

AP1992-14-8-18

The Citizen 18/8/92

SA out in economic 'cold' as 10 states sign treaty

WINDHOEK. — Ten states of the newly-formed Southern African Development Community ended their annual summit in Windhoek yesterday without an invitation to South Africa to join or a decision on merging with the Preferential Trade Area.

"The situation there has not altered enough to warrant a change of strategy on our part," SADC head Sir Ketumile Masire of Botswana said on South Africa.

At a ceremony in the morning, 10 Heads of State and senior government officials signed a treaty transforming the 12-year-old SADCC for regional co-operation and interdependence into the SADC, a regional economic community.

Members are Angola,

Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Executive secretary Dr Simba Makoni told a news briefing last night that the PTA, of which eight SADC countries are members, had a distinctive objective and mandate. The two should "therefore continue to exist as autonomous bodies".

There were a number of reasons for this decision.

"(We have a) feeling there is danger of dissipating impact of effectiveness if you jump too high too soon," he said.

Dr Makoni said the formation of SADC imposed

great challenges on the organisation's officials. "It's a heavy job that we have been given, on the other hand it's a great honour."

Citizens of the region should become purposely involved in the proposed activities of the SADC.

"People should not wait for doors to be opened for them... if the community fails people have nobody to blame," he added.

During the course of the summit, leaders discussed events in the region including the moves towards peace in Angola and Mozambique, the stalemate in negotiations and violence in South Africa, and the serious drought.

Dr Makoni said the

summit had demanded a strategic capacity to deal with effects of the drought.

South Africa's admission to SADC now would give legitimacy and credence to an unjust regime and would "impact on the nature of future relations between democratic South Africa and the rest of the region," he said.

"If we enter into relations with a transient authority... we might find ourselves in difficulty," he added.

Although not members the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress both enjoy participatory status at SADC.

PAC president Clarence Makwetu and ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa both addressed the summit.

"The need for a regional economy," Mr Makwetu said, "cannot be overemphasised".

Mr Ramaphosa called for SADC countries to develop an "organ" to observe and support the ANC's efforts towards a transfer of power in South Africa.

The region, acting as one, would mean a strengthened arm in negotiations with Pretoria and minimise the prospects of entrenching the "awesome power" of the South African Government, politically and economically. — Sapa.

AP1992-14-8-18

The Star 18/8/92

UN approves peace monitors

Special Correspondent

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council yesterday unanimously authorised the deployment "as a matter of urgency" of UN observers in South Africa in support of the National Peace Accord.

But the council did not set a number, leaving it to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to determine what "he determines necessary to address effectively the areas of concern" mentioned in his report 11 days ago.

Li Daoyu, the delegate of China who is the current president of the council, said in a statement at the end of the brief meeting that there was an understanding among members that Dr Boutros-Ghali would consult the council from time to time about numbers.

Apparently this was a compromise after Russia had indi-



Boutros-Ghali . . . proposed no more than 30 observers.

cated reservations about the extent of the proposed operation and its probable cost.

Third World countries had wanted up to 400 observers, while Dr Boutros-Ghali in his report, following the recent Cyrus Vance mission, recommended no more than 30.

A UN official said 50 sounded like a reasonable compro-

mise that Pretoria and other parties could live with.

The resolution, adopted without debate, underscored "the importance of all parties co-operating in the resumption of the negotiating process as speedily as possible".

The Secretary-General was invited to "assist in the strengthening of the structures set up under the National Peace Accord in consultation with the relevant parties".

He was also requested to report to the council quarterly, or more frequently if necessary, on implementation of the resolution.

International organisations like the Organisation of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Community were invited to consider sending their own observers to South Africa.

Diplomats said this would go some way towards meeting the demand of those Third World members who felt that 30 observers would prove insufficient.

The Star 18/8/92

Mass action is being called the ANC president's 'referendum', writes R W Johnson

Mandela's stayaway 'mandate'

THE claim is now being widely advanced that the recent mass action, and in particular the two-day stayaway, constituted Nelson Mandela's "referendum", in which he won a handsome "mandate" from his black constituency analogous to that which De Klerk's won from his white constituency in March.

This claim is in some ways hard to understand. It is still far from clear that mass action was ever Mr Mandela's idea, more convincingly patently suits could surely be laid at the doors of Jay Naidoo, Peter Mokaba or Ronnie Kasrils. Of the ANC leaders, Mr Mandela always seemed the most aware of the economic damage mass action would do.

Then again, he was actually out of the country for most of the crucial build-up to mass action, that is, in terms of the referendum analogy, he was away during the campaign — in Iran, then Tehran, the Emirates, Saudi Arabia, France, even on Olympic holiday in Barcelona. And from Paris, in

the mistaken belief that the Sacola-Cosatu accord was in the bag, he even announced that the stayaway would last for a single day, sounding mightily relieved that the strike was off.

To interpret the ensuing two-day strike as a vindication of his views would seem to require considerable mental gymnastics.

There is also the worrying connotation that mass action was a democratic exercise. Yet the truth is that it was a classic example of commandism. From early on in the year, Mr Naidoo reportedly threatened a general strike in August, brandishing a most unlikely timetable for interim government and sounding much like a man who had long since decided on a general strike and was now merely trying to find grounds for it.

Individual unions never had much of a say about the stayaway and certainly workers themselves were never allowed a vote about it, even though it was certain to cost some of them their jobs. Similarly, neither pupils nor parents had any real say in the school boy-

cott decision. Normally the ANC insists that consultation is the essence of democracy, but the strike was called without any attempt at consultation with Nactu, let alone independent unions, the PAC or Azapo. Similarly, in the course of mass action various venues were unilaterally "re-named", despite the normal ANC insistence that there must be consultation.

The strike itself was enforced by the virtual transport shutdown and the environment of non-voluntarism which is now part of township life. This is not to say that all those who stayed away did so only as a result of intimidation. But in any case township dwellers now generally believe they have lost the freedom to choose whether they work or not, or attend school or not, the question of choice simply doesn't arise once a stayaway or boycott has been declared. People can lose freedoms in freedom struggles.

So in what sense was mass action a referendum? For there clearly was a sense in which the ANC regained an oppositional

identity with supporters who had felt disoriented, even disaffected, faced with the ANC's constructive engagement in Codessa, in which it felt it had renewed its contract with its constituency.

The interesting point is just how narrow this constituency was. The media concentrated on crowd size, for its centrepiece rally in Pretoria, with extensive bussing-in and free trains, the ANC managed a good weekend crowd of 60 000, in Cape Town, perhaps 25 000, and a march of 15 000 in Port Elizabeth. Nowhere else did crowd size approach five figures.

