

- Inkatha to debate withdrawal this year

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A A o

retract support

for Indaba plan

The kwaZulu govern-
ment is to consider
withdrawing support
for the Indaba's consti-
tutional proposals and
pulling out of the kwa-
Zulu/Natal Joint Exec-
utive Authority.

A debate on the with-
drawal, initiated on Mon-

day, by Chief Minister
Mangosuthu Buthelezi,
comes in formal reaction
to the November 27 press
statement by the Minis-
ter of Constitutional De-
velopment and Planning,
Mr Chris Heunis, in
which he rejected the

Government. :

Chief Buthelezi urged
the Legislative Assembly
to exercise caution in de-
ciding the matter.

He said it was not pru-
dent to leap into action
after Mr Heunis's rejec-
tion. Nor, however, was it

proposals on behalf of the | prudent to hitch the

ture to the kwaZu-
lu/Natal star.

Our support in princi-
ple for the kwaZu-
lu/Natal constitutional
proposals must not be al-
lowed to become a mill-

and limit our political op-
tions, he said.

The issue was so funda-
mental that he would not
dare to act unilaterally

as the president of Inkatha or as the Chief Minister of KwaZulu. In-
katha's final response to the matter would have to come at this year's annual general conference.

He would have withdrawn from involvement in the KwaZulu/Natal In-

Mr Heunis's statement had he not known that the Minister (although with Cabinet support) was speaking against the wishes of large numbers of Nationalists.

whole of our political future,
stone around our necks

Research

Market research had |

indicated a very substantial support for the Indaba by NP members.

He said the blacks of

the region had shown that |

they were prepared to make compromises, and it was now up to whites to get their political leaders to do the same.

I see it as terribly |

dangerous for Inkatha to be hung up at some kind

of crossroads while we

wait for whites to arrive there and decide which

direction they are going

to take.

. "I make the point that

daba immediately after In re-considering our support in principle for the
'constitutional proposals |

of the Indaba, we must necessarily also have to re-consider our involve-

ment in the Joint Execu-
tive Authority.â\200\235 -

Â»

E Anghcan Dean of J ohannesburg, the
â\200\230& B Very Rev Aubie Gonville ffrench-Bey-
& tagh, was the subject of secret police
surveillance which would see him in court in a
hxghly-pubhased case to face chargcs of .

terrorism.

At the Rand Supreme Court he was sentenced to
five yearsâ\200\231 imprisonment, but was freed on appeal and
was on the first plane to England after he heard the

The hirth .

news.
-~ In the meantime the
black sector of the
church was becoming
restive, questioning the
relevance of the scrip-
tures to black political
and social conditions and
concluding that the
gospel could not be di-
- vorced from the material
â\200\230 bcmg of Christians.
. Black theology was -
..born and one of its
â\200\234earliest advocates, Sa-
belo *â\200\234Son of Manâ\204ç Nt-
wasa, aclose associate of
Steve Biko and other

early black conscious-'
was

ness exponents,

banned before his ordi-
nation as a priest of the
Anglican Church and
had to seek ministerial
permission to attend his
own ordination.

Hardships

Put simply, black theo-
logy taught that the
- gospel had to be recon-
ciled with those to whom
it was preached. It was
not enough to tell people
they would _inherit a
kingdom after death, but
expect them during life to
endure hardships created .
by a temporal authority
acting contrary to the
dictates of God.
Allan Boesak, himself
a leading exponent of
- black theology and one

of the countryâ\200\231s two â\200\234tur-
bulentâ\200\235â\200\235 priests of theâ\200\231
moment, summed it thus:
â\200\234The gospel is a gospel of
liberation. Therefore,

black theology is a theo- -
- black theology were ban-

ned, and most still are.

logy of liberation. It be-
lieves that Christianity is
not a â\200\230white religionâ\200\231, an
instrument for the
effective oppression of
blacks. It believes that
God is a God of justice
~and - liberation,

always
- choosing the side of the -

of lib

ARCHBISHOP Tutu

â\200\230weak and down-trod-
den.â\200\235

This interpretation of
the scriptures obviously
posed a problem for the

Government, not least its -

main spiritual allies, the
Dutch Reformed Chur-
ches.

Many documents on

The central theme of
black theology is not
â\200\230unlike that of liberation
theology. Both are
openly. biased in favour
of the poor and

oppressed and say that -

â\200\234

Yet another clash in the long history of confrontation between the Church
adtleSMehSuthAfduhumu.Evuthqhthki~\202netheMk :
primarily on Anglican prelate Archbishop Desmond Tutu and, to a certain
degree, Dr Allan Boesak of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches,
many leading South African clergy have interpreted it as an assault on the
Church itself. JON QWELANE looks at celebrated clashes between tem-

~ poral and spiritual authority, past and present This is the second of a two-
part series.

as]
took, and such course

can .only lead to justice

and the restoration of

â\200\234humanity to the down:

graded people.

Dr Boesak, lromcally,ï¬\201â\200\230â\200\234
thet"

is â\200\230a minister in
â\200\234colouredâ\200\235 wing of the''
establishment church,

. the Nederduitse Gerefor-

meerde Kerk; yet he has
never hesitated to lam-
bast the
church whenever he
could, accusing it of

giving spiritual justifica- |

tion to the policy of racial â\200\230|
segregatlon

â\200\234motherâ\204¢ |

So\NE T AN

er

20/e

{ â\200\234"He spearhÃ©aded the
, campaign by World Re-

-ation

-Evches provided â\200\230trhey â\200\234de-

| formed Churches to have -

apartheid declared a
â\200\234heresy and a' blasphe-
myâ\200\235 as-well as â\200\234idola-
trousâ\204¢ creed, leading to
the excommunication of
South Africaâ\200\231s white Re-
formed Churches.

