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the

GENERAL secretary of the |

| South African Council of
Churches the Rev Frank
Chikane uses biblical terms
to describe how the theme of
this year's national confer-
ence points to the work of
the church. :

â\200\234We shall reflect on the mis-
sion and ministry of the Church as
we proceed to move out of apart-
heid (Exodus) and cross the
boundaries from the old to the
new order (the Red Sea) and enter
into the period of transition,
negotiation, adaptation and prepa-

â\200\234ration (the Wilderness) with all
the dangers that this represents be-
fore we finally arrive in (the
promised land) â\200\230Canaanâ\200\231,â\200\235â\200\235 he
- says.

In the time since President FW
de Klerk made his watershed

- speech in Parliament on February

2 last year, it is possible that it
cannot be said of any organisation
that it has been left untouched by
the sweeping changes - and the
consequences of those changes.
- Agenda

' How then has the role and
agenda of the SACC as a repre-
sentative body of the Church
changed? :

It hasn't, senior vice-president
â\200\230Mrs Sheena Duncan believes.

She points out that the role of
the Church remains the same
through all time: to preach the
Gospel and work for justice, peace
and reconciliation.

â\200\234Of course, there may be
changes in response to political in-
itiatives,â\200\231â\200\231 she adds, however. .

Despite the unbanning of or-
ganisations and - relaxation of
security legislation which leaves

~ the liberation movements to speak

for themselves - hopefully in the
voice of those they represent - Archbishop Desmond Tutu's hope

that the Church could pull back

The South African Council of Churches' theme for its annual conference this week is a telling: From Egypt to the Wilderness - The Ecstasy and the Agony. Subtitled 'Challenge to the Churches in a time of transition' it encapsulates the times we live in. A Sowetan Correspondent reports.

from the political arena has not been fulfilled.

'This is due to factors such as the violence, the Government's inability to understand people's frustrations, political confusion,

continuing 'own affairs' and the 'hangover of apartheid which leads

to events such as Goedgevonden.

'The Church must continue to speak for the poor and oppressed,

_ for the marginalised, for those

whose voices are not heard,' Duncan says. x

She said the work of the Church had in fact increased and become more difficult.

'Before February 1990 the prophetic witness of the Church was a very clear one. Now we have to deal with new issues as well as all the things that continue to be with us such as refugees, the poor, the powerless.'

Practical changes have, however, taken place within the SACC. ;

Due to financial constraints as a result of demands exceeding pledges from donor agencies - which has not dropped as reported

but instead increased by R400 000 over the preceding financial year - cutbacks and savings had to be made with regard to operations,

ministries, and, eventually, staff numbers.

On reports around staff dissatisfaction within the council, Duncan said: "Understandably staff members were insecure, angry and anxious. It inevitably resulted in a lot of rumour and talk, but Press reports did not always reflect the correct position."

, - Pressure

Chikane had earlier responded to these reports by saying "there is no painless way of retrenching". : Presently, there is great pressure and stress on the reduced numbers of staff members due to the fact that the work-load had increased tremendously, Duncan says. -

"Decades-old accusations that the SACC favours the United Democratic Front/ANC movement at the cost of Black Consciousness Movement are still

FRANK CHIKANE ... SACC general secretary

n Egypt to
ilderness

heard - as well as new criticism_ from what could be called "old-style hardliners" levelled at SACC leadership for recent developments entailing speaking to the Government.

On the first accusation, the SACC has claimed repeatedly that it has never given financial assistance to political bodies to further themselves and that it only ever funds projects - some of which may have been linked to the UDF but which did not affect the decision to grant an application.

On the second matter, it is the SACC's belief that it must promote conciliation. To achieve transformation, talks and negotiation - also with the Government - must take place to establish both obstacles for removal and common ground from which to move

towards justice and peace - and
away from violence.

e e

This is an abbreviated version of what ' Chief ' Minister Buthelezi told Senator Evans earlier this month: = . ! "y

I am very pleased that you have come to Ulundi so that we can talk.

You have every right to think what you like, to make your own assessments, to come to your own conclusions about the who's who and the what, of South African politics. And you and your have chosen sides and that is your right.

I make ' this statement because you appear to be somewhat sensitive when you were

asked what the reasons were -

for your and Australia's lack of support for Inkatha Freedom Party. You said you regarded

that question as quite offensive.

I do not say anything about your integrity and about your honesty when you come ' to

conclude that the ANC has the '

manifest status as the most widely representative = black organisation.

There has been no dialogue between the Australian Government and: - Inkatha Freedom Party. You have invited Mr Oliver Tambo to Australia -as a special guest but

there has been no invitation.

for me to meet with your Government and to make my point of view heard 'in Australia.

