

UMbhishobhi ufake isicelo esiphuthumayo ku-de Klerk

E-EAST LONDON:-
UmBhishobhi David
Russell wasemaSheshi
usefake isicelo esiphu-
thumayo kuMongame-
li wakuleli, uMnuz
F.W. de Klerk ukuba
asebenzise amandla
akhe ukwenza isiqini-
seko sokuvikeleka ko-
mfundisi waseStutter-
heim, uMfu Lulama
Ntshingwa.

Kubikwe ukuthi nge-
sonto eledlule uMfuz
Ntshingwa kudingeke
ukuba abaleke ashiye
umuzi wakhe ngemuva
kokubonakala kwamado-
da athile abehlome eyizi-
ngovolo ecathama ngase-
mzini wakhe. U-Archbi-
shop Desmond Tutu no-
mBhishobhi Russell ba-
kholwa wukuthi uma
ubengabalekanga uMfu
Ntshingwa ngabe usebu-
lewe.

Kucashunwe u-Arch-
bishop Tutu laphe ecela
khona uNgqongqoshe
wezoMthetho nokuGci-
nwa kwawo, uMnuz
Adriaan Vlok, ukuba
aqale uphenyo ngalo
okuzovela ukuthi kwe-
nzekani eStutterheim fu-
thi kuqinisekise uku-
phepha kukaMfu Ntshi-
ngwa.

Encwadini ebhalelwe
umxhumanisi wamapho-
yisa nomphakathi kuBor-
der, uLt-Col Trevor Ha-
yes, umBhishobhi Russell
ucele kuthathwe izinya-
thelo ngokushesha zoku-
phephisa uMfu Ntshi-
ngwa nomndeni wakhe.
Uthe wethemba ukuthi
labo abaphezu kwemiza-
mo yokwenzakalisa uMfu
Ntshingwa bazonqandwa
bengakazifezi izinhloso
zabo zenkohlakalo.

NgeSonto ebusuku
uCol. Hayes uthethe ube-
ngakayitholi incwadi leyo
ngakho akangaphawula
lutho ngaloludaba.

10/1/20

Priest hailed as 'hero' 16/1/20 after staving off attack X Mercury 5/12/89

Mercury Reporter

INCHANGA assistant parish priest Fr Mark Hay — hailed by a group of local canoeists as a hero after he single-handedly 'held off' a group of about 250 armed vigilantes on the warpath while the canoeists drove to safety on Saturday — joked modestly about the escapade yesterday.

'Actually, I don't know who was more scared — them or me. I'm not sure if this is really such a big deal,' he said.

Fr Hay was called into the area on Saturday morning after an incident at dawn left five people killed after heavily armed men attacked a homestead.

He said one of the church workers had immediately sent word to the Mission that his family be rescued from the area.

Group

'Our parish priest, Fr Jabulani Nxumalo, had left for a meeting and so I went down alone to collect the family.'

'We were loading their belongings on to the back of a truck when they pointed out a group of men sitting under trees on the other side of the river, about 400 m away.'



Fr Mark Hay from Inchanga Catholic Mission, surrounded by refugees from the Umsindusi area near Cato Ridge.

'I went along to the bridge to see what they were doing, when I met another group of people on the river banks waiting for canoeists to arrive.'

This small group of women and children were soon helping 19 canoeists to leave the water.

Fr Hay said the vigilantes began to move, and he warned the canoeists to leave the area.

'The men got up and were marching in a group with knives and shields.'

'They were marching in a solid line and were

deadly silent. It was an intense, concentrated march.'

Fr Hay stood on the bridge wondering how long his presence would deter the men.

He said the canoeists started to panic as they realised they were in danger, and they leapt

into their vehicles and drove off, leaving two of their canoes behind.

'I then drove off to look for the police. Just as we left, the shooting began.'

Canoeist Mr Nigel East of Kayak Centre in Pinetown said they were grateful to Fr Hay for

his help, and that it had been a frightening experience.

'The last thing he said was "Please promise me that you will go now" and we left quickly after that. There was no time to get his name and I am glad that we will be able to thank him now.'

Worried

Heavy fighting in the area claimed six lives at the weekend. A number of homes were razed, and hundreds of people have fled into the surrounding hills.

About 80 refugees, mainly women and children, have found a haven at the Inchanga Catholic Mission.

Others have streamed into white homes and businesses in Hillcrest and Cato Ridge.

● Meanwhile, canoeing enthusiasts are worried about whether the Dusi Canoe Marathon will still be held, as the Umsindusi winds through the middle of this strife-torn area.

Concern

Mr Adrian Botha, speaking on behalf of the sponsors of the 1990 Hansa Dusi, South African Breweries, said it was far too early to know whether the incident would threaten the event.

'This is of great concern to us but we will take our cue from the organisers of the race, the Natal Canoe Club. We will rely on them for guidance in this matter.'

The Natal Canoe Club spokesman could not be reached for comment.

ANC must clear ^{STAR} its reputation 5 DECEMBER 1989 over detentions

Let us be honest with ourselves. Let us be honest about our peaceful and just ideals. Let us be honest towards the cause of human dignity. Let us stop pretending, like hypocrites in front of the world.