Perhaps more significant were the absentees. Nalco, Sabla and other representatives of black commerce were notably unenthusiastic about mass action, and no significant churchman felt able to give his public support.

The most important Indian newspaper, *The Leader*, was openly critical and there was no mistaking the lack of enthusiasm for mass action throughout the Indian and coloured communities. Many of the usual ANC-aligned groups

such as Contralasa, the NIC and TIC, Cosaw and so on, were very quiet. If one attended the rallies one was struck by the absence of the "white liberal" wing of the ANC and by the prominence of an SACP hard core. And, of course, outside the special case of the Transkei, mass action was an exclusively urban phenomenon, indeed, very largely a metropolitan one.

What all this suggests is that the ANC was mobilising — at times not unimpressively — in deeply adverse conditions which had the effect of sloughing off the more marginal elements of its coalition. The remaining core appears to be made up of several elements: a powerful rural base in the Xhosa heartland of the Transkei; hubs of small-city support around Port Elizabeth and Maritzburg, the heritage of the impressive organisational impact of Govan Mbeki and Harry Gwala respectively, and less defined coalitions of metropolitan support in which trade union militants and student activists are probably

the key elements. What is really striking is the central importance the ANC placed on renewing its "mandate" from this core group, among whom the insurrectionary spirit of 1983-86 still burns strongly, even if this could be achieved only at the expense of alienating critical support elsewhere.

In this phase of its struggle, this may have been a necessary move for the ANC, but it was, nonetheless, a dangerous game in a pre-electoral period. For the mass action core-group is too narrow and too strongly centred around the SACP to be an election-winning coalition: the tactics necessary to rally the activists could well lose the country at large. As the ANC moves back towards negotiations and ultimately towards the hustings it would do well to realise that it needs to reassure not just whites, Indians and coloureds but, quite crucially, the black church, business and professional groups on whom the country's future depends, and whose voice has been all but blotted out in the tumult of the last two months. □

AP/1992/14/15

The Star 18/8/92

Govt backs women's rights

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● Page 8

**Govt backs
women's
conventions**

AMANZIMTOTI — The Government was ready to sign four major international conventions relating to women and women's rights, and the Foreign Affairs Minister would make the necessary arrangements to endorse these soon, President de Klerk said yesterday.

He was addressing about 1 000 women at the National Party's Natal women's conference in Amanzimtoti.

The conventions are:

- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.
- The Convention on the Political Rights of Women.
- The Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages.
- The Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

Mr de Klerk said the conventions dealt with matters of "the utmost importance to women" and were broadly aimed at promoting and ensuring equality for women. — Sapa.

The Star 18/8/92

'FW involved in violence'

ANC president Nelson Mandela repeats his charge that President F W de Klerk is involved in violence. Addressing Peninsula Technikon students and staff, Mr Mandela said there was ample evidence of this.

● Page 5

Mandela: FW linked to killing

BELLVILLE — ANC president Nelson Mandela repeated his charge yesterday that President F W de Klerk was involved in violence.

Addressing Peninsula Technikon students and staff, Mr Mandela said there was ample evidence of this.

"If I am wrong, you must tell me. It is serious to accuse the head of state of being involved in killings."

He then recounted the history of killings since 1984, saying that by August 1990, 6 000 people had died in killings.

In the Transvaal the carrying of these weapons in public was illegal and one could be instantly arrested for it, but in August 1990 the law had been changed to make it legal to carry them.

Mr Mandela said he went to Mr de Klerk's office to ask him why this had been done.

"He had no answer to that question. The only conclusion I can reach is that F W de Klerk wanted to give the capacity to killers to kill."

● Mr Mandela's repeated accusations implying that Mr de Klerk was involved in violence was becoming a serious obstacle to improving relations between the ANC and the NP. NP secretary-general Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said yesterday.

"We find it totally unacceptable that he can make these allegations while the ANC has been responsible for bringing thousands of AK-47s into our country." — Sapa.

The Star 18/8/92

ANC balks at a general amnesty

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

The ANC yesterday reiterated its opposition to a general amnesty, saying its "sudden promotion" by the Government related to "accumulating evidence of senior Ministerial and security force involvement in assassinations and violence".

Listing "serious misconceptions about the nature, content and implications of granting a general amnesty to cover all

forms of past wrongdoing," the ANC said the De Klerk Government did not have the competence to grant amnesty.

The ANC said crimes against humanity, perpetrated in various forms of apartheid, were "the most serious crimes in international law".

The way a general amnesty was now being presented equated the acts of those who opposed apartheid with those who acted "to maintain this vile system".

The ANC also said:

- The question of political prisoners — who had either served sentences or sought individual indemnity from future prosecution — could not "be muddled with the amnesty issue".

A general amnesty would grant full indemnity "for hit squads, operatives of the State Security Council; perpetrators of torture, killings and assassinations for undisclosed acts; and for unidentified persons".

- An integral part of a general amnesty was not only knowledge of past deeds, but also ac-

knowledge of the past.

- Absolving the military or police of capital crimes, torture or ill-treatment would place its members above the law and "cripple the principle of equality before the law which underlies a future democracy".

The ANC said the people of South Africa had suffered as victims of apartheid.

If a general amnesty simply swept all the misdeeds under the carpet, the clamour for justice would increase "from all those who have been harmed".

The Star 18/8/92

Awaiting-trial MK man dies in police custody

PORT ELIZABETH — Awaiting-trial Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) member Mabandla Wulana died in police custody in Livingstone Hospital yesterday.

Mr Wulana and two other people were arrested last month after being found in possession of an AK-47 rifle, two other firearms and ammunition.

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) said police had told Mr Wulana's family that he died of liver cancer.

However, family members believe Mr Wulana would have told them if he had had

cancer when they spoke to him two weeks ago.

An HRC spokesman said the family had requested that a private pathologist be present at a post-mortem this morning.

ANC spokesman Phila Nkayi said the ANC was seeking legal advice.

Mr Wulana was the fourth person to die in police custody in Port Elizabeth during the past two weeks.

Police media officer Captain Piet Gouws said he would inquire about the incident and comment later. — PEN.

The Star 18/8/92

SADC peace role in SA urged

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The newly formed Southern African Development Community (SADC) has been urged by the ANC to form a body which would take a more direct role in the South African peace process — through an observer mission, a violence monitoring group or as official observers to negotiations.

"Now that the SADC is a legal institution a lot can happen," said ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, who addressed the SADC heads of state and government summit in Windhoek yesterday.

"Given the vested interests of the region in securing democracy in South Africa, we must also appeal for a continuing interest to ensure negotiations, once restarted, remain on track," Mr Ramaphosa said. He was representing the ANC which, with the PAC, has full participation status in SADC, formerly SADCC (Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference).