In October 1981, chief-

ly through him, the

|

Alliance of Black Re- I

formed Christians
South Africa (Abreca)
was founded with him as

chairman. Even though it
was an alliance of
- black reformed Chris-
' tians, among its founders
were

{ Francois-Bill of the'-
f Evangelical Presbyterian |
| Church of South Africa.
in |

|
|

They accepted Dr
| Boesak's definition of
black to mean a state
{of mind rather than pig-
| mentation.

At its formation
Abreca said it would
conduct dialogue with

" grievances

clear unequivocally that
apartheid is a sin and that
the moral and theolo-
gical justification of it is a
travesty of the gospel, a
betrayal of the reformed
tradition and a heresy. .
The Most Rev Des-
mond Tutu, Anglican
Archbishop of Cape

. Town and Metropolitan

of Southern Africa, is
undoubtedly the most turbulent priest of the
times. He has crossed .
words with authority.
more times than all his
predecessors put toge-
ther.

His clashes with the

- Stat back ears
leading white F i o oy WL

clergymen like the}7 v with

to the days when he

was still Dean of Johan-
nesburg.
Then, in June of 1976
at the height of class boy-

cotts by Soweto pupils,
he wrote a letter to the
Prime Minister, Mr John |
Vorster, warning of dire
consequences if black .
were not
heeded.

|
!

leric,
~ general of the South Afri-

SO WETAN

For his trouble he got a | ,

sharp rebuke, and the ' Premier scoffed that the y cleric was out to caus
~ sensation with his warn- | ings. Two weeks later the
- largest wave of political
â\200\230unrest yet to hit the coun- try came about, and at its
. end more than 500 lives
- were lost and racial ten-
- sion was at its highest.

b

The Government has!

withdrawn Archbwhop
â\200\231Tutus passport several
:tlmes, â\200\230the most notable1

occasxon being when the
then secretary-

can Council of Churches,

f 'retumed from an over-
seas trip where he had ex- â\200\230
~ hortcd Denmark to stop S

buying South Aï-\201-:gam
coal.

The Goii:mmen{ de-
manded he retract his call
to the Danes, and he

. refused. They withdrew |

~ sure to help end apart- !

his passport, and he still
would not retract hls
words or apologise. -
In the end they gave
the document back, and
on his Europcan*tour the
following year he again
callc} for economic pres-

heid. Again he was in hot |
water with the Govern-
meni, again they took |
back. his passport, and|

~ again he refused to back
-~ down. :

â\200\231 â\200\230back, â\200\234the /Wit

| n\

. pncsts were A@jj

35/3/â\202~8
Attacks

The Whlto terrorist
group few years
Kom-
mando, gave him one
month to leave the coun-
try or be killed. The Na-
tional Front called him
â\200\234a bastardâ\200\235 and threw
silver coins at him, and
mysterious attacks were
made on his home, in
addition to threatening.
and abusive telephone
calls. :

He has calmly ex-
plained that his stand
stems from the teachings

-| of the Bible, and has said
_ if there is any subversion
at all then the Bible must

be a subversive publica-
tion because the exodus
makes it clear â\200\234God is a
political being whose
greatest political act was
. to free slaves from bond-
ageâ\200\235.

Archblshop Tutuâ\200\231s
latest troubles with the
Government stem._from
= the march on Pa{hament 4
"he and more than 100
iother senior churchmen

_ i.staged a few weeks ago to
) deliver a petmon to the

â\200\230Government.
- For their tro

| water from -
~operated by the pohce
arrested and then taken.
| to the police statlon to be
'booked '

Archbishop Tutu then

- asked for a meeting with

President Botha, â\200\230and
~according to him it did

- not end amicably.

FECISE TSR -

Zimbajpwe%g\x-comba'@,nts

are still logking

Nearly a decade after an end to the fighting to overthrow the white Rhodesian regime, some 20 000 Zimbabwean ex-combatants are locked in a losing battle to find jobs. ~ The problem is not a new one. But the issue has been revived through a - debate in Parliament initiated by a white member of the ruling party, Mr Sean Hundermark, who asked the House of Assembly to take note

of the plight of the former guerillas.

About 60000 fighters went into the assembly points hurriedly set up in Rhodesia in 1979 after the Lancaster House conference a on a ceasefire. ;g ;

Thousands were absorbed into the Zimbabwe National Army but about 36 000 were demobilised.

For the first few years of independence, many of those who had | run away from school to join the liberation forces had money in their . pockets for the first time under a scheme in which war veterans were

given R240 a month while they

From Robin Drew
' in Harare

sought to establish themselves in civilian life. But when the demob pay scheme stopped, thousands were jobless and still are.

Organisations were started to help them, the outstanding one being the Zimbabwe Project which placed emphasis on co-operative ventures in which 10 000 war veterans took part. The project director was Mrs Judy Acton, daughter of

_ former Southern Rhodesian Prime

Minister Sir Garfield Todd.

