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Weekend Argus, November 28/29 1992 %

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Keeping their secrets ...

CRUCIAL deals will flow from the first secret bush meeting between the government and African National Congress.

" But both sides will keep quiet about agreements for a

while for fear of upsetting par-faithful and nervous home-and leaders.

Observers predict that prospects for peace and reconciliation will be greatly improved

...by Christmas and hopefully with a firmer foundation than Codesa.

The agenda of the talks is not extended unilateral

ing between the govern-

meeting

ment and ANC will not only

with restarting Codesa-style

negotiations, but with the sub-

stance of those negotiations.

The nitty gritty will include

the role of the Transitional Executive Council that will lead up to elections. This will involve key issues like finance and the Security Forces. Greater understanding is

likely to be which sank Codesa, namely the

week. The talks

reached on issues

The government and the ANC expect to reach real understandings in the bush this week but will not announce too much detail afterwards

for fear of annoying

Mangosuthu Buthelez) 0 J

The Cosag leaders are to meet President ,
within days of the ANC-Gov-

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DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

majorities that will be requi

an interim government and
constitutional-making body and-

eir life-span.

But when the negotiators
come out of the bush, mum will
be the word and public state-
ments are li ,
pointing to further bosberaad
in January. ~

The Minister of Constitution-
al Affairs, Mr Roelf Meyer,
made soothing sounds this

d, he said

one at the September 26 sum-
mit that angered Inkatha Free-

dom ader Mangosuthu
zi.

Observers point out thatr ' |
eyer has to take this stand to |
avoid annoying Chief Buthelezi |
and other homeland leaders in |
the Concerned

ou ricans

- Group (C%Pag), Mr Lucas Man-
op

gope 0 huthatswana and
Brigadier Oupa Gqozo.

ernment bosberaad and would
be outraged by any firm agree-
ments behind thei 5

owever the government
and ANC delegations, likely to
be led by Mr Meyer and ANC
secretary-general Mr Cyril Ra-
maphosa, are ex to

[nding
gn the timetable for transfer of
Ower. e

" The %vern e e;l\'ri\'sages
elections for an interim gov-
ernment by April 1994; the

ANC by late next year.

" Government sources believe that even their own timetable is highly optimistic given the difficulties in agreeing on new multilateral talks, a transitional government and above all in

containing violence.

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CAPE TOWN teenagers â\200\224 and their parents â\200\224 have discovered a nightclub and teen centre thatâ\200\231s the root of all goodness. :

â\200\230Along with the fun side â\200\224 25 pool tables, scores of video games, 3 000 video movies and ha-laal snack bar at Ozland in Reen Road, Athlone Industria â\200\224 is a broader mission in terms of which funseekers aged 13 to 19 can mix pleasure with the business of discovering themselves and acquiring life skills.

Owned by financial advisor Archie Moroni, Ozland will during the next few months host art exhibitions, educational quizzes, informal seminars on fashion and beauty, and awareness programmes about alcohol and drug abuse.

On Thursday Mr Moroni and entertainment entrepreneurs Christian Syren and Kader Khan were joined by social workers, community workers, civic organisations and dozens of clean-living teenagers at the launch of Ozlandâ\200\231s latest venture, a liquor-free nightclub called The Wizard.

â\200\234The whole idea with this complex is that it had to be family entertainment, and that we

Liquor-free
teen centre
is a wizard

were going to be a business with a social conscience,â\200\235 Mr Moroni said. ;

The Ozland facilities are available to families

or community organisations that want to arrange entertainment for large groups of teenagers.

Mr Khan said the management was committed to keeping the centre liquor-free and would stick to their guns.

â\200\234Itâ\200\231s easy to start off with wonderful ideas and to start sellinsl:..oze three months later, because the concept 't work. But we will carry it through. Cape Town does not have another venue like this.â\200\235 - % ,

Mr Syren said the venue would provide a platform for emerging local talent, particularly with-

" miel Adams said

_in Lentegour Hospital

in the African Hip Hop Movement and would serve to develop an interest in local music among teenagers who are vastly exposed to overseas material and artists. el

African Hip Hop Movement spokesman Sha-
e Wizard was a brave alter-

native to existing clubs in Cape Town and would

- take the pressure off teenagers who felt they had

to fit in with conventional trends.

