

THE Natal president of the
| United Democratic Front, Mr
Archie Gumede, has been is-
sued with restriction orders
prohibiting him from taking
part in the UDF two days be-
fore peace talks between
Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu
alliance are scheduled to
begin. .

Mr Gumede was served with
the restriction orders at his

in C ont yesterday:

y were-issued by the Min-
ister of Law and Order, Mr
Adriaan Vlok, on Friday.

The orders prevent Mr
Gumede from taking part in
any manner whatsoever in
the UDF and the Release
Mandela Campaign. They re-
strict him from talking to the
Press, addressing public
gatherings, and helping to
prepare any material for
publication.

They also restrict Mr
Gumede to his house in Cler-
mont between 8 pm and
5am.

. The Democratic Party
spokesman on manpower and
MP for Durban Central, Mr
Peter Gastrow, said he was
horrified at the restrictions.

â\200\230Mr Gumede has frequently
stuck his neck out by promot-
ing peace talks in Natal. He is
a 75-year-old man who is
recognised by both friend and

â\200\231 fogdas a man of peace,â\200\231 he
| said.

. Africa.

â\200\224

Nicola
Cunningham-
{ Brown

â\200\234â\200\234These further restrictions
must be seen as a deliberate
attempt to sabotage the in-
tended talks between Inkatha
and the UDF/Cosatu alliance.

"Iti-â\202ami ?i-â\202â\200\230tâ\200\231rof:= % Âç Ã@q S
me by~ Mini av'i-â\201 P 2e
undermine talks when they
were about to take place,â\200\231 Mr
Gastrow said. 3

The peace talks are expect-
ed to take place in Durban
tomorrow.

Inkatha president Dr Man-
gosuthu Buthelezi last night
expressed concern at the
restrictions.)

He said he was troubled by
the additional restrictions on
Mr Gumede while attempts
were being made to establish
a peace initiative which
would embrace Inkatha, the
UDF and Cosatu. -

â\200\230What Mr Gumedeâ\200\231s rol
will turn out to be is not rel-

APATR T 6. 5

Mourners
allegedly
whipped

{ercury Reporter
ABOUT 200 mourners, of fbr-
mer leading Pietermaritzburg
trade unionist Jabu Ndlovu â\200\224
including veteran ANC activ-
ist Harry Gwala â\200\224 were alleg-
edly sjambokked by men
wearing police uniforms as
they left her graveside in the
capital yesterday. -

Witnesses said the mourn- L
ers were approaching the
Mountain Rise cemetery
gates when they were con-

fronted by about 10 men in uniforms armed with sjamboks who moved forward and assaulted them. :

Mrs Ndlovu was a National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) shop steward, and often acted as Imbali township's representative at civic meetings. She died on June 1 - 10 days after

1 claimed her husband and

- an attack on her Imbali home

Paralysed 2 or

- Some mourners were singing freedom songs but we.

evant. What is relevant is his right to play that role or re-use to play it. { Dr Farouk Meer, secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, said the restrictions made a complete mockery of Mr FW de Klerk's talk of moving towards a democratic South

i ellet

- This move is absolutely devastating, not just for Archie himself but also for the path towards peace in Natal, and a non-racial democracy in South Africa on a negotiable basis. -

Spokesmen for Cosatu and the UDF could not be reached for comment last night.

The official spokesman for the Minister of Law and Or-

der, Brig Leon Mellet, said there was nothing unusual about the restriction order.

- There are more than 500 people in South Africa who have been served with re-

striction orders in terms of the emergency regulations. MgdGume e is not alone,â\200\231 he said.

were all walking peacefully, | said one witness, who did not wish to be named. : Mr Gwala, 70, was struck four times â\200\224 on his shoulders, back, legs and hand. A victim of motor-neuron disease, he is paralysed in both arms.

The Catholic priestsâ\200\231 protests to the men in uniforms were reportedly unheeded.

Another witness said one of the buses transporting mourners from St Mary's Church to the cemetery was earlier diverted by police and escorted to Slangspruit â\200\224 Inkatha-dominated territory â\200\224 where they were forced to alight.

Several were allegedly attacked, two of whom were stabbed. S

Hundreds of mourners have been turned away from the church service at Mountain Rise after police limited at-

tendance to 200.

Meanwhile Dr Buthelezi | has remained firm that he would not leave Ulundi to.

. talk to UDF/Cosatu, but has | agreed to assign â\200\230one or two of his colleaguesâ\200\231 to meet a | UDF/Cosatu delegation at any agreed venue. :

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The Frank Chikane

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poison mystery

Rev Frank Chikane was not poisoned, or if he was, another culprit is found, the suggestion that Pretoria or its agents tried to murder him after the manner of the Bulgarian secret police will pass very swiftly from the

â\200\234NLESS and until there is proof that the

realm of speculation to that of received wis-â\200\231

dom and, in political terms at least, might as well be true.

Indeed, the process was well under way from the moment last Thursday when Chikane and his principal physician at the University of Wisconsin medical school, Dr Daniel Smith, announced their suspicions that his repeated bouts of illness were due to â\200\230an exogenous toxinâ\200\231.

The statements issued by Chikane and Dr Smith, while unsatisfactory and less than detailed in certain important respects, were nonetheless relatively dispassionate and guarded.

Not so those of Dame Nita Barrow, president of the World Council of Churches, and a group calling itself the Black Church Summit Leadership Council.

Contaminated

Dame Nita stated that Chikane had â\200\230faced a life-threatening illness as a result of a mysterious substance that contaminated his clothes and was absorbed through his skinâ\200\231.

This has yet to be established. As of the weekend, in fact, tests being carried out on the clothing by UW had found no evidence of contamination.

The BCSLC, which purports to represent various Baptist and Methodist sub-denominations, went even further. It spoke of â\200\230the revelation today by doctors in Wisconsin of the attempt upon the Rev Frank Chikane through the saturation of his clothing with nerve gas reveals again to the world the viciousness and vileness of apartheidâ\200\231.

Dr Smith would be suprised to learn that he

had made such a revelation.

A subtler and more insidious line was taken by the Rev Joan Campbell, director of the WCCâ\200\231s U S office in New York.

Chairing a Press conference at the U N, she urged journalists to â\200\230note the careful language in both the doctorâ\200\231s report and Frankâ\200\231s report. We here today would like to remind you that Frank lives in a very difficult and delicate situation.

â\200\230He has been detained and tortured as a result of his activities. So for his own safety, his words must be measured and careful.â\200\231

In other words, ladies and gentlemen, we all know he was poisoned and by whom, but fear of reprisal prevents him from being candid.