Six years after independence Mrs Acton said most of the co-operatives had failed because of inadequate capital, lack of management skills, fraud and irresponsibility.

She said then the number of ex-

combatants needing help was increasing. .

In 1985 the demobilisation directorate estimated that half the 36 000

for
0/03/%3

200\230men and women who had been

work (X

drawing an allowance were unemployed. The figure today could be as high as 25 000. b .3

Mr Hundermark told Parliament "that some ex-combatants had even gone to South Africa to look for work, 200\234humbling themselves to; cross the enemy border. 200\235 iR Suggestions were made that when the government bought into private 200\235 concerns, as it has done on a big 200\235 scale, the concerns should be required to employ a certain proportion of ex-combatants. s

Another white' MP, Mr Andre Holland, a farmer, said he had taken, . on a number of former guerillas and found them the most serious-workers and usually high disciplined' : | 10Â°) Even though he and they had been-on different sides during the gueril-

- la war, they related well to each

other. ,

Zapu MP Mr Sidney Malunga said, . - 200\230a fund should be established to aid | ex-combatants.

~ He also called for accurate . comparisons of" | qualifications obtained in_.

Eastern bloc countries with those obtained in_ Western countries which.- were generally considered higher. 1

Many hundreds of guerilla fighters obtained grants to study in Eastern bloc institutions, - Analysts in Harare believe however that the problem of jobless war Veterans will not be substantially reduced until the country gets to grips -with the rising level of, , unemployment generally, now regarded as the single most important international issue. 458

What is essential s
more private investment, ;
both domestic and exter- '
nal, But drawbacks re-~
main of lack of foreign;;
currency, the system of::
labour laws and minino
mum wages which are
weighted against employ-"
ers, and central govern-
~ment control over many,.
of the functions which in-*
vestors and businessmen -
feel should be left to;
them. â\200\224 The Starâ\200\231s Afri-
ca News Service.

SA denies

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shooting

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ANC rep,

Sapa -

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 South Africa yesterday formally denied any involvement in the assassination of Miss Dulcie September, African National Congress representative in Paris.

Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that the South African ambassador in France had notified him of the killing of Miss September and also the contents of media reports about the assassination. .

Mr Botha said the South African Government could not be held responsible for such acts.

â\200\234While details about the assassination are not yet known, the South African Government must bring attention to that fact that serious quarrels arise within the ranks of organisations who employ violence in order to achieve political aims,â\200\235 Mr Botha added.

According to the Paris report, the ANC representative to France was fatally shot by an unknown assailant while she was on her way to work. A co-worker said someone had been following her for several days.

Miss September (45) who represented the ANC in France, Switzerland and Luxembourg, was found dead in her dilapidated central Paris apartment building in the 10th district, which also served as an office for the ANC.

Miss September was shot in the face while entering her office about 9 am, the French News Agency Agence France-Presse reported.

1 no claim of responsibility

. i had been received.

i She had been shot five
/times. He declined further
| comment.

Police cordoned off the
Rue des Petites Ecuries, a
narrow one-way street

.near the Gare du Nord
railway terminus, to keep
reporters away from the
scene.

- The gunman, was ap-

parently waiting to am-
bush Miss September as
she arrived to open the

| office. The key was found

in the door.

- The ANC's treasurer in

APutw,]l - . c.l-r-

man, said Miss Septem-
ber had received threats
against her life.

For the past eight
months she has been tell-
ing the police but nothing

was done, he told re-

porters at the scene.
French communist
leader Georges Marchais,

. whose party has close

links with the ANC,
rushed to the scene and
blamed racists for the
killing.

was a woman who
showed great strength of
will in her struggle, Mar-
chais told reporters.

Police said Miss Sep-
tember was the only
South African in the of-

fice, the other staff mem-

bers all being French.
Miss September was

banned from South Afri-

ca in 1963 and had been in
France since 1984. Of
mixed race with her hair
tied back in a bun, Miss
September was well-
known in France's anti-

racist movement and ap-

peared at Leftist- Party
congresses.

The assassination fol-
lows two incidents involv-
ing the ANCâ\200\231s Brussels
offices. In February shots

t were fired at it, and on

Sunday police defused a
bomb outside it.

At ANC headquarters
in Lusaka, Zambia,
spokesman Tom Sebina
called the killing â\200\234part of

react with horror to the
news of the murder of
Miss Dulcie September,
byagÃ©ntsoftheBothare-'

_ gime.

- â\200\234This bestial act strakly

reveals the nature of the
savages in control in Pre-

French Prime Minister
Mr Jacques Chirac, visit-
ing the French Indian
Ocean island of La Re-
union, said he was
â\200\234shocked and scandal-
isedâ\200\235 by the killing.

ganisation SOS Racisme,
called on the French Gov-
ernment to break off all
relations with South Afri-
ca. A

â\200\234It is unbelievable that
Western democracies, in-
cluding France, continue
to hold normal relations
with this criminal re-
gime,â\200\235 he said. â\200\224 Sapa-
reuter. .

