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B e o e ey e e SO OB e e AT

THE CITIZEN Friday 20 February 1987

Buthelezi slams

ULUNDIL Chief
Saul Lushaba, serious-

â\200\224â\200\224

ly injured in a hand
grenade attack, is not
expected to live,
according to the Cief
Minister of KwaZulu
and president of Inka-

tha, Chief Mangosuthu
Buthelezi.
The nade was

thrown into a vehicle in

which four Inkatha mem-
bers were travelling in
Clermont, near Durban,
just after 530 pm on
Wednesday.

â\200\234This barbaric act of
assassination is the latest
in a series of attacks on
Inkatha members and
supporters and once again
I plead for an end to all
political violence,â\200\235 said
Chief Buthelez.

Â«] also note that my of-
fice has only received two
calls for comment from
the Press in this regard
and find it strange that
when Inkatha men,
women and children are
butchered there is a no-
ticeable lack of interest
from the media â\200\224 the
Foreign Press in particu-
lar.7â\200\231

Two other occupants of
the vehicle, Chief Calala-
bakubo Khalula and Mr

Mhlahlo Mlotshwa who suffered slight injuries, are members of the Kwa-Zulu Legislative assembly and serve on the central committee of Inkatha. :

Police were yesterday

to be investigating three different blasts

Matatiele on night in the space of about 30 minutes.

Nobody was injured in

the blasts which occurred

grenade attack at

at Scobie motors, a nearby supermarket and the railway station.

Damage was considerable

Mr Graham Scobie estimated yesterday

that damage to 2 number of new vehicles in his showroom came to about R60 000.

A Matatiele resident said fire fighters fought the supermarket blaze for about two hours before it was brought under control.

The explosion took place in an outside building and gas cylinders which burst added to the extent of the fire.

amibia,bi(!s to loosen
i tight

The Ã©;ilitation Transitional Government wants a
much greater say in the conduct of security and
foreign affairs, Brendan Seery of The Starâ\200\231s_ Africa 159

News Service reports from Windhoek.
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2 As it heads towards the second anni-
â\200\234versary of its appointment by State
President Mr Pw Botha, Wind-
hoekâ\200\231s Transitional Government has
plans to move out from Pretoriaâ\200\231s
shadow and firmly establish its own
independence and identity.

The six-party coalition recently

issued a draft of its â\200\234Programme of
action for 1987â\200\235 which, it said,
â\200\234could directly affect the life of vir-
tually all inhabitants, as well as the
countryâ\200\231s position in the internation-
al communityâ\200\235, â\200\230

~ Main goals of the programme
are: ;

@ Accelerating the name-chang-
ing process so that the official adop-
tion of Namibia as the territoryâ\200\231s
name can be achieved by the end of
the year.

Â® The creation of a national flag
and anthem. â\200\230

' Â® The establishment of a Ministry

of Internal Security, with a minister
responsible for the South West Afri-
ca Territory Force (SWATF) and
the police.

Â® The establishment of a Ministry
of International Co-operation and
Development to reflect â\200\234a substap-
tial degree of formal autonomy in

the conduct of foreign relationsâ\200\235.

~_ @An investigation into whether
the current South African-promul-
gated division of the country into
Separate â\200\234ethnic kingdomsâ\200\235 contra-
venes the Transitional Govern-
entâ\200\231s own Bill of Fundamental

Rights

@ Nationwide, nonracial elections .
for local authorities by the end of .

the year.

@A review of tax legislation
| aimed at creating new jobs, new in-
| vestments, business growth and â\200\234the

- wards - its own â\200\234Upr:

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wh

Â® An investigation of the possible
introduction of border control posts.

Â® An investigation into the possi-
bility of Namibia being granted Spe-
cial status as a member of the
Southern African Customs Union,

Although it would be incorrect to
characterise the Transitional Goy-
â\200\230ernmentâ\200\231s statement as 3 move to-
the pro-
gramme is nevertheless a firm dec-
laration of intent to press for more
freedom from South Africa in the

general welfare of society as a
oleâ\200\235. -

least a major say, in the running of
the crucial functions of defence and
foreign affairs,

Under South African Government
Proclamation R101 of 1985, which
set up the Transitiona] Government

une 17 of that year, the Nami-
bians are _specifically _prohibited;.
fromâ\200\231 involvement in these two
areas.