A neat but typical trick that nails Pretoria both for attempted murder and for preventing the victim for speaking out, while, at the same time, freeing those levelling'the charges from the confines of logic and evidence.

They need to be so freed-because, however

sincerely intended, the statements of Chikane and his doctor beg a few questions â\200\224 questions which, if Campbell has her way, are not

Washington
Letter

Simon
Barber

going to be asked.

Smith, for example, records that when Chikane was first admitted to hospital in the U S on May 12 â\200\224 after his second, attack, the first having occurred during a visit to Namibia on April 24 â\200\224 in addition to suffering for acute breathing problems, â\200\230he was also found to have evidence of pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)â\200\231.

Pancreatitis is a chronic, potentially fatal condition, and simply does not disappear after a few daysâ\200\231 treatment. Yet, when Chikane returned to hospital on May 20, an â\200\230extensive evaluationâ\200\231 showed that â\200\230except during the acute illness (he) is in excellent physical healthâ\200\231.

Was the first diagnosis wrong? Smith does not say. Nor, in advancing the hypothesis that Chikane was bheing exposed to organophos-

phate anti-cholinesterase compounds, does he point out that these chemicals, however lethal, do not affect the pancreas. Their action is on the cholinesterase enzymes that are part of the highly complex neural mechanism regulating muscle activity.

In short, there appears to be a certain sloppiness to Smith's report. Also slightly anomalous are the symptoms independently listed by doctor and patient. :

Smith says that in his three hospitalisations in Wisconsin, Chikane suffered from some or all of the following: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, respiratory abnormalities, distress and, in the May 12 episode, failure, generalised weakness, high blood pressure, gastrointestinal dysfunction and multiple metabolic abnormalities.

Non-specialist

IKANE's own non-specialist summary is far more specific. "In all cases, I felt nau-

seous, I started sweating, salivating and vomited. My body started shaking and twitching. My eyes became watery and my vision was blurred. I could hardly walk or turn my body

in a sleeping position. All this was followed by

hyperventilation."

This account, drafted after the patient had recovered from his fourth and thus far final episode, and after Smith had begun to suspect organophosphates as the cause of his distress, is a textbook rendition of the effects of anti-cholinesterase agents, including such pesti-

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cides as malathion and parathion and related nerve gases such as tabun, sarin and soman.

The effects of the latter, as laid out in "CBW: chemical and biological warfare" (Ed Steven Rose, Beacon Press, 1969), are, in ascending order of severity: blurred vision, chest tightness, difficulty in breathing, drooling, sweating, nausea, vomiting, cramps, involuntary defecation or urination, twitching, jerking,

- staggering, drowsiness, coma, convulsion, and asphyxia.

The close similarities between this and Chikane's own description seem, prima facie, to bolster the case that patient was indeed subjected to some form of anti-cholinesterase

compound. Yet Dr Smith does not mention, as Chikane does, a number of the most critical symptoms of such a contamination "drooling, sweating, twitching and blurred vision.

: Now perhaps he inferred these under the

general heading of abnormalities. Since he would not take a telephone call on Friday to elaborate on his two-page report, he must still be given the benefit of the doubt.

But another small doubt lingers: could it be that what we have here is a politically convenient diagnosis in search of symptoms the doctors did not observe but which Chikane learned, ex post facto, would support their belated hypothesis that a toxin was involved.

Unless a sophisticated and not widelyknown variant of anti-cholinesterase was being used, there are also problems with the posited: method of delivery:

Two highly regarded forensic toxicologists, Prof A Heyndricx of Ghent University, who has investigated allegations of chemical weapons use in Iraq and Angola, and Dr Brian Finkel of the University of Utah's human toxicology centre, both thought it unlikely that Chikane's luggage or clothing or both could have remained contaminated throughout the five weeks in which he repeatedly be-

came ill.
Volatile

The compounds in question are liquids or solutions and simply too volatile to remain impregnated in material for so long a period.

Chikane concluded his statement by noting that he was pleased that the cause of my ailment has been found and that a relevant antidote (atropine?) to treat this ailment is available.

This was perhaps less judicious than his preceding account. Dr Smith himself does not go so far, saying only the evidence thus far is highly suggestive but can only be confirmed with further tests.

Proving the use of chemical weapons is notoriously difficult and witness the interminable debate over whether the yellow rain observed in Southeast Asia was a man-made killer or bee droppings and chances are it will not be easy in this case, especially since it suits all too many people to assert they already know what happened.

Under such circumstances, scientific scepticism becomes thought time.

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MOSCOWâ\200\224Helicopter-borne
Soviet troops shot and killed
two people and drove off an
armed mob as it tried to
storm a refugee camp har-
boring minority Turks from
ethnic violence in Uzbek-
istan, Pravda reported yes-
terday.

In other weekend clashes
in the Central Asian republic,
a soldier killed an attacker
who tried to grab his gun in
the city of Margilan, and 2
military patrol fatally shot a
motoreyclist and injured an-
other when one of them fired
a sawn-off shotgun in the city
of Kokand, official news
agency Tass said yesterday.

Both incidents occurred on
Sunday.

The Government newspa-
per Izvestia said troops killed
one attacker and injured an-
other in Kokand on Saturday.
In Margilan, they shot dead a
motorist who refused to stop.

The rampage in the region
has claimed the lives of 100
people, most of them Meskhi
Turks, and driven nearly
15000 into primitive refugee
| camps, official media said.
| More than 9000 Interior
| Ministry troops brought into
| the Fergana Valley have
failed to stop attacks by in-
creasingly well-organised
and armed gangs of maraud-
ers, officials said.

Authorities have had to air-
lift hundreds of the refugees

out of danger.

The Communist Party's ruling Politburo yesterday dispatched Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov and former KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov, the party's current top law-and-order official, to the region, Tass reported.

Col Y Nechayev of the Interior Ministry told Pravda about 400 extremists mounted a column of vehicles on Saturday evening and tried to reach a camp housing almost 2 000 Meskhi Turk refugees in the mountains near the city of Kokand, 2400 km south-east of Moscow.

1 990 refugees

Four helicopters full of soldiers landed in their path to stop the column and two attackers were killed and five

wounded in a shootout, Prav-

da said.

The remaining attackers escaped into the darkness, it said.

All 1990 refugees in the attacked camp have been flown to safer quarters in the central Soviet Union, Pravda said.

The last time Soviet troops

were reported to have killed civilians in a clash with pro-independence protesters was in Georgia on April 9. At least 20 people died in unrest in the southern republic. (Sapa-AP)

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ot rioters

PEKINGThe Chinese Government yesterday gave police and soldiers throughout the nation the right to shoot rioters and counter-revolu-

tionariesâ\200\231 and banned all independent student and worker associations.

