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June 14 1989

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De Klerk

LUSAKA â\200\224 Zambian President
Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday he

~was ready to meet SAâ\200\231s National

Party leader, F W de Klerk, to hear
his views on dismantling apartheid.

Kaunda told a news conference in
Lusaka he had heard and seen reports
about De Klerk talking of abolishing
apartheid.:

â\200\234We hope he means that,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\230tâ\200\230The-z goal must be one marm, one
vote.â\200\235 ;

De Klerk is almost certain to suc-.

ceed President P W Botha after the
general election on September 6.

No conditions

â\200\234I am quite happy to meet De Klerk
and hear his views,â\200\235 Kaunda added.

He appeared to attach no condi-
tions to such a meeting.

The offer was a fresh overture to-
wards - Pretoria by the Zambian
leader, an opf)onent of apartheid who
favoured dialogue as a way of bring-
in%(peace to the region.

- Kaunda, chairman of the six south-
ern African Frontline states, said
Frontline leaders were willing to hold

Â® DE KLERK

Â©Â® KAUNDA

formal talks with SAâ\200\231s government on
apartheid if Pretoria â\200\234honoured its
obligations in the regionâ\200\235.

This included implementin% to the full the UN independence plan for Namibia.

â\200\234If SA behaves well and shows that she can be trusted, that she can respect her international obligations,

en we are prepared to consider,

discuss through dialogue and recon-

ciliation the question of apartheid.

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â\200\224 (Ã¢ yune

n apartheid

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â\200\234We are prÃ©pared to address that question itself with them,â\200\235 Kaunda said.

. He called on SA to facilitate such a dialogue by lifting the state of emergency and the ban on political groups

such as the ANC, and by releasing political prisoners such as jailed AN leader Nelson Mandela. !

Unsuccessful

Kaunda suggested that apart from :

the Frontline states â\200\224 Zambia, Zim-

babwe, Angola, Tanzania, Mozambique and Botswana â\200\224 heads of state

of the Commonwealth, which groups former British-ruled territories, could take part in such talks.

He suggested that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group

(EPG), which made an unsuccessful

. attempt in 1986 to start a regional dialogue about ending apartheid,

should be revived.

The EPGâ\200\231s 1986 mission collapsed when SA carried out military raids against Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana. â\200\224 Sapa-Reuter

POLITICS â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

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Source o

EDUCATIONAL disadvantage and economic exclusion were the central issues of contemporary SA politics and would continue to be so for many years, Urban Foundation chairman Jan Steyn said in New York yesterday.

In an address to the Carnegie Council on Ethics and International Affairs, a copy of which was released in Johannesburg, Steyn said black trade unions had been much more stable than

. political organisations

in the last five years, and the biggest unions were now very powerful indeed. © STEYN

A representative of a leading mining house recently remarked in public that the fate of his corporation was as much dependent upon the National Union of Mineworkers as upon that of management or the shareholders.

But the other major source of power for blacks the ownership of productive assets was not anything like as

encouraging. The black share of productive assets was pitifully small, but a number of tendencies already existed that would tend to affect the present situation beneficially.

Urbanisation was rapidly creating a

Union a major

power

e

much bigger and more concentrated market.

Small black entrepreneurship is growing rapidly and becoming much more visible. The principal constraints to further progress are the lack of technical and management skills and the difficulties of financing.

The SA education system is grossly

deficient in technical and management training. The reasons are deep-rooted.

One is a poorly trained stock of teachers whose capacity to participate in innovative programmes is limited.

Another is a persistent academic bias among parents and pupils.

The difficulty in financing black enterprise and rural development were twofold; firstly how to grant and collect repayments on the loan without incurring administrative expenses; and secondly, how to make loans against assets that were not conventionally regarded as collateral or against no assets at all.

We need to be flexible in our approach to the future. No single strategy can succeed to resolve the complex issues

TIM COHEN |

that we face.

