

# The Natal Mercury

## WOLPE'S WOLVES

20 OCTOBER 1989

IT TAKES LITTLE grey matter to appreciate how fragile the present political manoeuvres in South Africa are, or that it will require skill and considerable wisdom to encourage the process towards eventual harmony. Yet in that great democracy which yet practices discrimination while boasting of its squeaky-clean statute book, a bipartisan committee of the US Congress is putting on its hobnailed boots to try to impose its demands on Pretoria by the end of January!

The committee of 15 Democrats and 11 Republicans, chaired by that dedicated opportunist and sanctions hardliner, Congressman Howard Wolpe, who handpicked the group to ensure a majority in favour of sanctions, is calling for measures which, if ever adopted, would almost certainly trigger a violent white backlash and send a majority of South African whites scuttling for the laager.

Mr Wolpe's Democrats, along with a few pliant Republicans, are moving to exploit President Bush's overtures for a bipartisan approach to South Africa, his aim being to remove the divisive South African issue from US politics.

A confidential paper prepared by the committee proposes that the President and Congress jointly invite President F W de Klerk to the US, temporarily lifting the ban on direct air travel, subject to conditions, so that he can be told, we presume, what Mr Wolpe and Co demand of him.

The price of this first step in a 'bipartisan approach' — the invitation to Washington — is that

Mr de Klerk first release all detainees, remove all restrictions on political activity and end the state of emergency.

He can then visit the US and the prize for presenting himself to be told off would be — if Pretoria committed itself to negotiation by February 1 — the lifting of all sanctions contained in the 1986 Anti-apartheid Act, plus \$100 million a year in economic aid 'for a transition to democracy', something like a lollipop for being a good boy!

Other punitive measures, such as the imposition of double taxation on US investors and the ban on SA access to the export-import bank would remain until a non-racial democratic government came into being.

And if Mr de Klerk doesn't? The enforcement of almost total US sanctions — only strategic needs are excluded — and a commitment by the US not to oppose any measure in the United Nations calling for universal sanctions!

While President Bush is said not to be insisting on a deadline for negotiations in South Africa, the Wolpe wolves make it clear in their paper that Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr Herman Cohen, is premature in supposing Congress has agreed to defer action until next June.

No matter how sensitive the process of reform — or the horrific price of failure — Wolpe's pack seems bent on the very one-sided and threatening strategies Professor Lawrie Schlemmer has warned southern African states and the OAU would condemn the region to disaster.

by CARMEL RICKARD

A FORMER security policeman due to be hanged this morning, has won a stay of execution following his claims to have been part of a police assassination squad responsible for a number of murders — including that of Durban human rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge.

Butana Almond Nofemela was based at security branch headquarters in Pretoria. He was on death row for the murder of an elderly farmer in the Brits area, and was due to hang this morning.

However, he made a last-minute affidavit to Lawyers for Human Rights, alleging his part in a police death squad, and claimed he decided to take this step after police promises to save him from the gallows came to nothing.

The affidavit was urgently submitted to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal, who obtained a stay of execution from the Minister of Justice pending an investigation into the allegations.

LHR said last night that the A-G, Mr Klaus von Lieres, had given an assurance that an investigation would be conducted.

Nofemela said in his affidavit that police to the rank of brigadier were implicated in the killings. He said that he poisoned the Mxenges' dogs a few days before killing the lawyer, and that he was instructed to make the killing "look like a robbery".

Mr Mxenge went missing on the night of November 19, 1981.

He was found by a jogger early the next morning in the Umlazi cycle stadium. His throat had been cut, his ear hacked off and he had 45 stab wounds on his body. His watch and money were missing.

Mr Mxenge's car was found burnt out a few days later on the Swaziland border.

Soon after the murder, police said that according to their information Mr Mxenge was part of a faction within the ANC and had been killed "over money".

However, his wife, attorney Mrs Victoria Mxenge, who was shot dead some years later, maintained he had been murdered by "rightist elements".

No one has been charged with either killing.

Nofemela said in his affidavit that the group of assassins ambushed Mr Mxenge and after "butchering him badly", he drove the Mxenge car to Piet Retief where, in the company of a senior white police officer, he stripped the car and set it alight near the border.

He claimed that he and those who worked with him in killing Mr Mxenge were paid R1 000 each.

He also claimed to have taken part in other "police killings" on ANC targets, some in Swaziland, one in Maseru and one in Botswana, although he said he could not remember the names of these victims.

The investigation promised by the A-G will have to ascertain whether Nofemela's allegations are an attempt to slave off execution or whether they are true.

# Ex-policeman claims he was part of death squad which killed lawyer

## A-G's urgent plea stays execution

*Natal Witness 1, Lead*

*20/10/89*

# Holomisa threatens to sue Chief Buthelezi

**Witness Reporter**

TRANSKEI'S military leader, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, has threatened to sue KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi for defamation unless he apologises for remarks made last weekend.