Boesak

THES & Pâ\200\224â\200\231D._by\â\200\231

shows a A
ok of

mility

ALLAN Boesakâ\200\231s total
lackofhunulltywhenhc
sets himself up as missary
of God, smacks of blas-
phemy, and his exhorta-
tions tantamount to sedi-
tion. Togetherwnthhisreâ\200\224
ligious cohort Bishop
Tutu, it appears they
staged their march on
Parliament in a deliberate

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over â\200\230Peace Churc11g Â¢1
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Citizen: This could split
the church right down the
middle, driving members
to the growing traditiona-
list Wesleyan Church,
just as Anglicans are de-
serting the Church of the
Province for the Church
of England. - in any way in the making, |
: M j l moradm

NGRS

- Apartheid laws
eroded by change
on the ground /|

Apartheid laws change when they no longer work. Institute of Race Relations executive director JOHN KANE-BERMAN spells out how business can help the further erosion of apartheid. This is an extract from his argument against sanctions

HE MOST striking develop-
ment in South Africa is how
ordinary black people are

. taking matters into their
own hands, and the very Parlia-
ment from which they are ex-
cluded is having to catch up be-
hind them.

Just as they forced policy changes
on trade unions and the pass laws,
they are beginning to force policy
changes with regard to the Group
Areas Act.

Liberalisation of racial laws
comes about as a result of change

that has already taken place on the

ground, not the other way round.
The key process at work is one of
black empowerment. The crucial in-
gredients in this are:
O Rising wages, enabling people to
move out of overcrowded townships
into the usually more expensive
accommodation in white suburbs;
O Increasing levels of education and
skills already shown to have forced a
policy change with regard to black
unions;
[The availability of more jobs and
better incomes in urban as com-
pared with rural areas; and
[J Action and organisation.

The question that must be asked
about revolutionary strategies and
measures-such as disinvestment or
trade embargoes is whether they
would help or hamper the process of
black empowerment.

Blacks now account for one-third -

of high-level manpower, and the proportion is increasing. :

By the year 2000, nearly 80% of matriculants will be black. By the same year, blacks will account for 44% of private consumption expenditure, against 20% in 1970.

Nothing should be done to retard

this steady accumulation of economic -

power.

: before a US congressional committee

An Institute of Race Relations analysis of change in the past 15 years not only shows that apartheid is vulnerable to pressure arising from this process of empowerment,

can assist the process of black

sion. 5

ing agreements with black unions, or

lified by the pass laws, or which 200\230, 200\2312 leasing apartments to black tenants despite the Group Areas Act

< induce the law to be amended to take

. in conjunction with blacks, can move
| into.

the kind of situation that has already stimulated government to introduce policy changes, or will in due course

account of reality.

J The key condition of such action

by business is its active participation on the ground. Many people argue that the private sector was slow to take up the challenge and that it still

has not done enough.

The real issue, however, is what it can 200\230do in the future. Our research shows that unprecedented opportuni-

. ties now exist. Gags have opened up

that American and other companies,

i

In the US, educational desegregation was ordered by law. In SA the constitution imposes ' segregation, but actual desegregation on the ground has been necessitating subse-

quent changes in the law.

it also demonstrates that business empowerment and apartheid ero-

Companies which started training black p%ople for skilled jobs or sign-

which employed black people dis-

have helped to create on the ground

" This presents an opening for the , private sector and other agencies

with the necessary financial re-sources further to erode apartheid â\200\224 for example, by building additional multi-racial private schools and

O KANE-BERMAN . . . apartheid is vulnerable to pressure

teacher training colleges and offer-ing to take over half-empty white State facilities on condition that thgly, too, can be multi-racial.

here is no area where desegrega-

tion is more important than in edu-

cation. Black and white children are nearly all going to work together in adult life, so it is logical that they |

. should grow up together and be edu-cated together.

Government has recently commit-

~ ted itself to reducing the huge back-

logs in black teachers and school

facilities, but does: not have enough money to do it.

One appropriate strategy to start tackling the most strongly defended aspect of apartheid is to tackle it first at local level.

Once local government has been effectively desegregated, the maintenance of apartheid in Parliament itself will become less and less sustainable. ;

Blacks who are richer, better educated, more strategically situated in the economy, and living in open areas, will be in a stronger position to organise themselves to press political demands at national level.

Apartheid is vulnerable to the effective application of pressure. Although the current climate seems hostile to further changes in policy, the steady erosion of apartheid on the ground is likely to compel such changes, whether government contemplates them or not.

Faced with the unworkability of its discriminatory policies, government

230 ~ 4

This will help to undermine the racial stereotypes on which apartheid rests.

recognise that the enormous shortage of black housing according to some estimates it is in the region of a million units is a threat to stabil-

ity. Once again, it does not have the

money to do much more than make a dent in the backlog, which causes

untold suffering.

i

Business can make use of this opportunity by involving themselves in

housing development on a major

scale, subject to acceptance by government that all new housing and infrastructural development programmes that they carry out are exempted from the Group Areas Act.

If funds could be made available to

black farmers to black farms in depopulated white rural areas, it could set in motion the kind of pressures that would erode the Land Acts, which are a key element in apartheid. :

The process of erosion of physical apartheid could indeed spill over into the political field.

The erosion of the Group Areas

* Act could thus prove to be the back door through which blacks get on to the voters' roll. As residential areas - become increasingly desegregated, ~ apartheid in local government will become more and more unworkable.

Government has finally come to.

is retreating gradually and reluc-

tantly but nevertheless steadily from ideology into pragmatism.

Whereas ideologues are impervious to the influence of others, pragmatists are not. :

The pressures which are likely to be influential are those which are strategically targeted and offer

practicable solutions backed by thor-

ough research. Protest on its own is never enough.