What I am sure of is that economic ruin will inevitably be followed by the construction of a new authoritarian political system with no guarantee of real development of people, he said.

b |

| Historian gives evidence at ANC trio's trial |

oral

PRETORIA — A series of events from the mid-70s onward, including the Soweto uprising; the Uitenhage shootings, and Steve Biko's death, had led to a growing conviction among many South Africans that government had surrendered its moral authority, a court was told here yesterday.

History Professor Colin Bundy was testifying at the trial of the three ANC activists convicted on terrorism charges in the Pretoria Regional Court this week. .

Convicted

Former Rand Daily Mail journalist Damian de Lange and Ian Robertson pleaded guilty to 11 counts of terrorism. British subject Susan Donnelly pleaded guilty to 10 counts. k

They were convicted by the magistrate, W van den Bergh, after the State accepted their pleas of guilty on those counts. i

De Lange also pleaded guilty to two counts of arson and one of attempted arson for fires started by himself and

Marion Sparg at three PFP offices in

uNneSDAY

— 14 June

[SUSAN RUSSELL]

Johannesburg in 1981.

The three — pleaded not guilty to various other counts of terrorism and unlawful possession of ammunition, explosives and arms.

They were acquitted on these charges after their pleas of not guilty were accepted by the State.

The Broederstroom Three were part of an ANC unit formed on the

itwatersrand in 1987. They were arrested at a Broederstroom house in May last year. A fourth man who was arrested with them, Hugh Lugg, has thus far not appeared in court.

When the trial resumed yesterday afternoon the first two rows of the public gallery were filled with policemen. More police lined the back of the courtroom. '

Bundy testified on what he described as a period of crisis in SA dating from the mid-70s until the present day. One of the features of this crisis was a recurring and high level of popular or mass protest since 1976, he said.

Another feature of this overall crisis was the perception that government

authori

had surrendered its moral autpqrity. Bundy described this as â\200\234a crisis of legitimacyâ\200\235.

â\200\234More recently since 1985 the repeated states of emergency with the inevitable inroads that that makes on normal rule of law has probably further increased that dwindling legitimacy,â\200\235 Bundy said.

The historian told the court that at the same time there had been an enor-

mous shift in popular allegiance to the ANC

Recognition

The organisation had won diplomatic and public recognition overseas, he

said, and surveys showed that whereas

reviously one third and more black South Africans had supported the ANC, one half and more did so now.

Bundy told the court visits to the ANC by prominent SA businessmen, clergymen, students and others since 1985 was a measure of recognition of the ANCâ\200\231s actual and perceived importance by individuals and groups which included opinion formers.

The trial continues today.

" added he never ate

AR shaunda

threat

LUSAKA â\200\224 Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, stung bly reports he and his family are guilty of corruption and poach-

ing, vowed yesterday to clear -

his name through libel suits in British courts.

Kaunda also disclosed he had

sent an urgent appeal to Zim-babweâ\200\231s President Rgebert Mugalllll:e to ask him to halt what he saw as an anti-Zambian propaganda campaign in the Harare government. . He denied any links to corruption and told reporters the on y time he killed wildlife was in 1941 when he trapped a giinea fowl. He eat or eggs.

Kaunda angrily denounced the

- BBC and The Daily Telegraph b ! " accusing them of carryinggr ulr)nsup}-'

stantiated reports of alleged to level -.corrupt%)n and wildganima\200\230a)i po:lchmg.d

_He ordered Attorney-General Frederick Chomba to lgdge libel actions against the British newspaper and accused past and present BBC correspondents in Lusaka of helping to wage an anti-Zambian crusade by reporting the Kaunda family was involved in corruption.

Kaunda did not elaborate on his

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gk oM NQelQ\â\200\230%@\ hbciiy actions ln

[1 \ allegations or provide dates of wllen the reports were published.

I have to take steps now to defend the respect of Zambia,â\200\235 Kaunda said.

