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TTHElNI)EPIE >ENDENT
JOHNPATTEN N

President Botha thus has the power and the Åçircum-
ik : s B S stantial position to release Mandela and others before
= e S 7775 next yearâ\200\231s municipal and National Council elections.

9 s [4 e . 'z - . .
o o He would also need to lift the emergency, but his

b Ne Otlatlan political opponents in black politics could make it dif-

& Gy Si, . 7T 7 : ficult for him to do so. It is a risk he would have to

_ : : B / 7 : % take to gain a psychological advantage over those who
B is bett/Ã@cr f a are looking for justifications for organising a fullscale
|not talking

boycott of the proposed elections. iiiioo;

An orchestrated boycott must at this stage be con-
sidered a probability and, â\200\230with it, a campaign of
threats and intimidation against anyone willing to
participate. That is why the lifting of the emergency

A S D G e e with negotiat- will be so difficult. But without the emergency going,
il SOIâ\200\230IEWI'IEREia 'ï-\201a%imugtmbemmfhtegdthnigfrican |] the chances of a credib
le election seem slim.

| Â»O ing full blac T11)laï-\201ulsâ\200\230)gaener ally agreed. But what Looking now at th
e Bill itself there are several

| political systlznt uted is whether the proposed Na- things to feel unhappy about. The way
the council is

will be widely disputed Is "to Parliament for approv- being structured, it is being conceiv
ed too obviously

| tional â\200\234â\200\234Qâ\200\234L?Sâ\200\230Pâ\200\231mm. ufÃ@ start should be made. a
s a meeting point of the ruling white executive with

- al this session, '5";, . more apparent that it takes a perceived black power groups, rath
er than a meet-

l o than : fo:urm (however constituted) to set ing of minds from across the political spect
rum.

ot more th: R rtion AP 1 Opposition groups have no place at the table'as of |
e O oot i is perhaps ugetul to look right. If they get there, it will be only through the
To illustrate the PO, = rewised National Council | | favour of being nominated by the State
President. -

at the new ?1â\200\2343;? tly elected black representatives The directly elected black repr
esentatives from the

Bill â\200\224 the nine 'ecnsyof the country. What if blacks nine proposed regions will be
taken to represent

jiom gk ï-\201ï-\202g Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, the power group of the region even if th
ere is.a 90 per-

alsi:g. tsâ\200\230,â\200\231,s',}â\200\2301â\200\231ffâ\200\231 Popo. Molefe, Terror Lekot
a and a cent boycott of the elections. In a situation where

a iy, 1 Upu p

A g or detained. leaders elections are being held for the first time and power
string of %heï-\201'%}gï-\202fdpmg;pad:ev MprÃ@e%hpse' groups do not have recognition, the

election of one

in their cause to, campaign for election? Would representative a region may distort, rather than re-
leaders were likely to refuse participation until their | | reflect, black public opinion. It would be far better to
they be wrong to. freely? structure the council to have a much higher elected
policy: ?in\201g\201g stumbling block, a clause in content, with room for losers as well as winners
that to bit\200\23011 e! qualifies anyone who is not a South African through some proportional
allotment. }

the minority voting or being elected to the council - Though the council structure seems flawed, and
1 Though it sounds fair enough, it could mean that | | the political circumstances appear adverse, the National
government(? in\200\23011 leader Dr Ntatho Motlana would not be eligible - tional Council is a start in
in the direction South African -
able to vote or stand for the council, because he is | | cannot should be travelling. gl Loy

initially a Bophuthatswana citizen. There could be | | Because of that, it would be better for
or black leadership -
of in\201clally k leaders, living permanently in South African - ers to be heard the Government
in its den rather
other & also could be disqualified because of their | | than let political confrontation grow
row. In -.tb?- ,c?t"i-\202ci
ot t:t as citizens of independent homelands. 1 it will not be a majority vote that will count. It will

On\201'i?hlal . xaufn les do not in themselves invalidate the consensus that will have
to hold sway, 80 black
s 31 ::le council exercise, but they point to the very participants will not be trapped into
any system. |