The risk inherent in effective imposition of sanctions against SA is that they will slow down the pace at which the balance of economic

power is shifting in favour of black people.

The experience of the past 15 years has shown that black people can act to change their situation: there is substantial evidence to demonstrate that a growing economy generates forces which blacks can harness to empower themselves to do the job of dismantling apartheid.

Foreign influence can help them in this task but only if it does nothing to undermine the empowering forces. \ ,

For the outside world to perpetuate the myth that it can end apartheid is actually to prolong the agony by offering people in SA false hopes and empty promises.

As long as this illusion persists it strengthens one of the greatest obstacles to effective black action for change the belief that black people are powerless and that they must

therefore rely on others to bring
about change on their behalf.

Woman gunned down in Paris
E}USâ\200\234\)ESSV \3&â\200\231]

Assassins

outside

SIX ANC members â\200\224 includin
high-ranking officials â\200\224 have di
outside SA at the hands of unknown
assassins, one of whom gunned down
the ANCâ\200\231s Paris representative, Dul-
cie September, 45, yesterday.
Several other officials â\200\224 including
secretary-general Alfred Nzo and trea-
surer-general Thomas Nkobi â\200\224 have es-
caped assassination attempts in six
foreign countries since the start of the

year.

The bullet-rid-
dled body of Sep-
tember â\200\224 origi-
nally a teacher
from Cape Town Â\$
â\200\224 was found out-
side the ANCâ\200\231s
office in Parisâ\200\231

* . 10th District. She

had been shot
five times with a
.22 calibre rifle

Â¢ ' and
10am. 2

Her death brought to 10 the number of
officials killed jn-mysterious cirey
â\200\230stances outsidÂ@ \$Aâ\200\231s <rs:

As well, the " claimed it has
killed eight ANC members in clashes in
Venda and on the Bophuthatswana bor-
der in the past week.

Sapa reports the SADF said yesterday
another four ANC members died in a
shootout with it in north-eastern Venda
on Monday afternoon. :

An SADF spokesman said the men

- ary. The SAD

and MIKE ROBERTSON

were killed after being cornered on an island in the Mutala River. Machine guns, RPG rocket launchers and a large quantity of ammunition were seized. Security forces were still following four sets of tracks. South

As well, four people were killed in Gaborone, Botswana, at about 1am on Monday while two were killed in a car-bombing incident in Buthwayo in Janu-

" has claimed responsibility for the Gaborone raid.

In January, ANC member Jacob Malokoane, 19, was shot dead 40km outside Francistown, Botswana, while Sipho Ngema was shot dead in a Manzini restaurant. A third ANC member, Mazzi Atwell Maghekeza, was shot dead in his Maseru hospital bed last week.

Our Political Staff re the SA government last night disclosed responsibility for Sg{ : a member's assassination. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said: Government cannot be held responsible

for this deed. Although details concern-

. i vy

the assassins are-; yet, government must point out that serious differences appear among the members of organisations that used violence to achieve political goals.

In London, it was reported that French police suspected the murder was carried out by French right-wing groups while an ANC spokesman blamed September's death on SA agents.

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lack of

ALLAN Boesakâ\200\231s total
lack of humility when he
sets himself up as missary
of God, smacks of blas-

is exhorta-

| tion. Together with his re-

ligious ~ cohort i

it appears they

staged _ their march on

Parli t in a deliberate

attem@Â@to get themselves

jailed, so as to justify the

false image they have

given our country all over

the world (who seem fal-

laciiously to believe that

priests are always truth-
ful).

What gives rise to won-
der is that they spare no
expense On their jet-
trails, rather than spend
the funds at home, in aid
of the â\200\234poor, down-trod-
den and enslaved .

The NG Kerk can talk
jtself blue in the face.
Boesak wants no concilia-
tion, only confrontation.
If he does not take him-
self out of the church,

Cof | Methodists in
humilty over â\200\230Peace

then he would be rid of
his bair-shirt, and the

CATIA S

Citizen Reporter
SOUTH Africaâ\200\231s al-
most 400 000 Method-
ists are in a quandary
over plans to declare
the church a â\200\234Peace
Churchâ\200\235 with anti-con-
scription and potential
civil disobedience
membership require-

â\200\230ments over a wide

field. :
A 15-page document

| setting out motivations

for the proposal, includ-
ing ents for and
against it, is DOW before
executives of the coun-
tryâ\200\231s 1800 Methodist
churches, it was learnt in
Pretoria.

Early feedback to

' 'Methodist sources indi-

cates considerable oppo-
sition to the plan, particu-
larly in-middle-class pre-
dominantly White con-
gregations.

One source told The
Citizen: â\200\234This could split
the church right down the
middle, driving members
to the growing traditiona-
list Wesleyan Church,
just as Anglicans are de-
serting the Church of the
Province for
of England.â\200\235

the Church

Â»ingofmilitarymaxeï¬\201als;

He added: â\200\234The danger
is that Conference (the
highest forum of the
church) will that
a silent majority of Meth-
odists who have not vigor-

ously opposed the proposals, support them.

And these people who wake up too late to

the plan will either have to stifle their consciences and get in-

L SR At iy

Church plan proposal . 5 |

these obligatory for membership. But members say they fear that the next step could be compulsory observation of them or loss of membership. Documentation backing the proposal states that there are two kinds of violence one that liberates and one that

ts church

e

dilemma |

enslaves.