In your Hansard of 19th

February 1991 it is recorded that Mr Cobb asked your Prime Minister about ' why I had not been invited .and his response was that the Australian Government's pro-

b .gramm

' â\200\230South Africa tp, :

A gg?lâ\200\230gclâ\200\230e :fr:-ic%}ht?fxggxgng thg o rejected homeland policies be-

~information â\200\234activitiesâ\200\235 in ' Atus- e
gi g those â\200\234noth

- tralia'â\200\235 by
Â« represented * by that * Govern- Â¥ i?liament and. told us that

Government -

â\200\230been - locked
_struggle against.; the -
â\200\230African Government jand il
'apartheidÂ«t o and e
policies * it VA o

A ;persona/ we;?? by DA VID TOTHII.L

ment an* opportuntlsâ\200\230 to
their â\200\230views'â\200\230toâ\200\234the. 'Austral o
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public.â\200\231 b an i Â¢

'visttors | 't
7 â\200\230deslgh drom

ut e
9 and
Ii~\202 their homeland framework on

e were the only people in
the whole of South Africa who

fore they.were even started to
he bitter end. Ultimately the
. Government passed an Act of
had no say in the matter
that, they would impose

We â\200\230are appalled at: thlSâ\200\234liÃ@V{ ! what was an exlstmg Zulu

that Inkatha' Freedomâ\200\231 Partyâ\200\231's

ation.

views' are: represented: by:t e/fqâ\200\230 {â\200\234We - were not created into a

South

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lomeland
qFonen T

The South African â\200\231Govern-
ment could-do nothing to alter, |
the â\200\230opposition.of KwaZulu to, !-
its homela.nd policy.: KwaZulu;

â\200\230was. a region; w%x, ts own his-
tory, with its;o identity and.

its - own - leadershi (F structure;

all of which existe

the ,National Party even. took

office in 1948. In dealing with

KwaZulu . the South African
Government was dealing with

a reality | that history struc-

tured. It was not a construct of
apartheid and'could Tnot '

We could' not be ate
like the Australian Black Fel-

army was pitted against us'in

1879 and we defeated the Brit-
ish at " Isandlwana''on 22nd °
January 1879:Although we'/s
were conquered. or ' 4t
1878 in Ulundi, we:were not an- '

July

ihilated. We are not going to
be blamed: by the: Aust
Government or anyone: eISe for
that resilience.. ...+

»African : Governmentls. f;

information 7services;-inj Aus+s1, Naitnon by
.tralia. ;For decades 'v(e have i grou
in . ani mtense;,\w Souit,
7% sovereign - nation,
+: Lesotho and Swaziland, both
of which are smaller Kingdoms

lon before .
5 " been ? :nalise d. And now Aus-

the . homelands
We are the only ethnic
within the borders of

than the Zulu Kingdom. And
;yet! both are today indepen-
. dent sovereign.' states with
:seats at the United Nations.
2 We as Zulus have paid a price
for. our resistance to British
Colonialism and to Afrikaner
.imperialism . . through'
" apartheid , system.. We have

. tralia is penalising us as well.

. | The South African Govern-
ment was so opposed to what I

."wa\$ doing that it really did
organise and provide financial

be 1 thr one of its
controlled by apartheid bosses, . support « through

â\200\230secret service arms â\200\224 the then

'x

â\200\230Bureau of State Security, to

â\200\234'form another political Party in

lows. The migh{-of the British +if'this part of South Africa to

'oppose me.

To all of this, I added an-
other powerful political dimen-
â\200\230sion. Right from the word go I

aid that I would have nothing

â\200\234to do with any constitutional
â\200\234discussions the South African
sGovernment , may. . arrange

zsxiwhlle Dr Neison Mandel& Mr-

â\200\234Zeph Mothoperig â\200\234and other

"lished
. mission against very strenuous

Africa that vÃ©rasnka
Jus h - found apartheid appallingly

* wrong and advocated an inte-
. grated Black/White political

their .

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South African Ambassador to Ausfralia

(N4 wrhonal Vo590 .Q* 9=

political prisoners were incar-
cerated in jail.

Dr Nelsor Mandela himself
publicly acknowledges that
what I did certainly assisted in
gaining his release from jail.
My representations on his be-
half, he said, were effective.

* My opposition was not only
reactive. mobilised opinion
against the homeland policy
and against apartheid. I estab-
the Buthelezi Com-

South African Government
opposition.

+The Buthelezi Comm1ssmn

system. Read that report and you will find some things about my leadership and the IFP and KwaZulu that you obviously have never heard of.

I ask the question, is Australia better informed about me and my role than African Heads of State and European Heads of State and American Presidents, who have invited me to their seats of power to talk about how to eliminate apartheid, in recognition of my credentials as an opponent of apartheid?

"You must have received your mis-information from somewhere. You are so very wrong that in all honesty you should say that you must have another look at your own perceptions and re-examine the in-

formation in which you as a - man of integrity have come to

such wrong conclusions.