1 need for the Government to take political actions These arguments for participation may not pre-
g the climate, as well as showing a very open veil in black radical quarters, but the Government
to change demands if it hopes to smooth the way ;L should go out of its way to make it difficult for
to i ameli to have a chance of achieving its goals. | | blacks to have credible excuses for
turning their

the prisoner swap cleared the last obstacle - | | backs on an exercise in negotiation which South
h African -
i Chzi-\201mc?A cent Bpotha had set for considering Nelson - | | ca badly needs. It should be flexible about the struc-

stacle Pr%ll, release. Major Wynand du Toit and | { ture of the council and conciliatory. to
reasonable

iy tM i-\201â\200\234i-\201i-\201A@isa: dissidents Scharansky and Sakharov blgck demandg,
Without that, the council may be a

:hrz ;;1 free. President Botha has also chided the failure before it starts. ;

terms for considering the release of long-term political
prisoners so the discretion for releasing Mandela

| is in the Governmentâ\200\231s hands.

CHIEF MANGOSUTHU BUTELEZI

The Std. Samr, day September 19 1987

DURBAN There will be no future for any government if apartheid is eradicated at the expense of the economy, said Chief Manu Buthelezi when he met

new British Ambassador to South Africa, Mr R Renwick, in Ulundi yesterday.

The kwaZulu Chief Minister said that not only must it be ensured that a post-apartheid government would be in a position to govern for the benefit of the people but it must also be ensured that it would be able to

Buthelezi lays it on the line for new British ambassador

in the process of bringing about radical change.

7 Mass poverty, associated with

& permanently polansed society produce

alter apartheid, will circumstances in which democratic government will just not be possible.

We have to avoid the South

SATURDAY STAR
CORRESPONDENT

African Government retreating into a laager. That can be done only through the politics of negotiation, the Chief Minister said.

He said the Government was now milling around where it stands because it could not make any real advances without gaining substantial black support for the steps it was taking.

â\200\234Black South Africa already
has veto rights over government

options. It is economic necessity V

that has driven the South Afri-
can Government into many of the
reforms it has already intro-
duced.â\200\235

He told Mr Renwick that the
outside world was prone to look
at South Africa and despair.

â\200\234I ask the outside world to rec-
ognise that the South African Gov-
ernment has ceased to be pivotal
in the sense that it, and it alone,
can be to ensure move-
ment in the right direction.â\200\235

|

il

, "Ex-spy Craig

Ã@p halldpo\ L

/ ? 287

in Putco deal

SARA MARTIN '

Former Securi supexspyandNaï\202amlParty
mnberoi\201hegreddentâ\200\231scmmml,MrCri\202gWiï\202hm
was one of the financiers in the Putco deal with the
Southern African Black Taxi Association (Sabta) which
collapsed this week.
'Iâ\200\230hiswapconï\201rmedto'lâ\200\230beSaturdayStarÂ«yMy
by a source in Sabta who refused to be
identii\201ed.ltwasalso
who was the agent in the
P fck g i wockaffer St e
mal announcement that it would withdraw from the
deal because of â\200\234unacceptable demands made by a third
party' Responding to this Mr Brownlees said he failed | -
what the â\200\234unacceptable demandsâ\200\235 were or
Qy&btapulledout ;
(quabtasaieâ\200\231grwmlamhadmade
toMrBtovmlees acted as Sabtaâ\200\231s agent
and is now carrying on with the deal â\200\224 for R80 million
â\200\230to become part of a consortium which would have
beemlumeq himselfand&vwnleeï\2021oldmp.
. | ~ The bus â\200\230would have been offered for sale to
/ | sabta and thï\202rampm't authorities of Bophuthatswana
FaulhnNedeb}le.