â\200\234Here the';' can find other ways to ventilate

- that energy,â\200\235 he said.

Social worker Mr Tony Davidson, who works

s rehabilitation pro-
grammes for dru?nabusers, said to win the battle
aigainst drugs, addicts had to be offered alterna-
tives. :

â\200\234They must be able to go to glacps where they
wonâ\200\231t be bombarded with substances and the
whole subculture around them.â\200\235

Ms Washiela Bohardien, a social worker at the
Lentegeur Hospital Adolescent Unit, said the new
club was an exciting prospect.

â\200\234There are many youngsters who do not want
to be a part of the drug scene, and it will be good
to have a venue that will not be a nightclub only,
but will educate young people as well.â\200\235 â\200\230

Goldstone gets the power

Weekend Argus Correspondent 2 & /2 9 No Vi iy

HE Goldstone Commission has not sought and does not seek further powers, Mr Jus-

tice Richardson announced.

In a statement in Pretoria yesterday Mr Justice Goldstone said he had emphasised in his statement of November 16 that from its inception, the commission had enjoyed the widest

legal powers to enable it to perform its mandate.

He said the active co-operation of all the relevant parties to enable it to investigate activities of public and private armies and other agencies alleged to be involved in public violence and intimidation.

It also requested

from the government the necessary powers to enable it to carry out those investigations.

Mr Goldstone said at his meeting with President De Klerk on November 20 there was an agreement regarding the commission's request.

As Mr De Klerk said after the meeting, additional manpower and resources were being placed at the disposal of the commission and details were being discussed.

He quoted from a statement issued yesterday by himself and General

qu Janse van Rensburg, saying the government would give the commission the necessary co-operation regarding the intelligence activities of the armed forces as far as they were relevant to

the commission's mandate.

He said the commission hoped other relevant non-governmental parties also would give the commission their active co-operation.

Mr Justice Goldstone also met senior government officials yesterday and won a pledge that the government would provide

information relevant to

probe on political violence.

He said after the meeting with Defence Minister Mr Gene Louw, Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee, and SADF chief General Kat Liebenberg,

_that he had not been seeking wider
q0id

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MORE MEN TO HELP: Mr Justice Richard Goldstone gets more manpower to enable him to get to the bottom of things.

powers for the commission, but manpower and other resources. 9

â\200\234The government has agreed to its
ull co-operation with regard to the
intelligence activities of the South

African Defence Force as far as they
are relevant to the commission
man)7 sal oint statement is-
*sued by the State Presidentâ\200\231s Office.

In a related development, a member of the Goldstone Commission, advocate Mr J P Pretorius, has been appointed to work closely with General Steyn who has been appointed to

investigate claims of a Military Intelligence â\200\234dirty-tricksâ\200\235 campaign

against the African National Congress.

Meanwhile, the Goldstone Commission committee investigating attacks on train commuters postponed its hearing yesterday amid conflicting reports on the Mlamlamkunzi railway station attack.

The chairman of the committee, Mr Gert Steyn, told the sitting in Pretoria he had decided it would be

unwise to hear a report before an inquiry into the Mlamlamkunzi attack

people died earlier
_this week.

Mr Steyn adjourned the sitting until January 25.

Hopes for an end to political violence soared this week with the announcement that the African Nation-

al Congress and the rival Inkatha Freedom Party headed for a meeting could bring Nelson

Mandela and Dr Mangosuthu

Buthelezi face to face.

The prospect was hailed by politi-

cal parties and other groupings. More than 2000 people have been killed in violence this year and the National Peace Secretariat acknowledged on Thursday that violence had heightened since the Peace Accord was signed in September last year.

