

SOWETAN
26 OCT. 1987

Buthlezi back from Germany

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AP 1987-10-26

SOWETAN
26/10/87

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Mrs Thatcher was under pressure last Thursday night to explain why the three men accused of plotting to kidnap leading members of the ANC in Britain have been discharged unconditionally. A fourth accused was discharged earlier this month.

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Huge row over Govt role in the ANC kidnap plot

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There is growing talk of a government cover-up and speculation that the crown was forced to abandon the case after the defence threatened to produce evidence implicating the British authorities.

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Orebak, known in the court as "Frank Larsen", and Mr Jonathan Wheatley — who have both claimed they worked for the British Government — were discharged by a Lambeth magistrate along with co-accused Mr Evan Dennis Evans. The office of the Director of Public Prosecutions said later it was unlikely the men would have been convicted.

Mr Orebak is still in custody, together with fellow Norwegian Hans-Christian Dahl, alias "John Larsen", who was released earlier in October. They are now charged with immigration offences.

Secretary of the parliamentary Labour Party's anti-apartheid group, Mr Richard Caborn asked Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher for an explanation.

But she replied that "prosecution matters are not a matter for me. I will draw this to the attention of the Attorney-General. Whether he responds is purely a matter for him."

Mr Caborn and other Labour MPs are particularly interested in letters from two Conservative MPs and a home Office minister as well as a statement from a Foreign Office official, all of which are understood to be in the possession of the prosecution in the case.

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"The house and the country must be satisfied as to why breaches of security of this nature could take place without prosecution. I cannot but conclude that this action is related to the statement made by our Prime Minister in Vancouver when she denounced the ANC as a typical terrorist organisation."

An ANC spokesman expressed surprise at the dropping of charges, saying evidence "had already been led in court pointing to the fact that the British Government knew a great deal about the activities of the accused."

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ment in the case, saying the British and US authorities have "an inescapable obligation to explain their own roles, if any, in these extremely disturbing developments."

Later, an official statement from the ANC in London expressed concern about the decision, adding that the allegations made by the defence lawyers "raise matters of the gravest concern to the ANC and, indeed, the whole of Africa".

Anti-apartheid Movement secretary Mr Mike Terry said there appeared to have been "a very high-level cover-up to prevent this prosecution going ahead." The AAM, he said, would be writing to the Prime Minister demanding "a full investigation and statement."

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BRITISH Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

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The idea, which has been considered for some time in church circles, is now being given unqualified backing by spokesmen for the United Democratic Front and Inkatha, whose supporters are waging the bloody and brutal conflict in the area.

Residents and observers in the area feel that a peace envoy would be able to move quickly and freely between the warring groups, and at all levels.

In less than 10 days at least 25 people have been killed in battles between the two groups. Since mid-October more than 300 people have been detained. Horror stories of death and destruction emerge each day. Hundreds of refugees have fled the townships and the number is rising daily. Since the beginning of the year there have been almost 100 deaths.

Unconfirmed reports of fighting between Inkatha and Azanian Peoples Organisation groups in Greytown were also received this week, as were reports of sporadic fighting further south at St Wendolin's.

The Progressive Federal Party, which tomorrow tours the strife-torn area with a top-level parliamentary delegation, has also backed the idea of an independent peace broker.

Conflict

While no names have yet been mentioned, observers of the conflict believe that a senior church representative, acceptable to all parties, would be the best candidate. A meeting of Pietermaritzburg church leaders is scheduled for later this week and the idea of an envoy is likely to be discussed.

Attempts to find a solution to the conflict appear thus far to have failed. Talks between UDF and Inkatha senior leadership have led nowhere. It has been indicated that while a willingness does exist among leaders to end the fighting, there is a breakdown in communication with rank and file members. Efforts by the Pietermaritzburg Cham-

Peace envoy needed to end violence

ber of Commerce and National Party MP Brian Edwards to mediate have also had little success.

Local Inkatha leader VV Mvelase said: "We have no objections to the appointment of a so-called peace envoy. At this stage we are prepared to support any peace efforts."

The leader of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the UDF, AS Chetty, expressed similar sentiments: "We would support such a move, but it would have to be a very special man."

Peter Kerchhoff, director of a local monitoring group, the Pietermaritzburg Associ Pietermaritzburg Association for Christian Social Awareness, said initial priorities in bringing an end to the violence should be:

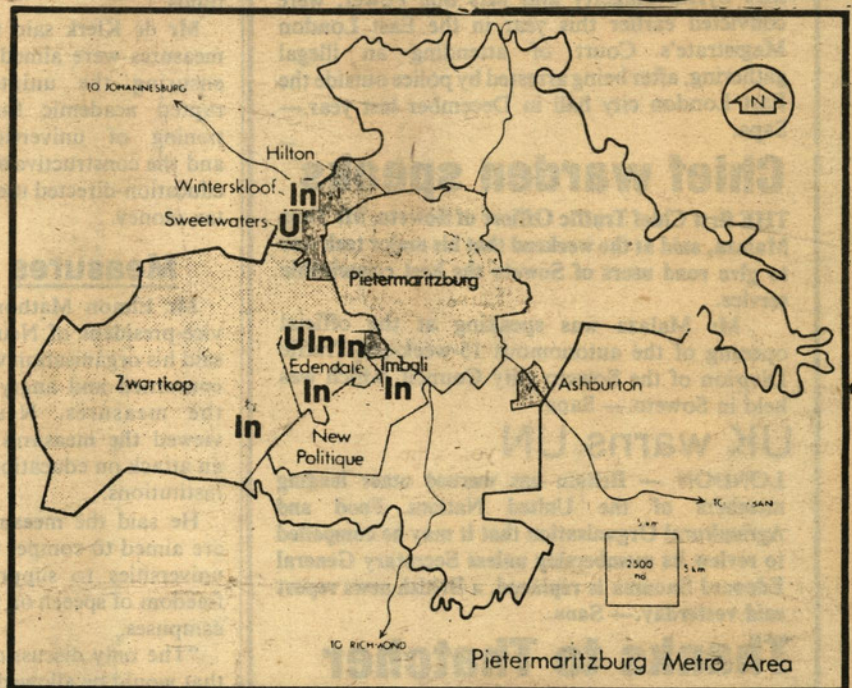
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- The drawing up of dual agendas which could then be jointly discussed.