â\200\234When we met with the executive of Sabta, I still did
not link him to the Presidentâ\200\231s Council as our dealings
were always very amicable.â\200\235

Mr Williamson was not available for comment last
mghtashewasonhiswaybackfmnaï\201'rown.but

Mr Bronwlees denied outright that Mr was

@ To Page 2 Lt

Ex-spy in Putco deal
Ã@ From Page 1
still backing Brownlees Holdings who are taking over
the option to buy the majority shares in Putco.
The company has until early next week to come up
with the R156 million, failing which they will be in
breach and will be given two weeks to remedy it or
the contract will expire. Mr Brownlees said he had

already raised a considerable amount and the chances of the deal going through were â\200\234very strongâ\200\235. He said he aimed to establish a high-powered trust to physically take control of Putco. | InhxseffortsforthethePuwodealtothroughtroughbe- â\200\230 fore the option expired on midnight on Tuesday, Mr Brownlees apparently offered to-cut the purchasing price by decreasing his commission from R15 milliow to R6 million. But at the advice of the Rand Merchant Bank, Sabta decided not to continue the transaction. Mr Williamson is reported to have said this week that Mr Brownlees was apparently an operator who acted on behalf of himself, with the aim of buying Carleo Enterprises with money provided by others, to collecthnseommxssxonandtoparhmpatemrsuuc- turing the company.

st

et
Â«deliberate vendetta against the
countryâ\200\235.

Â«] have had several radio talk-
backs and TV interviews with the
Australian press since arriving in
South Africa and I know I will be
in for a hard time when I get
back.

â\200\234They ask me, for example,
have I seen the squalor in the
townships. I reply, yes, but it is
not as bad as where some_of our
Aborigines live. We canâ\200\231t even
look after our black population,
how can we look after yours. Any-
way it is none of our business.â\200\235

One of the points his adver-
saries raised was â\200\224 â\200\234You have
never been there, how do you
know?â\200\235

Â«â\200\234Now I can say, I have been
there, so I do know,â\200\235 says the re-
tired businessman who spends all
his time working for the RSL.

Â«] have visited heads of all po-
â\200\234litical parties of all races in Cape
Town. I visited Chief Buthelezi in
Natal. I have been lobbying for
some time, unsucessfully, to or-
ganise a visit for him to Australia.
Our government simply wonâ\200\231t
allow it. "

Â«] visited the naval base at
Simonstown and was very im-
pressed with it. Australia should
be making use of it instead of tak-
ing up those silly cudgels of sport,
trade and cultural boycotts
against South Africa.

â\200\234Security-wise, Australia itself
is in a locked-up position. If South
Africa were to be overrun by
communism, let me tell you the
Cape of Good Hope would become
the Cape of No Hope as far as
Australia is concerned.â\200\235

One of his pet projects once he
returns home on Tuesday is to
make a â\200\234lot of noiseâ\200\235 against his
Governmentâ\200\231s decision to ban SA
Airways from October 26.

â\200\234It is a lot of nonsense, childish
and petty, considering there are
more than 36000 South Africans
living in Australia,â\200\235 he says. {

Corruj tlon fuse

M[Ã@â\200\224 Sy

urns in

Transkeiâ\200\231s

Chief George Matanzlma, 1S
fighting for his political life
amid signs of widespread cor-
ruption in Transkei and allega-
tions that he personally accept-
ed a R1 million bribe.

His struggle for survival in the
oldest of South Africaâ\200\231s four nomi-
nally sovereign quasi-states comes
as concern mounts over the multi-
million fiscal debt run up by Trans-
kei and its three political siblings:
Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive
Federal Party spokesman on fi-
nance, told The Saturday Star that
the four territories have borrowed
nearly R615million from private
banks in the current year. In the
previous financial year, they bor-
rowed R778 million.

The loans are used to finance
current expenditure of the four
| states, the veteran opposition politi-
cian said. Given their limited re-

sources, he doubted whether they

could be able to repay their loans.

" The South African Government
has guaranteed the loans but that
was. of little comfort to Mr
Schwarz. It merely meant that the
â\200\230South African taxpayer was financ-
ing the loans and, possibly, facili-
tating corruption, he said.

