\230the enstern 'ransvaal
allegedly raided the
Mbuzini home of an

. Umkhonto We Sizwe
(MK) guerrilla and took
him away - wearing

~ only a towel ~ to detain
him under section 29 of
the Internal Security
Act.

According to relatives,
when police raided Fish
Mahlalelaâ\200\231s home last

- weekend, they found him
covered in a towel. He
â\200\230had taken medication for

a stomach ailment.
| â\200\234He had been visiting
the rest-room often and
was not dressed in his
clothing at the time the
police arrived in the
house,â\200\235 explained a rela
tive. :

The relative said the
police refused to give him
chance to get dressed
Family lawyer, Lawrence
Mushwana, confirme
that his client was being
held under security legis-
lation and that his family
had complained about his
being detained withous
clothing.

A Lowveld Council of
Churches (LCC) field-
worker, Gerald Sono, also
confirmed that Mahlalela
had been detained with-
out clothes because they
had to fork out R302 80
to buy him clothing and
canvas shoes.

Police headquarters
confirmed - Mahlalelaâ\200\231s
detention, but could not
comment on enqumes

mmÂ\$

L A,

â\200\234The people shall governâ\200\235 . . . Mananki Seipei, mother of the late Stompie, shows her ANC_mÃ©mbership card after a

press conference called

\\Stâ\200\230ompieâ\200\231s mother chg

Stompie Seipeiâ\200\231s mother yester-

day displayed apparent sclidar- .

ity with the ANC and unwilling-
ness to condemn anyone but the
â\200\234apartheid governmentâ\200\235 for her
activist sonâ\200\231s murder in 1988.
Mrs Mananki Seipeiâ\200\231s stance
at a township news conference
called by the ANC was in con-
trast to previous reported state-
. ments in which she expressed
bitterness about the ANC.

At a press conference at the

Tumahole Advice Centre, the
ANC local leadership accused
the media of trying to boost

_ their circulation by resurrect-

ing Stompieâ\200\231s death.
He was found dead after

~ being abducted from the Soweto

Methodist Church manse. For-
mer â\200\234Mandela United coachâ\200\235
Jerry Richardson was sen-
tenced to death for the killing.
The trial in which Mrs Man-
dela and three others have
pleaded not guilty to kidnapping
and assault with intent to cause

by the ANCâ\200\231s Parys branch yesterday.

n

W

grievous bodily harm stems

from the alleged abduction of
Stompie and three other youths
from the manse.
Yesterday, a statement which
reporters were told was com-

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ol
piled by Mrs Seipei a d /the
ANC was released. It said:

â\200\234We in Tumahole (the town-
ship near Parys) blame his

death on the racist regime and

we say the people shall decide .

the fate of this racist regime
that rules our country through
the barrel of the gun.â\200\235

Asked what she was looking
for from the â\200\234Winnie Mandela
trialâ\200\235, Mrs Seipei was not as vo-
ciferous as the statement.

Speaking through an inter-
preter, she said: â\200\234It has been
painful, but her (Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s)
pain wonâ\200\231t relieve mine. I do

Picture: Alf Kumalo

over ANC

not blame Mrs Mandela as a
person.â\200\235

Mrs Seipei, who seemed to
have been muzzled by the local
leadership, said that she was
still disappointed by the failure
of Mrs Mandela to visit her
home. She said she would be
content if Mrs Mandela would
see her to clarify certain issues.

Mrs Seipei maintained that
she was 4 signatory to the press
statement. This was in spite of
the fact she was uncertain in
answering a barrage of ques-
tions from local and foreign
media. â\200\224 Staff Reporter, Sapa.

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â\200\230Winnieâ\200\231s trial

Ppostponed to.
find witness

_periencing hardship because re-

By Cathy Stagg
and Helen Grange

The kidnapping and assault
trial in which Winnie Man-
dela and three others have
been appearing in the Rand
Supreme Court was post-
poned yesterday to March 6.

This will give the State time
to investigate speculation and
facts surrounding the alleged
kidnapping of State witness Ga-
briel Pello Mekgwe (22).

Also on March 6, Mr Justice
M S Stegmann will decide what
to do with the remaining two
State witnesses, Kenny Kgase
(31) and Thabiso Mono (21), who
have so far refused to testify.

They have said that if Mr
Mekgwe is found â\200\224 and is still
willing to testify â\200\224 they might
also reconsider their position.

A smiling Nelson Mandela
stood outside the Rand Supreme
Court yesterday with his fist
raised â\200\224 moments after a sug-
gestion by the State prosecutor
that the trial be postponed.

During yesterdayâ\200\231s proceed-
ings Hentie Joubert, who ap-
pears for Nompumelelo Falati
(18),. applied to have her trial

separated from the othersâ\200\231, but

- this was refused.
Mr Joubert said she was ex-

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porting to the police prior to the
trial had prevented her from at-

tending school for two years. -

But Jan Swanepoel, SC, for the State, said that until May, Miss Falati had had to report to a police station twice a week between 8 am and 6 pm, and since May only once a week. If she had not gone to school, it was not because of these conditions, he said.