I am aware that very little of the foregoing will make any difference. Australia has

adopted an Australian stance. It has done so to express something in the international community and it has done something to give effect to its own perceptions of the South African situation. You are entitled to do that. But do not hang what you are doing on false information. Do it simply because you want to do it; do it because you favour the ANC if you like. But really it is wrong to justify a political stance by grabbing wrong perceptions out of the thin air.

Let us leave aside what Australia wants to do with Australian money. You say that the ANC has the manifest status of being the most widely representative black organisation in South Africa.

Again this is a judgement you are entitled to form. But because you form it and because you state it as a public figure, we are entitled to question it. We tell you quite

bluntly that you are wrong.

The time will' come when
support is actually tested. at
the polls, but until then I
think that you should be a bit
more cautious in your assess-
ment of the who's who of
South African politics.

* % %

Chief Minister Buthelezi won
the encounter on points. (I was
there.) Write in for the com-
plete text of his statement.

David Tothill

South African Embassy
State Circle
Yarralumla ACT 2600
Fax No (062) 73 3543

what they had. Back to the drawing board.

INTERNATIONAL

tainty of no-war, no-peace with the Iraqi government that the failure to sign an agreement might produce. They do not want to split their own ranks. But they are not so desperate that they want a deal at any price. As allied aircraft flew reassuringly overhead, they decided to try to improve on

South Africa

The ANC's new faces

FROM OUR SOUTH AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

OLD, tired, quarrelsome and indecisive, the leaders of the African National Congress have in recent months disappointed their supporters and frustrated the government that belatedly decided it needs them after all. No wonder. Thirty-one years ago the Congress was outlawed and driven underground. Somehow, in jail or in exile, its leaders held on; but that was about all.

By July 6th, when the ANC's four-day national conference closes, most of the old leaders will be gone, and the organisation may at last be ready for the business of arranging a new South Africa. A new generation is waiting to take over from 32 elderly men, and three women. Only a dozen or so of the old leaders will probably keep their places on the new executive committee, which will have 50 directly elected members and 37 indirectly elected.

The best-known members seem certain

* to survive. Nelson Mandela will be presi-

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dent, taking over from the ailing Oliver Tambo, who will be made honorary president. Mr Mandela's prison companion, Walter Sisulu, will be his deputy. Under

them will be the rivals for the succession: *

Pallo Jordan, the secretary for information, and Thabo Mbeki, the secretary for international affairs.

Yet the executive's majority will be

drawn not from the old ANC, but from the organisations that operated legally in South Africa while the congress was banned: the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Three rising men, nominated for membership of the executive by many of the ANC's regional bodies, are under 40: Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of South Africa's biggest trade union, as secretary-general; Popo Molefe, general secretary of the UDF, as his deputy; and another UDF man, Arnold Stofile, as treasurer. It seems that the second rank of the old guard will be out, amid few regrets; in particular, the current secretary-general, Alfred Nzo, has been much criticised.

The new executive's membership will be studied not only for age and competence, but also for tribal and political affiliations. Both Mr Mandela and Mr Sisulu are Xhosas, related members of South Africa's second-largest and generally best educated black group. There will, however, be a smaller proportion of Xhosas among their new colleagues. Trade unionists and urban activists from the multi-ethnic cities will make the ANC look much less of a one-tribe outfit, which may, perhaps, reduce tension with the Zulu-based Inkatha movement.

n, that one-

third of the elected members must be women.

Whoever is in or out, the ANC will by early July have younger and much more representative leaders, who have experienced the rough-and-tumble of elections by secret ballot. It will be better able to make and stand by its decisions. President de Klerk and his ministers should find it a tougher opponent, but a better one to deal with.

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Argentina
Loansome

FROM OUR ARGENTINA CORRESPONDENT

HEN the IMF tries to lend a hand, its

clients get nervous—none more so than the government of Argentina. On June 26th a letter approved by President Carlos Menem and his clever, all-powerful economy minister, Domingo Cavallo, was on its

way to the IMF expressing their intent to push through austerity measures that would qualify the country for a sorely needed loan of \$1.08 billion. In return they would aim to cut inflation to 0.5% a month and public spending by 20%. Their hope is that this, with the loan, will ere long give Argentina an annual growth rate of 3%. But austerity means discontent. The president has been trying to crush it before it arrives.

Twice in less than two weeks, Mr Menem has sent out riot police against a few hundred protesting old-age pensioners. The pensioners (infiltrated, the government says, by supporters of a veteran military rebel, Aldo Rico) have a genuine grievance; their payments, eroded by inflation, often barely stretch to \$150 a month in an expensive country. Nevertheless, the riot police closed down their two-month-old demonstration outside the Supreme Court.

Shortly afterwards seven leaders of a -self-styled Nazi party were arrested, on the ground that the police (but seemingly nobody else) had seen swastikas on walls in the centre of Buenos Aires. Their bizarre Fiihrer was kept behind bars under an obscure anti-racist law; the police subscauently declared they had found some weapons.