â\200\230The Minister of Foreign Affairs, .

Mr Pik Botha, has admitted that

five percent of all money advaneed

to these states is malappropriated,

describing it as â\200\234leerskool geldâ\200\235.

. Suspicions that corruption has
spread throughout Transkei and

Matanzima fights
for his political life

PATRICK LAURENCE

seeped into â\200\224 or perhaps emanated from â\200\224 the most powerful office in the land, hardened after the presentation of sensational evidence to the Commission of Inquiry into the Transkei Department of Works and Energy.

The commission heard that Chief George was paid R1 million as â\200\234lobolaâ\200\235 by a construction company in return for a contract to build 800 houses in Mbuge, a suburb in Umtata.

The charge was made by Mr Herman Visser, a consultant for the company, Koenâ\200\231s Executive Construction.

The commission heard that Chief :

George was given a cheque for R500 000 and paid another R500 000 in cash. Mr Visser added that he was phoned by Chief George last Sunday night and ordered not to talk about the â\200\234lobola paymentâ\200\235 under any circumstances. Coincidentally, at the same time as Mr Visser was in, a regional

Umtata committed Mr Liston Ntshongwana, a former

close adviser to Chief George and, before that, to his brother, ex-President Kaiser Matanzima, to trial on

20 counts of theft. The charges relate to alleged payments he made to himself from a company account.

The charge is separate from an investigation by Transkei Commercial Police into Mr Ntshongwanaâ\200\231s suspected involvement in a R4 million corruption scandal. The investigation focused on a proposed housing project in Butterworth. The contract was worth more than R50 million.

The Transkei Attorney-General, Mr Wandile Yako, identified three key anomalies in his initial investigation into the Butterworth housing.

They were: award of the contract to a company headed by Mr Ntshongwana and a local businessman, Mr Lungelo Macanda, without calling for tenders; payment of

R4 million to the company, Builders and Developers, before any

work was done; and agreement to

build 1000 houses on land with space for only 60 sites.

The Butterworth housing project should not be confused with the

R30million Umtata contract for

which Chief George was allegedly paid R1million in lobola. The contract was originally awarded to

Transkei

Koen Executive Construction.

Koen, however, went into provisional liquidation last year before completing the contract. The contract was then awarded to Tema Construction, on the insistence of Mr Ntshongwana, according to evidence given to the commission by Mr Sydney Qaba, the former Transkei Finance Minister. B

An anxious Mr Qaba, who had unsuccessfully pleaded to give his evidence in camera, described Tema Construction as ex-President Matanzima's favourite company.

As a young man Chief George was struck off the roll of attorneys for misappropriating trust funds. But he survived to become Prime Minister. Now, in the twilight of his career, he faces even graver charges.

Ironically, the latest accusation of corruption was first voiced in May by his brother, Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

Chief George won the first round, banishing his brother to Western Transkei. Chief Kaiser has since re-affirmed his intention of taking over from his allegedly corrupt brother. |

But before he can hope to do that

he will have to disentangle himself

from the extensive network of alleged corruption. Whether he will be able to is uncertain.

That makes another Matanzima - Chief Ngangomhlaba, Deputy Minister of Defence and nephew of the feuding brothers, the man favoured

to succeed to power.

OPINION

WHERE will you find a white South African audience that will applaud a call for the immediate and total abolition of the Group Areas Act?

Certainly not in Hillbrow or

| mink-only Verwoerdburg. Not even

in Houghton or Rosebank or Melrose or Craighall,

Horrendous tales of black brothels being established in their own quiet streets were instantly circulating in white suburbs this week. -

That is the nature of the Apartheid beast, whose very heart is the Group Areas Act.

You cannot expect any fearful citadel to applaud its own invasion, and Group Areas have made tightly fortified, terrified citadels of every city, town, village and suburb of South Africa.