â\200\234I will prosecute in courts of law.rtsI b::l fight from British cou ause I stand fi loâ\200\230;g ang justice.â\200\235 Gt

aunda said allegations of to level corruption an%l poaching gf Zimbabwean wild animals emanated from Zimbabweâ\200\231s National

Parks and Wildlife Department.

Rangers have repeatedly
blamed poaching of rhino on
armed gangs of Zambians. They
have also said they had evidence
g?::l;gxl'lgĩ-\201hqd links tf senior Zam-

cians, civil se
seclgitâ\200\230y chiefs. e
unda told yesterdayâ\200\231s
conference he had sent sezeraliex
Zsl}' ;e to Ziâ\200\231mtbabv;e for details of
nce, but so far !
be;p p;oduced.' no proof had
imbabwean game ran
have shot about 40g alleged po%?:11â\200\230: 2
ers in the ?ast four years. Most
were identified as Zambians,

Zunbabyve Natural Resources
and Tourism Minister Victoria
Chitepo has often warned poachers
they risk being shot on sight if the
set foot in Zimbabwe, â\200\224 Sapa-A

AUL JOHNSON, former so-

cialist now committed

Thatcherife, came to SA

with a clear message for its businessmen: capitalism is morally neutral but capitalists are morally responsible and should behave like good citizens, conducting themselves and their businesses morally.

In the South African context, his message could relieve businessmen from the compulsion to defend economic systems perceived as supporting apartheid, rather than their own

ractices. Their message should be:

Judge us by our actions, not the theories.
. Not that the doctrine is without its responsibilities: in fact, the reverse.
In essence, Johnson recommends businessmen taking responsibilities for their actions as capitalists who are also good citizens, rather than shrugging their shoulders and blaming government when they are at home and defending government when abroad.

In addition, Johnson's description of capitalism as morally neutral seeks to remove capitalism from discussion as an ideology. Instead, he implicitly conceives of capitalism as the sum of individual actions.

In other words, the system itself isn't good or bad; it is the practitioners

of capitalism who can make it

seem to be either. Morality is all.

Johnson speaks in austere tones

which have little tolerance for observation of the letter of the law, rather

than its spirit, or for the capitalist who neglects the environment or

worker training or who passes the buck for either to government.

Equally, he has as little time for
-businessmen who assume social re-
sponsibilities beyond their compe-
tence or authority as for govern-
ments which assume economic roles
pteyond their competence or author-
ity.

Likewise, indefatigable defenders
of the South African way of life
against sanctioneers find little for
~ their comfort from the author of â\200\234A

History of the Jews,â\200\235 â\200\234A History of

" ists. Those who apply them will, he

s, BB

nic socialismâ\200\231â\200\231

[J JOHNSON . . . â\200\234Apartheid is a form of eth-
Picture: ROBBIE BOTHA

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comman
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for mora
capitalistsâ\200\231

ments
&

'ROBERT GREIG looks at Paul Johnson's code

for those who practise free enterprise

the Modern Worldâ\200\235 and, most recent-
ly, an excoriation of various writers,
artists and thinkers of the Left â\200\224
â\200\234Intellectualsâ\200\235.

" True, Johnson is no defender of

. sanctions or disinvestment, but he is

equally clear that the real damage to

SA is not being caused by the bogey-

men of â\200\234outside enemiesâ\200\235 or â\200\234anti-

cialismâ\200\235 â\200\224 alias apartheid.

Al

South Africansâ\200\235 but by â\200\234ethnic so-

At the Institute of Directorsâ\200\231 conference on business morality yester-

| day, Johnson put forward his ten
j commandments for moral capital-

" believes, provide a moral basis to the
| society in which they operate.

â\200\234Capitalism, though morally neutral, is necessarily materialistic, impersonal and non-human. However, the capitalist himself is as subject to moral discipline as anyone else.â\200\235

In an interview after his speech in Johannesburg, he said: â\200\234SA is a country which sees itself surrounded by

enemies, a lot of unfair criticism and actions taken against it. T
â\200\234The way I see it, those enmities and actions are very marginal indeed, and any substantial damage done to South African society and economy is almost invariably the work of the South African govern-

<. ment.