Security forces made hundreds more arrests, including several leaders of independent labour unions, bringing the number of arrested to more than 1000 throughout the country.

The Government also stepped up its shrill propaganda attacks on dissident scientist Fang Lizhi, calling him a counter-revolutionary traitor who plotted the downfall of the communist state.

With Mr Fang and his wife sheltering in the United States Embassy in Peking, news that the authorities had ordered their arrest raised the prospect of 2 major diplomatic confrontation between China and the United States.

There was tension between the two countries on another front as official media strongly criticised President George Bush for his condemnation of the armyâ\200\231s violent repression of the pro-democracy movement on June 3 and 4, and the U S radio station Voice of America for alleged distorted reporting.

The radioâ\200\231s Peking bureau stands accused of exaggerating the death roll after the authorities sent in troops with tanks to clear Tiananmen Square of pro-democracy demonstrators. Diplomats and citizens have said hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people were killed in the operation.

paramount leader Deng

Xiaoping himself has now
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called the protesters counter-revolutionaries, which in communist China is tantamount to traitors.

Mr Fang, an internationally renowned astrophysicist who has spoken out boldly in recent years for democracy and

human rights in China, is now being presented as a prime instigator of the counter-revolutionary rebellion.

At the weekend authorities issued an arrest warrant for Mr Fang, 53, and his wife Li Shuxian, a university teacher, on charges of committing crimes of counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation.

Anger

There has been no sign from Washington that the US Government is prepared to bow to Peking's pressure and hand over the dissident couple.

Yesterday Peking Radio repeatedly broadcast the text of a letter it said came from a student group, expressing anger at the US action in granting the couple shelter.

The students, described as belonging to the communist youth league branch at the Peking Agricultural College, said Mr Fang spread bourgeois liberal ideology (the communist codeword for Western values), and incited students to demonstrate in the streets and incite turmoil.

Now his crime of being a traitor to his country has been made public, they said.
(Sapa-Reuter)

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Sanctions

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not credible
says Crocker

LONDONâ\200\224Dr Chester Crocker, the former US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, says no credible case has been made for broad, open-ended sanctions against South Africa.

In an interview in the U S Information Services publication Topic, he says there is a need to encourage the South African Government and its opponents to talk to each other.

Dr Crocker, who played a key role in bringing about last yearâ\200\231s Namibian and Angolan peace accords, says only South Africans can really make the countryâ\200\231s political culture or constitution.

â\200\230We cannot compel them, but we can and should help them move toward fundamental change, in ways consistent with our own values.â\200\231

Dr Crocker says the South African Government runs South Africa and cannot be ignored or written off.

â\200\230It sets the pace of change in the country. It remains the only institution with the power to repeal the oppressive system it now so effectively enforces, and it is the key to more co-operative and less threatening South African relationships with neighbouring black-ruled states.

â\200\230Ordinary South Africans â\200\224

' black, white, coloured and In-

dian â\200\224 and a wide range of non-governmental and private organisations set the po-

litical climate within which
the South African Govern-
ment operates.

While their direct impact
on current governmental de-

cisions is limited, we should

encourage dialogue and cre-
ative thinking wherever it
may take root and not give a

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Tune 349

distracted Government a
pocket veto over the society
as a whole.

We need to talk to both the
Government and the groups.
opposed to it, and to encour-
age them to talk to each
other.

Dr Crocker says the U S has
a constructive role to play in
helping South Africans break
down the racial and political
barriers to dialogue about the
future of their country.

(Sapa)

Ivory ban could

spur R10 m loss

Environmental Reporter

SOUTH Africa could stand to
lose R10 million a year if a
call by the World Wildlife
Federation to ban the inter-
national trade in ivory be-

| comes effective.

The call was made because

" of the dramatic decline in Af-

ricaâ\200\231s elephant population

| over 17 years â\200\224 from 2 500 000

to 625 000.

Mr Charles de Haes, direc-
tor-general of the WWF, the
worldâ\200\231s largest private con-
servation body, hoped the
ban would to be instituted in
October. =~

The WWF made the deci-
sion after receiving a report
from the Ivory Trade Group.

" It now takes three times as
many elephant to produce the
same weight of ivory as 10
years ago, said the WWF.

Umbrella body

â\200\230People must stop buying
and selling ivory until the af-
rican elephant recovers and
the illegal trade is stamped
out,â\200\235 he said. 3

The move is supported by
the World Conservation
Union (UCN), the umbrella
body for the worldâ\200\231s govern-
ment and non-government
bodies. :

In some areas bull ele-
phants number less than 5%
of adult elephants and now
there is more pressure on the
hunting of female elephants
for their tusks, the WWF said.

The South African Nature
Foundation is supporting the
ban on the international
ivory trade with a mechanism
to allow countries with well-
managed elephant popula-
tions, such as South Africa
and Zimbabwe, to sell ivory
under stricter controls.

â\200\230Overall, the international
ban is essential, but urgent
action is also required to re-

duce demand, prevent illegal

trade and particularly to pro-
tect the elephant in the wild,â\200\231
said Mr Rob Soutter, SANF

conservation manager.

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He said the SANF, as a lo-
cal branch of the WWF, be-
lieves there is a clear need to
ban the trade as one of the
several measures to help pro-

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West saying the ideology that once inspired millions is dying, exposed as a god that failed.

Soldiers shoot to kill in Peking's Tiananmen Square. In Prague, where communism briefly wore a human face, police use truncheons to disperse a protest.

In Moscow, Parliament is told the Soviet Union is headed for economic collapse and ethnic tensions percolate through the Soviet republics. ;

In Romania, an ageing autocrat redesigns his country, ordering villages uprooted, the centre of Bucharest destroyed. In Yugoslavia, ethnic riots threaten the country's survival.

In Poland, unopposed Communist candidates are defeated at the polls. In Budapest, Imre Nagy, the executed leader

COMMUNISM in 1989 is under siege, with many in the

â\200\230If Marx was alive today, he would be a student throwing rocks at the troops in Tiananmen Square, says Harvard University Soviet expert Richard Pipes, who served President Ronald Reagan as a White House adviser.

â\200\230Communism is on an historical retreat,â\200\231 says Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Polish-born scholar who was President Jimmy Carter's foreign policy adviser.

â\200\230What we are seeing now is the end of classic real socialism,â\200\231 says former top Yugoslav Communist leader Milovan Djilas, punished for years for declaring that communism created a new class of bureaucrats who were stifling society.