Some more arms caches included 1000 rounds of ammunition, 102 detonators and fuses. (HVES) 1N SXPRa

The find was unearthed on a tobacco farm in Schegen area near Nelspruit. This discovery led investigators to a house in the area where several firearms including an AK-47 rifle, one R4 rifle, a revolver, fuses and detonators were found.

Police said 10 publications on explosives were seized during the raid.

They included one allegedly entitled: Umkhonto we Sizwe An Elementary Handbook Of Explosives.

Last week, police arrested a 39-year-old man after a large arms cache was found in a cave on a Nelspruit farm.

In Soweto, police raided the Dobsonville Hostel on Thursday night, seizing two AK-47 rifles, a revolver, two hand-grenades and several rounds of ammunition.

Police said they had arrested four people in the raid.

In Transkei, military ruler Major-

General Bantu Holomisa held talks with business leaders from Herschel in the town which borders South Africa. i

The government told the crisis

meeting extra police had been sent to.
the area to beef up security.â\200\234'1â\200\234rp_gps
had been patrolling the area&-since
armed._attacks on motorists

â\200\230week in which at least two Sou -
th Americans died.

The case of Thami

ERHAPS the single case which has aroused the most concern within the ranks of the ANC has been the death in November 1989 of Thami Zulu (real name Muzi Ngwenya), a senior MK commander, days after his release from 14 months detention in the custody of the ANC security department. :

According to Amnesty International Mr Zulu had been commander of MK's Natal Command since 1983. Natal was one of the most active centres of MK military operations but also suffered high

ualty rates.

There had long been a suspicion that there was a highly placed South African agent in the command.

In early 1988 Mr Zulu's deputy, known variously as Cyril, Ralph or Fear, died in the custody of the ANC security department.

The explanation was that

oked on his vomit, although there was never any inde-

he had

thou

pendent investigation. The evidence against Cyril appears to

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partment on suspicion that he was a Government agent. He was apparently held for a year under a form of house arrest, although according to a subsequent internal commission of inquiry his interrogators concluded at any stage that there was no evidence that he was a South African Government agent (while criticising him for reckless negligence).

From August 1989 until shortly before his death he was held in solitary confinement in the White House, another ANC detention centre in Lusaka.

Amnesty International has concluded that in the five days between Mr Zulu's release and his death in hospital his condition declined rapidly.

. He suffered acute diarrhoea and became extremely weak before dying of heart and lung failure. Postmortem examinations established a number of factors relating

to his death, although not with certainty. Treatment with any

and lung failure.

First, he was found to be HIV-

have consisted of an infection. Second, he was found to

possess in his own handwriting. He suffered from tuberculosis. He In August 1988, after the ambush had suffered from the disease in the

and of nine MK members by the past and it appears that it had re-

South African security forces occurred during the period of deten-

the Swaziland border, Mr Zulu was detained and he had not received treatment for it,

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WEEKEND MERCURY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1992

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"The case of Katiza Cebekhulu ,./_# ..
28 ~f

WO key figures in the

trial of Winnie Mandela

~on charges of assault

â\200\230 and kidnapping have

.been held in Zambia, apparent-
ly to prevent them from testify-
ing at her trial. One of them,

~Kat;izaxCebeklmlu, remains ina

'Zambian prison.

" The other, Gabriel Pelo

Megkwe, a witness in the case,
was held for several months in
ANC custody before being re-

this year..

In February 1991, before he
had given evidence, Mr Cebe-
khulu secretly left the country
and spent three months in a Lu-
saka hotel.

In May 1991 he gave an inter-
view to the press and was
promptly placed in what the
Zambian authorities called
â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230protectiveâ\200\231â\200\231 custody in a
Lusaka prison.