â\200\234I think that applies both socially, in terms of the division of races and so on, and economically. Apartheid is a form of ethnic socialism. Â»

â\200\234This is a country where there are far too many regulations and much too large a State sector, where there is an attitude that government knows best. Combined, this does much more harm to SA than all the efforts of the disinvestors and sanctions people put together. .

â\200\234Provided that SA is wisely gov-

erned â\200\224 and thatâ\200\231s a big provision â\200\224.

it has absolutely nothing to fear.â\200\235
Johnson greets jokey comparisons

. between his conversion to the Tories |
\ from Labour and Saulâ\200\231s seeing the

JOHNSON'S
COMMANDMENTS

1. â\200\224 Never let your busin

standards fall below your personal ones.

2. Businessman must serve the law. Stop-

3. Be loyal.

4. Give employees of opportunity; yes equality

9. Promote vast and radi

: radical

Improvements to 5
tion systems. . Shwon

6. Stress creativity.

7. Seek to excell.

8. Show a strict awareness
of consequences of decisions.

9. Have a special duty to
the environment beyond the
call of legal obligation.

|, 10. Show a positive duty to
- promote beauty in design.

light on the Road to Tarsus stonily.
By now he's probably bored with
them. But they are irresistible none-
theless.

Although I was a socialist of a
kind, I was never a Marxist. By birth

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Iâ\200\231m a practising Roman Catholic and I've never been attracted to totalitarian theory. .

â\200\234I was a member of the Labour Party for 20 years, not terribly actively. I came to the conclusion that the behaviour of the trades unions in the Seventies was so destructive, so unacceptable and so immoral that I found I really couldnâ\200\231t support Labour -any more.â\200\235

â\200\230Studying world history helped persuade Johnson that the ideal of collectivist societies was doomed to fail and economic and political freedoms were indivisible.

â\200\234This is something a lot of people have perceived right from the beginning, and I salute them; but it came to me after 20 years or more as an important truth which I hadnâ\200\231t before perceived.â\200\235

China comes to mind as an example of the indivisibility of freedoms. â\200\230China has to some extent relaxed the collectivism norms and "unleashed the desire for political freedom. And in trying to suppress political freedom, theyâ\200\231re going to set back their economic programme.â\200\235

Johnson is, by his own admission, a moral absolutist. Things are right or wrong, though his address insisted that capitalism is â\200\234morally neutralâ\200\235: morality is in the practice. To aid its South African practitioners at the Institute of Directors, he provided them with ten commandments.

His message to those who identify the evils of apartheid with those of

capitalism is couched in tones that Thatcher would be proud of: â\200\234They are making a very serious error, and itâ\200\231s important to them as well as to everyone else that it should be ex-

The error, Johnson said, has been appreciated by â\200\234some of the more intelligent, open-minded blacksâ\200\235: capitalism is a force which, unless artificially restrained, will automatically destroy apartheid.

â\200\234This is a reason I'm so opposed to sanctions, because insofar as sanctions inhibit the development of capitalism in SA, they are more likely to | sustain apartheid than destroy it.â\200\235

Johnson is less trenchant when de-

scribing saying how to remove the inherited, historical or structural inequalities that apartheid represents and which stifle the liberating energies of capitalism. *

Still, there are always ideas. Though Johnson grants that the South Africans he chiefly meets are ° white and English-speaking, he said ° he finds â\200\234terrific open-mindedness, willingness to discuss the future . without any holds barred, a willingness to toy with all kinds of solutions, which I donâ\200\231t find in any other countryâ\200\231.