â\200\230If Polish communism is less brutal than it used to be, it is not because it has become socialism with a human face but because it has become communism with some teeth knocked out,â\200\235 says Solidarity leader Adam Michnik.

Nowhere is the crisis more dramatic than in the two major communist nations, the Soviet Union and China. Some Western experts say their problems may be insurmountable. S

They see China meeting its crisis with tanks, troops, gunfire and arrests while the Soviet Union tries to solve its problems with a flurry of democratic gestures ordered from the top but still leaving the Communist Party in control.

Many experts say neither way will save the communist system. Repression in China will lead to guerrilla warfare and fragmentation of the country and the partial Soviet democratisation will end either in renewed stagnation or even a KGB-military coup, they add.

One US China expert, author Orville Schell, says: â\200\230In China we have seen the Communist Party committing a kind of piecemeal suicide since the late 1950s. There was the anti-rightist movement of the 1950s, then the cultural revolution and now this kind of insane movement.â\200\231

He thinks a desperate Communist Government will arrest and possibly even kill tens of thousands but that in the long-term repression will fail.

er of a revolt repudiating communism, is hailed as a hero. -

'Pragmatism beginning

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~The analogy is with the rout of the Nationalists in the 1940s. The symmetry is hauntingly similar. But in the 1940s there was an alternative â\200\224 the Communists â\200\224 now ;there is nothing. In the short term we can expect a mess,â\200\231 e says.

â\200\230The trains have stopped. The roads are all ripped up. The factories are stopped. The present leadership has nothing to lose by slaughtering anyone with the aroma of dissidence about them. This is the big danger. It is a bit like the end of the Nazi era. Incinerate yourself or keep fighting.â\200\231

Djilas agrees communism is in crisis. â\200\230All communist states will have to change. The change will come in different shapes and at different speeds. There will be repression. But the communists have lost the battle in China.

Totalitarian forces in communism will always exist. In China they are now in power, in some other communist countries they are on the sidelines.

â\200\230Democratic forces are surfacing, forces which are trying to find a way out of the existing crisis. Hungary will certainly become a democracy. Poland, also. These countries, as well as Yugoslavia, are at the crossroads. They are no longer classic communist states. They are slowly changing into something else.â\200\231

U S Soviet expert Pipes notes a change of attitude among Soviet officials, journalists and academics.

â\200\230They ask advice. They regard the whole 70 years of communism as one grand mistake. They admire the American system of government, a government based on consensus. They think we are to be emulatedâ\200\231.

Achievable

E Western diplomat in Budapest says communist re-

formers treat Stalinism as a wrong turn on the road to

. socialism but want to believe socialism is still achievable.

Communism in Hungary faltered because of worsening external economic conditions, internal economic reform reaching its limits and the party under an ageing leader entering a crisis of confidence, he adds.

But Michael Kaufman, the author of a new study on Poland, *Mad Dreams, Saving Graces: Poland a Nation in Conspiracy*, thinks communismâ\200\231s problems in Hungary and Poland go much deeper than questions of economic success or failure.

â\200\230Why did communism die in Poland? Because it was never implanted there. Those who tried to plant communism were always aware of their own illegitimacy. Mothers would pray that their children would never join the party.

â\200\230In the old days, communism believed in the general crisis of capitalism. But before that happened, the general crisis of communism took placeâ\200\231.

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- Court Reporter
. A STATE witness who cannot

be named because his identi-

| ty must be protected, told a
| Durban Regional Magistrate
yesterday he had shared a
tent at an Angolan ANC camp
with Bhekokwakhe Hamilton
Cele, 36, of Lamontville, who
is appearing before Mr PJ du
Plessis charged with contra-
vening the Internal Security

Act.

It is alleged by the State
that he was a member of the
African National Congress
and that he left South Africa
in 1986 and underwent a
training course at the Pango
Camp in Angola, where he
was a commissar in his
section.

He later went to Luanda
and Zambia.

The State claims he re-

! turned to South Africa in 1987
to establish an area political
com i

Durban

recruit members to the cause
and form cells and units.

Further, he would see to
the political education of
members and discuss securi-
ty and intelligence.

He is also facing an alterna-
tive charge of possessing
banned African Nationa
Congress literature. Mr Cele
had pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday, after an applica-
tion by prosecutor, Mr AR
Irons, the Magistrate ruled
that no names of certain wit-
nesses be published to pro

tect their safety.

Giving evidence, Mr A said
he had known Mr Cele some
years ago.

He, Mr A, had joined the
ANC and received training in
Mozambique before return-
ing to South Africa. Later, he
had gone to Angola where he

received training in handling
AK-47s, mortars and other
arms.

He had then been sent to
Luanda, from where he had
been flown to Yugoslavia.
There he received training in
the handling of explosives.

He returned to Angola
where he underwent combat
training. He met Mr Cele and
said he presumed he was also
there for training purposes.

Weapons

He said they shared a tent
and were taught to use a com-
pass and read maps.

Everyone was issued with
weapons and taught how to |
dismantle them. He said Mr
Cele had been responsible
for posting guards at the
camp.

He added that he and Mr
Cele sometimes discussed
South Africa and girls.

Asked if he saw Mr Cele un-
dergo training. he replied
that everyone there was:a
soldier.

The hearing continues
today.

Mr Zac Yacoob appears for
Mr Cele

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Kevin Jacobs

WINDHOEK\200\224A massive
United Nations repatriation

programme got off to a faltering start yesterday, returning only half the expected first-day refugees and throwing out an already compressed airlift timetable.

The enthusiastic homecoming by some 700 returning exiles was matched by the arrival in northern Owambo of hundreds of destitute and malnourished Angolan refugees fleeing southwards.

Namibian officials said some 1500 Angolans claimed they had fled renewed fighting between Angola's army and rebels of Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) kicked off a R90 million repatriation exercise yesterday, but blamed technical hitches for cutting 11 of an expected 11 flights to zero.

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shooting at
Pietermaritzburg Bureau .

A BLACK man was shot dead
\ fire on police at Imbali near Pietermaritzburg at the weekend.

A police spokesman said

that when police arrived at a house to attend to a complaint 2 shot was fired from a

mbali
group of people who had gathered. '

The gunman ran away and | -

was chased by a police constable. Shots were fired at the policeman, who returned the fire. An unknown black man was shot dead and a 9 mm pistol was recovered.

delay airlift
ly â\200\224oe~%F

of SWA exiles

Three chartered planes brought returning exiles from Zambia and Angola to Windhoek Airport, and two other flights landed at Ondangwa, in the first phase of a costly exercise to bring home about 41 000 Namibians in advance of independence elections.