The crucial change for SADC is its adoption yesterday of a new declaration and treaty which formalises the organisation into a legal body.

The former SADCC was a club of friends

with similar convictions about apartheid South Africa but without formal instruments to constitute them as a bloc.

The new SADC is designed to promote regional integration of political and economic policies and constitute a single economic bloc.

● The SADC has rejected a proposal from the Preferential Trade Area organisation that the two bodies merge. The PTA, whose membership includes nine SADC countries but stretches into east and central Africa to include Sudan, Somalia, Kenya, Zaire and Djibouti, passed a resolution last January suggesting the bodies unite.

The Star 18/8/92

Hired killer gets death sentence

MARITZBURG — African National Congress supporters in a packed Maritzburg Supreme Court clapped as a hired killer was sentenced to death yesterday.

Before sentencing Mfungelwa Mchunu, Mr Justice Combrinck said there seemed to be "no end to the killing which has racked this country, in particular this province and Mooi River and Bruntville for the past two years".

Mr Justice Combrinck said the sentence would act as a de-

terrent to "all those who think they can solve political problems by killing".

Earlier in the day, murmurs filled the court room as the judge acquitted Inkatha members Walter Mchunu, Mbuseni Mngadi and Phika Hlongwane of three charges of murder in the Mooi River area last year.

The State alleged that the three and Mfungelwa Mchunu were members of an assassination gang operating in Mooi River.

The judge found there was insufficient evidence to link them to the murders of Mandla Mabida, Boyi Sithole and Felokwakhe Ndlovu between January and March last year.

Mfungelwa Mchunu was convicted on two counts of murder.

The case against him was corroborated by a statement he made to police at the time of his arrest.

During a trial-within-a-trial, he said police had assaulted him to force him to make the statement — Sapa.

The Star

18/8/92

Wessels to state Govt's hostel policy

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Goldstone Commission has asked Local Government and National Housing Minister Leon Wessels to give evidence on the details of the Government's policy on upgrading hostels.

Mr Justice Richard Goldstone, chairman of the commission announced this yesterday.

He said there was already some consensus that hostels would have to be changed, so he had instructed the commission to address specific issues.

Mr Wessels had been asked to give evidence at a public hearing on August 25 in Pretoria on:

- Government policy on upgrading and/or conversion and/or closing of hostels.
- The specific issues which the Government thought the commission should look into.

The National Housing Forum and other groups, including the ANC and the IFP, would also be asked to give evidence.

The chairman of the hostels committee is advocate R W Nugent, SC. Other members are P Mkhize, A Geyser and D Creighton.

Race violence fears over South Africa rugby Test

By Fred Bridgland
In Johannesburg

RACIAL violence threatens to erupt at next Saturday's rugby Test between South Africa and world champions Australia as African National Congress anger grows over fervent displays of Afrikaner nationalism at last weekend's Test against New Zealand.

"We will not allow Verwoerd [former Prime Minister Hendrik Verwoerd, architect of apartheid] to rule South Africa from the grave," Mr Nelson Mandela, ANC leader, told university students in Cape Town, where the South Africa-Australia match will be played.

Mr Mandela was commenting on the decision by Johannesburg rugby officials to play South Africa's national anthem, Die Stem (The Call), before the New Zealand



Mandela and Verwoerd:
'no ruling from grave'

match in defiance of an agreement between the ANC, the New Zealand management and the newly racially-integrated South African Rugby Football Union that neither Die Stem nor New Zealand's anthem should be played.

In the current stage of political turmoil, Die Stem is a highly controversial issue. The words of the anthem glorify the Great Trek of the

Afrikaners into the interior in the 1830s.

ANC members in Cape Town said there would be protest action at Newlands Stadium on Saturday.

Afrikaner rugby lovers injected heavy doses of their own form of fierce nationalism into Saturday's Test, which marked South Africa's return to international rugby after more than 20 years.

They waved thousands of giant South African flags and sang Die Stem during the agreed minute of silence for all the dead in the country's political violence.

Mr Joe French, the Australian manager, said his team would return home if the ANC withdrew support for the tour.

● Eighteen people died overnight as political violence continued.

John Reason — P26

The Guardian 18/8/92 - London

Africa round-up

Australian rugby team says it will pack its bags if ANC withdraws support for tour over anthem

THE Australian rugby team will end its South African tour immediately if the African National Congress withdraws its support in protest at the singing of the South African national anthem, team officials said yesterday.

Joe French, president of the Australian Rugby Football Union, said he was waiting to hear what action the ANC would take over the future of the tour. The ANC will meet today to decide its attitude.

"We will abide by the ANC

decision. Should the ANC decide to withdraw their support for the tour, we will pack our bags and quietly go home," the Australian spokesman, Greg Campbell, told a news conference.

Mr French later told journalists the Australian embassy in Pretoria had told him it had been in touch with the ANC and the tour would go ahead.

The ANC said it would decide the future of the tour at a meeting, warning the future of such tours was "in the balance".

Australia is scheduled to play a provincial side in Port Elizabeth today before facing South Africa in Cape Town on Saturday.

ANC officials protested after white fans sang the South African national anthem at a game in Johannesburg on Saturday between South Africa and New Zealand. They said organisers ignored agreements not to sing the anthem or display the South African flag, and to hold a minute of silence for victims of political violence.

The Independent 19/8/92 - London

Pretoria accepts UN report

Johannesburg (Reuters) — The South African government accepted a United Nations report on ways to end township violence, saying yesterday it would welcome the stationing of observers in the country.

"The resolution is acceptable in its main components," the Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, said in a statement. "Blame is not apportioned to any party... The need is emphasised to strengthen South African structures such as the National Peace Accord. So is the importance of co-operation of all parties in the resumption of the negotiation process as speedily as possible," Mr Botha added.

B/Day 18/8/92

Probe intensified

THE Goldstone commission would intensify its inquiry into the role of hostels in incidents of violence, it was announced yesterday. **Page 2**

B / Day 18/8/92

Peace accord work 'needs publicity'

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — The national peace accord had been more effective than it at first appeared, a western Cape dispute resolution committee member said yesterday.

Retief Olivier, also the western Cape Consultative Business Movement (CBM) regional director, told the Social Involvement Association that many conflicts had been mediated at local level without being publicised. A marketing arm of the peace accord had been established to publicise its achievements. He estimated that 85% of the population had never heard of the peace accord.

"During the process of mass action, the peace process assisted people in expressing their opinions without this infringing on other people's rights," Olivier said.