(Nor, incidentally, can you expect any white local authority anywhere to set the pace in ending apartheid. You need more equitable political pressures. You need to extend the municipal vote.)

old-fashioned, conservative Durban applaud Dr Zach de Beer's call on Thursday? He said:
It is not sufficient to fiddle

around with minor amendments

Durban pr

Why then did a white audience in

to the Act. The principle enforcing racial segregation must be eliminated, root and branch ... It has forced different groups to live in designated areas, all too often at great distances from their work. This has meant high additional costs in transport, human fatigue, alienation and demotivation of people who may

have to leave home well before
dawn and return long after
dark.â\200\235 A

. It made absolute sense to the au-
dience â\200\224 the same audience who,
sitting individually in their homes
or clubs might have muttered un-
easily.

But they were meeting in Dur-
banâ\200\231s industrial area where many
thousands of people of four differ-
ent races and six languages con-
verge daily. In that melting pot on
the Umgeni there is no tangible

. protection of race laws, and no one

is threatened by the presence of
people of other colours. They hap-
pen to meet in a normal world â\200\224
and therefore accept reality.

Down in Durban they are indaba-
ing together more than at any time
since pioneer John Dunn negotiated
100 wives from a Zulu chief.

I dropped in on a couple of de-
bates there one day this week, and

sensed an optimism not to be found

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UNDERCURRENT AFFAIRS

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s aâ\200\231ray of

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HARVEY TYSON

in most multiracial meetings on the
Rand. :

Not that Durban has a great deal
to be optimistic about. My Indian
driver pointed out place after place
where unemployed youths â\200\234will
grab your money in broad day-
lightâ\200\235. And the Zulu royal leader,

King Goodwill Zwelithini, explained
to a conference later: _

â\200\234There is robbery and murder by
people here who are desperate to
live.â\200\235

Yet Durban has an air of confi-
dence not to be found in other
cities.

A wise and articulate colleague
of mine (he is black) explained that
the people of Natal â\200\224 all colours â\200\224
seemed far less bitter than other
South Africans. :

â\200\234You can build and get things
done here without people automati-
cally accusing you of being a stooge
Â«of the racist regime, or a Marxistâ\200\235

The King expressed the local phi-
losophy thus: â\200\234We must be thankful
that we are the last in Africa to be
free, for one of the lessons that

Mother Africa has taught us is that
if political victories are gained at
the expense of racial harmony, vic-
tory will be bitter. If politics does
not bring conciliation, living stan-
dards will fall.â\200\235

Implicit in that is the fact that
the victory of apartheid is all bit-
terness; that if living standards fall
any lower, tens of thousands will
die of starvation.

But the call for conciliation, ex-
pressed by many Natalians in dif-
ferent ways, is the main reason
why they are relatively relaxed
about prospects of black rule in
terms of the Indaba agreement. A
poll published this week showed
that a surprising majority of
whites, including many Nationalist
voters, agreed to the Indaba plan in
principle. (Though a referendum
campaign run on the old race fear
tactic could soon change that.)

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However, the problem being de-
bated in at least two â\200\234indabasâ\200\235 this
week was not Indaba rule, but un-

employment, and how to create
jobs.

There was agreement on only
two points: first, that no one knows,

even within a million or so, how many South Africans are out of work, or how much it will cost to keep them and their dependants alive. And second, that the problem is more political than economic,

That grand old communicator, |

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Colin Adcock of Toyota, had put to-

gether a debate in which he hoped
â\200\234controversy will flourish
we can find a wayâ\200\235.

He achieved what this newspaper
describes as â\200\234bridgingâ\200\235,

First he wheeled in the econo-
mists of the Private Sector as op-
posed to Government.

Then he juxtaposed spokesmen
for Free Enterprise and Organised
Labour.

Then he brought in Small Busi-
ness and Big Business.

Leon Louw, in his iconoclastic
style, put over the message free en-
terprise wished to hear: fewer
taxes; privatisation; deregulation;
devolution of power. He had con-
vincing tales to tell of huge eco-
nomic successes for this policy, not
only in Europe and the East, but in
Africa.