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WAR WIDOW . . .
Gladys Sangweni mourns the deaths of her husband and daughter, stabbed to death by a gang in Maritzburg's ongoing township violence.

Stop the killings

Sowetan Oct. 26 1987



• In denotes Inkatha and U, denotes UDF.



3 more die in SOWETAN 26/10/87 Natal fighting

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

THREE more people were killed at the weekend, bringing to 73 the number of people killed in fights between members of the United Democratic Front and Inkatha in Maritzburg, Natal, in the last three weeks.

A spokesman for the police in Pretoria, yesterday said that three men, both over 18, were killed after being attacked by a group of youths in the township.

A decapitated body of another person was found with numerous wounds in the township of Esibodeni. The man, also over 18, was injured when he was attacked a few days ago by a group of youths who threw a bomb at him, the spokesman said.

Two other people were killed in fights between the two groups. This

will be brought to court soon.

Police have confirmed that at least 73 people have been killed since the fights between the two groups started three weeks ago.

They have also confirmed that scores of other people have been injured as the situation in the area deteriorates.

Since the fights started, police have arrested 324 people.

The victims are either shot, hacked, stabbed or burnt. Classes have also been disrupted. Half of the pupils in the areas affected by the clashes have missed writing their final examinations.

Last week, a group of men decapitated a 10-year-old boy in Esibodeni. S'khumbuzo Shezi and his brother, Bongani (8), were in their home on Wednesday night when a group of five men burst through their

• To Page 4

Bongani escaped

• From Page 1

doors.

Bongani was hit on the head with a cane knife but managed to escape.

The men then took his brother outside and police later found his decapitated body in a ditch near the house.

It was understood that the incident was a revenge killing and that the boy's parents, who have disappeared, were the targets of the attack.

Why pick on the Catholic Church?

Sawelan 26/10/87

SIR — Your newspaper of September 30, 1987, published a letter under the pseudonym John Joseph with the title: *Mmakau is no good place.*

In his letter John Joseph seems to think that the Catholic Church of Mmakau has a magic solution for all the problems of our village: water, roads, bridees . . .

While we agree that Mmakau has all these problems and others, we wish to inform your readers on two points: firstly, it has never been our policy to do things

FOR the people, and secondly, we do not have the finances even to initiate such big projects and have never stated our intention to do so.

It has always been our aim to work WITH the people and co-operate as much as possible with every person of good will to bring education, development and a better quality of life to all.

We want to confirm that no official member of the Parish Council or of the religious communities of the Catholic church in Mmakau, has

ever granted anybody an interview or made any statement concerning what was published in your newspaper.

PRIEST-IN-CHARGE

PO Box 23,
Garankuwa 0208.

SOWETAN, Monday, October 26, 1987

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Stop the killings

SOWETAN 26 OCT 1987

Six more die

DAILY NEWS - 26 OCTOBER 1987

Peace envoy sought as township killings continue

Daily News Reporters

SIX more people were killed as violence continued in the black townships of Pietermaritzburg at the weekend — despite a special police task force deployed in the area.

Senior PFP officials toured the township of Edendale today in a bid to find a way to stop the fighting and killing that has plagued the area for the past six weeks.

At least 52 people have died in the townships in the past month and several organisations including Inkatha, the United Democratic Front and the Pietermaritzburg Association for Christian Social Awareness have expressed a need for a "peace envoy" to get talks going between warring factions.

Police public relations officer Captain Pieter Kitching said a special police unit, commanded by Brigadier Johan Kotze, Divisional Commissioner for Pietermaritzburg, had worked round the clock.

Special team

"The special police team, equipped with a helicopter and made up of local police and reinforcements from other areas, has been working in the area throughout the weekend."

Captain Kitching said it was too early to say what effect the special unit had had in curbing unrest in the township. Since October 15, 333 people had been arrested on various charges from murder and attempted murder to possession of dangerous weapons.

According to the latest police unrest report, six people died at the weekend:

- In Edendale the body of a black man was found last night. He had been stabbed to death;
- At Matsabusa two men were found stabbed to death after being attacked by a mob. Two people have been arrested;
- At Taylor's Halt, another two men were stabbed to death and at Dambuza the body of an unidentified man was found with multiple stab wounds;
- Several incidents of petrol-bombing and stone-throwing were also reported.

Critical

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP said before the tour that the situation in the Capital's townships was critical.

He said further flare-ups of violence and deaths at the weekend showed the position was getting worse.

He was gravely concerned about the situation and what could be done.

The group would meet the police and representatives of the various factions involved, he said.

"We want to get as much information as we can to see if there is any way we can help bring peace back to the townships," said Mr Swart.

Mr V.V. Mvelase, local Inkatha leader, said at the weekend that Inkatha had no objections to a peace envoy.

"At this stage we are prepared to support any peace efforts," he said.

The leader of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the UDF, Mr A.S. Chetty, said they would support the idea of a peace envoy.

But the envoy would have to be a "very special man".

Official death toll tops 50 for the month

5 die in weekend

THE NATAL WITNESS - 26 OCT. 1987

township unrest

by YVONNE GRIMBECK

FIVE more deaths in Pietermaritzburg's townships at the weekend have pushed the official unrest-related death toll to 52 in the past month.

All eight unrest-related incidents listed in the official unrest report released by the S.A.P. public relations bureau in Pretoria took place in the Pietermaritzburg area.

A special police team, equipped with a police helicopter and made up of local police and reinforcements from other areas, has been working round the clock in the area. However, a police spokesman said yesterday that he was not in a position to say how effective the special unit had been at the weekend.

The official unrest report for Saturday and Sunday listed the following incidents:

- At Matsabusa two men were stabbed to death after being attacked by a group of people. Two men have been arrested.
- At Dambuza, the body of an unidentified man was found with numerous stab wounds.
- At Taylor's Halt two men were stabbed to death by a group of men who entered their home.
- At Sweetwaters a man was seriously injured when a group of people threw petrol bombs at a home. The report said that two men were arrested.
- In another incident in Sweetwaters a house was extensively damaged when it was set alight.
- At Taylor's Halt a house was attacked and destroyed by a group armed with petrol bombs.