In certain regions and communities, trust had been developed and possible conflicts had been successfully mediated. Olivier believed the violence would have been much worse without the structures set up by the peace accord.

Full-time field workers were being employed in the western Cape to follow up on dispute mediations. Also, a CBM workshop was being planned with the aim of encouraging each CBM company to appoint a facilitator from the company trained in mediation and conflict resolution.

Olivier said this would involve business in creating an infrastructure for the peace accord. Attempts would be made to establish peace committees at local level consisting of representatives of local authorities, political and civic organisations, churches and so on.

"The success or failure of the peace accord will depend on it being representative of the community," said Olivier, adding that letters would be sent to all municipalities in the western Cape on how to set up local negotiating structures.

A call would also be made for a moratorium on the implementation of the Interim Measures for Local Government Act, he said.

B/Day

18/8/92

July death toll is higher than year's average — commission

AT LEAST 329 people — 24 of them policemen — died in countrywide political violence in July, bringing the year's total to 2 135, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) said in its latest report on repression yesterday.

This was higher than the monthly average of 305 for the year and significantly higher than the monthly average of 215,2 for last year, the HRC said.

Political arrests were up sharply to 3 348 for July — more than four times the 1991 monthly average.

Most of the politically related deaths took place in the PWV, where 182 people were killed, and in Natal where 133 died. Only 14 people died in other areas of SA.

Meanwhile 20 people, including a member of the KwaZulu Police, were killed in separate incidents around Durban townships at the weekend, reports Sapa.

The ANC still believed the police were guilty of complicity in the gunning down of four people in Ivory Park at the weekend, said ANC PWV spokesman Ronny Mamoepe.

He said an earlier ANC report that

RAY HARTLEY

18 people had been killed was incorrect because of unreliable information from witnesses.

Police said three people would appear in the Randburg Magistrate's Court today in connection with the incident. Senior police officers are investigating the case, which they believed to be connected with a taxi war.

A police spokesman said the two bodies found in Ivory Park at the weekend with hack and stab wounds could also be victims of a taxi war.

Police have also appealed to the public to help them solve the shooting of Numsa shop steward Burnett Mafuyeka in Alberton last month.

And Soweto police spokesman Maj-Gen Kobus Malan yesterday appealed to residents who were carrying firearms to apply to his office for permits. Nobody had applied for a permit since the unrest regulations were promulgated at the beginning of the month, he said.

Four men were arrested for possession of stolen arms at Isipingo.

B/Day 18/8/92

Inquiry looks at role of hostels in violence

THE Goldstone commission was to intensify its inquiry into the role of hostels in many incidents of violence, it was announced yesterday.

Commission chairman Judge Richard Goldstone said one of the commission's committees had requested Housing Minister Leon Wessels to give evidence at a public hearing in Pretoria next week on government's current policy on the upgrading, conversion or closing of hostels.

Preliminary investigations indicated there was consensus among interested parties that hostels could not stay as they were, Goldstone said in a statement. The commission had, as a result, instructed its committee to inquire into the specific issues which ought to be addressed to resolve the conflict surrounding hostels.

The national housing forum, which was still being established, and the ANC and Inkatha had been asked to give evidence, he said.

Goldstone said any individual or organisation which had an interest in the future of hostels was requested to submit proposals identifying the issues needing investigation.

The committee, which will be chaired by advocate R W Nugent, includes Industrial Development Corporation attorney P Mkize; Maritzburg attorney A Geyser; and D

KATHRYN STRACHAN

Creighton, who is employed in private enterprise. Meanwhile, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) expressed concern yesterday that the Goldstone commission was overextended, and lacked the resources necessary for an effective inquiry into the violence.

The statement followed Goldstone's announcement that last week's investigation into the Boipatong massacre on the night of June 17 would continue in November.

LHR spokesman Aubrey Nkwane said if it took four months to address questions as urgent as the massacre, more people in the community would lose hope that the commission would ever deal with the causes of the violence.

Nkwane asked how many more massacres would take place before the Boipatong inquiry ended and the perpetrators were identified.

He said there was a need for more judges to chair the inquiry and more independent resources to investigate allegations.

Commission officials said there were many parties to be accommodated, including legal teams and committee members, and November was the earliest date that could be arranged.

B/Day 18/8/92

De Klerk announces women's rights move

AMANZIMTOTI — The SA government was ready to sign four major international conventions relating to women and women's rights, President F W de Klerk said in Natal yesterday.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha would make the necessary arrangements to endorse these soon, he said.

De Klerk made the announcement before about 1 000 women at the NP's Natal women's conference in Amanzimtoti.

The conventions are

- ☐ The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women;
- ☐ The convention on the political rights of women;
- ☐ The convention on consent to marriage, minimum age for marriage and registration of marriages; and
- ☐ The convention on the nationality of married women.

De Klerk said the conventions were broadly aimed at promoting and ensuring equality for women, particularly in the political, social, economic and cultural fields.

He added Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee was investigating remaining statutory discrimination with a view to implementing a bill of fundamental rights.

"I have requested him to give special attention to the question of discriminatory practices against women in general, and also specifically in the workplace."

Political equality for women would be meaningless if it was not accompanied by economic and social equality. Government intended covering the whole spectrum of human activity when looking at discrimination.

Discrimination, however, did not only occur as a result of legislation. The statute books could be cleared, and were being cleared, of discrimination, but a fundamental reorientation of all South Africans was required. "No government can legislate a change of heart. That can only be brought about by education and example," said De Klerk.

National Health Minister Rina Venter said Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee had launched an inquiry to identify statutory clauses discriminating against women and which would be in conflict with a bill of rights.

Government had, over the past decade, done much to remove from the statute books obsolete concepts relating to common law which discriminated against women.

Yet, Venter said, there were still a number of statutory matters which discriminated against women, and a large number of these stipulations were to be found in the labour field. — Sapa.

'Govt breach over prisoners the last straw'

BILLY PADDOCK

GOVERNMENT's failure to abide by existing agreements with the ANC on the release of prisoners was the main reason the organisation severed all talks last week, ANC sources said yesterday.

A senior government source agreed, saying: "The prisoners thing is what upset the other side." Otherwise, he said, last Sunday's meeting had been "very good".

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the amnesty issue was the preserve of an interim government of national unity.

She said the ANC's mass action campaign was not intended to overthrow government through insurrection. "We are considering further mass action to get government to move further on our demands, which include a negotiated interim government. Once that ... is in place then the present government no longer rules."

The ANC's decision last week to terminate talks even about prisoners ended the brief spell of conciliatory speeches by ANC president Nelson Mandela and President F W de Klerk. Yesterday Mandela, speaking at the Peninsula Technikon in Cape Town, repeated his charge that De Klerk was involved in violence.