Why all the fuss? With one eye, Argentinaâ\200\231s leaders look ahead to the imF loan, which could ease their economic plight. With the other, they see a serious setback for the policies needed for the loan. Mr Cavallo, for the first time since he took office in January as the presidentâ\200\231s latest miracle man, has been outwitted by a combination of his own Peronist allies in Congress (abetted by the opposition Radicals) and the Peronist union leaders who did so much to put Mr Menem in power in May 1989.

The centrepiece of Mr Cavalloâ\200\231s economic policy, launched on April 1st, was the statutory link he made between Argentinaâ\200\231s

THE ECONOMIST JUNE 29TH 1991

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The King of the Zulus, Goodwili
Zwelithini Kabhekuzulu, visite
this week and called for anend to
cconomic sanctions on South Africa

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V ISRAEL. BRIEES

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OPINION

It looks like a party congress. But, asks Shaun Johnson, is it?
ys the final

F one was to judge by the
planned glitz and the guest
list alone, next week's ANC
Congress in Durban looks like
| being one of the most sophisticat-
ed pieces of classical party poli-
ticking this country has yet seen.

It is likely to resemble nothing
so much as an American Primary.

But does this mean that the
ANC is finally making its transi-
tion from a liberation movement
to a political party?

The deeper signs beneath the
banners and giant TV screens
are that it is not, and that it has no
intention of doing so at the mo-
ment.

The onset of the new South
Africa carries in its slipstream a
variety of new political clichés,
some of which achieve unques-
tioning acceptance surprisingly
quickly.

One of these is that it is the cen-
tral task of all the major extra-

parliamentary groups to trans-
form themselves into political
parties as the term is generally
understood.

All manner of behaviour is
thereby deemed to be explicable
in terms of this transition phase,
the assumption being that the dy-

ANC del

namics of decision-making will
change on the day the goal is
achieved. !

The transitional context is
applied most energetically to the

ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, whose metamorphosis from movement to party is believed to be their primary (and also identical) task.

Since its unbanning and return

to above-ground politics, it is reasoned, most of the ANC's energies have been channelled into this 'with uncertain results.

Similarly in the case of the IFP, the changed political circumstances have- ostensibly downgraded the 'cultural liberation' aspect of the movement, and upgraded its 'party' nature 'hence the recent name change. :

(The Pan Africanist Congress, which has not yet agreed to Swop 'out-system' for 'in-system' politics, is regarded as being some way behind the process and therefore of less current interest.)

Of course clichs only achieve currency because there is truth in them. But in the case of the 'movement-to-party' model 'and particularly insofar as it is applied to the ANC 'it is possi-

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ble that analysts are in danger of misinterpreting the goal (and therefore misreading the build-up), as well as failing to identify the very different positions in which the various groups find themselves.

It is arguable that what is meant by 'party' is overwhelm-

oy | 'Su N1

ingly Western, even Westminsterian.

sterian, in the way it is presented in South Africa. ;

It places great store by membership lists, branch structures, propaganda units, campaign paraphernalia, chains of command, visible preparations for electioneering and so forth. -

Using this sort of checklist, the 'performance' of each can be (and frequently is) assessed,

The ANC comes out relatively

' badly.

Since February 2 1990, it has y

failed to secure an unambiguously
impressive â\200\234card-carryingâ\200\235 mem-
bership (Government sources
scornfully say the National Party
still boasts more â\200\234realâ\200\235 members
than the ANC.)

Its membership drives have
been poorly organised and many
of its branches, set up in the rush

of excitement a year ago, have

hardly flourished.

Conferences have thus far been
ill-prepared, and media relations
have as often as not constituted a

- well-publicised shambles.

Compounding this has been a
tendency for leaders to contradict)
one another in public.

In. the traditional Western
sense, the report card of the â\200\234Afri-
can National Congress Partyâ\200\235 is
dismal â\200\224 second only in its reflec-
tion of ineptitude to that of the
PAC, which remains â\200\234half-in, half-
outâ\200\235 of South African politics..

By contrast, the IFP is viewed
as boasting a viable party struc-
ture, drawing on the experience of
many years of legality and admin-
istrative sway in KwaZulu.

If this logic is pursued to its
conclusion, it would suggest that
in straight â\200\234party politicsâ\200\235 there
would be no contest between the
organisations.

This illustrates the danger of
applying a mechanistic interpre-
tation to the â\200\234transition to partyâ\200\235
syndrome in the local context.

In both Zimbabwe and Namibia,
for example, elections took place
after â\200\234liberation movementsâ\200\235 had
had the opportunity to transform
themselves into political parties.

'\XNQ DNESLAAL Thre BiNneu
| "'\â\200\234(D\,P\~N%\T\QN :

HEITA, Trevor
Huddleston, heita Å«..

It was a moving experience to have embraced

you at the airport the other day.

You sitting next to tried and proven leadership - in the persons of stalwarts like Tambo, Mandela and giants like Sisulu and Nzo.

It was like the old

toeka days, as the

Å«Å«weebeats and
majietas of Kofifi
cabled in the Å«wietieÅ«
lingo of Sophiatown.

