

CEM/22/0439/7

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SUMMARISED NOTE ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Event: Arrest of some 78 leaders and senior activists of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

Background: Several security force personnel, farmers and other white civilians have been attacked. Most of these attacks were claimed by the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), the armed wing of the PAC.

Summary analysis:

*The police raid and arrests pinpoint the Minister of Law and Order, Heinnis Kriel, and his senior-most officers as intractably opposed to the negotiations process and prepared to act to wreck it. The Minister is on the government's negotiating team.

* These actions expose a split in the cabinet and the balance of forces within it, as both the President and most of his cabinet colleagues were forced to support it.

* The PAC, which only recently joined the process formally, was identified as vulnerable and to be the weak link that offered opportunity for the opponents of the process.

* The PAC has indefinitely suspended participation, pending a satisfactory response to its demands that the arrested be released forthwith, confiscated documents be returned and damage to offices be compensated with a public apology.

* The police raid and the responses of both parties to the new crisis have painted both into irreconcilable corners, thus partly invalidating any progress that would be made without PAC participation.

* The ANC insists on continuing negotiations, even as it seeks to bridge the differences in order to protect the process and arrive at concrete results that would obviate such actions by government.

* International reaction, including the Commonwealth, through Anyouku, recognises the deliberately disruptive nature of the police action, but is anxious to see the process continue. Those, internationally, seeking to give succor to the regime are seizing on the vulnerability of the PAC to blame the democratic camp for the disruption and may go further to urge the lifting of sanctions before any substantial progress, as a way of pressuring the liberation forces into new concessions toward what would essentially be an undemocratic resolution of the conflict. Such resolution would be flawed and therefore not durable.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

*Nkosi Sikelel' l-Afrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo Iwayo
Yizwe Imithandozo yethu
Nkosi sikelela - Nkosi sikelela*

*Nkosi Sikelel' l-Afrika
Maluphakanyisw'uphondo Iwayo
Yizwe Imithandozo yethu
Nkosi sikelela - Thina lusapho Iwayo*

*Woza Moya
Woza Moya oyingcwele
Usi sikelele
Thina lusapho Iwayo*

*Morena boloka
Sechaba se heso
O fedise dintwa le Matswenyeho*

*Morena boloka
Sechaba se heso
O fedise dintwa le Matswenyeho
O se boloke - o se boloke
O se boloke - o se boloke*

*Sechaba se heso
Sechaba sa Afrika*

*O se boloke Morena- o se boloke
O se boloke Sechaba- ose boloke
Sechaba sa heso
Sechaba sa Afrika*

Nkosi Sikelel' l-Afrika the national Anthem of the people of South Afrika, has its roots deeply embedded in our history and cultural traditions.

Its composer, **Enoch Mankayi Sontonga**, was born in Lovedale, Cape Province, in 1880. He left school at an early age and went to Johannesburg where he was employed in various occupations.

A Christian, Sontonga was endowed with a wonderful voice, and he wrote both music and lyrics. His songs, sung in churches and concerts, were popular throughout the country.

Composed in 1897, Nkosi Sikelela was commonly sung by choirs, churches and in African schools. By the turn of the century it was known throughout the country. Mankayi Sontonga died in Johannesburg in 1904, and buried in Brixton Cemetery.