The Zambian authorities have

-

turned to South Africa earlier
repeatedly failed to respond to

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uesti~\201romAmnesty Interna-
onal to explain the legal basis

for Katiza Cebekhuluâ\200\231s

detention. ;

In April 1992 Zambiaâ\200\231s chief
immigration officer told a Lusa-
ka newspaper that he was not
an illegal immigrant. In Sept-

ember 1992 the Lusaka High
Court heard that Mr Cebekhulu
remained in detention without
charge or trial, although he had
ordbeen served with a deportation

er. :

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A-32 The Orlando Sentinel, Thursday, November 20, 1952

ANC agrees to meet
Inkatha for talks

[1Nelson Mandela will
meet with Mangosuthu
Buthelezi, a rival leader.
Meanwhile, violence
rages in South Africa
ASSOCIATED PRESS
A R A R AR ORI

JORANNESBURG, South Afri

Hopes for peace between

actions and power-sharing
whites rose on Wednesday
in the ANC softens its de-
mand for immediate majority rule
and agreed to meet with the rival
Inkatha group

Violence continued, however.
More than 30 blacks were mowed
down when attackers opened fire at a

railway station in the black town-

South of Johannesburg near Johannesburg
hurg, police said |

ANC leader Nelson Man- dela
and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu
Buthelezi will meet "as soon as
possible" said Thabo Mbeki, a top
ANC national Congress negoti-
ator, as the date was set for

The ANC-Inkatha meeting 18
months ago because of multiparty talks
on ending apartheid have virtually
ended (hopes of resuming unless the
two groups are at peace. Fighting
between ANC and Inkatha sup-

- porfers has clafmed thousands of

lives since the rhid-19808

The talke include both black groups and the white goverment.

The ANC lesdership forma*â\200\230y ccepued on Wednesday je possi bility â\200\230of sharing power th Presi- dent F.W. de Klerk's" goVerning National Party

The ANC previously demanded

Jblack townships, were the only

majority rule, beleving it would win South Africaâ\200\231s first elections that include the black majority

In accepting possible power sharing, the ANC saxd it realized 3 &.uv*dm, shift to majority rule

could cause problems and i-\201a. it

was committed to a peaceful tran sition. The ANC is still committed |

to eventual majonty rule, but it gave no time frame for that

Mandela did give & deadline fo an interim government, however After 8 meeting of the ANC's na- tional executive committee he said that it wants an elected intÃ©: im government to replace the ex- hnwety white one within 12 months

The government says it is com mitted to multiracia! elections But it has refused to set a cead line for the vote, saying the date must be negotiated among all par- fies

Mandela reiterated that black white talks, which broke down i June over political violence in

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way for the ANC to come lo power

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of

Cliff Bosuey

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FRXEND PRGUS g 37 Noveme s
4 CLUENBER !C(C,:N

|PAC â\200\230not
holding
crisis talksâ\200\231

uled to discuss the apparent breakdown in tal
with the government. &

PAC general-secretary Mr Benny Alexander reit-
erated yesterday that as far as the organisation was
concerned, the scheduled December 9 talks had not
officially been cancelled.

A PAC spokesman said on Wednesday the organi-
sation had called an emergency meeting for tomor-
row, following widespread condemnation of the No-
vember 28 attack by the Azanian Peoplesâ\200\231
Liberation Army (Apla) on a King Williamâ\200\231s Town
golf club in which four people died.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht
said yesterday the PAC should be banned following _ |
â\200\230the attack. & ; 3
'@ Meanwhile Minister of Law and Order Mr Her-
nus Kriel said yesterday the government was well
aware of the statements on intensified terrorism in
white areas by some PAC and Apla members.

| â\200\230Such utterances were not only irresponsible but
also whipped up feelings of hate and revenge, and
â\200\234would not be tolerated, he said.

Â® Also reacting to the golf club attack, Azapo said
yesterday the four whites killed were victims of war. -

. Azapo leaders also said they would never permit
its military wing, the Azanian National Liberation
Army, to be subjected to a probe by the Goldstone
Commission. â\200\224 Sapa .