â\200\234This does tend to happen in a country under pressure.â\200\235

= D Lâ\200\231

ional proposals with regard to the â\200\234ig- ' '
hase of peopleâ\200\231s power,â\200\235 its ultimâ\200\231;

%Â«4%\ LSS DAY

THERE are cogent reasons why it would have been desirable not to renew the state of emergency. They have been eloquently expressed in

ve remains unchanged â\200\224 the revoluti

seizure of power.

a number of newspapers.

{ It is intrinsically undesirable that government should have to augment ordinary laws of the land by emergency regulations. It is also clear that a number of important political groups in the country insist on the lifting of the emergency as one of their preconditions for constitutional negotiations with government.

It is argued that the fact that government' has to rule by emergency decree is an admission of

its own failure to rule effectively and does not

ins]ia(ire the kind of confidence which we need to make economic and constitutional progress.

Critics also point to strong calls from Western governments for the lifting of the state of emergency as soon as possible.

. These strong arguments were given careful ' consideration by government before it took its decision. However, government also had to consider its responsibility to protect the lives and property of all the citizens of the country.

Government was of the firm opinion that it could not allow another round of unrest and violence as experienced from September 1984 until the declaration of the state of emergency on June 12, 1986. Whatever the arbitrary nature of the emergency regulations, it does not compare with the arbitrary and random injustice of mob and revolutionary violence which gripfied the country for more than two years and left more than 3 000 people dead, the great majority | of them killed by radicals. :

Whatever the injustice of detention without trial, it pales into insignificance beside the dreadful injustice of the revolutionary â\200\234courtsâ\200\235 and their barbaric â\200\234necklaceâ\200\235 executions.

Whatever the problems of confidence caused by the continuation of the state of emergency, they do not compare with the collapse of international confidence in the South African economy brought about by the unrest and which led to tlâ\200\230;e severe international financial crisis which continues to ?lague the country.

Whatever the cost to our international relations might be of the continuation of the state of

emergency, it cannot compare with the crisis

Radicals reimposed &

the political objectives of the ANC/SACP ~
and its allies within SA remain the same: mass
mobilisation, confrontation, unrest and violence

' â\200\231 : . eading to a transfer of power to the revolution-
. aries. In terms of this scenario negotiations can
: take place, but only when the balance of forces

STOFFEL VAN DER MERWE, Minister of Information, explains
why government has renewed the state of emergency in SA

created in our forei

relations by nightly
scenes of violence cn

estern television and by

. the widely held perception that the old order
- was about to be swe

away.

Whatever the constitutional cost of continu-
ing the state of emergency, the atmosphere for
genuine negotiations is much better now than it
was in 1986, when there was a disturbing escala-
tion of polarisation and the perception that
radicals would inevitably seize power drove the
moderate majority from the political scene.

Normalcy prevails

The question government had to consider was

not whether law and order should continue to be
maintained, but whether it could do so in terms
of the normal laws of the land, without emer-
gency powers.

Government could look to the progress in
restoring law and order made possible by the
state of emergency. It could look to the normal-
cy which once again prevails in most black
communities. It could look to the resumption of
normal education of the overwhelming major-
ity of black schoolchildren and the considerable
progress in the provision of normal social ser-
vices and housing for black communities.

It could also take into account the resumption
of business confidence which followed the dec-
laration of the state of emergency and which
enabled our economy once again to grow. It was
also aware of the fragility of that confidence, as
illustrated by recent economic developments.

Above all, government could look to the restoration of representative local government for black South Africans throughout the country, which followed the successful 1988 municipal elections. These were all gratifying indications of the success of the state of emergency.

However, government also had to note the continuing violence in Natal, which has left more than 700 people dead and continues to rage in the Durban and Maritzburg areas. Although the root causes are complex, this violence has some 'national characteristics and some of the perpetrators come from outside Natal. The partial state of emergency in 1985 showed regional measures were ineffective.