â\200\234This is a historic moment, a memorable day,â\200\231 UNHCR operations chief Nicolas Bwakira said at windhoek Airport as some 200 Swapo supporters chanted and sang a welcome to the first flight, an Air Zambia DC-10 that brought 150 returning Namibians from Lusaka.

The Swapo demonstrators held up posters that welcomed â\200\230freedom fightersâ\200\231, and chanted â\200\230AK-47, bazookaâ\200\231 and danced the shuffling toi-toi that characterises protest gatherings.

Hiccups held up some planned flights, and three

. charters scheduled to arrive

at Grootfontein were called off yesterday, putting the behind-schedule repatriation programme under further pressure. !

â\200\234This operation is extremely complex,â\200\235 Mr Bwakira said, after welcoming the first arrivals and walking hand-in-hand with a young child across the airport apron.

â\200\230What is very important is not so much the number of people to be transported, but we have to transport them in a very limited time â\200\224 before the election period starts.

â\200\234We hope it will be done in six weeks.â\200\231 â\200\230 Refugeesâ\200\231 accounts of fighting between Angolan Govern-

ment soldiers and Unita
rebels could not be indepen-
dently confirmed.

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H itches

s Nâ\200\230:"â\200\234â\200\230â\200\234\(-
delay airlift

&â\200\224â\200\224Eâ\200\230)b -â\200\224%7
of SWA exiles

_ ' i Kevin Jacobs
WINDHOEKâ\200\224A massive

â\200\230United Nations repatriation

programme got off to a falter-
ing start yesterday, returning
only half the expected first-
day refugees and throwing

{ out an already compressed

. airlift timetable.

The enthusiastic homecom-
ing by some 700 returning ex-
iles was matched by the
arrival in northern Owambo
of hundreds of destitute and

malnourished Angolan refu- .
gees fleeing southwards.

â\200\230Namibian officials said .

some 1500 Angolans claimed
they had fled renewed fight-
ing between Angolaâ\200\231s army
and rebels of Jonas Savimbi's
Unita movement,* .~

" Officials .of the United Na-
tions High- Commissioner for
Refugees (UNHCR) kicked off
a R90 million repatriation ex-
ercise yesterday, but blamed

| technical hitÃ@hes for cutting

back an expected 11 flights to

five.

Three chartered planes
brought returning exiles from

Zambia and Angola to Wind- !
.hoek Airport, and two other

flights landed at Ondangwa,
in the first phase of a costly
exercise to bring home about
41 000 Namibians in advance
of independence elections.

â\200\230This is a historic moment, a
memorable day,â\200\235 UNHCR op-
erations chief Nicolas
Bwakira said at Windhoek
Airport as some 200 Swapo
supporters chanted and sang
a welcome to the first flight,
an Air Zambia DC-10 that
brought 150 returning Nami-
bians from Lusaka.

The Swapo demonstrators
held up posters that wel-
comed â\200\230freedom fightersâ\200\231, and
chanting â\200\230AK-47, bazookaâ\200\231 and
danced the shuffling toi-toi
that characterises protest
gatherings.

Hiccups held up some
planned flights, and three

. charters scheduled to arrive

at Grootfontein were called
off yesterday, putting the be-
hind-schedule repatriation
programme under further
pressure.

â\200\230This operation is extreme-
ly complex,â\200\235 Mr Bwakira said,
after welcoming the first arri-
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hand with a young child
across the airport apron.
.â\200\230What is very important is
not so much the number of
people to be transported, but
we have to transport them in
a very limited time â\200\224 before
the election period starts.

â\200\230We hope it will be done in
six weeks.â\200\231

Refugeesâ\200\231 accounts of fight-
ing between Angolan Govern-
ment soldiers and Unita
rebels could not be indepen-
dently confirmed.

EVlde ce of

ANC t almng

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NORQAL NEACS

in Cele trial

â\200\234Court Reporter

A STATE witness who cannot be named because his identity must be protected, told a Durban Regional Magistrate yesterday he had shared a tent at an Angolan ANC camp with Bhekokwakhe Hamilton Cele, 36, of Lamontville, who is appearing before Mr PJ du Plessis charged with contravening the Internal Security Act.

It is alleged by the State that he was a member of the African National Congress and that he left South Africa in 1986 and underwent a training course at the Pango Camp in Angola, where he was a commissar in his section.

He later went to Luanda and Zambia.

The State claims he returned to South Africa in 1987 to establish an area political committee in the greater Durban area. He would also recruit members to the cause and form cells and units.

Further, he would see to the political education of members and discuss security and intelligence.

He is also facing an alternative charge of possessing banned African National Congress literature. Mr Cele had pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday, after an application by prosecutor, Mr AR Irons, the Magistrate ruled that no names of certain witnesses be published to pro-

-8

tect thelr salet)

Giving evidence, Mr A said he had known Mr Cele some years ago.

He, Mr A, had joined the ANC and received training in Mozambique before returning to South Africa. Later, he had gone to Angola where he received training in handling AK-47s, mortars and other arms.

He had then been sent to Luanda, from where he had been flown to Yugoslavia. There he received training in the handling of explosives.

He returned to Angola where he underwent combat training. He met Mr Cele and said he presume he was also there for training purposes.

Weapons

He said they shared a tent and were taught to use a compass and read maps.

Everyone was issued with weapons and taught how to dismantle them. He said Mr Cele had been responsible for posting guards at the camp.

He added that he and Mr Cele sometimes discussed South Africa and girls.

Asked if he saw Mr Cele undergo training, he replied that everyone there was a soldier.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Zac Yacoob appears for Mr Cele.

â\200\230

; Froigke * 1
THREE White terrors
all meri-â\201bers"â\201ofâ\201
â\200\234Broederstroom' -

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Cell?2 I'eturned * to
South Africa after re-

vy

&

ceiving military _trajp.

banned
mission

ing by the
ANC with the
to reconnoitre milj-:
tary,. economic and
other targets and to
carry out â\200\230attacks
â\200\230against chosen targets,
the Pretoria Regional
Court heard yesterday,

Former Sunday ~Ex-
press and 'Rand: Daily
Mail Journalist, Damian
Michael de Lange (31),

Ty

By Stephane Bothma

Ian Hugh Robertson (36),

and former school teacher
Susan Catherine Donnelly .
..yesterday found . -

were
guilty on 10 counts of ter-
rorism after pleading
guilty before Region_al
Magistrate,,Mr W _J van
der Bergh. - { ; 5

De Lange and Robert-
son,

military wing of the ANC,
were also found guilty on
an 11th charge of terror-
ism and De

charges of arson and one
of attempted arson.

both members of
â\200\234 Umkhonto we Sizwe, the

Lange on two -

The " three " terrorists
were i acquitted : on 10
other counts: including :
terrorism, illegal posses=, |
sion of Weapons: and ex- ..
plosives, They: :pleaded.
not: guilty to some of the..
charges. against them;~g "
plea accepted by the
state, . ; is

g '-*'Ihe:chargefsheet said

De Lange, a South Afrj-:
can citizen, left South
Africa to join the' ANC's
mih'rary wing, Umkhonto
~We Sizwe. He was trained
in Angola and Zambia,
& Robcrtgqn?": " zalso K

cPage-2

FROM PAGE 1

South * African citizen,
underwent military train-
ing in ANC camps in An-
gola, Zambia and Russia.