The judge asked whether the adjournment would be used to find four missing accused. .

Four names appeared on the indictment, but on February 4, Katiza Cebekhulu (22), Mpho Gift Mabelane (19), Sibisiso Brian Mabuza (19) and-a 17,-,\-. year-old youth failed to appear.

Mrs Mandelaâ\200\231s other co-ac-cused are her driver, John Morgan (61), and Nompumeleloâ\200\231s mother, Xoliswa Falati (36).

Mrs Mandela, Mr Morgan and the two Falatis on Monday pleaded not guilty to four counts of kidnapping and four counts of assault.

The three State witnesses are the complainants in three of the counts. -

The remaining counts concern Stompie Seipei (14). Jerry Richardson was convicted of Stompieâ\200\231s murder and of kidnapping and assault last year.

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fairs director Thabo Mbeki will brief

LONDON â\200\224 ANC internatio

foreign affairs ministers of nine Com-

monwealth countries during their

meeting tomorrow to discuss sanctions against SA. \QRâ\200\230 Mbeki will be the only outsider addressing the all-day meeting, a Commonwealth spokesman confirmed yesterday. '

under the chairmanship of Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark, are expected to offer encouragement to President F W de Klerk. ; Commonwealth Secretariat director of information Patsy Robertson said yesterday the committee had the _ â\200\234power to recommend action by heads of governmentâ\200\235. =~ Robertson noted any decision tak-

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enâ\200\234tomorrow would also be considered by the Commonwealthâ\200\231s 10-nation high-level appraisal group of prime ministers including Britainâ\200\231s John Major, which meets in June to consider the bodyâ\200\231s future role. Major, who favours the lifting of

sanctions before the Harare meeting, -

has invited ANC deputy president

Nelson Mandela and Inkatha leader

Mangosuthu Buthelezi to meet him for talks if they travel to the UK.

" Arrangements for Majorâ\200\231s meeting with De Klerk in late April are going ahead. :

" Yesterday, Commonwealth foreign

" ministers began arriving for tom-

morrowâ\200\231s talks amid signs of a split between Australia, which favours the

early lifting of sanctions, and the four

Commonwealth ministers

KIN BENTLEY \9-0â\200\231 -

African states on the co . Tanzania, Nigeria, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Other members -are India

- Malaysia and Guyana. , The Foreign Ministers Committee â\200\230 on Southern Africa was formed in -

Vancouver in 1987 to â\200\234gustain the

Commonwealthâ\200\231s anti-apartheid ef-

fortâ\200\235. Britain, under then prime minister Margaret Thatcher, decided not to join the committee, which at the time was unanimously pro-sanctions.

' Earlier this .month Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke came out

-strongly in favour of lifting sanctions
~â\200\224 starting with sport.

However, the OAU ad hoc committee on SA last week decided in Harare

to back ANC deputy president Nelson

Mandelaâ\200\231s call for sanctions until all in SA have the vote. '

APy

Friday, February 15, 1991

Afrikaners Struggle
For Stability Against
A Flood of Change

Apartheid reforms have elicited reactions
ranging from strident racism to tolerance

By John Battersby

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ZEERUST, SOUTH AFRICA

HE Breytenbach family

I has everything going for it

— except peace of mind
about what lies ahead.

“The most important thing in
life is security about the future,”
says Friedrich Breytenbach, an
energetic man with a glint in his
eye. “You must know that what
you are doing will not be de-
stroyed.”

How to guarantee continuity
in a changing South Africa is
something that Mr. Breytenbach
thinks about more and more. His
doubts have intensified since
President Frederik de Klerk sig-
naled his willingness a year ago
to negotiate a political settlement
with the black majority.

Those doubts have been inten-
sified by Mr. De Klerk’s moves to
scrap the cornerstones of apart-
heid. “I disagree strongly with
what De Klerk is doing. It is not
what a true nationalist would do.”

Breytenbach is not about to
despair, but the certainty he once
had about the future of
Afrikaners as the dominant
tribe in South Africa has given
way to nagging doubt.

Changes at home

A generation ago, a family like the Breytenbachs could have lived in relative isolation from the country's racial problems. Today, changes are creating

distort Breytenbach's once clear-cut world emanate from his own family.

His wife Margaretha has a flourishing legal practice in town, in addition to managing a family of four children ranging in age from eight to 17 years. For the past year, or so, Mrs. Breytenbach has been playing the unlikely role of a civil rights lawyer for black activists who have been victims of police repression.

I regard it as just another job, she says. It did give me an insight, but it did not change my

political views.

This apparent paradox is partly explained by the fact that Mrs. Breytenbach is less forthcoming than her husband about her political views. They appear to be more open than his, but she was reluctant to acknowledge the differences publicly.

Breytenbach seemed to be least comfortable when defending hard-line apartheid and seemed to be moving in his own mind toward the principle of free association.