The South Africans have empha-
sised their control over these areas
inâ\200\230a number of ways in the past 21
months. . \

Military commanders from South
Africa, including the former chief of
the SWATF, General Georg M_eiring,
have made it clear, too, that deci-
sions about the deployment of the
military are made in Pretoria. This
despite the fact that the SWATF'ad-
ministration is controlled in Wind-
hoek.

In the programme of action, the
Transitional Government st.at_es
that the formation of the two minis-
tries is necessary to give greater

autonomy to Namibians. In the case of foreign relations, it says: "The Cabinet wishes it to be clearly understood that 'Namibia wishes to speak for itself in matters affecting its own future."

mand structures and legal identity

of the SWATF from that of the South African Defence Force, to create a truly national army,

Although the Programme of action looks impressive on Paper, exactly how much of it gets implemented depends largely on the willingness of Pretoria to make concessions.

The South African policymakers and strategists are unlikely to give the Namibians more than token representation in the areas of defence and foreign affairs. However, they must be aware that giving measures of autonomy to Namibians

"will serve to boost the international

image of the Transitional Government as an alternative to the perceived radicalism of Swapo. = Certainly, the programme of action as published will be good ammunition for the coalition's foreign Publicists to fire at their opponents overseas. And it appears increasingly likely that the Namibian ministries will turn their attention overseas as they struggle, often against their own internal ideological differences, to make real progress at home.

In any event, there is scant prospect of any concrete success being achieved for the Programme of action before the results of the South African election are known. The powers-that-be in Pretoria have more important matters than Namibia on their minds at present.

WOMEN TODAY

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, , â\200\230
ITyâ\200\231s not scared to put_

Te
W@Hootp

David Breier

If President Botha is
livid at the Reverend
Allan Hendrickse for
swimming at a whites-
only beach, there - is
something the State Pres-

ident ought to know
about Mr Hendrickseâ\200\231s
wife.

She has been to the
same whites-only beach
not once but twice.

Mrs Terry Hendrickse,
wife of the only coloured
Minister of Mr Bothaâ\200\231s
central- Cabinet, has
emerged as a no-non-
sense political personali-
ty in her own right.

She refuses to be
cowed by Mr Botha.

MOTHER OF FOUR
She boycotted the open-

ing of Parliament, saying.

that if she wasnâ\200\231t sup-
â\200\230posed to stroll on Mr
Bothaâ\200\231s white beach, she
wouldnâ\200\231t tread on his red
carpet. This followed the
partial apology to Mr
Botha by Mr Hendrickse
following his much-publi-
cised swim at the whites-
only Kingâ\200\231s Beach in Port,
Elizabeth. B

Mrs Hendrickse, a
mother of four; said she
first began to defy racial
segregation as a child in
Grahamstown, where she
grew- up. She recalls the

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on President

local butcher's shop had
white and non-white entrances.

Some members of my
family looked white and
people did not know what
we were. As a joke we

used to use different en-

trances to confuse them.
It gave us kicks, she
said.

- But she remembe;rsz

with bitterness being
forced. to wait at - the
local shops for-whites to
be served first before
anyone would deign to
serve her.

She attended a local
coloured high school
where lecturers from
Rhodes University used

- -

THE FIGHTING HENDRICKS

drickse and Mrs Terry Hendrickse. Until she can walk:

Botha's white beaches, he won't see
her on his red carpets.

PR

ts in the san

The Rev Allan Hen-

to help with lessons. But
no member of her family
was then allowed to
study at Rhodes. ~

That has since changed
and her son-Michael has
attended the university.

Mrs Hendrickse recalls
that after she married
her husband, who was al-
ready involved in poli-

tics, and while she was
expecting their second

child the security police,

knocked on their door at
2am and threatened to
lock them up.

At one stage the security
police searched their
house and seized a subver-
sive literature a copy
of Black Beauty. :

A traumatic year in
her life was during the
1976 riots when her hus-
band was locked in soli-
tary confinement for
three months and her el-
dest son Peter (now an
MP) was detained for two
weeks without her know-
ing where he was.

She said she received

threatening phone calls
and often went to bed
fully clothed in case of an
attack.

.. Mrs- Hendrickse has
been active in the Labour
Party, of which her hus-
band is leader, and has
been treasurer of the
Uitenhage branch for 11
years. :

ROAD ACCIDENT

She was a member of
the Black: Women's Fed-
eration before, it was
banned.