Donnelly, a British sub-
ject, received training in

military and combat work

and communications in
Malanye, Angola, in
1987.

According to the 88-
page charge sheet, the
three ANC operatives re-

connaitred police â\200\234and "

military installations and
passed on the information
to the ANC.

Among acts of terror-
ism, De Lange detonated
a home-made explosive
device by means of â\200\230a
radio transmitter in Beno-
ni last year, extensively
damaging a bus carrying
army personnel.

. They also allegedly
" concealed arms in the
Magaliesburg, at
Buffelspoort Dam, Broe-
derstroom and/or
Bokspits/Gemsbok area,
and were arrested in a
rented house at Broeder-
stroom on May 8, last
year.

- On July 1, 1986, De
Lange and Robertson in-
filtrated South Africa at
Makopong as â\200\234â\200\230part of a
specialised terrorist unitâ\200\235.

They based themselves
in the Witwatersrand
area, where they received
money, messages, rented
houses and purchased
cars, â\200\234and performed acts
in furtherance of their
mission for the ANCâ\200\235. -

De Lange was the com-
mander of the unit and

Robertson the political
commissar.

â\200\234Their mission was to
reconnoitre military, pol-
itical, economic and other
targets with the intention
of carrying out operations
against the targets,â\200\235
according to the charge
sheet. r

Donnelly joined the unit ;

inâ\200\23031987.. -

Among weapons alleg-
edly cached were a Sam-7
ground-to-air missile,
three Walther pistols.
three Makarov pistols, 18
F1 handgrenades, -eight
SPM limpet mines, two
_remote control sets, a

ssian two-wave radio,

machinegun, demolition
charges, and detonators.

- The accused also manu-
factured their own home-
made explosives.

The state alleged that
De Lange telephoned the
ANC offices in London in
1987 and gave a coded
message to Gill Marcus,
who relayed it to Ronnie
Kasrills. A British sub-
ject, Karen, was sent to
South Africa via Harare.
~De Lange met her-at
Jan Smuts airport on July
17, 1987, and received
money and instructions,
concealed in two dolls,
from her.

Karen received small
squares of photographic
negatives, which con-
tained coded information,
to take back to London.
These â\200\234micro squaresâ\204¢
were concealed in a copy
of Cosmopolitan maga-
zine. .

Donnelly met Kasrills in
Harare last year. She car-

ried with her a report on -

photographic film, still in-
~side a camera, and re-
turned with instructions
from the ANC on January

17 or 18, the state alleged.
She also received new

instructions and schedules -

for receiving ANC trans-
mitted signals from Luan-
da or Lusaka.

The accused received a
Russian transceiver, and
were able to communi-
cate with the ANC in
Luanda and Lusaka.

The accused were also
making use of telephone
communications with the
ANC in London, Zim-
babwe and Botswana,
according to the charge
sheet.

During April last year
the accused erected an
antenna outside the house
at Broederstroom and re-
ceived coded messages
from the ANC until the
time of their arrest, -

-/In written pleas handed

up to court yesterday, all
three admitted leaving
the Republic to join the
ANC. :

On July 1, 1987, both
De Lange and Robertson
returned to South Africa
as part of a specialised
separate unit to carry out
instructions on behalf of
the ANC. -

â\200\234Our mission was to re-

e8I v 13 cagoâ\200\224â\200\224
Whites admit t

mortars, a PKM combaï¬\201y :

connoitre military, econ-
omic and other targets
and to carry out missions
against chosen targets,â\200\235
the men stated in their
pleas.

After establishing
themselves in the Wit-

watersrand area and IC- %

ceiving money- from the
ANC to rent houses and
purchase cars, Donnelly
joined them as a com-

munications - officer in
1987. &

â\200\234The â\200\230court heard Dc

Lange and Robertson obtained various aspects of military, police, state and economic activities in the PWV area and reconnoitred the following military and South African Police installations:
Randburg Commando,
Sandton Commando,
Rosebank Police Station,
Lighthorse Regiment, Alberton Commando, Apex

Military Base, Brakpan*

Commando, East Rand
Commando, Infantry
Division Headquarters â\200\224
Kengrey and Brigade
Headquarters â\200\224 Ken-
grey.

The terrorism charges against the three related to explosions near a military bus in Benoni, an explosion at a high voltage mast pole and a communications mast antenna. Nobody was killed in the explosions.

On the basis of the reconnaissance, a report

was transmitted to the

ANC indicating the position and nature of the installations.

De Lange yesterday admitted that, together with Marion Sparg, he had twice set fire to buildings belonging to the Progressive Federal Party, first in Norwood and then in Illovo.

-~ Donnelly admitted that

although she did not participate in certain acts committed by De Lange and Robertson, she had acted in the course and scope of the common purpose between them.

The accused all ad-

mitted that at all relevant times they acted on behalf of and on the instructions of the ANC, with the knowledge that their acts

were unlawful. \ ;

information on â\200\224

error mission

According to the indictment, the Broederstroom unit was responsible for three concealed = arms caches â\200\224 in the Bokspits-Gemsbok area where two KZ.7 concentrated demolition charges were buried; in the Buffelspoort area where demolition charges were found and another =~ one near Buffelspoort where mortar shells, limpet mines, handgrenades . and AK ammunition were found buried in a trunk.

During 1987, explosives were manufactured with aluminium powder, charcoal dust and ammonium nitrate. This explosive device was placed next to a high voltage mast pole in the Alberton area. but failed to ignite the safety fuse of the explosive device. :

Another 20 kg home-made explosive device was detonated in November 1987, near houses and a radio mast in Linksfield Ridge, Johannesburg.

During February 1988. a further 50-60 kg home-made explosive device was made and an explosive device consisting of 40 kg explosive, two limpet mines and sharpnel were placed in a refuse bag next to a light pole on the sidewalk in Fifth Avenue, Benoni â\200\224 about 2 km from where a military bus carrying South African Air Force personnel would pass. :

When the bus reached the estimated point of the explosive device, De Lange pressed the firing

button of the radio remote transmitted to detonate the device. The detonator only blew away part of the limpet mine, without detonating the explosive device.