Sayings of
the Week

00 Very much his own man, as the Eng-
lish say. â\200\224 Izak de Villiers, editor of
Rapport, after a discussion with Chief
Mangosuthu Buthelezi

: ooo
0 Religious organisations are front-run-
ners when it comes to repressing wom-
en. â\200\224 Mrs Yasmin Sooka, delegate to
the SA Conference for Religion and
Peace, as reported in Beeld j
ooo :

0 The next Springbok team for an over-
'seas tour must not only know their
rugby but must also be true gentlemen
their country can be proud of. â\200\224 Die
Burger . :

â\200\230â\200\224 Derek Bauer of the Weekly Mail.

HANI AND HoLOMISA ReoMS. -

oF Coukse THE CRoWNING (TLORY of
NTIRE PROTECT ARE THE ROYAL SUITES

THE â\202-
The MANDE(A

nenf extent .

By KATHLEEN BARNES in Johannes

THE South African Govern-
ment and the African National
Congress are back on a collision
course over a timetable for demo-
cratic transition, partly eclipsing
the substantial progress made ear-
lier in the week.

His statement, in apparent re-
sponse to an ANC demand for a
clear timetable for elections, in-
cluded a prediction that multi-party
negotiations would resume before
the end of March after a 10-month
hiatus.

He also proposed the completion of

a transitional constitution by the
end of September next year.
The ANC, which has issued its own
timetable calling for elections within
eight to 12 months, immediately re-
torted that Mr De Klerk's proposal
was "totally unacceptable",

The ANC president, Mr Nelson
Mandela, said on Wednesday he
wanted to see the interim parlia-
ment sitting by the end of next year.,

moving to-
wards his government
would find "other means" to ensure
the continuation of constitutional
reform. He did not elaborate on
those other means.
The ANC has
ment

a statement issued minutes
after the President's remarks, the
ANC replied: "South Africa cannot

in the process. The

"The people will no longer tolerate

"

burg

lack of governance or the increasing
uncertainty that will clearly be ac-
companied by escalating violence,
growing unemployment and deterio-
rating socio-economic conditions.

The rhetoric may be simple politi-
cal posturing by both sides as they
once again draw close to the negoti-
ating table.

The most recent rhetorical ex-
change came at the end of a week in
which the ANC made substanti.

Even after democratic elections in which Mr Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party agreed to look for a solution to the political power

hat has sparked township

and claimed 9009 lives in the past three years.

Mr De Klerk is not the only political leader who has made inopportune statements delicate moments,

Mr Mandela statements

On Wednesday, the ANC's foreign affairs director, Mr Thabo Mbeki, issued a Statement that the ANC and Inkatha top leadership had agreed to meet,

But on Thursday, Mr Mandela held to what was very much considered statement when it was issued on Monday that he would not meet Mr Buthelezi until the Inkatha,

To create a climate of free political activity in the Zulu homeland of KwaZulu and agree to a ban on the carrying of weapons in public.

ANC and Inkatha negotiator: Scrambled to repair the damage, but the Mandela-Buthelezi summit now seems unlikely.

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Shock Amnesty report urges prosecutions

ANCâ\200\231s 12 years of
- torture exposed

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- ANC torture

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abuses documented by the commission it had appointed, Amnesty insists the process must be taken further.

| A weakness of the commission of inquiry is that it did not sufficiently examine where political responsibility lay for abuses in the camps. An important question is why the leadership failed to table the report of the (internal) James Stuart commission of inquiry into the mutiny at the ANC's consultative conference in Kabwe.

| While it concedes that infiltration has been a real threat to the liberation movement, Amnesty argues that many of those imprisoned and tortured were not agents of the apartheid state. The failure of the ANC to bring its security department to book, combined with blanket denunciations of former prisoners as spies, laid prisoners who returned home open to further danger.

i A large number of abuses documented in both the Amnesty report and the recent ANC-initiated inquiry occurred after the mutinies by members of IUmkhonto we Sizwe in Viana and Pango camps in Angola in 1984. Amnesty states that:

@ When the mutiny began in Viana, mutineers found the body of a man called Solly in a metal container used by the security department for detaining people. Solly had been mentally ill and had criticised ANC leadership. He was known to have been detained in the container and had apparently been shot by members of the security department, the report says.