-She was recently in-

Injured in a road accident
but despite pain and bro-

ken ribs she attended the

Labour Party's congress

in Port Elizabeth; % .
Her son, Mr Peter Hen-

drickse, confided that his- .

mother had been to
King's Beach twice. she
was not one to take
apartheid lying down.
But until she can walk
on Mr Botha's white
beaches, he won't see her
on his red carpets. =T

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- 200\224
- PEP: exodus is a vote of no confidence Govt figures show.

massive brain drain

1947

By David Braun, Political Correspondent :

LA , Cape Town

South Africa experienced a massive brain drain in 1986, losing on average about three highly trained professional people every day of the year.

According to statistics released in Parliament this week by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, a total of 2 164 professional people emigrated in 1986, while 1026 immigrated.

The net loss for the country was 1138 or, on average, just more than three a day.

Mr Botha supplied the information in answer to questions by Mr Peter Soal (PF, Johannesburg North).

Mr Soal said today the [| Teachers 200\235 .

2:1 brain drain reflected 200\224 200\224 200\224 200\224

a massive vote of no confidence (and gains in confidence in the Government brackets) of other categories ability to achieve goals of professionals political security. | were as follows: o

200\234 These are not people Teachers 263 (90), economic

200\230 who leave for economic reasons 287 (53), engineers

reasons, as professionals and related technicians

are still doing well in 616 (370), architects, in-

South Africa. They leave including town planners 30

200\234 because of the political (13), social workers 17 (6),

insecurity caused by the quantity surveyors 33 (@), |

"Government. " scientists 83 (59). 200\230

200\234 The loss of teachers is Aircraft and ship 200\231s offi- particularly depressing. cers 10 (4), medical, den-

200\234 The overall loss of tal, veterinary and related

professionals to the coun- ed workers (excluding

try means many years of doctors and dentists) 271

expensive university (116), statisticians, math-

training is going down ematicians, systems ana-

the drain and a very seri- lysts and related techni-

ous situation is develop- cians 152 (63), jurists 7 (4).

ing 200\235 Authors, journalists and

According to the Ministry-related writers 56 (23),
terâ\200\231s statistics, South Jsculptors, painters, pho-
" Africa lost 80 doctors and | tographers and related
12 dentists in 1986. It || creative artists 4 (3),
gained 49 doctors and | Â¿ creative artists (glass
five dentists. Fifty law- |- and â\200\230ceramics) 78 (43),
l yers left and five arrived. |â\200\231 other professional, tech-
nical and related workers
42 (24).

South Africa showed a
- gain in religious workers,
attracting 49 and losing
40.

Other categories which
showed gains were: com-
posers and performing
artists 28 (losing 25), and
athletes and related
workers 12 (losing 8).

Crime Reporter

ABOUT R360 000 damage
was caused to two business
premises at the border

town of Matatiele this \yeek

when two limpet mines
exploded.

About 15 gas cylinders
were rocketed almost 100 m
into the night sky by a
limpet mine planted in a
shed behind the Sondela
Store. The blast happened
about 10p m on Wednes-
day.

Half-an-hour earlier a
limpet mine exploded un-
der a brand new truck in
the Scowby Nissan store-
room just over a block away
in the centre of the town. :

The townâ\200\231s Mayor, Mr Mi-
chael Busby, said yesterday
the blasts had come as a
â\200\234remendous shockâ\200\231 to the
community which normally
enjoyed a peaceful exis-
.tence.

â\200\230Our fire tender, one from

ting equipment
d to contain the
blaze at the sto
hind, Sondela Store,

m windows were
shattered and three vehi-
cles were â\202¬
damaged in the garage
blast where da i
the region of

rday in spite of
done to win-

dows and roofing.

n Labuschagne,
director of Son-

e building and
stock, including e i

ware materia
ton truck par

Is and a three-

on the nightwate

had actually stood 15m
from where the bomb was
planted.

â\200\234From there I drove down
to see what was going on at
the garage when the bomb
went off three minutes lat-
er, he said.

Mr Labuschagne said his |
store was closed yesterday
for mopping up operations
but would open to custom-
ers today.

Initially it was thought a
third bomb had gone off at
the railway station but the
noises heard coming from
there had been trains
shunting.

Police from Pietermaritz-
burg and Kokstad were at
the bomb scenes yesterday
morning combing the area
for clues.

Meanwhile, the NRP MP
for Meoi River, Mr Ralph
Hardingham, s;id from
Parliament yesterday he
would be on standby to fly
to Matatiele, which is in his

the NPA and a farmerâ\200\231s pri-
1 constituency.