Nobody was injured in the blast. =

De Lange did his national service in the South African Navy, and was a reporter for the Cape Times, and the defunct Sunday Express: and Rand Daily Mail. :

Robertson was a BA student at Wits University in Johannesburg. Donnelly taught English at Matsapa

)?jgh School near Manzi- /
1: _ e

All three addressed Mr |/
Van den Bergh deferen-
tially. When the magis- |
trate made sure they
understood the Pproceed-
-ings, De Lange . replied
â\200\234thatâ\200\231s correctâ\200\235 and
| â\200\234thatâ\200\231s rightâ\200\235, Robertson
said, â\200\234I doâ\200\235, and the gin-
ger-haired Donelly said,
â\200\234Yes, Your Worship.â\200\235
~The three looked wel
and fairly relaxed.

The public gallery was
packed by friends and
family members, who
peered over the accusedsâ\200\231
box -at an exhibition of
impounded Weapons and
ammunition, Diving
â\202~quipment, including
long flippers, was also dis-
Played, but it is not clear
how it relates to the case.

Mr Hugh Lugg, whom
police * had previously
Named in connection with
the case, was not seen in
court â\200\230yesterday. A fifth -

person, Payl Annegarn, -

has left the country and
reportedly requested ' hjs J
family not to try to con- |
â\200\230tact him, - '
The case continues at

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19 Â\$9

~ THE CITIZEN

COMMENT

dune 5%/989 |

Die Stem

DIE STEM is the national anthem. ;

It is not the anthem of the oppressor, but, the anthem of the country as it is at present constituted.

You sing it or you don't, depending on your' personal feelings.

But no institution can dismiss it, as the provincial synod of the Anglican Church has just done, as unsuitable and unacceptable.

The synod has decided to discourage the use of Die Stem at institutions and church services that have any connection with the Anglican Church, and has called on members of the church and associated institutions to use Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika at major occasions and festivals. : :

Introducing the motion, the Rev Courtney Sampson referred to a line in Die Stem which spoke of the need for strength to keep the heritage of our fathers.

He said this was not a noble heritage, but for many people one of hurt, pain and suffering.

In Die Stem, the State places the country before God. In Christian terms we need to choose on the basis of our faith the song which is closest to us, Nkosi Sikelel' iAfri-

" ka, Mr Sampson said.]

Seconding the motion, Canon Christopher Gregorowski said that if apartheid was a heresy, then Die Stem was idolatory. It is no longer singable by members of this church. :

It is reported that other major churches, including the Methodist Church, may soon adopt similar resolutions distancing themselves from Die Stem.

The trouble with these churches is that their

" leaders are political priests who challenge all the symbols of the State as well as many of its laws. g o e

They are not simply dismissing Die Stem because they do not like it, or because it con-

_ tains phrases to which they object (we are sure some of their White members don't like Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika either), but are rejecting it because they are against anything that

is part of the existing order. : P

Most members of the church, they say, favour Nkosi-Sikelelâ\200\231 iAfrika as the national anthem. Therefore, the church will regard it as such.

That this one-sided, undemocratic decision is 2 kick in the teeth for those congregants who accept Die Stem does not worry, them one bit. i

The majority of members of their churches are Black; therefore, the rest do not count.

No wonder Archbishop Tutu, despite his venomous attacks on his country, is regarded with approval by other leaders of his church.

No wonder Archbishop Tutuâ\200\231s calls for sanctions and more sanctions, and the leading role he has played in getting American firms to disinvest from South Africa, have their support.

No wonder the plight of thousands of Blacks who have lost their jobs because of Archbishop Tutuâ\200\231s deplorable sanctions and disinvestment campaign has failed to move them.

They want the present order destroyed just as much as the ANC does, but they never ask themselves whg suffers in the process and whether, if it is destroyed, the regime that will be brought to power will follow the democratic values they profess to want.

The fact of the matter is that these churches, as they did in Zimbabwe, are supporting the â\200\234liberationâ\200\235 movement in the name of democracy and will live contentedly under a one-party dictatorship if the ANC comes to power.

Let us make this newspaperâ\200\231s position absolutely clear.

Die Stem is the national anthem.

Nkosi Sikelelâ\200\231 iAfrika is not.

The Anglican and other churches have no right to make any unilateral decisions concerning it. :

One day, in 2 new South Africa, there may be a new anthem negotiated by, and acceptable to, all its peoples. 5

Meanwhile, Die Stem remains the national anthem.

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- plans

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Mer

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

. CAPE TOWNâ\200\224The police had
| â\200\230highly reliableâ\200\231 information
about the ANCâ\200\231s future ter-
rorist plans, Gen Johan van
| der Merwe, Chief Assistant
Deputy Commissioner of Po-
lice, said last night.

Briefing a media confer-
ence about the reimposition
of the state of emergency, he
said he hoped to be able to
demonstrate this soon
through certain actions.

There were indications that
members of the ANC who
were now being moved out of
Angola to other countries
| were highly dissatisfied and
wanted to return to South
Africa to commit acts of ter-

rorism rather than languish
in other countries.

He said afterwards that this
might explain the recent so-
called hijacking affair in Tan-
zania involving a South

' African.

â\200\234Their infiltration will be
accompanied by acts of terror
and incitement to violence,â\200\231
he said.

Another reason for
reimposing the emergency,
he said, was that radical
organisations in South Africa
had not changed their aims or ;
methods in any way.

Gen van der Merwe said the
police had succeeded
through the emergency in

. bringing about a degree of
stability in the townships
which it did not want to lose
by having the emergency
lifted. :

â\200\230We want to maintain the
law and order we have
achieved and to extend it.â\200\231

CAPE TOWN.
incidents,
house of the Stellenbosch
University chairman of
Nusas were attacked with
stones and bottles at the
weekend, were being in-
vestigated by police.
A police
confirmed yesterday that
- charges of malicious dam-
age to property had been
received after the inci-
dents at the house of Miss

â\200\224 Iwo

- Leslie Durr on Friday, and, -,
Saturday. Windows were' "

in which the -

spokesman

broken but otherwise no
serious damage was re-
ported.

Miss Durr was recently
expelled from the univer-
sity after- she had

taken part in a demon- -

stration for the opening of
their hostels to all races.

Â® The University of
Natalâ\200\231s representative
council in Durban has de-

cided to cut all ties with:
Stellenbosch Umversny 85

SRC.