Major-General Holomisa was reacting to a speech by Chief Buthelezi given during the Inkatha Women's Brigade conference in Ulundi, in which the chief criticised the Transkei leader and said: "I say to General Holomisa: 'Stop peddling your political arse to the highest bidder at my expense, and remember that when you are aided, you become politically HIV positive'."

He also challenged him to attempt coups in Ciskei and KwaZulu, saying his hands were "already very filthy" so

that they would not be more soiled by orchestrating a coup "in innocent KwaZulu".

Major-General Holomisa has written to Chief Buthelezi giving him until Sunday to make a public apology for his remarks, failing which he said he would not hesitate to begin legal proceedings, saying the KwaZulu leader's remarks were "defamatory in the extreme".

A year ago relations between the two leaders appeared excellent when they met in Durban for discussions including how to achieve closer co-operation between departments of their respective governments.

However, last month Chief Buthelezi turned down an invitation from Transkei's president Chief Tutor Ndamase to attend a meeting in Umtata.

*Natal Witness*  
20/10/89

# Policeman who NATAL WITNESS never lost a case 20 OCTOBER 1989 recalls Rivonia

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The trial of the first accused, Nelson Mandela, and nine others, can be regarded as one of the most significant political trials in South Africa's legal history.

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Brigadier van Wyk retired five years ago after a 37-year career, and now lives on a farm outside Pietermaritzburg with his wife, Babs, and enjoys gardening, travelling and reading.

He comes across as charming, warm, and above all, a reasonable, intelligent man. It is hard to believe that behind the chatty, almost laid-back exterior is a tough policeman who "never lost a case".

Speaking to The Natal Witness at his home this week, he said he was

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"I believe that the time is right for people on both sides to get together and talk to find a solution. Money is being wasted on both sides, by the Government and the opposing factions, which could be spent on education and improving facilities. Meanwhile the black people are suffering."

In 1961 the ANC changed its policy of non-violent resistance to one of armed struggle and Brigadier van Wyk recalls the reaction in South Africa.

"It was something new to South Africa. People had seen all those films about terrorists and had thought it could never happen in South Africa. Suddenly it was here and there was a lot of fear."

"The actions of the Government and the police were aimed at killing the whole thing and completely squashing organisations like the ANC and PAC. From our point of view we could not allow innocent people to die," he said.

Brigadier van Wyk said from the police point of view, the campaign was successful — plans had been uncovered and top organisers and leaders had been arrested and prosecuted.

"But despite these ongoing successes, the campaign has failed in its ultimate aim. The ANC has grown in stature and support since 1961 and, in fact, incidents of bomb blasts and related activities have increased."

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heroes to a generation that was not even born when they were jailed."

Brigadier van Wyk said he thought the South African Government had now realised that the old strategy was not going to work and that a new approach was needed.

"Things have changed a lot since 1961. ANC flags and banners are now being prominently displayed at marches and rallies and police are turning a blind eye to the flags, while generally keeping a low profile."

"There has also been much talk of negotiation by the Government, which would by implication include organisations like the ANC."

Asked why he thought resistance organisations had not been stopped by the Government's concerted campaign against them, he said:

"If your neighbour's child dies, there is no way you can know what he feels like, unless the same thing has happened to you."

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"I always tell them. Rather lose your case than twist something or lie," he said.

Brigadier WILLIE VAN WYK at the height of his career.

**Serious desire to reshape S A apartheid system**

# De Klerk's actions draw wide range of U S plaudits

NATAL MERCURY

20 OCTOBER 1989

**S**OUTH AFRICA'S release of Walter Sisulu and seven other prominent political prisoners has convinced a broad range of opinion in the United States that South African President F W de Klerk means business.

The release and other recent moves by the white minority government have been interpreted as evidence of a serious desire to reshape South Africa's apartheid system.

'The steps De Klerk has taken are very significant, although they are of course only a beginning,' said an Administration official.

## Reasons

'We have found ample reasons ... to believe that it's worth giving De Klerk the benefit of the doubt for now.

'What do we do now? We watch some more and we think about ways to be helpful in any process that gets going,' the official said.

'As long as there is a process of engagement, it doesn't make sense to talk of deadlines or more sanctions.'

Apart from Sisulu's release, the administration is encouraged by De Klerk's meeting last week with Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other leading anti-apartheid clergymen and by the fact that peaceful black demonstrations have been permitted.

The Bush administration has trod a careful line on South Africa. It has acknowledged that trade sanctions reluctantly imposed by its predecessor, under pressure from Congress, have helped stimulate new thinking within the white community there.

But it has resisted extending sanctions,

## Mercury Correspondent in Washington

saying its policy must be a balance of pressures and incentives.

Washington will now be watching for a willingness by Pretoria to engage in dialogue with genuine black leaders and for moves towards lifting restrictions on the banned African National Congress (ANC) and the release of its leader Nelson Mandela, in prison since 1964.