He said between 1984 and August 1990, 6 000 people had been killed with axes, assegais, pangas and knobkerries. Yet that same August the law had been changed to make it legal to carry these weapons in the Transvaal. Mandela said De Klerk had had no answer when challenged on this, and he thus concluded that De Klerk wanted to give the killers the capacity to kill.

But NP secretary-general Stoffel van der Merwe said last night that Mandela's repeated accusations implying De Klerk was involved in violence — "despite findings to the contrary by the Goldstone commission" — were becoming a serious obstacle to improving relations between the ANC and NP.

The ANC again issued a statement yes-

□ To Page 2

Prisoners

terday claiming that senior government officials' sudden promotion of a general amnesty "clearly relates to accumulating evidence of senior ministerial and security force involvement in assassinations and violence. If a general amnesty simply sweeps all the misdeeds under the carpet, the clamour for justice will only increase from all those who have been harmed. The truth has to be revealed, and the judicial process completed, to help ensure a democratic future for SA."

The question of political prisoners could not be muddled with the amnesty issue

because the Groote Schuur and Pretoria minutes laid down the procedure for dealing with politically motivated activities.

The ANC said that what government wanted was full indemnity for hit squads, operatives of the State Security Council, perpetrators of torture, killings and assassinations, for undisclosed acts and for unidentified persons.

The ANC approved of indemnity being granted to those prepared to give information to provide an understanding of the past and to help end the violence.

● Picture: Page 3

□ From Page 1

B/Day
18/8/92

ANC again rejects general amnesty

THE ANC yesterday reiterated its rejection of a general amnesty to cover all forms of past wrongdoing in South Africa, charging that the De Klerk administration did not have the competence to grant such an amnesty.

In a statement in Jo-

hannesburg, the African National Congress said a general amnesty for State hit squads, operatives of the State Security Council, perpetrators of torture, killings and assassinations for undisclosed acts and for unidentified persons could not be confused with the issue of legitimate political pris-

oners.

"Crimes against humanity are the most serious crimes in international law. The way a general amnesty is being presented (by the government) equates the acts of those who opposed apartheid with the acts carried out to maintain this vile system.

"To absolve the South African military or police of capital crimes, torture or ill-treatment through a general amnesty law places its members above the law.

"This cripples the principle of equality before the law which must

TO PAGE 2

No to amnesty

FROM PAGE 1

underlie a future democracy. It is an argument against democracy itself, presuming that a non-elected, authoritarian institution, and not a popularly elected body, has the final say in applying the law of the land."

The ANC said that indemnity must only be granted to those officials prepared to come forward with information that would provide an understanding of the past and help put an end to the ongoing mayhem.

"The state officials in question acted on behalf of the incumbent government as its employees. For the same government to now grant them an amnesty would be equivalent

to a criminal pardoning himself for the crimes he has committed."

The whole question of a general amnesty was the domain of an interim government of national unity.

"It is not only the ANC and its members who have been victims of the crimes of apartheid. It is the people of this country who have suffered.

"If a general amnesty simply sweeps all the misdeeds under the carpet, the clamour for justice will only increase from all those who have been harmed. The truth has to be revealed, and the judicial process completed, to help ensure a democratic future for South Africa." — Sapa.

(2) The Citizen 18/8/92

Wallaby tour is on

FROM PAGE 1

would be put to the Patriotic Front today, the ANC gave a broad hint that the tour would go on.

Attacking Transvaal rugby president, Dr Louis Luyt, it said:

"We wish to remind Mr Luyt that the ANC has the capacity to put a definite and immediate end to rugby tours even though it is not yet an elected government of South Africa.

"If the ANC does not do so, it will be out of sensible and genuine patriotism as opposed to the unthinking, ethnocentric and racist version of patriotism that Luyt and company promote."

At an earlier Press conference

yesterday Mr French had said the tour would have been called off immediately if the African National Congress had withdrawn its support.

At the later conference, he said he was much relieved that the tour had been saved and that he had, "mentally at least" booked his ticket home.

The tour management was initially told that the ANC would report back to them, but Mr French said things changed from minute to minute and he did not expect to hear from the ANC again.

"I take it as absolutely final that the tour is continuing and that what will happen on Saturday (when the Wallabies play South Africa at Newlands) is what should have happened at Ellis Park last Saturday."

Mr French said as agreed with the ANC, the National and Olympic Sports Congress and SARFU, a minute's silence would be held and no national anthems would be played at Newlands.

If the Wallabies had gone home, he said, South Africa's future rugby ties with the world would have been affected. This would have included the tour to France and England, the Aussie tour in 1993 and the World Cup in South Africa in 1995.

The South African bodies would have to work out their internal problems he said, adding the

Australian Rugby Football Union and the Wallabies would not get embroiled in internal matters.

The Wallabies had been informed at the start of their tour that the Australian anthem would not be played at Newlands on Saturday, and neither would Die Stem. That was fine by them.

Mr Ngconde Balfour, who was appointed director of National Development of SARFU only a week ago, said he felt like resigning.

The Aussies had done nothing and the tour should go ahead, said Mr Balfour.

But to the people who forced symbols of apartheid down other South Africans' throats, he had a message: "Let's talk about the future. Take your history and shove it".

• The tense squad of 30 players rounded off their preparations for today's match against Eastern Province with a light session at the Boet Erasmus Stadium yesterday morning, reports Pieter Kruger.

Fifteen of the players went to the Dan Que Que Stadium in New Brighton to coach more than 400 underprivileged youngsters.

A spokesman said "It was a great afternoon and the players, including star winger, David Campese, fully enjoyed it. It was a beneficial and worthwhile experience."

Anthems
won't be
played at
Newlands

WALLABY TOUR WILL GO ON

① The Citizen
18/8/92

PORT ELIZABETH

— The Wallaby rugby tour of South Africa will go ahead as planned, says Australian Rugby Football Union president, Joe French.

Mr French, who had been in meetings since 3 am on Monday, announced at a 5.30 pm Press conference in Port Elizabeth that the tour management had been in contact with the Australian ambassador in Pretoria, Mr Colin McDonald, who had informed the Wallabies that the tour would go ahead as planned.

"As we have heard nothing to the contrary, we accept that this is the case."

In a statement in which it said the tour issue

TO PAGE 2

The Citizen 15/8/92

Gun-running claims denied by Inkatha

ARMS smuggling was "totally contrary" to Inkatha Freedom Party policy, a top IFP official said yesterday.

The official, Ms Sue Vos, was reacting to a published news story saying another Inkatha official, Mr Bruce Anderson, had been deported last month after it was learned he had been "long involved in smuggling AK-47 rifles out of Mozambique into South Africa".