Among other thoughts

, the docu-

mentation deplores the fact that virtually all our White male members accepted their call-up without question, while many Black Methodists appear to be giving to a just revolution in South Africa today. See Page 15.

involved in radical political

activism, or get out of the church.

The proposal was first mooted at the Conference in 1986. In its present form it is now before the various circuits of the church for reports to be made to the regional synods in May and June for final proposals to be

made to Conference in |
October.

If adopted, the church
would:

@ Specifically record
its rejection of violence
and war and declare that
its members should not
take part in violence or
military service of any
form;

@ Effectively bar
members from taking part
in any way in the making,

tion or advertis-

or in scientific, educa-
tional or cultural pro-
grammes i to
contribute to war;â\200\235 or in

or activities
â\200\234promoting ill-will or
hatred among people or
nations; and

@ Require members to
study, train and â\200\234practi-
seâ\200\235 forms of non-violent
action as a positive substi-
tute for the violence of
war, â\200\234in resisting injustice
and bringing

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WEEKLY WMAIL, March 25 to March 30, 1538

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%?;â\200\231(DETENTIGNS

k2 Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament last week
241 that a total of 7i people were being held under section 29 of the In-
Y4 ternal Security Act (detention for interrogation). He said that .none
â\202-3 of the written representations submitted by these detainees had re-
sulted in release.

Minister of Justice Koeisje said in parliament that a total of
84 people were detained under section 31 of the Internal Security Act
(detention of potential state witnesses) last year. The person who
had been detained for the longest period as of December 31 last year
had been held for 14 months and one day.

A total of 49 people were still being held
February 29 this year, one of whom had been
six days. ;

5

under section 31 as of
held for 15 months and

STATE ACTIONS AGAINST THE MEDIA

i According to the last Defianceâ\200\231 Parents Support Committee report
. before the. organisation was restricted, the following are among the
actions taken by the state against the media in the past year:

They were repromulgated. â\200\230

On August 28, 1967 amendments were made to these regulations
. empowering the minister of home affairs to curb publications
3 â\200\234which systematically or repeatedly publishâ\200\235 material regarded by
= the minister as a threat to public safety.

During 1987 the following newspapers received formal warnings
from the minister: New Nation; Die Stem; Work in Progress: The
Sowetan; Azanian Focus; South; Weekly Mail.

The following newspapers received notices in the Government
Gazette which warned them that matter published was, in the opin-
ion of the minister, a threat to public safety: New Nation; Die
Stem; South; Work in Progress. :

On March 22, 1988, following an unsuccessful court application, the Minister of Home Affairs until June 148, .
During January 1987 the commissioner of police issued orders which affected the media nationally or were directed at specific publications.

On March 10, 1987 the police edition of The Star carrying a DPSC advertisement, was restrained from doing so by a court order.

The Enc Conscription Campaign and South African Youth Congress had publications seized by the police on separate occasions.

In April 1987 policemen seized material from the offices of the Eastern Province Herald related to an advertisement on the detention of children ;

attempted to seize all copies of an
but were re-

STATE ACTION AGAINST JOURNALISTS 5

Taggart 10 February 1987 CUTTPOREITS Were earlier deported in 1957, or refused the renewal of their work permits during 1957, In January 1987 Michael Parks of the Los Angeles Times had his work permit renewed only after negotiations between his employers and the Minister of Law and Order. :

Seven journalists were detained under security legislation in 1987, and four are currently being held in detention under the Law and Order Regulations.

Minister of Home Affairs Stoffel Botha said in parliament that applications by foreign journalists had been refused during 1987. He said there were currently 115 non-South Africans working as journalists or photographers in South Africa. Of these 103 held permanent residence permits and 12 had temporary work permits. He said that 25 part of the control of aliens, a survey was conducted in late 1986. The survey included 21 South African newspapers.

. PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

C MZWAKHE MBULI, 30, United Democratic Party officer, was detained under section 29 of the Constitution on January 6, and is still being held.

Mbuli played an active role in the Soweio Youth Congress.

For the past six years he has built a reputation as a poet, and his work has been widely published. A commercial recording of his work, entitled Change is Pain was banned last year. Mbuli gave a performance of his poetry at the UDF launch in Cape Town in 1983 and he has performed since then at numerous funerals and public meetings. ;

In 1985 he was elected UDF Transvaal media officer and the following year helped set up the UDF cultural desk. He was detained for six weeks under the Public Order Act in 1985. In December he was refused a passport to attend the CASA of Culture festival in Amsterdam. ;

tiec has been detained on
+ Nomsa, was detained in December 1986.
% for the Screen Training Project.