First anti-SA resolution

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U.S. con

WiiNEsg

â\200\230grossâ\200\231 abuses

GENEVA â\200\224 The United States has condemned South Africa for â\200\234gross and cruel violations of human rightsâ\200\235, the U.S. ambassador to a . United Nations human rights session said yesterday.

The U.S. also called on the

South African Government to

- end apartheid and do other things which cannot be quoted in terms of the emergency regulations. Â¢ â\200\231

It was the first time that the United States has tabled a resolution condemning South Africa in a UN forum.

U.S. Ambassador Robert Wallach told reporters the toughly-worded paper was handed to the 43-member UN Human

_ Rights Commission on Tuesday.

The resolution â\200\234strongly con-

demns the dramaticâ\200\235 rise in

human rights violations since -

the state of emergency declared in June, 1986, and the â\200\234wide-spread detention and incarceration of childrenâ\200\235. X Western diplomats said the

resolution appeared to be

aimed at heading off calls by black African and communist states for the imposition of economic sanctions.

In the past, the United States

has stood out at the annual six-week UN human rights sessions by abstaining from votes against South Africa.

The resolution called on the South African Government to stop harassment of organisa-

tions and individuals engaged
in the â\200\234legitimate struggle
against apartheid policiesâ\200\235.

It expressed deep concern
over widespread reports of use
of the army and the police â\200\234re-
sulting in acts of violence
against men, women and child-
renâ\200\235 and condemned any

- â\200\234indiscriminate use of forceâ\200\235.

Western diplomats noted that
the only action called for in the
resolution was for governments
to co-ordinate with the UN the
lending of material and techni-
cal assistance to those working
peacefully to establish a free
and open society.

-They said black African and

East bloc states were likely to
want calls for tougher action
against Pretoria.

But African states in particu-
lar had the chance of the first
unanimous condemnation of
South Africa by the Huma
Rights Commission if they ac-
cepted the U.S. resolution, thÃ©
added. â\200\224 Sapa-Reuter.

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Mr PIET CLASE

M. _ a2

{ Gumede: whites

can decide abou
apartheid in poll

: LONDON â\200\224 Mr Archie Gumede, president of the

United Democratic Front, said â\200\230yesterday whites
would have an opportunity in the election to decide
whether or not they wanted apartheid to continue.

â\200\234Theyâ\200\231ve got the opportunity to make up their
minds whether they want peace or war,â\200\235 he told a
news. conference, adding: â\200\234I'm not saying the ANC
could wage war â\200\224 they havenâ\200\231t got the muscle.â\200\235

The conference in the House of Commons was or-

ganised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, the president of the AAM, released the text of a letter he sent yesterday to Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher urging her not to use the British veto to block a United Nations Security Council resolution due to be debated within the next 24 hours demanding mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Gumede said South Africa was in a state of

â\200\230trauma because State power was not being used to bring about peace, but to suppress the majority of the population.

Mr Gumede, on his first trip outside Southern Africa, is due to meet British Foreign Office representatives on Monday. 7

He would not respond to questions about how he had left South Africa or whether he was travelling on a passport.

Conference chairman Mr Bob Hughes, a Labour MP, told reporters: â\200\234Those questions cannot be answered.â\200\235

Criticising restrictions on the Press in South Africa, Mr Gumede said people inside and outside the country were not being told the whole truth.

Asked how many trade union leaders were in detention in South Africa, he said he thought the figure was about 100. But he was not specific about the level of violence in the townships. â\200\224 Sapa.

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Zinziâ\200\231s boâ\200\234yi"riÃ©nd

held by poliÃ©'Ã©â\200\230@
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Police have confirmed the de- *

By Rich Mkhondo Â¢

tention of Mr Sthembiso Buthe-
lezi, a boyfriend of the impri-
soned African National Con-
gress leaderâ\200\231s daughter, Miss
Zinzi Mandela. -

Mr Buthelezi was taken from
the Mandelasâ\200\231 house in Orlando
West at the weekend.

The SAP Public Relations Di-
rectorate said he was being de-
tained in terms of Section 29 of
the Internal Security Act.

Three weeks ago, Mrs Winnie
Mandela and Zinzi were ques-
tioned by police.