- Also at Taylor's Halt a group of people attacked a bread delivery truck, extensively damaging it. The vehicle was robbed of its contents.
- At Phata a group attacked a private vehicle and set it alight, destroying it. No one was injured.
- Near Sinating two passenger buses were stoned. No injuries were reported.

The names of the dead and injured were not included in the unrest report and no further details of any of the incidents were available from the police.

Several organisations in the city, including Inkatha, the UDF, and the Pietermaritzburg Association for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa), have expressed the need for a "peace envoy" to initiate talks between the warring factions.

Mr V.V. Mvelase, local Inkatha representative, said: "At this stage we are prepared to support any peace efforts."

The chairman of the city branch of the UDF, Mr A.S. Chetty, said that the UDF also supported the idea of an envoy.

Mr Ray Swart, Natal leader of the PFP and MP for Berea, and Mr Roger Burrows, MP for Pinetown, will tour the strife-torn areas today.

Parents and children affected by unrest met with social agencies and the National Education Union of South Africa (Neusa) yesterday to discuss the possibility of pressing for children who cannot write their exams this year to be allowed to write in January.

Buthelezi back from Germany

Sowetan
26/10/87

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Chief Buthelezi

Uwusa joins indaba call

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Uwusa, a trade union grouping which is backed mostly by members of the Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi-led Inkatha movement, also called other trade union movements to a meeting which would further the struggle "against a common oppressor."

The organisation described its invitation as a challenge "to all other worker organisations to come out and sit down around the table to hold talks about the workers' struggle."

Violence

The resolutions, which also condemned "black-on-black" violence which is dominating our unions, while the dangerous enemy of apartheid gains momentum," were taken at the federation's second annual congress held in Soweto yesterday.

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shirts overtly supporting Inkatha.

The congress delegates pledged solidarity with victims of the recent Natal floods and donated more than R2 000 in cash or clothing.

By **THEMBA MOLEFE**

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Democracy became irrelevant after independence

African political trends under fire

THE DAILY NEWS, OCTOBER 26

1987

POLITICAL trends in Africa came under fire at a gathering of scholars in Harare to discuss how to counter intellectual imperialism.

A participant from Kenya, Professor Peter Anyang-Nyong, said that after they became independent, African countries appeared to outdo themselves in getting rid of democratic principles.

"The politics of participation gave way rapidly to the politics of control," he told fellow intellectuals attending a seminar at the University of Zimbabwe to debate intellectual decolonisation.

The Kenyan speaker said that "African socialism" had become largely discredited, and the mention of socialism was in the main limited to ritual repetitions.

In the struggle for independence the masses all over Africa had played a key role, and had been inspired by democratic principles.

They had no reason to believe these principles would become irrelevant after independence. But this had happened.

One-party states had given way to presidential authoritarianism, whether civilian or military.

Without public accountability, corruption tended to increase

Robin Drew
Africa Service
HARARE

among officials and jobs were held on to or challenged by the gun.

"Criticism of this became increasingly associated with sedition, and those who spoke in defence of the rights of the masses, even in countries which called themselves socialist, were accused of treason," said Professor Anyang-Nyong.

There was nothing worse, he said, than socialism being imposed without the consent of the people, and without them being made to understand its advantages for increasing a country's productive capacity.

Universities had tried to oppose dictatorial rule but there had also been academics who collaborated.

The politicians of Africa also came under attack from a University of Zimbabwe delegate, Mr Micere Mugo, for their tendency to address people in English, when they were not proficient at it, instead of in their own languages.

It was pathetic, he said, to observe politicians sweating and stumbling over English words, reading laborious scripts and not knowing where to pause for commas or full stops.

On the surface, people like Idi Amin who had murdered the English language were funny, but in the context of cultural imperialism, it was an expensive exercise.

Mr Mugo also slammed Africans who aspired to a Western lifestyle modelled on Hollywood soap operas.

In steaming heat, he said, you would find elite males in neo-colonial Africa dressed in three-piece suits and even wearing bowler hats.

Women roasted their hair with chemicals to make it straight so they could toss it about as they spoke, Western style.

Slamming cultural imperialism, he said the Hollywood soap operas like Dallas and Dynasty did not show the plight of homeless Americans, the poorly-fed and semi-literate poor, the slums of Newark, New Jersey and Harlem and the impoverished world of native American reservations.

Said Mr Mugo: "The only logical choice for the creation of a true popular culture for the masses of Africa is the adoption of socialism to produce people who have the capacity to create progress, and who are able to develop a new humanitarian culture that confirmed the dignity of human beings."

Trivial assurances

Daily News 26/10/87

UNIVERSITIES are to be commended for their determination to resist the Government's assault on their autonomy (and what a pity that solidarity between English and Afrikaans campuses appears to have crumbled). Whether the five "open" universities are able to achieve any success through recourse to the courts remains to be seen; however, it is important that they pursue the challenge — even if it is only to reinforce their opposition and ensure that they do not appear by silence or inactivity to accept or acquiesce in the diminution of their academic freedom.

For, whichever way the Government's actions and attitudes are looked at, they are blatantly wagging the big political stick. Assurances from Mr F.W. de Klerk, the Minister of National Education, that he will not act on "trivialities" sound hollow. This goes without saying; no Minister should act on such a basis. So why even mention "trivialities"? And, in any case, who decides what is or isn't "trivial"? Even these bland assurances begin to sound threatening.

Psychologist calls for aid programme

Racial tensions and rat-race pressure are ruining SA's health

THE STAR
26/10/87

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — South Africa has one of the most psychologically ill societies in the world and everything must be done to obliterate the causes by investing heavily in providing a clinical psychology programme to reach all communities.

Mr Hendrik Kotze, director of the Unit for Clinical Psychology at the University of Stellenbosch, said in an interview this week the problem had reached alarming proportions and was manifesting itself in frightening statistics:

107 000 PEOPLE A DAY IN JAIL

- South Africa's divorce rate was among the three highest in the world.
- Coronary disease was among the five highest in the world.
- Until recently the suicide rate among the Indian community was the highest in the world.
- The number of motor accidents was among the highest in the world.
- There were more than 107 000 people a day in jail.
- The use of drugs was among the highest in the world, especially in the Western Cape.

Mr Kotze said investigations had shown a high

incidence of depression, tension and uncertainty among South African communities.