It seems like yesterday
when snot-nosed kids like
myself chased after you in
the teeming and coOs-

mopolitan place, shouting

Hello Faadaah! Dumela
black

You, always in
socks and shoes, black
cassock and a thick waist- |
belt that held your Cross,
strutting the streets of a
place that gave character
to the fight for human
freedom.

Pity padre I couldn't
get to walk you through
Triomf - their place of
victory. ;

What victory?

We now know differently,
don't we. There

was no defeat. For there is

nothingthatbehid

den from the mind, nothing
that memory cannot
reach or touch or call
back. Memory is 2
weapon e

We missed you over

of Freedom and Victory
squares where the proud
green, black and gold was
hoisted as Special Branchman Spengler and his

â\200\224â\200\224

boys took notes. o
It is a long time gone

padre, but I saw you and

Tambo and Robert Resha

strolling in the soft, persistent

rain towards
Bertha Street where Verwoerd's
GG trucks and

people to move. That was
in February of 1955.
Tears

You wore your thick
coat and the rain on it had
glistened like tears.
Pity we could not get
to walk through Victory
Street, past the busy and

he good day

forced.

teeming bus stop at Gibson and then past Cham
Fat the Chinese shop to
weeping willow

sundry.

I had wanted to walk
with you up Meyer Street
- your street.

" Pass the Chinese shop

where we. bought polony
and bread, where many of
your parishioners secre-
tively made comm union
with prohibited spirits and
many concoctions the

concrete that built it
No swimming, 00

diving and noise -

Sophiatown a
place of death. Apartheid
does that, it kills.

And your church ..
What can I say about your
church, except to weep at

desecration.
I can still hear those
as I watched my mother

and her mother, and 'the'

thousands of other
mothers and papas taste
the wine and eat me bread
. while the black and
white angels on the walls
around the altar looked
on. :

The tingods say Wwe

can return to the native
soil that bred us. They say
we can buy back our his-
torical hometowns.
Change its called. Ja,
snakes change their skins

but they never lose their
poison.]

Perhaps they need 0
be told to give back the
intimacy and proximity of
those laughing and crying
years - the spirituality of
togetherness, oneness,
: je and reckless
abandon that - character-
ised our lives.

I say let them keep
Triomf. We still have
Sophiatown, thumping in-
side our breastbones
where the consanguine

blood lives and breathes.

. Sorry, I couldnâ\200\231t get to
walk with you through
Kofifi, Big Guy. But then

in, you 21
town will always live in
me. And when I say me
I'm actually speaking for
the rest of the crew.

So heita daa, Father
Huddleston, heita daa!

E

R3m]

"DETROIT - TliÂ¢ ANC says
Mandela has been too busy to con-

tact Mayor Coleman Young about . =

R2,8 million raised during his visit
to Detroit last year.

But Detroit officials say thatâ\200\231s the
only way heâ\200\231ll get the money.

. â\200\234â\200\234How long does it take to write a let-
ter that says, â\200\230Dear Mr Young. Please
send the money to the Mandela Freedom
Fund.â\200\231 Sincerely, Nelson Mandela,â\200\235â\200\235â\200\231
â\200\230Young spokesman Bob Berg asked.

Organisers of Mandelaâ\200\231s seven-city
fund-raising pilgrimage say Detroit is the
only city that hasnâ\200\231t turned over its pro-
ceeds, apparently because Young wants
Mandela to tell him where the money
- will be spent.

The money- is in an interest-bearing

oy

just waitin

&806 2/

dela letter

account in a Detroit bank and has grown
to about R3 million:

* â\200\234Young co- the local welcom-
ing committee and is the only person
who can release the money. -

Among the delays the mayor has cited
are that fund-raising in Detroit went on
longer than in other cities, delaying pay-
ment, and he wants assurance the money
will be channeled to humanitarian or
charitable causes.

Letter written

The ANC has written a letter asking
the city to send the money to the
Mandela Freedom Fund.

â\200\230â\200\234The money is not Mandelaâ\200\231s, it is
the peopleâ\200\231s,â\200\235 said the Rev Jim Holley,
pastor of Detroitâ\200\231s Little Rock Baptist
Church and a member of the welcoming
committee. - Sapa-AP o

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Page4

SOWETAN Friday Jun 28 1991

o â\200\224â\200\224

R R SR T

POLICE arrested 4 593 people in a massive crackdown on crime on Wednesday night and yesterday morning. _ More than 60 000 police out of the total South African Police force of about 75 000 took part in Operation Blitz, Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe said.