UDFâ\200\231s Gumede meets
Chalker for talks

fees 50, Â\$ -

{ S { ï-\202f ; By Michael Morris,
The Star Bureau :

LONDON = Britain will accord a measure of recognition to the

United Democratic Front (UDF) on Monday when Foreign Office
Minister for African Affairs Mrs Lynda Chalker meets the organisa-
tionâ\200\231s co-president Mr Archie Gumede. :

The Foreign Office, however, has emphasised there is nothing
unusual about the meeting.

A spokesman said: â\200\234We are meeting Mr Gu-
mede because it is our policy to keep in
touch with all shades of opinion. Mr Gumede
represents a shade of opinion and therefore
we are interested in hearing what he has to
say and telling him what we think.â\200\235

Speaking at a Press conference in the
House of Commons yesterday, Mr Gumede in-
dicated, albeit somewhat obliquely, what his
message to the British Government would be.

â\200\234I would like to ask: is it not time the Brit- v

ish Government intervened in a meaningful way in the conflict in its former colonies on account of the failure by their predecessors to ensure that when they granted independence to South Africa a policy like apartheid would not result?â\200\235

RESISTANCE WOULD INTENSIFY

Describing South Africa as a country â\200\234in trauma arising from the resistance of the people to the (Governmentâ\200\231s) continued repression by force and violenceâ\200\235, Mr Gumede said the forthcoming election would give the white community a chance to decide â\200\234whether they want peace or warâ\200\235.

He said he did not mean war in the conventional sense but made it clear that resistance to the Government would intensify if whites showed at the ballot box that their overriding concern was preserving white supremacy.

Â® Mr Gumede has warned that just because violence in South African townships was no longer seen on TV newscasts it did not mean it had stopped. - i Yo ly

He said: â\200\234Would the state of emergency still be imposed if resistance to apartheid had been broken completely?â\200\235

In a report published in Fridayâ\200\231s Independent, Mr Gumede added that it would be dangerous to rely on the media for a true picture of what was going on in South Africa because they only published Bureau for Information-approved material. ;

Man killed, 6 captured after raid on Ciskei President's home

unit for Lennox
Sebe's attackers

JOHANNESBURG 24 Four more of the
armed men who attacked the private
residence of Ciskei President Lennox
Sebe yesterday morning have been
captured.)

They were caught near Bisho. One of
the attackers was shot dead and two
captured during the attack. One of the
captured men was wounded and is
under police guard in the Cecelia Ma-
kiwane Hospital at Mdantsane.

The Ciskeian security forces have
launched an intensive search for the
other attackers.

The Ciskei deputy director-general
for communications and information,
Mr Headman Somtunzi, said yesterday
that one of the aims of the approxi-
mately 25 military men was to hold
President Sebe hostage so that the Cis-
keians would panic and capitulate to
the merger of Ciskei and Transkei.

Mr Somtunzi said Transkei had for a
long time been fighting to amalgamate
the two Xhosa national states.

He said that the attack could also
have been a retaliation to the ultima-
tum that all Transkeians should leave
Ciskei by August 1.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr
Pik Botha, said yesterday the South
African Government had warned the
Transkeian Government that South
Africa would not tolerate its territory
being used for violence against Ciskei.

The Ciskeian Government had been
asked to co-operate and allow Trans-
keian citizens who fled across the bor-
der to return to Ciskei.

Mr Botha said the South African Government had made it clear that it could not take sides.

Mr Somtunzi said there was no doubt that the attackers were from the Transkei task force.

He said they were under a Colonel Gambolen and Selous Scouts who were based at Port StJohns in Transkei.

Mr Somtunzi said he had documentary proof the attackers had crossed through South Africa to launch the attack.

He said the episode started at about 2 am when a group of military men arrived at the President's house in trucks and cars and made inquiries.

Suddenly there was an exchange of gunfire and during the ensuing gun battle, the Ciskeian soldiers overpowered the attackers who fled, leaving behind the trucks, cars and some munitions.

One of the cars was found with bullet holes on the road to King William's Town.

He said the car, a Mazda, had been hired from Avis by Mr Michael Gresbe, who had claimed to be a reporter.

An Avis spokesman said he helped Mr Gresbe to book in at the Amatola Sun hotel on February 12. The following day, he had left.

Mr Somtunzi said that on February 17, Mr Gresbe again booked in at the hotel and again left the following day.

â\200\234This is a proof that Mr
Gresbe is one of the
people who had been
â\200\230hiredâ\200\231 to attack the
President,â\200\235 he said.

He said one of the cap-
tured men was Major
Nkosinati Sandile who
had recently emerged in
Transkei.