After the Viana mutiny, 32 participants were taken to the Luanda State Security Prison. There they were severely beaten by ANC personnel and detained in appalling conditions, virtually without medical care. Selby Msimang and Ben Thibane died there within five months of detention.

After the second uprising, at Pango, seven mutineers were condemned to death by a summary tribunal and, without any right of appeal, put before a firing squad, Amnesty says. They were James Nkabinde, Ronald Msomi, Mbumbulu, Thembi Hobo, Mahero, Wandile Ondala and Stopper Nyembe-
2.

@ The remaining mutineers were kept naked and bound with ropes at Pango

camp for three weeks before being transferred to Quatro (another ANC camp). It appears to have been the intervention of a senior ANC official, Gertrude Shope, which ended the ill-treatment of the prisoners at Pango as well as preventing any further executions, the report states.

At Quatro where most mutineers remained until 1988 - conditions were grim, and hard labour and physical abuse routine. Many former prisoners describe being beaten on arrival at the camp, particularly on the buttocks and the soles of the feet, Prisoners also suffered random ill-treatment throughout their time there, the report says.

In one incident described by two former inmates, guards poured boiling water on the head of a prisoner. The wound blistered and became purulent. A sympathetic guard shaved the prisoner's head to help the wound heal, but the guards repeatedly banged his head against a tree to re-open the wound.

Prisoners had code names for various forms of torture - pompa was having puffed-out cheeks brutally slapped in; napalm was a stinging leaf they were forced to crawl through; slaughter was being forced to dig holes and climb in them, often while being pelted with stones.

What is apparent from the abundant testimony about life in Quatre is that poor living conditions, the hard labour and the ritualised abuse had no aim but the humiliation and degradation of the prisoners, Amnesty concludes,

The Amnesty report covers a longer time-span and wider area than the ANC-initiated commission. Of the period before the mutiny, it observes that in the late 1970s and early 1980s the ANC's security department conducted severe crackdowns against alleged indiscipline.

Former MK members have described alleged dagga smokers being hung in trees for several days at a time as punishment. A number of MK members are believed to have died as a result of such ill-treatment, including Qupa Moloi, a political officer at Camalendi Camp, eastern Angola, who died in 1981."

In relation to Lusaka, Amnesty has accounts of torture taking place at the ANC's Revolutionary Council building in Villa Park. at the Green House

which was the security department's headquarters and at a farm on the Lusaka-Livingstone road.

Mostly, the purpose of this torture was to force the prisoner to sign a confession which had already been prepared by security officials ... In some cases it appears to have been carried out with the knowledge of senior members of the ANC security department

The ANC refugee settlements at Dakawa and Mazimbu in Tanzania did not function as long-term detention centres, Amnesty says, but there are credible reports that prisoners in the early stages of their detention at Dakawa or Mazimbu were severely beaten or tortured in other ways

" SATURDAY STAR, 28 NOVEMBER 1992

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PETER FABRICIUS
and ESTHER WAUGH

THE cumbersome and long-dormant negotiation machine began to creak into action this week as plans were announced for the long-awaited Mandela/Buthelezi meeting and an intensive "bosberaad" between the Government and the ANC.

The negotiation barometer moved to "cautious optimism" as it emerged that a team of Cabinet ministers under Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer and top ANC officials under secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa would retreat into a secret bush venue from Wednesday to Friday to thrash out the remaining obstacles to resuming Codesa-style

| multiparty negotiations.

The two sides moved closer together earlier this week when the ANC's national executive committee endorsed a strategy option of sharing power with the National Party even after interim government,

|
' Programme for transition
|

Giving an overview of the week's positive development, "one key player remarked that all parties had finally realised they could not destroy each other, and were at last resorting to real negotiations.