Ms Vos said in a telephone interview Inkatha would "have nothing to do with gun-running."

"This is totally contrary to our policy."

She also quoted Mr Anderson, who she said she had spoken to by telephone yesterday morning, as saying the news story, published in the Weekly Mail, was wrong.

"He phoned me from the UK this morning, totally and utterly repudiating the story and denying every word."

Mr Anderson later said in another telephone interview from London he did not want to "comment or speculate on the uninformed and inaccurate allegations published today in the Weekly Mail".

Ms Vos charged the story was "full of inaccuracies".

"Mr Anderson is not chairman of the (IFP) Sandton branch (as reported in the Weekly Mail) and has never been — Ed Bernard is."

She also quoted Mr Anderson as saying he had never been to America. The newspaper reported the IFP official had gone to Washington last year to hold arms procurement talks with Right-wing movements.

Mr Anderson said if he did decide to "give a full report of my involvement in the hidden war in southern Africa against the surrogate terrorist organisations of the former Soviet Union, including the ANC, I will do so by way of a book I intend to

publish."

He added: "For the record I state that the ANC and a high-ranking government Minister who is known to be an ANC mole... were behind my deportation."

"It appears that the ANC now realises they only have a 50-50 chance of winning the next election, as they are no longer the solution to South Africa's problems but have now become a part of the problems."

"The radical element are virtually in control and as their popularity decreases and their paranoia increases, so the deaths will rise in the townships." — Sapa.

The Citizen 18/8/92

Strike: National Peace Committee steps in

Citizen Reporter

THE National Peace Committee has stepped in to mediate in the 10-week-old hospital strike after the full ANC-SACP-Cosatu alliance was brought in to back the National Education, Health and Allied Workers' Union's (Nehawu) demand to force the reinstatement of the 7 000 workers who were fired in the Transvaal for striking illegally.

After a marathon seven-hour meeting at the weekend between representatives of the TPA, Cosatu and Nehawu, a working group was appointed to hold a series of discussions — the second meeting will take place later this week — on all "contentious issues", including the fate of the dismissed workers.

It is understood that the weekend's meeting followed high-level representations to Health Minister Rina Venter last week by Cosatu, the ANC, and the SACP after calls by Nehawu on them to become involved in the hospital dispute.

The meeting also began just hours after Cosatu's announcement that the hospital strike was no longer a Nehawu strike, but would be treated as a Cosatu strike, and Nehawu's announcement that it would conduct a strike ballot among its 80 000 members to decide whether to extend the strike to private sector health workers and those in education.

Cosatu outlined actions, including a "legal" general strike if hospital workers in the Transvaal and Free State were not reinstated.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr André Lamprecht, head of the Wits/Vaal Regional Dispute Resolution Committee. Cosatu was represented by Mr Jay Naidoo and labour lawyer, Mr Halton Cheadle. Nehawu's delegates were assistant general secretary Neil Thabajane, deputy president, Vusi Nhlapo, and president Beki Pugatha. Mr Fanie Ferreira, the MEC for

health services, represented the TPA.

Mr Lamprecht yesterday described the meeting as "very constructive". He said that the meeting focussed on the future relationship between the parties, and that the working group was established to work out the terms of a proposed code of conduct.

Meanwhile, Cosatu plans to discuss "more drastic measures" at a meeting on September 3 and 4 if the strike has not been resolved by the first of next month.

And on August 31, the union will hold a day of solidarity with striking hospital workers.

The Citizen 18/8/92

Stoffel slams ANC attacks on FW

ANC president Nelson Mandela's repeated accusations implying State President De Klerk is involved in violence, "despite findings to the contrary by the Goldstone Commission", is becoming a serious obstacle to improving relations between the ANC and the NP.

This was said by National Party secretary-general Dr Stoffel van der Merwe in a statement yesterday.

"We find it totally unacceptable that he can make these allegations while the African National Congress has been responsible for bringing thousands of AK-47s, which are weapons of war, into our country.

"The repetition of these unfounded allegations is becoming a serious obstacle in the way of improving relations with the ANC.

"If anybody should do

more to curb violence in the country, it is Mr Mandela and the ANC, who has repeatedly refused to accept invitations by the State President to take part in talks aimed at bringing peace and stability to our country.

"We have had enough of Mr Mandela's repeated attempts to call the integrity of the State President

into question," Dr Van der Merwe said.

"... Mr Mandela is repeating accusations implying that State President De Klerk was involved in violence, despite findings to the contrary by the Goldstone Commission . . .

"It is a symptom of the ANC's concern about the extent to which Mr De Klerk receives the respect

and support for his efforts by all South Africans while the ANC is increasingly showing signs of a lack of effective leadership.

"It is becoming increasingly impossible to understand exactly which direction the ANC wants to go with regard to the political process in the country." — Sapa.

The Citizen 18/8/92

Mandela repeats FW violence charge

BELLVILLE — African National Congress president Nelson Mandela yesterday repeated his charge that State President F W de Klerk was involved in violence.

Addressing Peninsula Technikon students and staff, Mr Mandela said there was ample evidence of this.

"If I am wrong you must tell me. It is serious to accuse the Head of State of being involved in killings."

He then recounted the history of killings since 1984, saying that by August 1990, 6 000 people had died in killings that involved axes, assagais, pangas and kermes.

In the Transvaal the carrying of these weapons in public was illegal and one could be instantly arrested for it, but in August 1990 the law had been changed to make it legal to carry them. Mr Mandela said he went to

Mr De Klerk's office to ask him why this had been done.

"He had no answer to that question. You can go to him yourselves and ask him why. The only conclusion I can reach is that F W de Klerk wanted to give the capacity to killers to kill. There is no other explanation."

Similarly in dealing with the hostels, Mr De Klerk had agreed to upgrade them to family units and in the meantime fence them.

"Now it is August and he hasn't moved. If he had done so, many lives would have been saved. I ask why would the Head of State make an undertaking to leaders and fail to carry it out. He would know it would lead to more people being killed."

"For these reasons I say he is responsible. I can say that without minimising the role he has played in normalising the

situation in South Africa."

He warned that those who wanted to support the National Party had short memories.

"The NP is a racist organisation and it will never change. The way to a greater South Africa is through the democratic movement and not through the National Party."

In all its years in power the NP had not given English-speakers posts in the Cabinet — no more than one could count on one hand. Why would it now give real power to Blacks?

Any power it would give Blacks would be comparable to children playing with dolls, Mr Mandela said.

The ANC had to move away from the image that it represented the aspirations of only one ethnic group Mr Mandela said. — Sapa.