'They are certainly moving towards unbanning the ANC, which would satisfy many of the demands for a beginning of real negotiations,' said Herman Nickel, who served as US Ambassador to South Africa from 1982 to 1986.

'It's striking the degree to which they are allowing Mandela to transform himself from a martyr to an active political leader again while still behind bars,' said Nickel, now with the U S Institute for Peace.

## New sanctions

**S**OME analysts believe the latest developments will strengthen those voices seeking tough new sanctions on US imports of key South African minerals such as gold and chromium.

'The intellectual argument over sanctions has been won,' said Herbert Howe, head of African studies at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service.

'People like (Democratic Senator) Edward Kennedy will keep mobilising for sanctions, especially moves designed particularly to hurt white South Africans,' he said.

De Klerk's actions have drawn plaudits

from an unusually wide range of American opinion, uniting liberals and conservatives in a rare chorus of praise.

Liberal *Washington Post* columnist Stephen Rosenfeld recently compared F W de Klerk to advantage with Israel's hardline Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, urging the latter to show some of the courage of the South African leader.

'De Klerk's initiatives have to them a lift that leaves Shamir in the glum and invidious position of trailing far behind supposedly benighted, unadaptable South Africa,' he wrote.

'He (De Klerk) is thinking in new ways ... he is challenging orthodox notions of cultural and racial determinism and he is taking risks.

'This does not ensure a place in history, but it is what earns respect in politics,' Rosenfeld said.

## Hailed

On the Right, too, the changes have been hailed as a breakthrough.

'The release indicates that the South African leadership is prepared to tolerate its worst enemies. This is a turning point for a new South Africa,' said Michael Johns of the Heritage Foundation, a conservative think-tank.

'What we are seeing is essentially a legitimisation of the ANC. They can travel the country, they can make speeches. I don't think that ever would have happened under the previous president, P W Botha,' he said.

# Hawke unveils his new sanctions plan

20 October 1989

NATAL MERCURY

Special report from ROSS DUNN, the Mercury's man covering the conference

**KUALA LUMPUR**—Australia yesterday presented the Commonwealth heads of government with a new sanctions plan to put pressure on South Africa.

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, issued a five-point plan which outlines further sanctions as well as inducements to speed up the pace of reform.

'We do not seek to bring South Africa to its knees but to bring it to the negotiating table,' Mr Hawke said.

The plan suggests that it would be reasonable to expect South Africa to demonstrate signs of genuine reform within the next six months. It was released at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

It was strongly opposed by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who remains firmly opposed to sanctions.

'We are trying to relieve hunger in Africa while this conference is attempting to multiply the numbers suffering from hunger. It is strange to be part of a conference that spends time trying to increase poverty,' she said during the debate on southern Africa.

Mrs Thatcher said she was offended that Mr Hawke had not told her of his five-point sanctions plan during their breakfast meeting yesterday.

But Mr Hawke told a news conference last night his plan had virtually total support from other heads of government.

Australian officials played down the announcement that South Africa and foreign banks had agreed to reschedule billions of dollars

of the country's foreign debt.

South African Reserve Bank Governor Chris Stals announced that \$8 billion worth of foreign debt had been renegotiated ahead of the June 1990 deadline.

The announcement appeared to undermine the Commonwealth plan, adopted at a meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers in Canberra in August, to pressure international banks to squeeze South Africa's finance.

## Refused

But Australian officials said last night the South African rescue plan only involves \$1.5 billion and \$6.5 billion of South African's debt still remains in a 'standstill net' on which pressure could be applied.

Following the announcement, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia described the foreign banks as 'blood-suckers'.

He was speaking at a news conference after launching a report which claimed 1500 000 people had died in southern Africa as a result of Pretoria's military and economic action against neighbouring states over the past eight years.

Mrs Thatcher refused to attack the banks, saying their responsibility was to their

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STAR - 20 SEPT. 1989

# Terror trial is told of undercover hunt in Peninsula Police used ex-ANC 'trackers'

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — A special team of security policemen, some former members of the ANC, came to Cape Town from Pretoria to track down members of the movement's operations in the Western Cape, the Cape Supreme Court has been told.

Sergeant M D Musimeke, based in Pretoria, said this in evidence at the trial of Mr Tony Yengeni and 13 others charged with terrorism.

He said he and other members of the team, attached to the Security Police's terrorist-tracking unit, travelled to Cape Town several times between November 1986 and September 1987. The police had information on Mr Yengeni, Mr Mtheteleli "J J" Titana and Mr Bongani Jonas, and had "long been looking for them".

He regarded them as his enemies. "I know that if they can find me they can kill me," he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr Pius Langa, for the defence, Sergeant Musimeke said he could not remember how many policemen had been on the team, and refused to name former members of the ANC and PAC in the squad.

## Minibus convoy

He told the court that on the last trip to the Cape before the arrest of Mr Yengeni, Mr Jonas, Mr Titana and others, he had driven from Pretoria in his minibus in convoy with three other vehicles.