"The symptoms of inter-personal and inter-group conflict are evident daily, with painful consequences and brutal aggression a tragic way of life."

GENERATION OF DISTURBED CHILDREN

Mr Kotze identified root causes which had to be reduced. Among them were:

- The socio-political climate, which placed such tremendous pressure on South Africans that SA Institute of Clinical Psychology has warned of a generation of maladjusted children.
- A materialistic lifestyle among whites striving for a high standard of living and consequently placing too many demands on themselves.
- Pressure placed on whites to obtain management positions while too few people were available.
- Pressure to excel, which meant that children particularly were driven too hard.
- Conditions of poverty and often social disorder. These were particularly severe among black and coloured communities.
- The experience of these communities was that they are still unacceptable to part of the white community.

There were other, more general, factors contributing to the situation, but Mr Kotze said the important point was that strategies

had to be worked out to counter the deteriorating rate of mental health.

"If you consider that there are only about 2 000 clinical psychologists and psychiatrists in the country serving 30 million and that local universities are only turning out about 100 new graduates a year, you begin to appreciate the problem," Mr Kotze said.

At the moment the medical profession was treating only "the tip of the elitist iceberg" and priority would have to be given to expanding mental health facilities.

Mr Kotze said the Psychological Association of South Africa had appointed a committee to investigate the whole issue of mental health in South Africa.

Academic freedom *NATAL Mercury 26/10/87* 'remains inviolate'

THE Government's clamp-down on the universities has been generally endorsed by the Afrikaans Press.

The Vaderland recognised that the new measures were drastic and made deep inroads into the freedom and autonomy of the universities, but said the Government had been patient for a long time.

Academic freedom was not at issue; it remained inviolate. What was at issue was the misuse of university facilities to create political uproar and disturbances with ordinary democratic freedom as their target.

The Burger said most reasonable people who had witnessed recent excesses on certain campuses — often unpunished — would realise that countermeasures had become necessary.

The Volksblad said the Government's action would not seem unreasonable to the ordinary taxpayers who were concerned about the periods of dislocation at certain universities, despite assurances that academic standards had not been affected.

THE RACIAL disturbances in Johannesburg were big news in the Afrikaans newspapers and drew editorials calling for stern action.

Beeld welcomed the plan to establish a municipal police force, saying this would prevent the sort of 'disorder and barbaric violence' that had cost the lives of two white rugby spectators at Ellis Park.

The Vaderland doubted whether the 'whole truth' of the matter lay in the frequent argument that blacks streamed to white

The Afrikaans Press

by James McClurg



Sayings of the week

□ It now seems clear that the State President has assumed to himself the divine right to take the final decision on where people may or may not live. — The Rev Alan Hendrickse, as reported in the Burger.

□ Before the elections in May, young people felt a particularly strong inclination towards the Independents. The NP will have to bestir itself to get youth back on its side. — Rapport.

□ The state services and some semi-state institutions often create the impression that they offer sheltered employment with guaranteed job security and a golden pay-packet. — The Vaderland.

parks because of the lack of amenities in their own areas. However, adequate provision should be made for parks in those areas so as to 'deprive this excuse of its semblance of validity'.

In contrast, Piet Muller said in Rapport that the incidents had underlined the lack of parks in black areas. He believed it would be tragic if the debate became bogged down in plans for the fencing of parks and the appointment of municipal police.

He pointed out that there had been many incidents of inexcusable thuggery by whites against blacks and called for a major expansion of recreational facilities for all races.

Conrad Sidego, a former editor of Rapport Ekstra, said in an article in that newspaper that it was to be hoped that the city fathers would realise that a 'simplistic clamp-down approach' would be

a short-term measure, and that they would not let themselves be influenced by political parties or individuals who were seeking to make political capital out of the situation.

AMID THE rejoicing and mirth in the NP circles over the disarray on the Left, Willem, political columnist of the Volksblad, has raised his voice in favour of a more sober and considered approach.

Willem said he could understand the satisfaction that the 'chaos' on the Left had given Nationalists, but he wondered whether it was not in fact a matter for concern rather than rejoicing.

Pointing to the dangers of a false perception that the only real opposition to the Government was on the Right, he said it would have been better if those on the Left had been able to form a more

united opposition or, at any rate, if the Independents had not quarrelled so fiercely among themselves.

'That would have shown the outside world and blacks in South Africa that the Government has to reckon not only with people on its Right but also with people on its Left.'

ANY CHANCE that next year's Great Trek celebrations will see a renewal of Afrikaner unity seems to be fading rapidly. Even a purely local arrangement in Bloemfontein between the mainstream Kultuurraad and the far-Right Afrikaner-Volkswag to hold a single festival has been shot down in flames at the Free State congress of the Conservative Party.

The Burger said this showed once again the 'opportunistic eye' with which the CP viewed every sphere of life.

'One also suspects the CP of hoping that participation in its own, separate Great Trek festival can be translated into political support for itself.'

RAPPORT SAID there must be more important things for the police to do than to put pressure on schools, churches and other bodies over 'easy competitions with big prizes'.

The police, of course, were just doing their duty and enforcing the law, Rapport said. But it was high time the Government took an overall look at competitions and legalised practices that would be 'in order at a church bazaar'. It was unthinkable that these little activities would 'set the gambling devil free'.

COMMENT

Sanctions and peace

HARRY OPPENHEIMER, in his perceptive look at sanctions last week, pinpointed an aspect of the issue which is seldom dwelt on in the international debate: no matter how much assistance is given to SA's neighbours, they cannot prosper unless there is peace in the region. Making them economically independent of SA will not solve their problems — they must co-exist with Pretoria. The question is, can such a peace be achieved?

Oppenheimer sees it as depending on the black states' willingness to establish cordial relations with SA, however much they may disapprove of this country's racial policies. Some of our neighbours or near neighbours, like Swaziland, Malawi and militarily-ruled Lesotho, have been prepared to take this pragmatic line, while others cannot bring themselves to do so. That would be admitting defeat, and letting down the black people in SA whose cause they are championing. The only way to true peace, they believe, is to smash the apartheid regime.

Zimbabwe and Zambia, particularly, have placed great store on isolating SA, and their bitterness at the failure of sanctions, Britain's refusal to tighten them and their own impotence is understandable. In surviving sanctions, as Oppenheimer says, SA is becoming increasingly unpopular, and its enemies are more determined than ever that they should work.