- Union of South African

This arose from the
Stellenbosch SRC deci-
sion to support the disci-
plinary steps taken by its
university administration
against the National

Students and Miss Durr.

The Durban SRC deci-
sion followed a similar
one taken by students at
the Pietermaritzburg
campus of the University
of Natal

5 Sapa

MW 1o wovl

big"â\200\231support,. 3!
for party '

HARARE. â\200\224 Zimbab-
wean politician Mr Edgar
Tekere said â\200\230yesterday
that his new opposition
movement had already
won wide national sup-
port despite official har-
assment.

â\200\234This is countrywide,â\200\235.

he told a news confer-
ence, saying his two-
month-old Zimbabwe
Unity Movement (ZUM)
had 1,5 million people
waiting to join â\200\224 a sixth

of Zimbabweâ\200\231s popula-
tion.:

Mr Tekere described as
a disgrace the refusal by
officials of the ruling .

ZANU (PF) party to let
his movement hold a rally
â\200\234on Sunday in the industri-

- ,al suburb of Chitungwiza ..
near Harare.

The rally was called off
when Mr Tekere and his
supporters were locked
out of a stadium they had
been given a permit to
rent.

â\200\234] call it the great rally
that really never was,â\200\235
said a bouyant Mr Te-
kere, saying the effective
ban on his meeting was
evidence of the ruling

the law.

The authorities had
said ZUM failed to pay a
booking fee.

Mr Tekere said three of
his supporters, including

the two key rally organisers, had been in police detention since last week. But he said he saw no link between this and the arrest earlier last week of four army officers accused of trying to steal arms.

He predicted a ZUM victory in a July by-election near Harare. "What happened at Chitungwiza is in fact helping our argument. It is rule by fear. Fear of what? Fear of democratic processes," he said.

Mr Tekere, a former secretary-general of ZANU (PF) and a close political associate of President Robert Mugabe, launched his new movement in April, six months after he was expelled from the ruling party after denouncing corruption. Sapa

party's failure to respect

rights in the United Kingdom and Ireland, said:

against the racist Pretoria regime.

believe that while the people's organisations

ANC says A

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iTe a vita

osart of
the struggle

Foreign
Service

LONDON: The African
National Congress has

dismissed as â\200\234a gross |
distortionâ\200\235 remarks at- |

tributed to its President,
Mr Oliver Tambo, that
the ANC was dropping
its sanctions campaign
against South Africa.

A statement issuedâ\200\231
here yesterday by Mr
Mandi Maimang, the
chief ANC representa-

â\200\234Last week, in a wel-
comed statement issued
in Washington, church
leaders emphasised the
legitimate struggle of
the South African people

-â\200\234However, on the sub-
ject of negotiations, we

are banned and individu-

als are detained, restrict-

ed and executed, the re- .

gime is not seriously in-

terested in creating a cli-:

mate for genuine nego-
tiations.

â\200\234The people of South
Africa are determined to
continue their struggle
for liberation and the
ANC is committed to its
intensification.

â\200\234Sanctions are, there-
fore, a necessary and
vital part of the struggle.

â\200\234At a time when the

regime is in disarray |

with resignations and
splits within the Nation-
al Party we call on the
international community
to increase the pressure
and implement compre-
hensive and mandatory
sanctions.

â\200\234The AssociatÃ©d Press
reports of yesterday and
today-are a gross distor-
tion of remarks attribut-

ed to. President O.R.

Tuesday 13 June 1989

LONDON. National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk yesterday indicated a new South African constitution was high on the agenda if the NP won the September 200230 general elec-

tion.
200234 One of the priority -

tasks of the new administration will be to work out

a new constitution, 200235 he '

said in an interview with the Financial Times.

The aim, he said, quoting his maiden speech as

NP leader, was to 200234 create

a totally changed South Africa which is free of domination or oppression and within which democratic forces can align themselves 200235.

Mr De Klerk said South Africans were ready to search for a new consensus.

But given the diversity of the country, 200234 minori-

ties must feel secure be-

prepared to take the

plunge with regard to

power sharing 200235.

Mr De Klerk under-

2

~ ~ sthony Robinson,

- full-page advert in the fore you can create an atmosphere where they are

. den, in which he said the

on

agenda

In the lead report, the

newspaperâ\200\231s South Afri-
can correspondent, An-
{ said:

â\200\234South Africaâ\200\231s slow mo-
~ tion revolution, the gla-

cier-like erosion of apart-

heid, is about to pick up
speed.â\200\235

He said the way in

which the ethnically di-
_ verse country faced up to
the challenges of the next
few years would decide

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â\200\234whether the â\200\230modeni,'

First World sector is able
â\200\230to buplift and absorb the
third world part â\200\224 or be
dragged down by the
dead weight of a rapidly
rising population, a White
exodus, violence and dis-
easeâ\200\235.

The South African
Government inserted a

supplement to carry an in-
terview with the Director-
General for Foreign Af-

. were

on
5

â\200\234The SWA initiative
has had a profound im-
* pact domestically.

â\200\234*People in South Afri-
' ca now have a heightened
belief in achieving solu-
tions by constructive ne-
g(:â\200\231tiation as a result of
what. has happened in
SWA. gt

â\200\234Consider that 18
months ago one could not
have envisaged having
made such dramatic pro-

gress in SWA.

â\200\234The mind boggles at the thought of what can be achieved inside South Africa in the next 18 months.â\200\235

Mr Van Heerden said already an increasing number of South Africans, Black and White, saying the confrontational approach was evaporating from the national debate.

â\200\234They're saying: *Why should I burn down my

fairs, Mr Neil van Heer-

â\200\230house in order to con-

__SWA initiative had had a |
Â¥ profound impact on the-

" Republic.

-vince others of my attitude? Let me rather just - sit down and convince

lined his belief the end result should be a reaffirma-

tion of group rights reinforced by a Bill of Individual rights.

â\200\234I have committed myself to such negotiation and also to expedite this process,â\200\235 he said.

Mr De Klerk called for

support from the international community.

Support

â\200\234South Africa deserves more understanding and recognition internationally and needs support and involvement in the areas of trade and investment.â\200\235

The Financial Times featured the De Klerk interview as part of an eight-page supplement on South Africa.

â\200\234I believe the SWA

peace initiative should be seen in a far-broader context," he said.

Accord

"One should see it as an expanding peace accord which is spreading not only across Southern Africa but into South Africa.

A South African Government which had previously been regarded as rather difficult to talk to is now demonstrating that it is not only willing but also capable of negotiating settlements rather than solving problems in a confrontational manner.

him at a negotiating table," he said. Sapa.

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