He could not remember how many passengers he had.

Asked to name former members of the ANC who had been in the Cape for the "operation", Sergeant Musimeke refused. He said naming them would put their lives in jeopardy.

Asked whether a certain "Lucky" had been there, Sergeant Musimeke said he did not know.

Mr Langa: "You don't recall a single Lucky being present?"

Sergeant Musimeke: "I don't know if one was present."

How many Luckys do you know? — Three.

What are their surnames? — I don't know.

You don't know them very well then, do you? — I know them very well.

The sergeant told the court that in the event of him using his firearm, he had to report it to the nearest police station.

He had come to Cape Town with one firearm and two magazines. He had fired five shots at Mr Jonas and four at Mr Titana.

SA debt rescheduled

# Kaunda condemns 'bloodsucking' banks

KUALA LUMPUR — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda condemned international banks as "bloodsuckers" yesterday for agreeing to reschedule a large chunk of South Africa's debt.

The accord on rescheduling about \$8 billion of short-term debt was announced in Pretoria at a moment calculated to cause maximum embarrassment to Commonwealth leaders, who were hoping to use the debt as a lever to force political change.

Dr Kaunda said shortly before he opened the Commonwealth summit debate on South Africa: "This is bound to assist the racist regime to maintain its present stance."

The ANC condemned the international banks yesterday, saying the accord was an act of "inhumanity", and called for tougher global economic sanctions against South Africa.

The accord "was clearly a deliberate move to influence the Commonwealth in favour of Pretoria. The ANC condemns this move as an act of inhumanity and as a means of helping to perpetuate the evil system of apartheid".

The ANC said the banks' decision confirmed Third World fears that "international capital regards profit as more important than human rights. When the time comes the South African people will not be unmindful of the role of banks in making profit out of the misery of our people".

Commonwealth experts said the terms of the debt rescheduling were probably the best the banks could achieve, given their lack of strong leverage over South Africa.

"The banks have extracted a pretty large chunk," said a senior Canadian official who met the banks last month on behalf of the Commonwealth to urge them to take a tough stand.

Under the accord, South Africa will repay one-fifth of its short-term debt in eight equal instalments over 3½ years from mid-1990. It replaces a three-year accord which expires next year.

The Canadian official, who declined to be identified, said the banks had succeeded in raising the rate of repayment but it was unfortunate that the new agreement would run six months longer than the old one.

Commonwealth experts have spent nearly two years studying South Africa's international financial links and talking to the 14-bank technical committee.

The Canadian expert said all the banks saw South Africa as a bad risk and wanted their money back as quickly as possible.

The accord means that the remaining four-fifths of the \$8 billion will be renegotiated again in 1993, although some banks may opt to convert it to long-term debt in exchange for guaranteed repayment.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said the re-scheduling accord would not end South Africa's economic problems. "The debt is still there and has to be paid for."

He said Commonwealth pressure had influenced the banks. The terms were no more favourable than in the past and the South African economy was bleeding because of sanctions.

"All I want is for South Africa not to be brought to its knees but to its senses," he said.

Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe attacked the deal as defiance of international opinion and said the banks' motives should be examined to see whether they were political.

"I think the people of South Africa will be very disgusted, as we were disgusted by it." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

## Re-scheduled debt means 'tough times ahead'

PRETORIA — Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said yesterday that the re-scheduling of South Africa's foreign debt payments announced on Wednesday was one of the most important international events for South Africa this year.

He said the plan to repay \$8 billion over the next four years necessitated strict monetary and fiscal policies which "will at first exact some sacrifices but will yield benefits".

"All South Africans must realise that the country faces tough times in the next four years," he said.

"It is an unnatural state of affairs having to export such a large amount of capital to repay debts both inside and outside the 'net' of the new agreements."

The Reserve Bank had to deal not only "with highly technical analyses and forecasts of the South African economy, but it had to steer clear of many political landmines," Mr du Plessis said. "We are therefore dealing with the situation in such a way that we are becoming leaner, fitter and better managed, which in itself is a desirable and laudable objective." — Sapa.

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# THE WELCOME

# PARTY

**The streets of Soweto resound with toyi-toying as the people give the ANC leaders a tumultuous welcome home.**

**T**HE toyi-toying feet of hundreds of excited people raised clouds of dust in Soweto on Sunday as people celebrated the release of seven ANC leaders.

Huge black, green and gold ANC flags were proudly paraded around the township as crowds made their way from one leader's home to the next to welcome them back.

The biggest crowd gathered outside the Orlando West house of former ANC secretary-general Walter Sisulu.

Marshalls from the Soweto Youth Congress were forced to cordon off the entrance to the Sisulu home as people stood singing and chanting in the hot sun, hoping to catch a glimpse of the leader.

When he did eventually appear just after noon to attend a meeting with the National Reception Committee, the chant "ANC! ANC! ANC!" went up from the crowd,

which strained forward to catch a glimpse of the white-haired leader.