Already the sanctions lobby in the US Senate is putting pressure on President Reagan to take the lead in a global effort to sever

trade links with SA. Whether or not they succeed could depend to a large extent on the willingness of reasonable people to listen to the views of known opponents of apartheid in this country, like Oppenheimer and Helen Suzman, on the futility of sanctions and the greater good that could come from encouraging economic growth.

For its part, the government is probably not unhappy with the situation. While the economy holds steady despite sanctions — thanks to the resilience and ingenuity of the business community — and the state of emergency keeps internal strife under control, it can ignore foreign pressure and go about reform at its own pace. It may even be tempted to take a cue from Oppenheimer, and build on its contacts with black Africa.

Cynics may scoff at reports of South African agricultural assistance programmes as far afield as Equatorial Guinea, but there is no doubting the huge benefits that have flowed to several African countries from commercial links with SA. Ironically, sanctions themselves are strengthening some of these ties as companies expand across borders in their ploys to beat the ban on their exports.

Whether even a fitful peace in southern Africa will remain a pipedream depends largely on the mood of SA's leaders. Their desire for peace may be genuine, but experience has shown that pressure or threat can bring an explosion of anger certain to reverberate through the region.

Silence speaks

OF ALL the disingenuous statements we have seen, the most breathtaking is surely the following comment by Wits SRC president Rosemary Hunter in reply to Helen Suzman: "We never encouraged people not to vote. We did say a whites-only election was a farce. But we left the decision to the discretion of the students. The PFP was simply not convincing enough."

If Hunter means that silence is "not convincing", then her com-

ments make some kind of twisted sense. Suzman was not permitted by the university to participate in the debate; Helen Joseph, former member of the Congress of Democrats, was permitted to do so. The Joseph faction won.

Hunter was elected to her present position on a poll of about 9% or 10% of the student body, roughly the number who turn up at protest meetings. The "unconvinced" majority have got what they deserve: Hunter in the SRC, and Andries Treurnicht to lead the Opposition in Parliament.

Naughty words don't faze our Stoffel

SOME OF the nicest people in politics gathered at RAU last week to listen to Articulate Stoffel — Stoffel van der Merwe, that is, not Stoffel Botha, whose job is to suppress ideas rather than articulate them — talk about reform politics. It was all about negotiations.

Not many people would cross the street these days to hear a Nationalist mini-Minister talk about reform, but the hall was awash with reformed characters. Among the speakers was Denis Worrall, who fits no single reform category but has tried them all; so was the newly re-reformed Peter Gastrow.

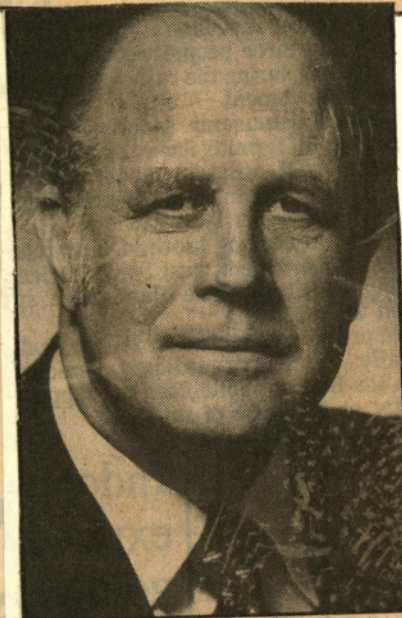
The PFP had put up Gastrow as their opening bat, but when he switched to Wynand Malan's more evangelical brand of reform, Colin Eglin took over. Eglin is, after all, a pioneer political switcher from 1959 — a pre-reformer perhaps — and he was quite kind to Gastrow.

Inkatha sent the formidable Oscar Dhlomo, whose efforts to reform Natal have helped to produce a Bill of Rights and some hope for the future, and the united municipalities sent the ebullient Tom Boya, who is often on television.

In the audience I saw that nice young man Leon Wessels, who has been trying to reform Krugersdorp and nevertheless survived the election. Also Dominee Johan Heyns, who has been reforming the DRC, and Dakarite Dominee Theuns Eloff. Leon Louw, the free market reformer, sat looking like a diamond buyer at a glass sale; beside him was Gibson Thula, formerly Inkatha's Man on the Reef.

The place was filled with Afrikaner yuppies (young upwardly mobile professionals) and English frumpies (formerly radical upwardly mobile professionals), some of whom I last saw at Wynand Malan's election meetings. That was before we had grasped the full mystical meaning of Wynand's revelations about The Process — when we still thought that the direction of political advance mattered as much as the advance itself.

KEN OWEN



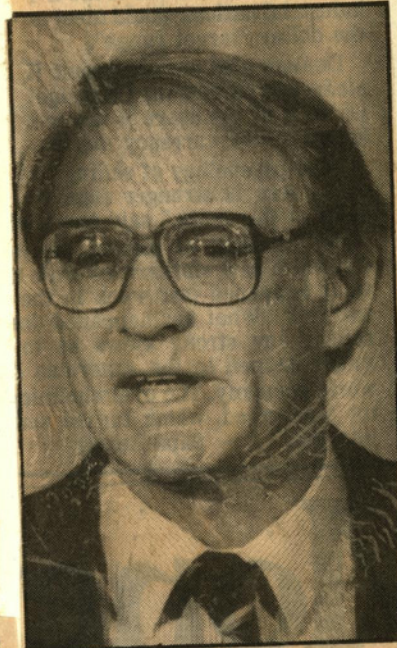
□ EGLIN ... conditions

Let me say at once that there was a certain fresh innocence about the place, contrasting sharply with the cynicism that has come to prevail in the country at large. Dominee Eloff, despite his experiences at Dakar, thought the place was filled with left-wingers (though I saw nobody whom I would place to the left of Margaret Thatcher) and wondered why the right wing was unrepresented.

In other words, a spirit of generosity prevailed. Peter Gastrow didn't want negotiation to be elitist; he wanted to start at the grass roots, and he thought a horseshoe table was a good idea. They had such a table for the Indaba, and it had worked well.

The Process, he said, had to precede the talking: first make contact, then identify common ground, then talk. Meanwhile, talk.