Major Sandile had ap-
peared at a Press confer-
ence in Umtata, claiming
that he had been sent by
the Ciskei President to
kill or abduct General
Charles Sebe, his
brother. â\200\224 Sapa.

s b : L THE D!

Zambian MPsâ\200\231

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AR â\200\230 20, /9.8 '
attack continues

LUSAKA: Zambian Members of Parlia-
ment have continued their attack on
President Kenneth Kaundaâ\200\231s declared
intent to impose sanctions against
South Africa and have accused him of a
two-faced policy towards Uganda. -

: Several MPs of the ruling United
. National Independence Party (UNIP)
spoke out against sanctions yesterday

_during a parliamentary debate on For-
eign Ministry expenditure.

Many of them echoed the sentiments
of backbencher Lawrence Sinyani, who
said on Tuesday that landlocked Zam-
bia was so dependent on trade routes
through South Africa that it would be
suicide for the government to impose

~ sanctions. s A

Â«â\200\234The sanctions issue might turn out
to be the hottest potato the government
has ever handled. It is going to be so
hot it may not be swallowed at all,â\200\235

Francis Mumbi told the one-party
chamber.

He suggested the government put the
sanctions issue to a referendum so that
Zambians could state categorically

Â«Phis will exonerate the leadership
from blame in future if the sanctions
backfired,â\200\235 he added.

About half of Zambiaâ\200\231s external
trade is carried by rail to and from.:
South African ports.

The government has declared in
principle that it will impose sanctions
against South Africa in protest against
Pretoriaâ\200\231s apartheid policy, but it has
not said what form they will take or
when they will be put into effect.

â\200\234Sanctions will finish us off because
our economy is interwoven with South
Africa,â\200\235 backbencher Enoch Kavindele
predicted to silence from the front

benches. !

Another outspoken MP, John Kalenga, also questioned government policy towards Uganda.

He asked why deposed Ugandan

. president Milton Obote and his follow-

ers were accorded so many privileges in Zambia, while at the same time the government expressed public support for the present administration in Kam: pala. Sapa-Reuter

whether they really wanted sanctions.

4 Sapa-Reuter

SOWETAN, Friday;
February 20, 1987

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UDF sends
| memo to UN

Apartheid
vigilantes.
step up
attacks

THE United Democratic Front has sent
a memorandum on vigilantes to the
United Nations Commission on Human
Rights in the wake of the re-emergence of vig-
ilante activity.

Details of vigilante at-
tacks, which the UDF
says have intensified
since January this year,
are contained in the
document entitled
United Democratic
Front Memorandum on
Apartheid Vigilantes.

The UDF says attacks
by vigilantes seem to in-
dicate a high degree of
co-ordination and plan-
ning.

Little significant vig-
ilante activity had taken
place for six months, yet
numerous attacks are
now being launched in
scattered parts of the
country, says the UDF.

Gangs

It says large gangs of
well-armed vigilantes

numbering up to 1 500

in one instance launched
attacks, often with the
blatant non-interference
of members of the secu-
rity forces.

EE

The organisation also
says that in many cases
township residents cap-
tured by vigilantes
found themselves ar-

rested en masse by the
police.â\200\235

The UDF makes this

temark: â\200\234The resur-

gence of vigilante at-
tacks comes in the wake
of a major onslaught
against the organs of
popular democracy in
the townships, partic-
ularly the street commit-
tees which have devel-
oped over the last 18
months.

â\200\234Attacks by vigilantes
on street committee
members fit in with the
co-ordinated offensive
to set up local state com-
mittees to break the

â\200\224 MURPHY Morobe. ..

UDF publicity secretary.

e

growing threat posed to apartheid by these street committees.

â\200\234The announcement in September 1986 that thousands of kits konsta-bels (instant cops) would be trained in three weeks gave rise to speculation that they would simply be vigilantes in uniform.â\200\235

Fears

The UDF says that there were also fears that the kits konstabels would work in vigilante style.

â\200\234There is also widespread speculation that vigilantes may attend â\200\234training courses held in the Transvaal and are

_known as Askari.â\200\235

- The UDF says the aim of vigilantes is to root out the â\200\234comrades.â\200\235

The memorandum also contains â\200\234A Chronicle of Vigilante Violence â\200\224 December 1986 to January 1987.â\200\235

The UDF says the state of emergency conditions make it ex-

tremely difficult to get

full and accurate information.