More seriously, however, government had to take into consideration the escalating incidence of terror in the country and the prevailing revolutionary climate and planning. From November 1988 to April 1989 terrorist incidents were up 16% over the same period for 1987/88

Â» (despite all the ANC/SACP's discussions with well-meaning liberal-bourgeois elements -

from SA). : :

The ANC has only stated that it has no intention of abandoning

subject of some debate within the organisation.

Although legislation exists through which government can quite effectively deal with terrorism, terrorist activities cannot be divorced from the other leg of ANC policy: its political campaign. Notwithstanding the apparently

more moderate stance of the ANC/SACP's new DEZIEZWAS

oning its campaign of violence. lence, even though this has apparently been the

la has gifted sufficiently to ensure that the minimum demands of the radicals will be secured.

We would be naive to imagine that radical elements and their allies within SA are not working day and night to create circumstances in which such a scenario can take place.

Government has reluctantly reached the conclusion that the normal laws of the land are inadequate to maintain public order under these circumstances. :

It is, however, not government which has created the conditions which have necessitated the renewal of the state of emergency. It is the radical and revolutionary organisations, because of their refusal to stop their campaign of terrorism and their planning and mobilisation for revolution. It is not necessary for them to follow this course. It is not true that they have exhausted all peaceful and constitutional chan-

nels to bring about change.

Standing invitation

. Government has issued a standing invitation to all South Africans who do not support violence to join it in negotiations on the constitutional future of SA. We urge all South Africans of goodwill to join us in these efforts and make it possible for us to lift the state of emergency at the earliest possible moment.

Those who are unhappy with the renewal of the state of emergency (including government itself) should bring pressure to bear on radical organisations still working for violent change. There will be no such change in SA.

There is, however, every possibility of peaceful constitutional change as the vast majority of decent people are prepared to join government in negotiations.

By Stephane Bothma and Sapa

THE three White â\200\234Broederstroom ANC cell]â\200\235
tary training to the Re

three were motivated

public with a well-pla

terrorists returned from mili-
nned terror mission, but all
by a wish to avoid injury to civilians, the Pretoria

Regional Court was told in a biographical document presented yesterday.

Damian Michael de
Lange (32), Ian Hugh Ro-
bertson (36) and Susan
Catherine Donnelly were
convicted on charges of
terrorism after admitting
being members of the
banned ANC and infil-
trating South Africa with
a mission to attack chosen
military, economic and
other targets.

The three terrorists., all

members of the â\200\234Broe-
derstroom ANC cellâ\200\235
were convicted on 10
counts of terrorism each
by Regional Magistrate
W I van den Bergh after
pleading guilty to the
charges.

According to the bio-
graphical document hand-
ed into court by the de-
fence yesterday the com-
mander of the Broeder-

stroom cell, Damian de
Lange (32), was stoned
when he travelled
through townships as a
journalist, and before he
joined the ANC.

The report said De
Lange, who was well-read
in Eastern religions, - was
influenced by fellow
SAAN journalists Arnold

Broederstroom
trial claims .

" s~Why they |omed A

Alevels in 1979.

FROM PAGE 1

Geyer and Marion Sparg,
while he worked for the
now defunct Sunday Ex-
press.

Geyer and Sparg held
views radically opposed
to the government ;and
were university educated,
while De Lange was not.

The document added
that De Lange, Geyer
and Sparg petrol-bombed
PFP offices in 1981 in pro-
test against PFP state-
ments in support of the
SADFâ\200\231s cross-border at-
tack on Matola.

â\200\234At the stage of these
attacks, the offices were
closed and there were no
persons on the premises,â\200\235
according to the defence.

Geyer has since left
South Africa, while Sparg
is serving a jail sentence
in the Pretoria Prison.

De Lange was born in
Kitwe, Zambia, where his
father, a South African,
was working on the Cop-
per Belt;mines.

His mother was born
and bred in Belfast, and
held a British passport.

His family held strong
religious beliefs, and his
mother was an ardent
Catholic.

They later moved to
South Africa.

De Lange matriculated
after a largely Catholic
education. There was a
strong bond within the
family that included three
younger brothers.