Almost everybody wanted to change the climate. Oscar Dhlomo thought government might do so quite easily by releasing political prisoners, lifting the state of emergency, unbanning banned organisations and repealing the Group Areas Act, the Population Regis-



□ WORRALL ... "miles away"

tration Act and the Land Acts. Articulate Stoffel looked a bit chilly but said nothing.

Dhlomo thought we had possibly reached the point of "talks about talks," but not yet, presumably, talks about the shape of the table. Denis Worrall thought we had reached a stage equivalent to 1903 in the talks about union, when the Boer leaders were still using the tactics used by black leaders today.

"We are miles away from a national convention," he said, with-

out even a sidelong glance at Colin Eglin.

Eglin, like Dhlomo, had a list of conditions for changing the climate: create trust, communicate, remove restrictions on free political expression and bring all concepts for a reform constitution into the open.

In all this there was only one sour note: speaker after speaker told Articulate Stoffel that govern-

ment lacked credibility. Articulate Stoffel was surprised; when somebody raised the question of letting the ANC put its case, he seemed genuinely puzzled: "We have made documents available about the ANC's position," he said. "Genuine documents. Not even the ANC has challenged their authenticity." When the audience groaned, he was surprised again.

Of course, the talk got nowhere. The common ground might be summed up in a single sentence: everybody wants to move towards negotiations for the peaceful establishment of democratic government in which nobody will dominate anybody else. Not even Articulate Stoffel can say how we get there so long as government excludes violent parties, retains emergency measures, stifles free speech, refuses to say where it hopes to end up, insists on talking for all whites, treats black people as homogenous groups and tries to remain in control of The Process.

But there has been a great advance, and Denis Worrall, acute as ever, picked it out: nobody talks any longer about policy. The National Party, which pretended for so many years that it was the sole possessor of political wisdom in this country, has no policy — at least, it has no policy that Articulate Stoffel is prepared to unveil in public, not even for consenting adults.

None of the others, it seemed to me, really believed that the Nationalists were bereft of policy. They think there is a trick to it; that Articulate Stoffel is sent to such meetings because he has a magical gift for words to conceal his meaning. I beg to differ.

I think the National Party's collective mind is virgin territory — like the mind of a lunatic after shock treatment. Shout something naughty like "justice," and Articulate Stoffel will smile; yell "democracy," and he will beam; say "equality," and he will not flinch.

You can even try "one man, one vote," and Articulate Stoffel will say benignly: "Let's talk about it — no preconditions."

So then, let's talk about it.

'UDF uses children to fight Inkatha'

Citizen Reporter

THE United Democratic Front (UDF) is using children to fight Inkatha in the Pietermaritzburg area, Inkatha secretary-general Dr Oscar Dhlomo claimed in an interview with The Citizen yesterday.

Dr Dhlomo, reacting to reports that a "children's war" was developing in the area, said a gang of children called the Scorpions, affiliated to the UDF, was involved in political violence which had claimed the lives of more than 70 people in the last seven weeks.

Dr Dhlomo blamed the national executive of the UDF for the fact that peace talks with Inkatha had not yet begun.

He claimed that the UDF's Natal president, Mr Archie Gumede, had told him that he could not participate in peace talks because he had no endorsement from the organisation's national executive to do so.

Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha did not use children to fight its battles, but conceded that, if attacked, Inkatha youngsters would have to defend themselves.

"The problem is that Inkatha is being attacked. When attacked, Inkatha people take revenge and

24/10/87
this leads to a vicious circle of violence."

Attempts to obtain comment on Dr Dhlomo's remarks from the UDF were unsuccessful yesterday.

At the weekend, three people were stabbed to death and another seriously injured in continuing Black-on-Black viol-

ence in the townships of Pietermaritzburg.

Police said two Black men, both over 18, were stabbed to death after being attacked by a group of Blacks in the township of Matsabuse and the unidentified body of a Black man was found with numerous stab wounds in Dambuzo.

Inkatha-UDF conflict under the spotlight

By William Harper
African Affairs
Correspondent

THE conflict between Inkatha and the extra-parliamentary organisations in Natal was the result of conflicting strategies and ideologies, the substitution of Inkatha control for State control in the townships and Inkatha's attempts to subdue the trade union movement, says a Natal academic.

Addressing a seminar on the present realities and future hopes of Natal/KwaZulu at the University of Natal at the weekend, Mr Douglas Booth of the University's Development Studies Unit said two main forces had emerged in Natal.

These were the civic, pupil and student affiliates of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) on one hand and the community councils and the KwaZulu administration under the banner of Inkatha on the other.

In the area of strategy the UDF/Cosatu grouping had consistently refused to participate in State structures, had adopted boycott, stay-away and protest strategies and had set up alternative institutional structures such as newspapers, street committees, schools and courts.

Inkatha had adopted the strategy of working within State institutions to achieve peaceful social reform, a strategy which 'raises the critical issue of its commitment to social transformation'.

Captured

Its middle-class leadership had 'captured' the 119-member KwaZulu Legislative Assembly by making traditional tribal chiefs the heads of branches and nominating the 54 elected members from its ranks.

This relationship was a source of strength and weakness as although its leadership escaped State repression by operating within its structures, it limited tactical flexibility as its members could not pursue boycott tactics or support sanctions.

The conflict was also shaped by Inkatha's control over township administration and education and its attempts to subdue trade unions, Mr Booth said.

It had supported the community councillors — many of whom were elected on an Inkatha ticket and had retreated to their support base in Inkatha when attacked by progressive organisations.

The clash between the Joint Rent Action Committee (Jorac), a UDF affiliate, and Inkatha over the attempted incorporation of Lamontville into KwaZulu after the proposals were rejected outright by the people, added to this.

In the area of education came the clash with the UDF policy of 'people's education', reflecting popular perceptions of education as laying the foundation for a non-racial democracy.

Pupils also saw no ideological differences between the Department of Education and Training and the KwaZulu

Department of Education and Culture and regarded the introduction of Inkatha education or 'ubuntu-botho' — which emphasises deference to authority and reduces the status of ordinary people to service and loyalty to the leader — as the supplanting of one set of inimical ideals, values and norms for another.

Strategies

Mr Booth said in the introduction of security measures in the schools, Inkatha had been 'roughshod' in the alleged use of vigilante patrols.