After a brief salute, Sisulu was driven off in a car that had a small ANC flag fluttering from its aerial.

Also in Orlando West was Wilton "Bri Bri" Mkwai, who had set up base at Winnie Mandela's home because his wife died while he was in prison.

All morning long the tall, slightly greying leader greeted well-wishers.

At Andrew Mlangeni's Dube home, a huge ANC flag was flying at the front gate while well-wishers sat under a tarpaulin in front of the house.

At the side of the house, workers were hurriedly finishing applying a new coat of paint to the outside walls.

By the time NEW NATION arrived at the Mlangeni home, he was having an afternoon nap.

His wife June said he had not had a moment's rest since he was dropped at their home at 5.30 that

morning.

Elias Motsoaledi was also resting when the toyi-toying crowd made its way to his Mzimhlophe home in the mid-afternoon. As people waited to greet him, youths brought them water to wet throats that were dry from singing.

Then suddenly Motsoaledi came out of his front door and shook hands with those that had waited for him.

"It has been a long time but I have survived because I am stronger than the state of emergency," said Motsoaledi, who surprised people by his short stature.

As the crowd left, an old woman with a smile right across her wrinkled face said: "We have been following them all these years and now they are home. It is a miracle."

Those that had transport then went across to Lenasia, to the home of Ahmed Kathrada's brother.

Over a hundred Lenasia people

were sitting quietly in the garden waiting for Kathrada, who was taking a shower before the 6pm press conference in Soweto.

Old-timers were telling stories about the Rivonia trial, and how they remembered the day when the leaders were sentenced in 1964.

Sporting a bright red tie, the man who joined the SA Communist Party while still a teenager walked out of the front door at about 4.30pm.

Flanked by former Robben Islander and Transvaal Indian Congress vice-president Lalloo Chiba, and Lenasia Youth League members, Kathrada shook hands with everyone present.

Shortly after his appearance, a delegation from the Natal Organisation of Women who had driven through the night to greet the leaders, arrived at the Kathrada home.

Dressed in Federation of South African Women uniforms, the delegation welcomed Kathrada home

after so many years.

Then it was back to Soweto to the Holy Cross Anglican Church, a few houses from Sisulu's home, for a press conference.

Parts of the church had been cordoned off for the press. ANC flags adorned the church and the front table was draped in ANC colours.

Every millimetre of the rest of the hall was filled with people who had come to catch a glimpse of their leaders.

During the conference, the people displayed a high degree of discipline while the leaders were answering questions from the press.

The loudest noise came when church benches snapped under the weight of the people.

Once the conference was over, each leader spoke briefly to the crowd and then they were escorted out by MDM leaders.

The crowd left the hall and toyoied through streets lit by the full moon, the ANC flag flying high.

16/1/11

X

N. NATION

20/1/89

## The Releases

### Statement from the released ANC leaders

WE ARE happy to be with you, with our families, our friends and comrades, and people generally after 26 years behind bars. But we must add that there can be no real joy about our release when we now think of the comrades we have left behind, especially our Comrade Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison longer than all of us. We, his comrades, the people of South Africa and the people of the whole world demand his release.

However, our first duty on such an occasion is to express our gratitude and our sincere appreciation to all the people - individuals, governments, organisations, and the progressive press - who have for years been deeply concerned about our incarceration and our welfare generally. They have indeed been a tremendous inspiration to us and it is largely due to them that some of us have been released.

On the occasion of our release we wish to salute the people of South Africa who have courageously and at very high cost held high the banner of freedom in our country.

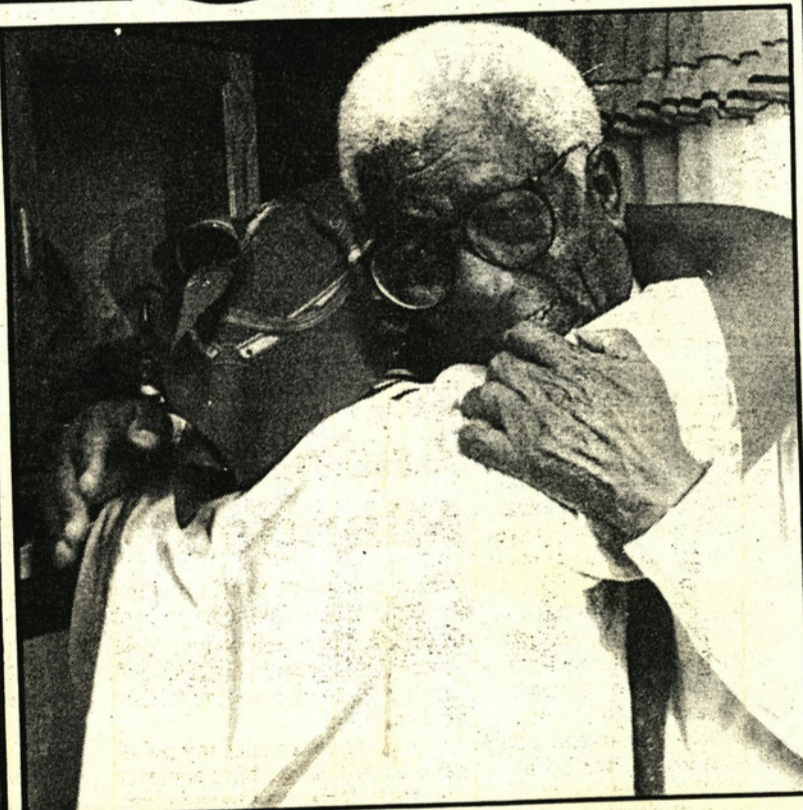
We also wish to express our admiration and our solidarity with the people of Namibia who are standing on the threshold of freedom. In particular we must mention our comrades in Swapo who have been at the forefront of the liberation struggle.