â\200\230Massi

by reservists, the South

â\200\234â\200\234One of the objectives

Opemnothu: isto

7 802

428 vâ\200\230qhiclif were

on W

searched, 988 roadblocks were set up between 7pm

yesterday and 1 422 people searched. â\200\231 " Police arrested 136

the influence of alcohol,

23 for murder or attempted murder and 207

arrested as â\200\230â\200\230illegal

m". 5

and 3amâ\200\231

ve crackdow

Forty-seven people were held for the posses-

onds and 143 people were 'n_nwci¬\201f_aâ\200\230denlingâ\200\230inliq-uor. g

" More than 11 000
litres were confiscated

and a further 1 314 people

nonc

were arrested for un-
specified liquor offences.

Police also arrested
546 people for the posses-
sion of dagga, 145 for
dealing in dagga, 22 for
dealing in other un-
specified drugs, 37 for
rape or attempted rape,
216 people for theft and
attempted theft and 98 for

robbery and attempted
S otk e

rime

A further 214 people
were arrested for house-
breaking and theft and at-
tempted burglary ~and
theft, 62 for car theft and

wtheft'.Zme %

fraud, 50 for gambling,
and 61 for prostitution
and/or soliciting.

A total of 156 people
were arrested for serious

assault, and 34 were ar-
rested for â\200\230â\200\230ordinaryâ\200\231â\200\231 as-
sault and 719 for trespass-
Three people resisted
arrest during the eight-
â\200\235opel'ation Blitz" %
formed an integral part of
Â¢â\200\230Operation hSe'ntry". the
ongoing national anti-
crime strategy launched
by the SAP on January 4,
Van der Merwe added. -
Sapa. >

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South

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rica needs strong :

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S Chiefâ\200\230

Minister 0.01/()@ ~

and intact ANC: Buthelezi

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â\200\230Congress will- â\200\234hopefully - -
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- the organisation. = - .-
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Its national conference

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.-, &inand America. - .
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* ish Prernier John Major, -
formed .about this coun- 2

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LT m et e g - â\200\224 4 g

THE Government yes-.
-terday effectively
-opened the way' for all
| white schools to admit
- other races and guaran-
teed that all white fa-
cilities that had been
closed or-were under..
-threat of closure would
be used and teachers
facing retrenchment
| would be employed. .

. 'The dramatic turnabout in
education policy, announced
jointly at a Press conference
- | In Pretoria by the Minister of
| (white) Education, Mr Plet
Clase, the Minister of Na-
tional Education, Mr Louls
Plenaer, and the Minister of .
(black) Education and Train-
ing, Dr Stoffe van der Merwe,
stunned opposition-parties
and educationists. o

By Stave Matthewson.
- ... Education Reporter -

ments quickly and without
expense, said Dr van der
Merwe. - . 40, :

will be allowed to continue

operating under the House of -
Assembly and staff will be re-

tained. This will affect 36

Natal schools. 3 3

The announcement comes
after the attempt this week by
the ANC-linked National Edu-
cation Co-ordinating Commit-
tee to bus in 300 black pupils
from an overcrowded school
in Alexandra to the vacant
white Orange Grove Primary.

An amazed. Democratic
Party spokesman on educa-
tion, Mr. Roger Burrows, told
the Mercury last night that
: it is the announcement reversed
- 'Only two weeks ago in-Par almost every argument of Mr.
Clase was ada-;-- Clase over the past two
months. . .77 o s
scran Pl O g .
teach'ing gogt; zgn%o%h;â\200\231hgï\201,e Finally the Go
vernment
sure of scores of schools and has realised they cannot be
five teacher training colleges. racially exclusive. The teach)

g v ers, parents, businessmen and

He had said only those - 'members of the International white schools which had community who have been adopted one of the so-called *, calling for a hall to models would be able to ad- rationalisation have been mit blacks. - = - proved correct, he said.

Yesterday, the ministerial -The chairman of the Par-
|trio virtually reversed this
stance and gave the thumbs-
up for white schools across-
the-board to go non-racial,

Closed and half-empty col-
leges and schools previous-
ly doomed to be lost to educa- -
tion altogether will now be ..
transferred. to other depart-

(Panno), Mr Len Harries, said
he was very encouraged by
the announcement. .

. Meanwhile, the 8 A Board
of Jewish Education (SABJE)
yesterday declined the Gov-
ernment's offer of the Orange
Circuit Primary school

school

'E!ci-ools"'marked for closure o

R

to be refocused

Â»~J_!AM@rc|'Jty Cnne}.pondam .