The Citizen 18/8/92

Govt, PAC meet to plan top-level talks

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — A meeting to hammer out an agenda for top-level talks between the government and the PAC will be held in Pretoria today, following last week's exploratory talks.

The government has refrained from specific comment on the meetings with the PAC, and instead the announcements have come from that organisation.

Yesterday it was Mr Barney Desai, PAC secretary for publicity and information who said the purpose would be "to continue our discussions

and finalise the agenda for a top-level meeting between the PAC and the regime".

Mr Desai said the issues to be discussed included the venue for a top-level meeting between the two, an investigation into violence, the possible role the United Nations could play, and the creation of "an alternative forum to Codesa".

The government delegation is likely to comprise the same group which met the PAC last week — Dr Dawie de Villiers (Public Enterprises), Mr Sam de Beer (Education and Training), Mr Roelf Meyer (Constitutional Development), Mr Leon Wessels (Local Government) and Dr Tertius Delpport (Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development).

The Citizen 18/8/92

X IFP backs bus boycott

KWAZULU Transport services to Vulindlela township in Pietermaritzburg yesterday suffered a new blow when the Inkatha Freedom Party threw its weight behind the community's bus boycott.

At a regional caucus meeting, the IFP also resolved to launch a court action for an interdict against the community to be overruled.

The interdict restrains the Vulindlela community from denying the KZT access to the region.

Relations between the community and the bus company hit a low when drivers joined the African National Congress alliance's two-day general strike earlier this month.

Days later, alleged supporters of the IFP blockaded two bus depots in

the area in a bid to prevent buses entering the townships.

The boycott of the buses is now in its third week.

The IFP said the campaign was the culmination of "a long history of grievances and reflects a crisis of confidence in the company by the Vulindlela community" — Sapa.

The Citizen 18/8/92

Gunman kills two in Sebokeng hostel

Citizen Reporter

A MAN and a woman were killed and two people injured when an unknown man opened fire on them with an AK-47 rifle in a Sebokeng hostel near Vereeniging on Sunday.

Police spokesman, Warrant Officer Ramona Bredenkamp said Mrs

Petunia Motsoneng (28), Mr Benny Motaung, Mrs Bushy Tshabalala (30) and an unidentified man were sitting in room 112 in the A block of Hostel 5 when the gunman appeared at the door and opened fire about 1 am.

The unidentified man was hit in the head and died instantly.

Motsoneng later died in the Sebokeng Hospital.

Mr Motaung and Mrs Tshabalala were later admitted to the same hospital. Their condition is satisfactory.

Police found eight AK-47 cartridge cases on the scene.

No arrests have been

The Citizen 18/8/92

Mandela would hail probes on security groups

CAPE TOWN — Addressing more than 3 000 people at the University of the Western Cape, ANC president Nelson Mandela said he welcomed the proposed investigation into the SA Police and Defence Force, Kwa-Zulu Police, Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army as recommended by United Nations secretary-general Mr Boutros Boutros-Ghali.

The ANC would give every assistance to investigations by the Goldstone Commission and the SA Council of Churches, he added.

Mr Mandela was the

keynote speaker at a ceremony to mark the 10th anniversary of the assassination of political activist, academic and journalist Prof Ruth First, the wife of SA Communist Party national chairman Joe Slovo.

Guests of honour at the function included the widow of the late Mozambican President Samora Machel, Graca, ANC national chairman Oliver Tambo and Nobel laureate Nadine Gordimer.

Mr Mandela said the most urgent task facing South Africa was to "bring all the security forces under a central

command structure" and for control to be placed in the hands of a multi-party commission.

Revelations about the damaged Boipatong police tapes and the State Security Council meeting allegedly chaired by Minister Adriaan Vlok which ordered the removal of activist Matthew Goniwe from society were "only the tip of the iceberg".

"And already government Ministers are clamouring for a general amnesty".

Mr Mandela said police would be difficult to achieve until there was a

recognition on the real causes of violence and the disbanding of those forces responsible for "a low intensity war against the people".

He said such violence took three forms:

- "Random terror against people irrespective of political affiliation or ethnic origin.

- "Clear pattern of assassination of lower and middle leaders of the democratic movement and,

- "Systematic assassination of leading political figures such as Ruth First, Matthew Goniwe, and David Webster".

"Through all these layers runs a consistent thread; the SA security forces who until now had been placed above the law". Mr Mandela charged.

He said the activities and structures of the security forces should be brought to public knowledge in order that violence might be brought to an end.

The new Ruth First Commemorative Award for Journalism was awarded to 30-year-old New Nation reporter Enoch Sithole at a gala event presided over by the African National Congress at the University.

Mrs Gordimer presented him with his R10 000 prize after Mr Mandela and several other speakers paid tribute to the activist journalist, assassinated by means of a letter-bomb 10 years ago. — Sapa.

The Citizen 18/8/92

Twenty people killed in Durban unrest

DURBAN. — A total of 20 people, including an Indian man and a member of the KwaZulu Police, were killed in separate incidents around Durban townships at the weekend.

Eleven people were killed at Umlazi and nine others were killed at Mpumalanga, KwaMakhutha, KwaMashu and Umbumbulu.

KwaZulu Police public liaison officer, Colonel Moses Khanyile, said the Indian man's body was found at F Section in Umlazi with a

bullet wound.

The KwaZulu policeman was shot dead by an unknown gunman while in the company of his girlfriend in Umlazi.

No arrests have been made and police are investigating.

In another incident, a suspect was shot and wounded when he tried to escape from police custody at KwaMakhutha Police Station and a 17-year-old youth was arrested after a crowd attacked two KwaZulu policemen in Umlazi.

Police are investigat-

ing a case of attempted murder and illegal possession of ammunition.

In another incident, three Inkatha Freedom Party supporters, who were guarding a kraal at Nkulu, near Gamalakhe on the south coast, were killed when a group of people attacked the dwelling with a hand-grenade, AK-47 rifles, shotguns and handguns.

Four more IFP supporters were injured in the attack. Police said the victims were patrolling the Nkulu area at night.

In another incident, a security force patrol was attacked with AK-47 rifles while checking information about a home-made firearm factory at the Lusaka squatter camp in the Boboyi area.

One of the attackers was killed and three people were arrested.

Police recovered two AK-47s and three homemade rifles.

They also found equipment used in manufacturing home-made firearms and 1,5 m of camouflage material. — Sapa.

The Citizen

18/8/92

CP: Sing Stem at Newlands

By Fred de Lange

THE Conservative Party yesterday again called on patriotic rugby supporters of all political persuasions, to wave the national flag and sing the national anthem at Newlands for the rugby Test between the Springboks and the Wallabies on Saturday.