His doubts have provided fertile ground for the younger generation of Breytenbachs.

A year ago, 17-year-old Mariette Breytenbach was totally opposed to the idea of racial mixing and counted herself lucky that she went to an all-white school.

Then, with her father's encouragement, she went on a six-week exchange program last year to live with a family in Germany.

In Germany, she had her first

ROBERT HARBISON

THE BREYTENBACH FAMILY: Friedrich and Margaretha have four children still at home in Zeerust: Ulrike (left), Jan (back), Louise (front), and Margaretha (right). They are concerned that the lifestyle Afrikaners have carved out over many generations is now in danger of being destroyed by the advent of majority rule.

mixed-race who shares her school hostel.

â\200\234They [the black girls] were the ones who were friendly and made me feel welcome,â\200\235 she says. â\200\234In a small town, you never make contact with other races,â\200\235 says Mariette in a joint interview with her friend Rosemary at the German school in Pretoria.

â\200\234The blacks there are different,â\200\235 she says, glancing awkwardly at Rosemary. Then the two girls exchange a reassuring smile. â\200\234Here they are very nice,â\200\235 says Mariette, shyly embarrassed.

Change across generations Breytenbach did not seem in any way concerned by the broadening of his daughterâ\200\231s horizons. This seems slightly less puzzling if one looks at the changes that have taken place over three generations of Breytenbachs. Breytenbachâ\200\231s views are enlightened compared to

ripples that reach even to rural backwaters like Zeerust.

Breytenbach, and his wife Margaretha, are Afrikaners whose European origins have been submerged by more than a century in the harsh African environment.

His ancestors came from the town of Holle in Germany four generations ago and settled in the Boer republic of Transvaal â\200\224 now one of the four provinces of South Africa. Like most Afrikaners, Margarethaâ\200\231s ancestors were of Dutch origin. They established themselves as farmers in the area where the Breytenbachs now live. .

Some of the paradoxes that

social contact with black people of her age. They got along very well, she says. The visit produced a series of revelations for Mariette.

When she returned to South Africa, she asked to be transferred to a multiracial school where instruction is carried on in German.

Today Mariette's best friend is Rosemary Boulton, a girl "of

those of his father, Jan Breytenbach, who makes no attempt to conceal his racist stand and sees De Klerk's policies as part of a CIA conspiracy.

Breytenbach takes a somewhat less strident position, siding with the right-wing forces intent on thwarting black rule and ensuring the survival of the Afrikaner. He seeks his future security, at least in part, in the concept of a sovereign "white homeland" where Afrikaners will be able to live and work without the possibility of black rule.

But here, too, Breytenbach has reservations. A move to an undeveloped expanse of semi-

desert would entail enormous

sacrifice. "Whether or not I go to.

the white homeland depends on what happens here," he says. The scrapping of apartheid laws has left Zeerust "a small town about 200 miles west of Jo-

hannesburg "almost unchanged -

for the white inhabitants. Blacks, who live in a segregated township, do not venture into the town's library or swimming pool,

and schools are still rigidly segre-

gated.

"The way of life here in Zeerust hasn't changed at all and I don't see it changing in the medium to long term," he says.

Five miles east of Zeerust, Breytenbach runs a small whites-only hotel known as Abjaterskop, a local landmark featured in the stories of South African raconteur Herman Charles Bosman.

A successful businessman, local politician, and farmer, Breytenbach has worked hard to achieve his position of prosperity and prominence in the conservative community.

Breytenbach's day starts at 6 a.m. Most of the morning is spent on the farm checking on his cattle and construction work under way in the town. The afternoon sometimes means business in town, where he is chairman of the town council's management committee.

Church takes stand

One of the most talked about topics in Zeerust today is the recent decision of the Dutch Reformed Church, the main Afrikaner church, to apologize for the sins of apartheid. That the church moderator chose to make the "confession" at a multiracial church conference, in response to a call from Anglican Archbishop

Desmond Tutu, makes it all the more difficult for Breytenbach to accept.

"This is begging forgiveness from the wrong person," he says. "If you are going to confess, you must confess to God."

"I really don't believe that all our great theologians could have been wrong. ... In any case, you can find many verses in the Bible to prove that separation is justified."

"I disagree strongly with what De Klerk is doing. It is not what a true nationalist would do."

Friedrich Breytenbach, Africaner businessman and farmer

It is after statements like these that Breytenbach appears most uncomfortable. He left the Dutch Reformed Church several years ago, when it began to withdraw its theological justification for apart-

heid. Today he is a member of the Afrikaner Protestant Church, a right-wing splinter group of the church. "That is where I feel more at home," he says.

Breytenbach has encouraged his children to learn German "the language of their ancestors" because he sees it as an insurance policy if whites lose their position of privilege.

"As I see the future of South Africa " with the rise of black power " you have to either speak Xhosa [the language of the dominant black tribe] or German," he says, in a candid assessment of the future. "You either stay here or you go back to Europe."