CAPE TOWN A Dutch fact-
finding delegation on a whis-
tle-stop mission through
South Africa said & special
relationship would be the

.| veloped between

countries 7% G
Speaking at a Press confer-
ence here yesterday, the
group's spokesman said the
: Dutch Government had, since
! 1986, been a cash contributor
] to the ANC for victims of
| apartheid,; - - A i
The director-general,

fdr-

yearly investment (about
R20 million) would now be al-
tered to develop education

and training among the black
population insteadâ\200\231. "+ " -
His countryâ\200\231s Parliament
would be notified that imme-
diate steps should- be taken
â\200\230to normalise relationships
| with South Africaâ\200\231.: - -)

ents- Association of Natal . '

ash for ANC = -
i'l')w
'THERE would never sgainbe - .
Obief Minister Mangosuthu

elgn affalrs, Mr Frans Enger-
ing, =ald the focus of theâ\200\231

a white miunority government

in the country, and this new .-
South Africa, in which theâ\200\231

rubble of apartheid was being
carted away, was the country
linto which young policemen
and policewomen were being
launched; " % 0 TR G

- Speaking.at 2 passing out .
parade. of police students at.
the Police Training College In -
Ulundl yesterday, KwaZulu.

olice. to]dllfe"wi~\2021 not be easy

Buthelezl sald the young
members of the KwaZulu Po-
lice force had careers ahead of
them that the clder members
of the force could not have
evendreasmed of. . .
â\200\234You, the young constables
of tomorrow and the officers

" of the KwaZulu Police force of
mg future, are going to be ex-:

7 Mercury Reporter t.

. ecuting your-duties Inâ\200\231

South Africa that we produce
during the next year or two.
*Your job Is goiny â\200\230o be very
dominantly the malntenance
of law and order during the

. next few years which are go-
.ing to see South Africa going

through some very tough situ-
atlons, Transitional periods
are for any country perlods of
danger and disruption. Life is

- not going to be easy.â\200\231-.

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+++ Chlef Minister

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South Africa needs strong |
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Discon: â\200\234rted Hud

recalls vibrant Sophiatown

By Kaizer Nyatumba

Political Staff

Archbishop Trevor Huddleston

took a drive down memory 1

}i\esterday when he

riomf â\200\224 2 lace where he de-
fiantly posec for local and in-
ternational ghotographers more
than three ecades ago as bull-
dozers moved in t0 demolish So-
phiatown.

For Father Huddleston, who
arrived in South Africa on Sun-
day to open the ANCâ\200\231s national
congress in Durban next week,
Sophiatown was not only his
parish.

lt was valsd his home, and

among his neighbours were
rominent ANC leaders such as
B Xuma.

Father Huddleston, who at 78
eads the British Anti-
Apartheid Movement, yesterday
about his

t, which

n
round since the
is house many years ago.

Standing outside the Pinkster
Protestante Kerk, which used to
be called the Church of Christ

Father Huddleston
n about the

â\200\230declared the

area a â\200\234plack
spotâ\200\235 and moved its inhabitants
to several townships in Soweto.

Sophiatown, â\200\230he said, was
Â«culturally â\200\230jmmensely aliveâ\200\235,
with numerous talented artists,
writers and musicians. He la-
mented the 10ss of the placeâ\200\231s
vitality. :

Looking at the church in front
of him, the archbishop told how
his sermons were translated

into seven different languages

It's very disconcerting, he said when asked how he felt to be back after so many years.

«The only thing that is still recognisable is the church.»

Although 'i

ion |~ about the SO hiatown he loved, and indulged in politics only

When responding 0 questions

from the press..

He was asked if he would like to spend his last years in the

area and be buried there.

«As a first step,» he said as ANC spokesman Saki Macozo-
ma led him to his car, » would

like to have the place called So-

sgake w place, its people and those who

phiatown again.»

ACC olea
SÂç curi yfof es

ByDONSEOKANE v
THE South African Council of Churches yesterday
urged i- \202leGOVermmmtmaeekwaysofdemocnhsmg
the security forces.

At its national conference in Jolnmubm'g, the
SACCuxditwaoumgedbmeSwmm
which six people were killed, in Richmond, Natal,
where leeoplediedanda'lâ \200\230tylorâ \200\231stlt.dsoinNa-

tal, where a family, excemforme:ghtywâ \200\224oldboy,
wasw:pedout.

* Eandmg:tsoondolenmtoi- \202:efami- \202xuofthc

bemved, the SACC condemned the massacres. 5
â \200\230â \200\234This conference urges the Government to dn-
charge, effectively, its responsiblity for providing
security to all the people of the country,â \200\235â \200\235 the SACC
said.
'lâ \200\234hemassacresmsedquestionxabouttheummgoof
these attacks.

â \200\234ApewemeetmgbctweentheANCdeFPmthe ;
,RlchmondregonwasduetomkeplaceonMondayand :

the killings occurred over that weekend.â \200\235â \200\231

Expressing its anger, the SACC said the hllmgs m-

dicated yet again the existence of fordes intent on
destabi- \202ismg peace initiatives.