The organising secretary of the CP, Mr Wouter Hoffman, said in Pretoria yesterday patriotic South Africans should not be taken in by the arrogance of the ANC, who now threaten to stop the rugby tours.

The ANC were the authors of their own misfortune at Ellis Park on Saturday and if they had not attempted to drag politics into rugby, they would not have sat with egg on their faces today.

"This is still our country and the flag and the anthem are still our symbols. It is absolutely arrogant of the ANC to expect us to throw that which is dear to us away."

"We saw on television on Sunday exactly what the ANC's style of negotiation is. They keep on making demands until somebody breaks and makes concessions. Now they are upset because patriotic rugby supporters refused to make any concessions," he said.

Mr Hoffman said the ANC must not for one moment think that it was only CP supporters who used the national symbols at Ellis Park. "It was all patriotic people who attended the match."

The CP therefore

called on all patriotic rugby supporters to take their flags to Newlands and to sing Die Stem.

The Republican Unity Movement of SA (Rumosa) also congratulated the 70 000 patriots at Ellis Park for their demonstration of solidarity towards the national symbols.

The national chairman of Rumosa, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, said the patriots sent a very clear message to Mr F W de Klerk, the ANC and anyone who thought they could terrorise South Africans into surrendering their proud symbols.

"It is obviously the moment of truth for White South Africans, particularly those who voted Yes on March 16 to ensure participation in international sport."

The Citizen 18/8/92

UN chief will decide how many observers

UNITED NATIONS.

— The Security Council unanimously authorised yesterday the urgent stationing of UN observers in South Africa to help end violence in the country, but left it to Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to decide how many should be sent.

In a report published on August 7, he recommended about 30 observers should be dispatched to work closely with the National Peace Secretariat, set up under a National Peace Accord signed last September by all South Africa's main

political parties, trade unions, religious groups and civic organisations.

The council resolution, as initially drafted, would have endorsed the secretary-general's recommendation to send some 30 observers, but non-aligned members of the Security Council, following the wishes of the ANC, had suggested

some 400 observers.

The resolution finally adopted, without any speeches, "authorises the secretary-general to deploy, as a matter of urgency, United Nations observers in South Africa, in such a manner and in such numbers as he determines necessary" to address ef-

TO PAGE 2

UN observers

FROM PAGE 1

fectively the areas of concern noted in his report, in co-ordination with the bodies set up under the National Peace Accord.

An accompanying statement read by council President Li Daoyu of China said: "It is the understanding of the members of the council that the secretary-general will consult the council on the number of observers he has the intention to deploy from time to time."

The council resolution calls on the South African Government, as well as parties, organisations and bodies set up under the

Peace Accord, to extend their full co-operation to the UN observers.

It also invites international groups such as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Commonwealth and the European Community (EC) to consider deploying their own observers in South Africa in co-ordination with the United Nations and the structures set up under the National Peace Accord.

The secretary-general was also asked to report to the Security Council every three months, or more frequently if necessary, on the implementation of the resolution. — Sapa-Reuter.

ANC slams SARFU for 'breaking agreements'

Citizen Reporter

THE African National Congress last night accused the South African Rugby Football Union (SARFU) of a cynical disregard and violation of agreements entered into between it, and the ANC and National Olympic and Sports Congress.

This had put current and proposed rugby tours in the balance. The ANC met a delegation of NOSC yesterday and would table the rugby issue at a meeting of the Patriotic Front at KwaNdebele today.

"The major issue, from the point of view of the ANC, is not the singing of Die Stem, as

most media reduces it to, but the disregard and violation of the agreements entered into between NOSC, SARFU and the ANC after the Boipatong massacre.

"These agreements included:

"(a) A moment of si-

TO PAGE 2

ANC condemns SARFU

FROM PAGE 1

lence for the victims of violence.

"(b) Prominent display in the programme and in placards around the stadium of SARFU's support for peace and democracy in South Africa.

"(c) A contribution by SARFU to a fund in aid of all victims of violence.

"(d) No official singing of Die Stem or display of the apartheid flag."

The ANC said none of these agreements were adhered to by SARFU.

"The ANC has no quarrel with individuals bringing their own flags on the stadium as long as they will concede the same rights to others.

"The ANC was greatly disturbed by the support of the calls of the Right-wing anti-democratic elements for the defiance of the agreements by South African Whites. It was not a defiance of the ANC they mounted but a defiance of peace, democracy and reconciliation.

The ANC used its

influence to facilitate rugby unity in South Africa in spite of a deep and unbridged chasm between Black and White players and officials.

"The ANC did so in spite of stinging criticism from within its ranks and beyond (e.g. Archbishop Tutu) with the belief that rugby needed to get a share of the peace dividend through renewed international contact.

"The unity and ANC support for rugby's international participation made it possible for SARFU successfully to bid for the 1995 Rugby World Cup.

"It was the view of the ANC that rugby would strive to make a contribution towards peace and democracy and, ultimately, peace and reconciliation. The behaviour of SARFU and their spectators clearly showed that they want to appropriate the benefits of the peace dividend to their exclusive use without due regard to the delicate process we are involved in.

The result of such behaviour is that those

who have always been arguing that we have conceded too much of sport without reciprocation are going to be strengthened. The disregard of the ANC constituency in this matter is politically myopic and will lead to SARFU shooting itself in the foot.

In an attack on Dr Louis Luyt, the Transvaal Rugby Football Union President, the ANC said it "was saddened as well as outraged by Louis Luyt's arrogance and short-sightedness.

"Luyt has single handedly tried to demolish rugby unity and the benefits it has brought to South Africa.

"Luyt's abuse of the ANC is not surprising because he has been a faithful servant of the apartheid system as borne out by his involvement in the information scandal.

"The ANC is appalled by Luyt's opportunism. When it suited him, he saw it fit to approach the ANC in Lusaka and Harare to help

normalise South African rugby. It was he who suggested that the ANC President be approached to facilitate rugby unity talks.

"Today, he has not only forgotten that facilitation, but precipitates a situation that imperils all those efforts and heaps abuses on the ANC.

"We wish to remind Mr Luyt that the ANC has the capacity to put a definite and immediate end to rugby tours even though it is not yet an elected government of South Africa.

"If the ANC does not do so, it will be out of sensible and genuine patriotism, as opposed to the unthinking, ethnocentric and racist version of patriotism that Luyt and company promotes.

"It is time that an interim government is installed in South Africa so that the question of new symbols can be addressed is a matter of urgency. In the meantime we cannot be subjected to symbols that celebrate conquest and White domination.