Our political future will be determined by the leadership of the movement both locally and abroad. Our dedication and determination has not been weakened by the long years of our imprisonment. On the contrary we have been strengthened by the developments in the country and by our own vision and confidence in the future of South Africa.



From left to right: Oscar Mpetha, Andrew Mlangeni, Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Wilton Mkwayi and Elias Motsoaledi at the ANC press conference in Soweto on Sunday.

# BACK WITH THE PEOPLE



Left: Mpetha with well-wishers. Right: A big hug for Sisulu.



Left: Motsoaledi speaking in Soweto. Right: Jubilant crowds welcome Raymond Mhlaba.

# Holomisa threatens to sue Chief Buthelezi

**Witness Reporter**

TRANSKEI'S military leader, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, has threatened to sue KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi for defamation unless he apologises for remarks made last weekend.

Major-General Holomisa was reacting to a speech by Chief Buthelezi given during the Inkatha Women's Brigade conference in Ulundi, in which the chief criticised the Transkei leader and said: "I say to General Holomisa: 'Stop peddling your political arse to the highest bidder at my expense, and remember that when you are aided, you become politically HIV positive'."

He also challenged him to attempt coups in Ciskei and KwaZulu, saying his hands were "already very filthy" so

that they would not be more soiled by orchestrating a coup "in innocent KwaZulu".

Major-General Holomisa has written to Chief Buthelezi giving him until Sunday to make a public apology for his remarks, failing which he said he would not hesitate to begin legal proceedings, saying the KwaZulu leader's remarks were "defamatory in the extreme".

A year ago relations between the two leaders appeared excellent when they met in Durban for discussions including how to achieve closer co-operation between departments of their respective governments.

However, last month Chief Buthelezi turned down an invitation from Transkei's president Chief Tutor Ndamase to attend a meeting in Umtata.

*Natal Witness*  
*20/10/89*

## Holland's new coalition may reverse anti-sanctions line

Y44: Southscan (Br). 89 10 20

A NEW balance of forces in the Dutch ruling coalition may mean that Holland - in a complete turn-around - will intensify sanctions against South Africa.

The possibility was being actively discussed within the emerging ruling centre-left coalition last week, according to local press reports.

If the policy change is decided on it will reassert the restrictive measures aspect of EEC policy in contrast to the prevailing British preference for 'positive measures', say local commentators.

Since 1986 Holland has increasingly sided with Britain and West Germany on this issue. Policy in the Hague has been that sanctions action could only be taken with the agreement of all EEC countries.

There has been concern among anti-apartheid campaigners that the

impending formation of a single market in the EEC in 1992 would deter governments from taking unilateral sanctions action - despite continuing lack of progress in South Africa on dismantling the structure of apartheid (as opposed to aspects of apartheid repression).

The recent developments in Dutch policy have strengthened growing demands in neighbouring Belgium for a joint Benelux coal embargo. Belgium and Holland import a significant amount of South African coal via their ports of Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

The demands have come from the chairman of the Socialist Party, Frank van den Broucke, and from the Flemish Christian Democrats - both part of the ruling coalition.

The leader of the Flemish Christian Democrats,

Luc Dhoore, said earlier this month that he had contacted his opposite number in Holland to try to get movement on the issue.

Dutch Christian Democratic Foreign Minister Van Den Broek and secretary of state Van Voorst tot Voorst are thought to favour giving South Africa's President De Klerk between six months and a years grace and have said that now is not the moment for a sharpening of economic sanctions.

In any event, coal sanctions could not be in place before that date. If a coal boycott were agreed it would be a gradually intensifying one: there are too many contracts still in operation. But if a number of Belgian contracts are not renewed it will serve to warn Pretoria that Belgium is serious about sanctions, Dhoore said last week.

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# MDM 'to ensure sole rights for ANC'

## Mercury Reporter

THE Mass Democratic Movement had been set up to ensure the African National Congress had the sole right to determine the direction of negotiations in South Africa, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said in Ulundi yesterday.