{ BANNED BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND OBJECTS
Banned for distribution and importation:

& Swapo Information Bulletin November 1987 and October 1987
4 (Swapo Department of Publicity, Luanda); The History Book (Pai

Rydberg, Gittan Jonsson, Annika Eimquist, Ann Mari Langemar);
niao Tse-tungâ\200\231s Tmmertal Contributions (Bob Avakian â\200\224 permit re-
quired); Soiidarity Meetings â\200\224 pamphliet (SALEP, London); Frec
Azania 1917-1987 (not stated); Sex and the Single Tourist (Carl
Stanton); Taxi Cab Sex (Scolty Keene); Too Vounq for Marriage
(Delmore James); Hot Chains, Cold Wife T Watson); The Happiest
Hooker (Terri- Lincoln); Hung Hustler (Bob Michaels); Anneâ\200\231s Dam-
aged Alley (Pat Collier); The Corrupted Swappers (Peter Ryan); Bil-
Â£ lyâ\200\231s New Teacher (Jan Hanson); The. Piliow Book (Nik Douglas and
& Tenny Slinger); The Memoirs of Dolly Morton and Three Times. 2
%4 Woman (Both produced by Wil Alien and Co, PLC, London); Saion
Kitty â\200\224 film; Messing Around â\200\224 fiim; 1990 The Bronx Warriors â\200\224
fiim. â\200\230
% Banned for possession:

Â¢% YWie der Nackie Wind Des Meeres
Casanovas (Roman Macek); Inferno der _eidenschaft (Siegried Klaa-
- sen); Walter der Englische Cusanova, Mein Geheimes Leban (Cari
Stephenson Verlog Flensburg); Kuss-praktiken (G Legman); Rosa
Â¥ Fielding: Victim of Lust; Maudie; Laura Middleton and the New Ep-
â\200\234% icurean; Lascivious Scenes; Beairice and Oh Wicked Country (all by
1 WH Allen and Co, Loadon); Under - the Roofs of Paris or Opus Pis-
4 torum (Henry Miiler); Lovers (G M Corrie); Joy and Joan (Joy Lau-
4 rey); Locker Room Stud (Matt Carter).

fi Unbanned: :

New Nation Febuary 19:25 1987 (vol 2 no 7); New Nation February
12-18 1987 (vol 2 mno_6); New Nation August 27-September 2 1937
(vol 2 no 34); The Crisis of Britain (R Paime Duti); Social Insu-
rance in the USSR (Z Mokhov); Guerillas (V S Naipau).

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el AR L 7 IR BR SO PR S HE

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Soun Alrina

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Front Transvaal media
Internal Sccurity Act

several previous occasions, ant his wife,
Until last year he worked

(Gustay Sandgren); Tagebuch eines

Â®On June 11, 1987 the media regulations of the State of Emergen- 7

the Emergency Regulations last year, and in De--
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oy The ONACiOH

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JLIVULY U LLT

LAST Friday while many sighed with
retief at the temporary stay of execu-
tion granted the, â\200\234Sharpeville Sixâ\200\235,
convicted necklace murderer Tsepo
Letsoara was led o the galiows.

Today, seven more people are
scheduled to hang â\200\224 including Mi-
chacl Lucas, a member of the Bongo-
iethu Youth Congress who was con-
victed of murdering a bus driver dur-
ing unrest in April 1986.

And this weck four members of the
Addo Youth Congress were given

| notice that they would be executed

next Tuesday. Similo Wonci, Mzi-
woxolo Mazizleni, Ndumiso Scphe-
nuko and Machezuana Menze were
sentenced to death for killing & farmer
and his wife in the southern Cape.

There were indications last week
that the unprecedented campaign to
save the six Sharpeville residents â\200\224
convicted of burning and setiing
alight Sharpevilic deputy mayor
Khuzwayo Diemini at the start of the
September 1984 unrest â\200\224 would see
the start of a concerted abolitionist
campaign.

At a Johannesburg meeting last
week a speaker from the Save the Pa-
riots Campaiga cailed for 2 broad ai-
Hance of â\200\234peace-loving peopleâ\200\235 10

Lt executions.

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â\200\234There are tens of comrades on .

oaraâ\200\231s hanging â\200\224 for kill-

PREVRR

largely unnoticed.

Lucas's unsuccessful application for a stay of execution yesterday received none of the media attention devoted to a similar application by the Sharpeville Six last week. His 11th-hour bid hinged on the fact that Chief Justice Rabin had denied him leave to appeal against his sentence. His lawyers argued Rabin's appointment was unconstitutional.

According to records of the Save the Patriots Campaign, and Johannesburg lawyers, there are a total of

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icals

lice informer in Peth,

By JO-ANN BEKKER

48 politicals on death row at the moment, including those scheduled to be hanged today and on Tuesday.

Apart from those named above, they include:

• The Sharpeville Six • Theresa

Ramashamola, 27; Mojalefa Sefatsa, 32; Malebo Mokoena, 24; Oupi Dini-
\$0, 32; Duma Khumalo, 28; Francis Mokhesi, 31 • whose lawyers have until April 18 to apply for the reopening of the case. Once the application is made, the execution orders will be suspended. -

• Dickson. Madikane, Desmond

Majola and Patrick Manginda from Oudishoorn who were sentenced to death in September 1986 for killing a township councillor.

• Daniel Maleka and Josiah Tswane of Sebokeng, who were sentenced to death in September 1986

for killing a policeman.

~Â@Paul Setlaba of Colesburg, sentenced to death in December 1986 for killing an alleged police informer.

ORobert McBride of Weniworil, Durban, sentenced to death in April 1937 for @ Marine Parade bombing which killed three women.

GTielubuye Mgedeti, Mangaliso Nongwati, Tsietsi Tshehlane, sÃ@n-sentenced to death in May 1987 for killing team leaders at the Vaal Reefs raine.

&Mzwancile Gqueba, Wanto Silinna, Lunki Wana, Thenbinkosi Feet, Mzwandile Muienzi; Moide Tingwe of Queenstown. .

& hekisizwe Ngidi, 20, of Soweto, sentenced to death in June 1987 for killing a Soweto policeman. His case is currently on appeal.