President de Klerk sounded an optimistic note and tried to seize the initiative from the ANC when he announced that Codesa could start in March, setting in train a negotiation process leading to the country's first democratic elections in March or April 1994 for a government of national unity.

The ANC officially spurned De Klerk's timetable as too long, but ANC negotiator Valli Moosa said that at last the Government had committed itself to a definite programme for transition.

The most troubling problem still outstanding is the position of Chief Buthelezi and the IFP, who still remain officially outside the negotiation process. Although the planted Buthelezi/Mandela meeting is seen as an encouraging sign that the IFP leader is thawing, the Government is fearful that its bosberaad with the ANC may once again infuriate Buthelezi and drive him further away "as did the ANC/Government summit of September 26,

In an interview yesterday, Meyer was at pains to point out that the bosberaad would not be a summit, as De Klerk and Mandela would not attend.

He said that the Government was currently meeting all major players, including the IFP. It would meet the PAC on December 9, and Buthelezi and other estranged homeland leaders also next month.

He and Ramaphosa yesterday announced a second phase of this week's bosberaad in January.

The meetings would deal with multilateral negotiations, the transition process, the problem of violence, transitional/interim government, a constitution-making body, a transitional executive council, a climate for free political activity and participation, and unilateral restructuring. Another topic is likely to be the ANC's power-sharing strategic perspective.

No date has been set for the Mandela/Butheles meeting and the agenda is still to be discussed.

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SATURDAY STAR, 28 NOVEMBER 1992

JO-ANNE COLLINGE

THE African National
Congress executed, tor-
tured and ill-treated
Prisoners in its camps in
various African coun-
tries over a period of at
least 12 years and gov-
ernment agencies of the
host countries actively
collaborated in some of
these abuses.

. This is the conclusion of an
investigation of abuses in
ANC camps, based on first-
hand accounts by surviving
victims, by Amnesty Inter-
national, the influential Lon-
don-based human rights
group. |

It reinforces the recently
published findings of an ANC-
appointed commission of inqui-
ry which found extraordinary
abuse of power by ANC secu-
rity officials and gratuitous and
random violence by guards at
the camps, '

' Security apparatus

and

'he Amnesty investigation em-

phasises the need for the ANC and
relevant authorities to take action
against the perpetrators,
- individual torturers should be iden-
tified in order to ensure that they hold
no future position in the ANC or gov-
ernment security apparatus,

"Details of their cases should also be
forwarded to the appropriate authori-
ties in the countries where the abuses
took place in order that they might be
the subject of criminal investigation
and, if appropriate, prosecution," Amnesty
argues :

However, these steps should be

taken only after a thorough investi.

which will allow the alleged
rights violation the opportunity
lead to the allegations against:

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus pointed
out yesterday that the ANC had
arranged up to act on the findings
of the Inquiry it had initiated. As
a result it had set up a second,
fully independent, commission
with two foreign members and
one South African.

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Our National Working Committee
is still determining the terms of refer-
ence of this commission.

In doing so, the issues raised by
Amnesty International will also be
taken into account, he said.

Amnesty insists that
In August 1991 the ANC
still held prisoners in
Tanzania although it
publicly denied this. Amnesty
says it has tried in
vain to trace five of
these prisoners who
were held at Dakawa
camp: Justice Gumbi,
Albert Bhengu, Terror
Wonder, Schaft Lwane
Khoza and George Kit-
seng.

Niehaus reiterated
yesterday that none of
these was in ANC cus-
tody. They were either
in Tanzanian jails or
else unable to obtain
amnesty to return to

South Africa.

Noting that ANC president Nelson Mandela said that the leadership of the ANC accepted full responsibility for the

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THE DAILY TELEGRAPH A 8â\200\231/ / S1 4011 _QC[V

Blacks â\200\230would resist |
â\200\234aveto on reformâ\200\231 |

By Fred Bridgiand
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_National Congess,
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into black, white, Coloured |
and Indian sections.â\200\235 â\200\230
Mr Roelof Meyer, Defence ||
Minister, rejected sugges- ||
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