But it has catalogued incidents on a regional basis.

e Eastern Cape: â\200\234At

the beginning of January

this year 1 000 to 1 500 vigilantes wearing white bands went on the rampage in Uitenhage townships. Two people were killed and many injured.

â\200\234Hundreds of resi-

dents i-\202eeingâ\200\231 the vig-

ilantes were arrested by
municipal police waiting.
nearby.â\200\235

The attack on the Uitenhage residents was in the same fashion as the Cape Town â\200\234Witdoeke" vigilante attack on Crossroads the previous year. The â\200\234Witdoekeâ\200\235 also called themselves Ama Africa Pogo.

The UDF says that even Eastern Cape

- newspapers saw the Uitenhage attack as a blatant attack by apartheid forces on the people and

~ their organisations in the area, and dismissed suggestions that it was a spontaneous clash between different sections .

of the community.

In Queenstown vigilantes

who were also dressed as â\200\234Witdoekeâ\200\235 attacked youths in Tar-

-kastad Township.

â\200\234Residents fear â\200\230that there will be no schooling in the area this year

â\200\230because vigilantes have

ordered that schools be closed to prevent youths from organising.â\200\235 3

Pogo

In Port Elizabeth, during the third week of January, the Ama Africa

Pogo vigilantes from

Uitenhage attacked the Port Elizabeth townships of New Brighton, Kwazakhele and Zwide.

â\200\230The UDF remarks that what emerged from

. the reports on Port Eli-

zabeth and Uitenhage
was that the vigilantes
were an invading force
with no support from
the people.

â\200\234They forced resi-
dents to swell their num-
bers but were in fact ul-

timately driven off by
men, women and child-
ren armed only with
stones.â\200\235 _
e Transvaal: Three
people were killed in
Tembisa on the East
Rand and in Leandra in
the Eastern Transvaal.
The UDF says that
shortly before the Tem-
bisa attacks homes of
youths were destroyed |
â\200\234during an onslaught on
the youth movement in
the area.â\200\235 ,
â\200\234One of the activists
who died belonged to
the Tembisa Youth"
Congress and had been
detained in both the
1985 and 1986 state of
emergencies. '
â\200\234It was subsequently
exposed that the vig-
ilantes who killed the
Leandra man must have
been â\200\230greenbeansâ\200\231 or
municipal police.â\200\235 -
There is also a report
of sjambokking in Le-
bowa during January.
Natal and the West-
ern Cape are also fea-
tured in the memoran-
dum.

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A SOLDIER was killed in g shootout
iskei guards and raiders who

B i e e â\200\231

NoaTat W//NCS'I t')

1987 by John Chettle

| This was articulated most cogently
â\200\230 by former ambassador Herman
Nickel in an article in the op-ed page
of the New York Times. He noted that
â\200\234there can no longer be any doubt
that the anti-apartheid act of 1986
has made it even more difficult than
it was before for the United States to
influence the course of events in
South Africa. Predictably, the South
African Government has not become
more amenable to American pres-

â\200\230sures and persuasion. On the con-
trary, it is now more oblivious and

A strained

=% 20

ONE would have thought it hard for
the confusion in Washington about
relations between the United States
and South Africa to become worse,
but. the current crisis gripping the
White House has succeeded in mak-
ing prediction even more difficult.
' The _controversy surrounding the
provision of arms to Iran, and the di-
version of funds from those arms
sales to the forces fighting the Sandi-
nista regime inâ\200\231' Nicaragua, now
preoccupy the foreign policy appar-
atus of the United States to the ex-

The departure of American
companies will continue this
year as the South African
Government pushes reform
aside and attempts to reunify

while voters for the -
forthcoming elections. Liberal
minded Americans are,

clu_sio_n of almost everything else.
This is not an exaggeration: one
authority has observed that, because |
of the extent to which final decisions
have to be made by the same small
group of people, it is hard for the
United States to deal with more than
one crisis at a time. It may well be
that the crisis is even more profound
than is generally realised abroad.