Â@Oupa Mbonane and Sibusiso Masuku of Soshanguve near Pretoria, sentenced to death in August 1987 for the murder of a policeman.

Â@Joseph Chidi of Tembisa, sentenced to death in September 1987 for the murder of 2 community councillors.

@Menzi Tafeni and Ledube Mnyamana, sentenced to death in September

the Sharpeville Six,
go to the gallows ~

&

ber 1987 for the murder of a Burgersdorp businessman's son.

&Mlondolazi Gxotiwe of Port Elizabeth, sentenced to death in September 1987 for the murder of a policeman.

@Mxolisi Malgas, Michael Mam-bukwe and Lulamile Maneli of Grahamstown, sentenced to death in October 1987 for necklace murders in Stutterheim.

&Johanncs Maseki, 24, of Tembisa, sentenced to death in October 1987 for the murder of a policeman.

Â@Gilindoda Gxexwa of Uitenhage, sentenced to death last year for the murder of a police informer.

@Mtutuzeli Ngoanda of Uitenhage,

sentenced to death in November iast
year for the murder of a policeman.

@Mzazile Ntombela, 30, senteaced
to death by the Rand Supreme Court
for the murder of a replacement la-
bourer during & dairy strike.

Â¢ Thembisile Baneti, 35, of Alice.
Sentenced to death by the Ciskei Su-
preme Court Jast November for the

urder of a vigilante.

@ Abrahiara Magomezulu, 23, sen-
tÃ©nced to death in the Rand Supreme
Court last year for the murder of a
police informer.

@ Xolani Stuurman, Gilindoda ,
Gxeckwa and Vuyani Jacobs, sen-
tenced to death in February this year
by the Port Elizabeth Supreme Court
for the murder of an aileged infonmer. :

@Rodney Melol, 24, and Stanford
Lebepe, 24, Tembisa, sentenced to .
death last week for killing and setting
alight a2 municipal policeman. They
have applied for leave to appeal. {

According o the Save the Pairiots'
Campaign, six â\200\234politicalâ\200\235 convicts on
death row have already beca execut-
ed. Apart from Letsoare, they were:
Matshape Maisepanc and Mankopane
Malwasha of Tzancen, who were Â¢x-
ecuted in December 1986 for murder-
ing anâ\200\230alleged informer; Welile We-
bushe of Jansenville, who was exe-
cuted in August 1987 for a necklace
murder, and Moses Jantjies and
Mlamii Mielies of Uitenhage.

A MURDER trial involving four high-ranking officers of the South African Defence Force was struck from the Windhoek Supreme Court roli this wee\ after President PW Botha issued a certificate banning the trai in terms of the Defence Act.

Due to appear in the supreme court were four white officers, a corporal and a private on charges arising from the death of Swapo member Imma-sucl Shifidi at a meeting in 1986.

Dramatic evidence of army involvement in the death of Shifidi emerged at the inquest iast year into the fatal stabbing of the Swapo nationalist.

The inquest court received 2 signed affidavit revealing that more than 50 members of a South African army bat(alion had been ferried from northern Namibia to Windhosk with the intention of disrupting the Swapo meeting at which Shifidi was killed.

According to the affidavit, the soldiers, all members of 101 Battalion at Oncangua, were transported to the capital the day before Swapo was to hold its last meeting of 1986.

They were ail black volunteers, dressed in civilian clothing and armed with knives, pangas, clubs and bows and arrows.

~ ,yr-â\200\230.â\200\230?â\200\231 :

SOG4

By MARK VERBAAN,
Windhoek

rsmod

Two white soldiers at the 101 Battalion base had paid two bus drivers K1 080 each to take 54 101 Battalion members on a â\200\234round tripâ\200\235 to Windhoek and back, the court heard.

At the Swapo raily, the soldiers infiltrzied the crowd and began stoning and beating supporters. Chaos erupted and it was at this stage that Shifidi was stabbed in the chest. He died minutes later.

The November 30, 1986 meeting, aitended by more than 2 000 people, was eventually broken up by police

in armoured Casspir vehicles who fired teargas and rubber bullets into the fleeing crowd.

Ten months later, the attorney general, Estienne Pretorius, announced six members of the SADF were being charged with the murder of Shifidi.

His decision to go ahead with a prosecution followed an intensive two-month police investigation, which alleged a conspiracy involving Colonel Willem Welgemoed, Colonel Johannes Vorster, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas

- Af, - s ; ,13 'f-M.
ars from murder trial

Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Kashimbi and Private Steven Festus. Welgemoed is the officer commanding 101 Battalion. ;

At their first appearance in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court, all six pleaded not guilty to charges of murder, public violence and alternative charges of contravening the Riotous Assemblies Act and were released on a total bail of R5 000.

- Botha issued the certificate banning the trial this week while he was meeting the South African-appointed administrator general of Namibia, Louis Pienaar, in Capetown.
~ Pienaar signed the certificate, known as a 103 ter of the 1957 Defence Act; that section exempts members of the security forces from criminal or civilian court action if they act in good faith in the combat of terrorism in an operational area. Pienaar yesterday handed the certificate to the attorney general, who had no alternative but to halt the trial.

The Shifidi's lawyers have confirmed the matter would not rest: We are definitely going to have a very close look at this certificate, which prevents the court from adjudicating on what are very serious charges.