De Lange, not having
sufficient funds to enter
university, became a

trainee manager at the Hotel Kennaway in East London, and later proceeded to a Foskor phosphate mine at Phalaborwa, in June 1977.

He was apolitical at that stage, considered

himself a pacifist and -
read extensively in Eastern religions.

- ern religions.

He completed a SAAN . cadet course in 1979 in Johannesburg, and worked

for the Rand Daily Mail

and the Cape Times.

In Cape Town he came into contact with episodes of unrest including school boycotts and rioting. He was stoned on occasion

during this period.

He also had contact with Black community leaders in various townships and befriended other journalists including Black journalists through whom he came to

who
from

Her father was

acquire a new insight Black experiences perceptions in the townships, the biographical sketch says.

De Lange befriended Sparg and Geyer when he

joined the Sunday Express

in Johannesburg in 1980, as well as Carl and Jansie Niehaus Dominee Frikkie Conradie, who opposed apartheid

and expressed approval

for the ANC.

The petrol-bombing of PFP offices took place at this stage, and Geyer fled the country.

De Lange also feared arrest and, having decided to join the ANC, was helped to enter Botswana by the Rev Conradie.

De Lange was joined by his wife, Diana, who was then pregnant with their twin boys.

De Lange was accepted as an ANC member and flown to Lusaka in February 1982, where he married Diana in April 1982.

He received military training in Angola, and later worked as a journalist for an ANC magazine Dawn.

He went to Tanzania in order to be with his family in 1983, and worked there as a teacher's aide in a primary school, and later in an ANC photographic laboratory.

He was sent on a mission to Swaziland in November 1985 where he met ANC members, and also met Susan Donnelly, accused number 3.

Donnelly (25) the British subject, made contact with the ANC in Swaziland because she believed the SA Government should be opposed.

The sketch said Donnelly knew the Swnss couple who were kidnapped

their Swaziland

home after it had been attacked by suspected South African security force members.

"A friend of hers had also been beaten up by persons believed to be South African police members, the document said.

Donnelly was born in Mbabane, Swaziland. British and her mother was of German extraction.

She went to school in Swaziland, where she completed one year of A

and

and

~ She left for England in 1980, where she completed her A levels and

obtained a BA degree in

education from Warwick University in 1985. Donnelly regarded Southern Africa as her home, however, and returned to Swaziland in 1985 to begin teaching at the Swazi National High School. She

learned about

~SADF cross-border raids,

the civil conflict in South Africa, and formed friendships with various people who shared her political views and her commitment to a changed South Africa.

In 1986 she learned of actions allegedly carried out by South African military personnel, which, apart from the abduction of the Swiss couple and the attack on her friend, included a raid in which three people were shot dead, and another in which a child was killed.

The incidents confirmed her belief that the SA Government should be opposed. :

In 1987 she received military training and training in communications in Luanda, after she had made contact with ANC members in Swaziland.

She was later instructed to go to South Africa to carry out the mission referred to in the indictment.

She understood that the attacks referred to in the charge sheet were carried out with a wish to avoid injury to civilians.

Donnelly, who was born in Mbabane, Swaziland, came into contact with Black South African students in Swaziland who

had told her of their situation in South Africa and of their perceptions of the system of government which controlled their lives, the court heard.

In 1980 she attended a college in the United Kingdom and later obtained a degree in education.

She had, although a British subject, regarded herself as a South African and had developed a strong commitment to the country and a commitment reinforced by friendships which she developed at university with exiled Southern Africans.

NC

These students relate details about South African Defence Force raids into Mozambique and Swaziland and she had also witnessed international TV coverage of the extensive unrest and rioting between township dwellers and members of the security forces.

After several alleged raids by South Africa into Swaziland, where Donnelly was teaching at the time, and several alleged deaths and kidnappings of friends, Donnelly's beliefs that the present South African Government should be opposed were confirmed.