The clash between Inkatha and Cosatu was a result of the alliance between the unions and community organisations and the adoptions of strategies which were contrary to Inkatha's ideals.

Cosatu's 'socialist' alternatives were also in opposition to Inkatha, which also had employer status in its investment in the KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation (KFC).

In conclusion he said the violence between the organisations had been distorted by the State and the liberal Press through the wide use of euphemisms such as 'unrest' and misleading concepts of 'faction fighting' and 'black-on-black' violence.

Monday 26 October 1987

THE CITIZEN

London ANC demos ignored by Press

LONDON. — Pro and anti African National Congress demonstrations in London at the weekend hardly rated a mention in Britain's Sunday newspapers.

The newspapers either carried only a paragraph or two or totally ignored the "sanctions now against South Africa" demonstration organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

But the AAM protest, which was attended by a police estimated 50 000 people, did make a head-

line item on both BBC television and Independent television news bulletins on Saturday night.

Both TV stations carried a filmed report of the demonstration, which involved a march through London to Hyde Park where a rally was staged.

The President of the AAM, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, handed in a letter for British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher when the demonstrators passed Number 10 Downing Street.

The letter attacked Mrs Thatcher's policy on South Africa and demanded tougher economic sanctions.

The demonstrators, carrying placards and African National Congress flags, chanted anti-apartheid slogans as they passed the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square.

The march was headed by South West African People's Organisation leader Mr Sam Nujoma, Black labour MP Mr Bernie Grant and Archbishop Huddleston.

Mr Nujoma was the principal speaker at the rally in Hyde Park, which was also addressed by a representative of the ANC.

A demonstration against the presence of the African National Congress in England and in support of "moderate Blacks" was held outside the ANC offices in London at the weekend.

Backed by a number of conservative Members of Parliament, the British Campaign against Terrorism staged the demonstration as a counter-protest to the Anti-Apartheid Movement rally held in Hyde Park.

According to Mr Toby Baxendale, chairman of the campaign, the demonstration, supported by some 50 people, was held to promote "moderate Blacks" and to pressurise the government to take steps against ANC officials "bringing terrorism to London."

"Demonstrators wore tyres around their necks with slogans "ANC RIP" and sported pictures of Oliver Tambo with "Moscow's Red Uncle Tom in South Africa" written underneath.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

26/10/87

Teen gang

SINCE the Americans and West Europeans have never experienced the savagery of which children are capable, and certainly not in a revolutionary context, they are shocked at the very thought that children are detained in South Africa, and detained, moreover, without trial.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, disclosed at the weekend that police have arrested a gang of teenagers, aged 14 to 18, in the Cape Town township of Bonteheuwel.

The gang, known as the Bonteheuwel Military Wing, acted under the influence of the ANC, the Minister said.

Some of the gang's members were well trained in the use of terrorist weapons. The gang was responsible for 300 serious crimes, including arson, sabotage, public violence and attacking the homes of members of the South African Police.

In one of the incidents, a post office was burned down.

Mr Vlok criticised reports that are being sent overseas which accuse the government of detaining and martyring innocent children.

One such report referred to 5 000 child detainees, with 250 "disappearing" weekly.

Yet Mr Vlok recently announced that no children under 15 are being held, and that three 15-years-olds, 28 16-year-olds and 24 17-year-olds are being detained.

Not surprisingly, the United States House of Representatives voted 405-3 to call on the South African Government immediately to release detained children and to allow "a recognised, independent and impartial international humanitarian organisation" to verify conditions under which minors are held in terms of the state of emergency.

Considering the damaging effect of some of the reports sent abroad, the government should take the organisations or groups responsible to court to let them substantiate their claims — or face the consequences if they cannot do so.

Which brings us to another major aspect. Don't think children as young as 11 or in their early teens are incapable of serious crimes.

Much of the damage to schools was done by pupils themselves. Some of the horrific attacks on children and adults were by children.

Yesterday's edition of City Press, a Black newspaper, published a Page One lead report under the headline, "Killer Kids on the Rampage".

"What started as a bitter UDF-Inkatha wrestle for control of the Maritzburg region has degenerated into a 'children's war' as kids as young as 11 take to the streets in defence of their townships that have been torn into Inkatha and UDF strongholds".

"Grotesque corpses, the victims usually young — including a decapitated 10-year-old boy — are discovered daily. The victims are either shot, hacked or stabbed and burnt, according to locals. The police report bears testimony to this. . .

"Children are today in the frontline of both the vigilantes and the 'people's defence units'. . . Throughout townships they seem to have swapped their toys for 'weapons of war'."

The death toll in the region in the past seven weeks had risen to more than 70.

The ANC, to its lasting shame, used children in its attempt to destabilise the townships, turning them into a "lost generation." Now the children are involved in the battle between the UDF, which is sympathetic to the ANC, and Inkatha.

Since children are engaged in violence, it can be expected that they will be detained like any other suspects.

Like members of the Bonteheuwel gang, they should be charged. Or if they cannot be, they should be released.

Holding even comparatively few of them without charge gives our enemies, here and abroad, the chance to accuse the government of brutality towards children held under the emergency.

THE CITIZEN 26 OCT 1987

Pmb violence death toll now at 52

PIETERMARITZBURG. — Five more deaths in Pietermaritzburg's townships this weekend have pushed the official unrest-related death toll up to 52 in the last month.

Despite the formation of a special police set up last week to deal with unrest in the townships, violence continues.

All eight unrest-related incidents listed in the official unrest report released by the SAP's Public Relations Bureau in Pretoria, took place in the Pietermaritzburg area.

The special police team, equipped with a police helicopter and made up of local police and reinforcements from other areas, has been working round the clock.

A police spokesman said yesterday, however, that he was not in a position to say how effective the special unrest unit had been at the weekend.

Several organisations in the city including Inkatha, the United Democratic Front (UDF), and the Pietermaritzburg Association for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa),

have expressed a need for a "peace envoy" to get talks going between the warring factions.

Mr V V Mvelase, local Inkatha leader, said that Inkatha has no objections to such an envoy.

"At this stage we are prepared to support any peace efforts," he said.

Yesterday the secretary general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo claimed that the UDF is using children to fight Inkatha in the Pietermaritzburg area.