The difference between this crisis
and Watergate, with which it is often
loosely compared, is that Watergate
was a domestic crisis with some nat-
ional security implications. This cri-
sis, while .it has important domestic
repercussions, profoundly influ-
ences the way that the United States

is able to act in the world, and will
must judge how its resolution and its
ability to make decisions are |
appraised. It is impossible to deter-
mine how long this investigation will
go on, and what it will mean by the

time it has run its course, but it wea- |

kens the White House and the
Republican Party at the very time

' that the resurgent Democrats have j

taken control of the Congress and
|are looking to end the so-called 'lock
on the presidency' which has caused
the Republicans to win five of the
last six presidential elections. -

But the results, in terms of policy
towards South Africa, are also diffi-

cult to determine. Superficially, by

weakening the administration still

further, it may appear to assist the
.Democratic Party and make further

however, becoming uneasily
aware of the complexities of
South Africa's problems. John
Chettle (right), the South
Africa Foundation's Director in
Washington, looks at relations
between the two countries.

e
sanctions against South Africa even
more likely. = |
This may, of course, be the case.
The House Africa Subcommittee
will almost certainly come up with a
new list of sanctions during the
forthcoming session of Congress. If
such measures actually come to the
floor, they will be passed. Similarly
the Senate, now under Democratic
control, could well initiate legisla-
tion of its own. But the difference be-
tween 1987 and 1986 may well be that

there is no obligation on the Repub- '30

lican Senate leadership to formulate

-

its own proposals. It can put the onus

on the Democratic Party to come up

with proposals, in the full knowledge

that, if they go wrong, the Democrats must take the blame. There may be less inclination on the part of the Senate Republicans to go along with such a programme, and a greater willingness to support a presidential veto of legislation that appears to go too far. The great paradox may be

therefore, that a democratically con-

.. trolled Senate will be less inclined " to override a presidential veto. What

makes this hypothesis more credible is the growing and almost palpable unease in informed circles about the consequences of the sanctions policy. . R

truculent.

After noting a number of issues on which the South African Govern-

e

- ment had been obliged to take account of American sensitivities in " the past, he contrasted President Bo-

tha's recent vitriolic reaction to a congressionally mandated investigation of hunger in the homelands, the arrest in Venda of the Lutheran leader Dean Farisani, and Pretoria's refusal to heed American protests against the relocation of a black township near the city of Brits. The signs, he noted, could not be clearer.

He pointed to a further phenomenon, not yet widely remarked on in the American Press. The forthcoming

- ing election on May 6 will no longer

be fought on reform issues but rather on the theme of re-unifying white voters to stand against a meddling world. Already, he commented, the need to work together to beat sanctions has turned the previously adversarial relation-

' ship between the Government and

the reformist business community into a co-operative one.

The exodus of leading American . companies has further eroded American influence. Now, however, one hears less rejoicing by disinvestment advocates like Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Reverend Allan Boesak and more concern about the future from among the black workers of Geeraa, Motors and other companies. Finally, Ambassador Nickel refers to the relationship between South Africa and its neighbours, and the danger that a loss of American influence may set in train a destructive cycle of reciprocal measures by South Africa and its neighbours. This warning by Ambassador Nickel could be taken, perhaps, as the utterance of an official committed to supposedly discredited policies, if it were not for the fact that the evidence coming out of

South Africa, and from other:

sources, so strongly confirms his observations. The imposition of sanctions, for example, was sup-

posed to cause an already frantic South African business community to put even more pressure on the South African Government, noted William Claiborne, in the Washington Post, but instead has resulted in a shift in emphasis from reform towards business survival. : Interestingly enough, the apprehensions about the actual effect of sanctions have been most cogently

expressed by black Americans. Bishop

John Walker, the Bishop of Washington, called for American corporations to stay and contribute to change in South Africa, an apparent departure from his previous position, and a sharp break from that of the black national leadership. William Raspberry, the black nationally syndicated columnist of the Washington Post, also expressed his unease about the effect of sanctions. He asked whether they were intended to persuade pragmatic whites to adjust to new realities, or merely to punish them, whether the sanctions would actually ease the process of change in South Africa, or make whites resolute to fight them every step of the way, and whether the South Africa that blacks would find, when they ever enter upon

their inheritance, would be a desert.

There is no doubt whatever that, whatever happens in the Iran controversy, 1987 is going to be a difficult year for South Africa. There will be further departures of American corporations, and action taken in more state and city governments to make the continued presence of other U.S. corporations impossible. This will be in addition to whatever manifests itself in the Congress.

But it is abundantly clear that the full complexities of the subject are becoming more apparent, and that liberal minded Americans are becoming uneasily aware that they may not have all the answers.

Â® With acknowledgments to the South Africa Foundation.

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GENEVA, Feb. 19â\200\224The United

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South Africa: ever submitted to the :

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ers he is planning to raise the ques-
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" At U.N. Session

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and freeing of Mandela and

pdjRical prisoners.