She contacted members of the ANC in Swaziland, and went to Maputo where she had received military training and

training as a communications expert.

She was later instructed by the ANC to infiltrate South Africa to carry out terror missions.

Robertson matriculated from Highlands North High School in 1971.

After his army service, he became a proof reader at SAAN in 1973 at the newspaper group that later employed De Lange as a journalist. He did not meet De Lange then, but came into contact with journalists who expressed and frequently discussed their radical anti-apartheid views, the defence resume states.

In 1974, Robertson commenced to study for a BA degree in politics at Wits University in 1974,

but dropped out in 1977. At Wits he joined Nusas.

While in London with Merle in 1974/75. Robertson came into close con-

- tact with ANC ideas and

literature, and came to appreciate the extent of anti-apartheid feelings in Europe.

The 1976 disturbances deepened his views on the need for political action, and in 1977 he decided he should join the ANC.

After discussing this with ANC officials in Botswana, he flew to Lusaka on December 31, 1977, to join the ANC.

alleged :

OMMENT

v~Alarming

THE disquiet over the spate of bank robberies, in which sums of up to R850 000 have been snatched at a time, has turned to alarm.

Hardly a week has gone by recently without armed robbers raiding banks.

They not only get away with vast sums of money, but they endanger the lives of bank staff and customers.

In a recent leading article on violence in South Africa, The Citizen compared the situation with that of American gangsters holding up banks in the main streets.

Our bank robbers are just as vicious and uncaring. .

Armed with a variety of weapons, including handguns and AK-47s, they raid banks in broad daylight, escaping in cars, some of which have been stolen.

It is frightening, when one thinks that these armed robbers are getting away with so much money that the total runs to R2,78 million in 13 bank robberies since January.

Not even the banks can afford to go on losing money at this rate, whatever insurance cover they have.

One top bank man says his own bank is coming to the end of its tether and the situation is extremely worrying.

â\200\234I donâ\200\231t think we have the answers. We have spent vast amounts of money to prevent these robberies and we will continue spending money.

â\200\234We are a major player in this game and we must beat the robbers, but we need more â\200\234policemen on the beat.â\200\235

Although the situation is particularly bad in Johannesburg, the robbers also strike in smaller centres â\200\224 even on the platteland â\200\224 and the police cannot provide protection everywhere with foot patrols.

The banks themselves have to bear the major brunt of providing adequate protection.

In some cases their security is both elaborate and successful, but some recent robberies have shown that the banks are not always sufficiently protected.

Clearly, even more sophisticated arrangements are necessary. The cost, though high, - will be far less than the losses banks suffer when their security systems are penetrated.

The banks argue that they do not want to make it too difficult for customers to gain access to normal banking services, but it is better for the public to be inconvenienced than for customers to be shot in a bank hold-up.

- After talks last week, Assocom's legal adviser said that a number of proposals were consid-

The police and the business community have been holding meetings to consider measures to curb the spate of armed robberies.

ered and certain strategies are to be implemented.

It was agreed that more police needed in central Johannesburg and more should be attached to Business Watch which is based on the Bobby on the beat.

Policemen are allocated to specific areas in which they are in constant contact, through two-way radios and pagers, with every store in the area.

The system is to be extended to outlying areas.

Measures to be taken are also aimed at protecting society, innocent bystanders and passersby and to minimise the risk of injury and even death in armed robberies.

We have no doubt that, with their usual efficiency, the police will catch the robber gangs.

But with the vast number of weapons in circulation and socio-economic conditions encouraging some people to turn to crime, armed robberies will not be stamped out, but will be an ongoing problem.

The courts will have to treat armed robbery with even greater severity than they do now, and even stricter control will have to be placed on firearms.

Above all, the police force must be expanded so that greater protection can be given to the public, with uniformed policemen more visible on the streets of Johannesburg and Reef towns. B

The situation is serious enough to justify strong measures, for if firms and individuals are at the mercy of armed r

will feel safe.