Dr Dhlomo, reacting to reports that a "children's war" was developing in the area, said a gang of children called the Scorpions, affiliated to the UDF, was involved in political violence which had claimed the lives of more than 70 people in

the last seven weeks.

Dr Dhlomo blamed the national executive of the UDF for the fact that peace talks with Inkatha had not yet begun.

He claimed that the UDF's Natal president, Mr Archie Gumede, had told him that he could not participate in peace talks because he had no endorsement from the organisation's national executive to do so.

Dr Dhlomo said Inkatha did not use children to fight its battles, but conceded that, if attacked, Inkatha youngsters would have to defend themselves.

"The problem is that Inkatha is being attacked. When attacked, Inkatha people take revenge and this leads to a vicious circle of violence."

ANC kidnap man: 'I worked for MI5'

LONDON. — The man at the centre of the African National Congress kidnap row, self-styled secret agent Frank Larsen, claimed to be working for the British secret service MI5, the Mail on Sunday said yesterday.

The newspaper reported that in a statement issued by his barrister on Saturday night, the 53-year-old Norwegian, who is awaiting deportation after the case against him was dramatically dropped last Thursday, said that he had been recruited by former MI5 director-general Sir Michael Hanley in 1981.

The newspaper said British barrister Mr Benjamin Conlon had invited journalists to a clandestine meeting beneath London's Tower Bridge where he said he was acting in his capacity as a US attorney at law.

Mr Conlon denied suggestions that his clients were "conmen" and said: "There are various fears for their safety and it is clear that their continued presence in this country will cause severe embarrassment to the highest in the land."

Mr Conlon said he had secured high court injunctions against the Metro-

politan Police commissioner, the director of public prosecutions and the Crown Prosecution Service for the return of "hundreds of thousands of documents".

He said Mr Larsen had worked in intelligence in Rhodesia and had an interview with Sir Michael Hanley in 1981.

The dropping of the kidnap case last week caused a political row, with Labour MPs accusing British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her government of a cover-up.

This was denied by the Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Mayhew, in a special statement to the House of Commons last Friday.

He said Mr Larsen and three others who had been charged in the case had no links with British security or intelligence services.

The Mail on Sunday carried a lengthy analysis article on the ANC kidnap case under the headline "Operation Fiasco".

It traced how what it termed a "bungling" ANC kidnap conspiracy had replaced a "sophisticated" coup plot against the Seychelles that had been aborted.

The Mail on Sunday said the coup plot and the alleged kidnapping

emerged when Mr Larsen was arrested for importuning at a London hotel.

Police soon discovered his real identity as John Viggo Oerbak, a Norwegian with convictions for fraud who had service in the Rhodesian Army and secret police. A known homosexual, he had been living with a 28-year-old man he claimed was his son but who was in fact another Norwegian mercenary, Hans Christian Dahl.

"Both are now being held in custody awaiting deportation."

"One of the other two men discharged was former South African sabotage expert Evan Evans, who came to Britain last year and bought a Welsh sub-post office where police recovered a cache of arms. Evans is known to have worked with MI6 in the past."

"A fourth man, John Wheatley, a British ex-paratrooper, is said to work for Argon security Services — a private company run by former boss and MI5 agent John Fairer-Smith."

The Mail on Sunday said that though all of this clearly absolved the government itself of all responsibility for what went on, Mrs Thatcher, who had overall responsibility

for the security services, could not be entirely happy as to their performance in this as in many other matters.

The newspaper continued: "Our investigation shows conclusively that British agencies were at the very least 'flirting' with the Larsen gang during the planning stages of the Seychelles coup."

"That the gang unbelievably got themselves involved in an amateurish attempt to kidnap members of the ANC does not mean that they were not at one stage involved in a very impressive operation designed to overthrow the government of one of the member states of the Commonwealth."

"Our inquiries show that they had five million dollars available for this purpose. Where that came from nobody is saying."

The Mail on Sunday said its inquiries had shown that British Ministers and MPs were entirely innocent of any of this.

"But whether one or other of the more shadowy arms of the Whitehall machine should be playing this kind of game without the knowledge of their political masters, must now be a matter for Mrs Thatcher to resolve." — Sapa.

Monday 26 October 1987

THE CITIZEN

Members of pro-ANC gang to be charged

By TONY STIRLING

A NUMBER of members of the ANC orientated youth gang referred to at the weekend by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, are expected to appear in court in Cape Town this week.

Speaking at Boksburg, Mr Vlok said a gang of youths had been arrested earlier this month in the Western Cape.

The gang members had been responsible for a campaign of "fear, terror and violence" in the Coloured township of Bonteheuwel.

The group, whose ages ranged between 14 and 18, were being held in connection with nearly 300 serious crimes, in-

cluding the burning down of a post office, a number of sabotage attempts, arson attacks in which many thousands of rands of damage was caused, attacks on homes of members of the SA police, and a number of other crimes.

Mr Vlok said the group, known as the Bonteheuwel Military Wing, were arrested soon after the police had exposed the activities of an entire ANC network in the Western Cape.

Information which led to the recent arrest of 11 people, including Miss Jennifer Schreiner, when police smashed the ANC's Western Cape network, led to the exposure of the youth gang.

"Their ages range between 14 and 18-years-old," said Mr Vlok.

"Some of them are very well trained in the use of terrorist weapons. We are trying to bring them before the courts as quickly as possible.

"It is this type of destruction of the lives of our young people that disturbs me. They are being misused by our enemies and thrown to the wolves.

"It is only those without a conscience that can abuse and destroy the beautiful lives of children in such a way," said Mr Vlok.

To train children so young in the arts of murder, looting and violence was "devilish".

"When such offences are committed by youths and even children, the State has no choice but to protect the law abiding citizens of the country by

acting against the offenders.

"Even if they are children or youths we cannot permit them to put the country to the torch," said Mr Vlok.

Just as conscienceless criminals and drug pedlars were misusing children, so the ANC and its lackeys were destroying the country's youth.

"They don't give a damn how many lives they destroy as long it promotes their godless aims," he said.

It was not only Black and Coloured youths who were being sucked into the ANC's plots in this regard. The organisation was doing its utmost to politicise the country's White youth so that they could involve them in the organisation's "heathen deeds".