The KwaZulu Chief Minister and president of Inkatha told a delegation of Meadowlands councillors led by the Mayor, Mr M A Mathala, that the ANC wanted to dictate who was qualified to belong to the MDM.

'I shudder to think what would happen to South Africa if we all stood aside and allowed only one black party to

negotiate (the country's) future with the Government.'

He had never approved of the ANC-in-exile's decision to make black councillors legitimate targets for attack. And he believed that, at the final negotiating table, some chairs would be occupied by people who had defied first the Black Consciousness Movement and then 'the ANC and UDF/Cosatu dictates'.

Events such as the withdrawal of Russian support for armed revolution, the U S/USSR common-purpose southern African peace efforts, and the front-line states' refusal to allow it military bases, had made the ANC

realise that politics would be more inclusive than it had thought.

Nobody would dictate who would be at the negotiating table.

If local authority leadership were to take part, those now involved needed to start thinking out their strategies.

Among the principles he believed they would share were: S A had to be one country with only one sovereign parliament and universal franchise on a common voters' roll; Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners had to be released and the Population Registration and Group Areas Act scrapped.

*Natal Mercury*  
*20/10/89*

# MDM won't be only Black party at talks — Buthelezi

ULUNDI. — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned here yesterday that the Mass Democratic Movement had been set up to ensure that the ANC had the sole right to determine the direction of negotiations in South Africa.

The exiled organisation now wanted to dictate who was qualified to belong to the MDM, he told

a delegation of Meadowlands councillors led by the Mayor, Mr M A Mathala.

"I shudder to think what would happen to South Africa if we all stood aside and allowed only one Black party to negotiate (the country's) future with the government," he said.

He had never approved of the ANC-in-exile's decision to make Black councillors legitimate targets for attack, and he believed that, at the final negotiating table, some chairs would be occupied by people who had defied first the Black Consciousness Movement and then "the ANC and UDF/Cosatu dictates".

As far as he was concerned, anybody with a mandate from the people and who was capable of canvassing support should have a place at the table.

The ANC had always regarded itself as the sole representative of the oppressed in South Africa. It had projected this image to the extent that it had UN and OAU accreditation and observer status at Non-aligned and Commonwealth meetings.

For years, it had propagated the idea that the only thing to negotiate about in South Africa was the handing over of power to it.

However, events — like the withdrawal of Soviet support for armed revolution, the USA/USSR common-purpose Southern African peace efforts and the Frontline states' refusal to allow its military bases had made the ANC realise that politics would be more inclusive than it had thought.

"They are still fighting for the sole right to determine the course of direction of negotiations as far as Black South Africans are concerned," the KwaZulu leader said.

"They are now doing so by attempting to establish what they call the 'Mass Democratic Movement' as the authentic movement which can be allied to them as they direct events from behind. They now want to say who qualifies for admission (to the MDM)."

In fact, nobody would dictate who would be at the negotiating table. "Whoever has the guts, the tenacity, the political presence, the power base and the political acumen needed" would be there.

He knew that he would be there and that it was not only people whom "the UDF and Cosatu pat on the back" who would be present. Negotiations would really get off the ground only when they became sufficiently inclusive.

It local authority leadership were to take part, those now involved needed to start thinking out their strategies. Here, he listed fundamental principles which he believed Blacks who wanted places at the negotiating table should share.

Among these were: SA had to be one country with only one sovereign Parliament and universal franchise on a common voters' roll; Nelson Mandela and other remaining political prisoners had to be released; the Population Registration and Group Areas Acts had to be scrapped; and no leader or organisation which wanted to negotiate

should be barred from doing so by law or government edict.

"This last point obviously brings the whole question of the unbanning of the ANC and PAC organisations to the fore."

Without knowing yet how the SA Government was finally going to formulate its negotiating position, it was quite certain that it would have to go "quite a lot further" than its published five-year plan if it were to succeed in putting negotiations on track.

*To Chief Minister's information*

*Citizen 20/10/89*

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NATAL WITNESS

20 OCTOBER 1989

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NATAL WITNESS  
7 000 join march in city

From page 1

22 SEP 1989

lence;  
• detention without trial and the suspension of the rule of law;  
• the silencing of activists by restriction and banning orders;  
• the continuance of the state of emergency.

Bishop Mgojo then addressed the crowd, which had been further swelled by people who had joined on the route and were sitting in Loop Street.

In a message to "our brothers in the police" he said the people could protest peacefully and were responsible unless they were provoked. He called on the marchers to go home peacefully.

Mr Chris Dlamini, on behalf of the MDM, said the march was for peace — "we want peace where we live, where we work, in our schools, we want peace all over South Africa".

"We are appealing to the authorities that we have reached the stage where they must listen to the masses, we are saying that, like it or not, change is at hand," Mr Dlamini said.

Before returning to the cathedral the crowd sang Nkosi Sikelele Africa.