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8 THE WEEKLY MAIL, Juns 28 to July 4 1691 Â£

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guthy Dotheleziâ\200\231s visit

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1 Jast week alter bo wld

lhe Central Intelligence Agencyâ\204ç,

The Inkatha leader, at a news confer-
ence with especally invlied corre-
spondents, disclosed this while Jisting

various engagements in the US cap-
ial, Among those engagements were
sesslons with the Forelgn Affairs
Committees of the two Congressional
houses, a tÃ©ie-2-tÃ©tc and lunch whh

Â¥

- President George Bush, a talk with
" Vice-President Dan Quayle, and & very

well-attended meetlng whity the Heri-

tage Foundaton,)
Buthelezi did not claborato when

- asked on what took place during his ex-

tensive rount of talks, Nor did he name
â\200\234the head of tho CIA" whose incum-
bent dirctor, William Webster, has

announced hls intonton of lcaving the -

: ';- - - 1'-ui- 11â\200\230
HButheleziâ\200\231s Cm H 4

post. Bush has nominated Robert M

* Gales, currently deputy national secur-

Ity advisor, as his successor but nuy

have trouble in obtaining Congressional confirmation for the appointment in view of Gales' supposed involvement in the Iran-Contra scandal, S O - But the big question puzzling British as well as some US officials is why Buthe should have been given any time at all with the chief of the CIA. What, if

any, intelligence or security issue-

could have been discussed? -Was it

- merely a courtesy encounter or some-

thing more significant? South African as well as British political and diplo-

matic authorities would dearly like an -

Answers to these questions and presumably the following questions, CIA interest the Republic goes back

A
2 s Py

reports ARTHUR

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthe's claims that he had got secret meeting with the head of - the Central Intelligence Agency has raised many questions, 'SHOHN from

London

a long way. The late William Casey, one of the engineers of the Iran-Contra affair, is known to have made one or more secret visits to South Africa during the Reagan years. \$

. Telephone inquiries to officials in

Washington yielded no explanations. Possibly recognising that a Buthe-CIA-

CIA connection could be misconstrued. Blinded, one member of the Buthe-led

entourage sought to play down the event, suggesting Webster was merely

being puzzled

o -_n-r-i P

one of several guests at an official White House lunch, Buthe did not stick up against Buthe's unqualified statement about the meeting, ' In his 25-minute session with Prime Minister John Major and a parallel

meeting with Foreign Secretary Douglas
James Hurd here on Tuesday, Buthelezi
was urged to play his important part in
securing an end to township violence,
Major expressed UK satisfaction at the
weekend peace accord among the key
parties brought together on the initia-
tive of church leaders, .
- But his own welcome, echoed by
Hurd, contrasted with Buthelezi's
somewhat cold comment on the devel-
opment when asked about it. The news
conference, That weekend agreement,
Lo said, *is no more significant than the

that it involves more parties. -
Buthelezi's (11:15:20) as a distortion
of widely published reports charge-
ing that Inkatha unlawfully
aggressors in most episodes of vio-

+ accord reached last January except |
_lence, If Inkatha was sullying from an

image problem it was, he asserted, the . ,
Taint of the media indulging in what he
called a "poloidal masturbation", - .
Buthelezi accused the African Nation-
al Congress of failing to comply with
the agreement reached with Infanta in
ending the violence. He disclosed that
there is no meeting between ANC .
Secretary general Alfred Nzo and Enkg-
tha's national claimant after the ANC
national conference next week, His
movement, he said, has no plans for a
formal alliance with the National Party .
but talks are going on with the various
groups currently represented in parlia-
ment, He gave no details, i

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NEXT weekâ\200\231s conference of the African National Congress in Durban is a watershed in the struggle for democracy in our country and represents the rare occasion in the past forty years when the organisation has been able to hold a conference in conditions of relative normality.

That the ANC has now emerged from operating under conditions of illegality and is able to hold this conference openly represents a major victory for the democratic forces in South Africa.

While the ANC was not the sole democratic force to bring about these changes, it certainly has been central to that

. process and has been the |

_ constant inspirer and mobilis- |
er of our people in struggle. |

. Now new challenges have |
emerged and they require

that the movement should
once more make a political

quantum leap into the new |
phase and be once more cen- |
tral to the establishment of |
democratic values. :
it cannot do this in a vacu-
um, but will have to do it first |
by setting the example of .
democratic practice within |
the organisation itself.
As the ANC moves closer |
to being the government of
. the day, the challenges grow
. even bigger and temptations
to go for soft options will be
dangled even more tantalisingly. *

In the post-independent |
Africa of the early sixties
many African countries yielded
to the forces of neo-colonialism long before independence. And the coming of formal independence did not |

these countries was deter-

mined, not at independence,
but at the stage when they ;
were still struggling for inde- |

When independence ulti-

. mately came, it became the
. fruit enjoyed only by the |
. leadership. |
. The question of leadership }

is therefore one that cannot
be undermined nor taken for |
granted. It is crucial in deter- |
mining whether past victories |
are won permanently or lost. |
The ANC has had a long |

tradition of tried and tested

economic, social and politi-
cal exploitation.

- We hope that the ANC lead-
ership that will be elected at
this conference will retain
these qualities that have, over
the decades, set the ANC
apart from other political for-
mations.

The future of our country
will be shaped by the current
political character and pro-
i gramme of the movement. It
. will, to a large extent, be |

shaped by the men and wom- |

en who meet in Durban next |
week.