â\200\234Take Senegal, which I happened
to visit recently,â\200\235 he grinned.

so that

leachlthlle

icala

' ABASEBENZI abangaphezu kuka-900

abaxoshwa enkampanini yakwaBTR-
Sarmcol bavelelwe ngumshophi ngenkathi
belahlwa yicala ebeliseNkantolo yemise-
benzi ngeledlule.

Labasebenzi baxoshwa yllenkampani -

eyakha injoloba eminyakeni emibili eya-
~dlule base befaka icala belekelelwa
yinyonyana iMetal and Allied Workersâ\200\231

| Union (Mawu), benxusa ukuba babuyi-

selwe emsebenzini.

(/M Qfâ\200\231i-â\2011/ti-â\202â\200\231

Yonke leynomizamo lphelele eboyem
kuhle kwezithukuthuku zenja ngenkathi
ijaji leNkantolo yezemisebenzi uMnuz
Pierre Louw ekhipha isinqumo sokuthi
bonke labasebenzi abaxoshwa ngeke
bathole sinxephezelo ngokuxoshwa
kwabo.

Lesinqumo sithunyelelwe inyonyana
iNational Union of Metalworkersâ\200\231 -of
South Africa (Numsa) ngeledlule.

Ngenkathi kugala isiteleka eminyakeni

baseSarmco

emlblll eyedlule iNumsa yayingakabunjwa
kanti abasebenzi laba babesamelwe
yiMawu.

NgolwesiHlanu olwedlule-ke iNumsa
ibisalindele lemininingwane emayelana
nesinqumo senkantolo.

Lemininingwane ize yanikezwa abase-

. benzi izolo ngomSombuluko.

Umzabalazo walabasebenzi waqala

ngezikhathi zawo-1970 ngenkathi befuna

ukuba inyonyana yabo iMawu inikezwe

C% .

llungelo lokuba ivive ngokomthetho
emagcekeni alenkampani.

Isinqumo senkantolo sithi inkampani
yakwaSarmcol kayizange yone uma ixosha
labasebenzi ababefuna ukuba iMawu in-
gene ngenkani emagcekeni alenkampani.

Selokhu baxoshwa labasebenzi aban-
gaphezu kuka-900 abangu-49 babo sebefe
izigingane bebulawa yindlala nayizifo
eziphathelene nokuhlukumezeka kom-
phefumulo. Iqhutshwa ekhasini le-13

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LIPHUMA MASONTO ONKE Registered at the G.P.O. as'a Newspaper

INANI 40Â¢ ' Vol. 77 / No. 4454 / September 19, 1987

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224 e T 5
T Govt musnâ\200\231t 1

. ULUNDI. â\200\224 The Nat-
jonalist government could
be forced either to move
forward or abdicate,
Chief Mangosuthu Buthe-
lezi told the new British
Ambassador to South
Africa, Mr Robin Fen-
wick, here yesterda\$.

He called on the out-
side world to recognise
that the government was
no longer pivotal in en-
suring movement towards
-change. J

Mr Fenwick was in
Ulundi to pay his respects
to the KwaZulu Chief
Minister and Inkatha
President.

There was a â\200\234White
laagerâ\200\235 waiting to be fil-
led in this country, Chief
â\200\230Buthelezi said. The gov-
ernment was distances
from it, but everything
possible should be done
to avoid the circum-
stances in which it could
make rapid retreat into
that laager.

retreat

~into

laager â\200\224 Buthelezi

Such retreat cguld be
blocked if there were
greater awareness that
apartheid was already
doomed to extinction.
Blacks would not allow it
to persist. .

The government Wwas
â\200\234milling aroundâ\200\235 where it
stood because it could not
make any real advances
without getting substan-
tial Black -support for
what steps it took. Blacks
already had veto over itâ\200\231s
actions by virtue of their
economic necessity.

But he warned that real
frontal assaults on the
government in the forms
of punitive isolation or

the support of internal violence would rally Whites behind it as it then moved towards the laager.

The State President

could not afford to fail in _

Ly dliISrEes

the establishment of the National Council. He needed Black leaders in it who were sworn Opponents of apartheid and who were able to gather

- mass support.