# Cosatu visits Soviet Union

**NEW NATION:** What were your first impressions of the country and Soviet society?

**TRADE UNIONISTS:**

It was not significantly different from any others that we had visited. In fact it was much like Italy and Britain in some ways.

It is not the regimented society that we are made to believe it is. People dress in individual styles, shop where they want to and socialise as in any other country. When looking at the city itself, there is no great difference when compared to New York. Moscow, too, has its skyscrapers.

But it was very clear that workers in the Soviet Union wield a great deal of power and control over their lives — more than in any capitalist country, no matter how modified a version of capitalism it is.

**NN:** How do workers view Perestroika? It has been projected as a move away from socialism and therefore from a worker controlled so-

**Trade unionists from various Cosatu affiliates visited the Soviet Union recently at the invitation of the labour movement there.**

**They spoke to NEW NATION about their visit.**

over-centralisation at the top, where functionaries at a lower level simply implement the decisions of the top leadership.

Factories are also being changed to produce more consumer goods, of which there is a shortage. They used to concentrate on producing heavy machinery.

**WORKER VETO**

In terms of giving workers

of workers, as long as they come out openly.

**NN:** But are workers striking against socialism?

**TUs:** That's what we are told on TV, that people are disillusioned with socialism. But in the USSR people are saying: "No, socialism is fine, but we want socialism to come out this way".

The other thing we heard

**NN:** As trade unionists, what can you say about the Soviet economy?

**TUs:** The Soviets are quite proud that there is no unemployment in their country. We never saw any beggars either.

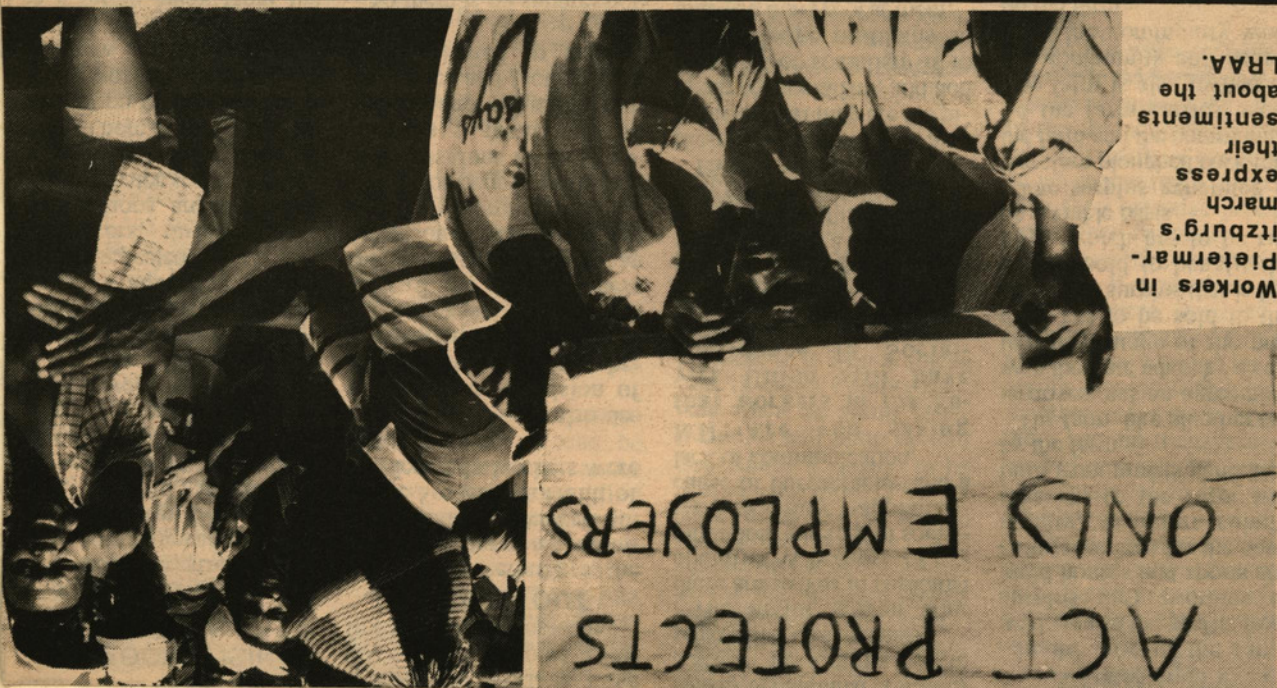
Their working day is eight hours, and in the colder parts of the country, people only work for 157 days a year.

There have been no bread price increases in the last 30 years. Public transport fares are the equivalent of five cents in the city. You could travel anywhere in the city on that fare.

What was interesting was that price changes cannot be effected without union support. Trade unions have to be consulted and their support canvassed before prices can be changed.

Rent is worked out as a percentage of a worker's wage. Education and health care is free.

**NN:** Can you talk about the collective farms and factories and explain how production is or-



Workers in Pietermaritzburg's march express their sentiments about the LRAA.