Chief Buthelezi said there was a tendency to despair because the SA Government had not thus far met international demands.

Â«] ask the outside world to recognise that the South African Government has ceased to be pivotal in the sense that it and it alone can be expected to ensure movement in the right direction.

Â«However recalcitrant - the government is, there is ... inexorable move- |

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ment which is mounting - for change nobody will be able to stop.â\200\235

â\200\2341 am 'totally. com-

mitted to the politics of negotiation right now be-

|

cause it is a far more po- |

tent weapon against government recalcitrance than the politics of violence.â\200\235

meet SA
Ministerâ\200\231

ROBIN DREW

HARARE â\200\224 Approaches
have bzen made to the
ANC about a possible
meeting with a South Afri-
can Government Minister,
ANC sources said here last
night.

Nothing, however, has
emerged from this move
which was first made in
July by a South African
intermediary.

There has been wide-
spread speculation about
contact between Pretoria
and the ANC, but ANC of-
ficials firmly deny this.

The president of the
ANC, Mr Qliver Tambo,
who is in Harare for a con-
ference on the plight of
children under apartheid,
was closely questioned
about the approaches at a
press conference last
night. ;

He may not be quoted in
South Africa.

Appeal by
"ANC terro

BLOEMFONTEIN â\200\224
The appeal of Jacob Mo-
lefe against imprisonment
of 15 years for high trea-
son was heard and dis-
missed by the Appeal
Court in Bloemfontein
yesterday.

â\200\230Molefe and Alpheus
Zacharia Molotsi were
convicted by Mr Justice H
H Moll in the Transvaal
Supreme Court on Oc-

tober 18, 1983. Molotsi,
who was imprisoned for

18 years, was refused
leave to appeal by the
'Appeal]Court

â\200\230Both men left South
| Africa in 1976. The Judge

found that, between 1982
and 1983 â\200\224 in pursuance
of the objectives of the
African National Con-
gress â\200\224 they established
themselves in the ANC
base in Maputo to pre-
pare and plan to commit
armed acts of war, sab-
otage and/or subversion
against pohce stations,

power stations, fuel de-

pots and the population in
general.

In furtherance of these
aims they infiltrated
South Africa and estab-
lished â\200\234dead letter boxesâ\204ç
and weapons caches near
Alberton for use by train-
ed terrorists.

U9 7

was heard
by Mr Justice Hefer and
Acting Judges of Appeal

Mr Justice Boshoff and

Mr Justice Steyn.

For Molefe Mr M Bass-
lian submitted that the tri-
al judge erred or misdi-
rected himself in finding

that, on the basis of com-
mon purpose, Molefe was

responsible criminally for

acts of others where he -

played no part

The judge was also said
to have erred when he
found that Molefe, when
pursued by members of

- the South African Pohce,

discharged a bullet in
their direction from a

_Luger pistol.

It was contended that

* the sentence was excess-

ive and induced a sense of
shock.

It was said to be com-
mon cause that at the

~time the acts were com-

mitted, Molefe was not
within the borders of
South Africa and had no
knowledge of the specific
acts. He had not yet en-

| tered South Africa after

completing military train-
ing outside its borders.

trained
rejected

It was submitted that
Molefe should not have
been held responsible for
a prior infiltration by his
co-accused, during which
acts were commmed in
Alberton.

For the state Mr J J Pel-
ser said that Molefe had,
at all times, acted with a

common purpose and in

execution of a conspiracy.
It was the Stateâ\200\231s case
that Molefe was legally

responsible, not only for every deed he had personally committed, but also for every act attributed to his co-conspirators in the charge sheet. Evidence was that Molefe had already received training in 1977 from the

ANC. It was submitted -

that it was clear that he had already then conspired with the ANC and/or its members and active supporters to further the aims of the ANC.

This was also his attitude when he entered .

South Africa from Swaziland early on February 16, 1983 the day on which he was arrested. Sapa