Our emotional festivities at the release of some of the ANC leaders are over. They marked a significant chapter in the historical events of the political direction in our country, thus we are now realising democratic realities. They indicate a political milestone in the struggle for human justice and social emancipation. Hope for the ultimate release of Nelson Mandela reached the climax when the released leaders stated their regret over his continued incarceration.

We sadly recalled how dreadful it is to be behind bars, especially for political reasons.

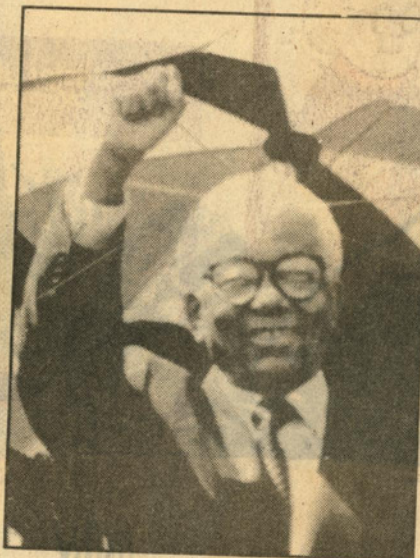
Paradoxically, on the other hand, some of us are saddened by the fact that the ANC in Lusaka is busy arresting and detaining its own members for so-called espionage. Unfounded speculation has led to the ANC security, of whom Iscor Chikane is in charge (brother of the Rev Frank Chikane), to commit one blunder after another by detaining people at random.

Recent reports have gravely disturbed us, especially when it was stated that a high-ranking UK commander, Thami Zulu, was arrested along with other loyal comrades.

Adding to this, the ANC's behaviour overall in Zambia, has been very embarrassing to Dr Kaunda and his government. Dissidents of the ANC were recently rounded up and detained. During detention they were subjected to severe torture and beatings.

These malpractices do not encourage our support for the ANC, and must be stopped immediately, before they reach unprecedented proportions. They give a very negative impression to potential allies of the liberation alliance.

I hope that Mr Walter Sisulu, on reading this simple letter, will give this issue urgent attention to avoid



Mr Walter Sisulu . . . must give urgent attention to claims.

any embarrassment along the progress of the struggle.

It is with positive anticipation that I expect Mr Walter Sisulu to initiate the unconditional release of the South African detainees from the dungeons established and created by the ANC, especially the release of Comrade Thami Zulu.

If we are demanding the release of all political prisoners from the racist dungeons, we must equally adhere to the principles of human justice by having those detained by the ANC, released.

This will manifest our thirst for peace and freedom. Otherwise our noble ideals will be a mockery, even to the international community, to whom our conscience is indebted and we are thankful.

Mr Sisulu, Mr FW de Klerk ordered your release, it is now your turn to act in good faith. Or should we start another international campaign for sanctions to be implemented against the ANC?

God bless Africa.

Wiseman Stuurman (Sgd)
 Eldorado Park



COMMENT

Place at the table

IF President F W de Klerk isn't about to lift the ban on the ANC and the PAC, allowing for a return of exiles and a freer political debate than this country has known for decades, he is certainly considering doing so.

This may or may not prove to be the major announcement he has promised the country as a parting shot before he goes off on holiday. President de Klerk is enjoying the guessing game he has started; the game will have been worth it if the result moves us closer to peaceful constitutional negotiations.

That has been his priority since he announced in February that his aim was a new negotiated constitution for a new South Africa in which all could feel secure. Government actions thus far — the release of ANC leaders, the opening of beaches, the early demise of the Separate Amenities Act — are not ends in themselves. Nor are the other changes in prospect, from a partial lifting of the emergency to the release of Nelson Mandela. All are aimed at removing obstacles to negotiation and improving the climate for talks about talks, if that has to be, and preferably for real hard bargaining.

He is rapidly moving to meet some preconditions and arguing that others should be dropped, but this is not the only obstacle. There will be those who will insist that any Nationalist leader must have a hidden agenda and any apparently good move will prove to have a nasty apartheid caveat. Even if he does not add to the suspicion and

distrust bequeathed by his predecessors, President de Klerk has to establish a new credibility with those he is seeking to draw into negotiations. He has so far given no cause to believe he is not seriously and honestly working towards his declared objective.

The inescapable logic of the course on which he has embarked is that the ANC and the PAC must be unbanned, restrictions on the UDF lifted and political leaders released from detention. That move must come, whether it is now or next year, or the year thereafter. Not even homeland leaders will consider negotiations until these conditions are met, although the homeland system may not survive the political reshuffle. If the ANC is to pursue peaceful political objectives, its leaders must be free to organise and to hold meetings. The law is there to deal with those who propagate subversion.

The ANC is but one party with a claim to a seat at the negotiating table, but it is older than the NP. It was formed in protest at the exclusion of blacks from the national convention which led to Union in 1910, a mistake government seems determined not to repeat. Its leaders cannot be engaged in debate and the inevitable compromise of negotiation until the ban on the organisation is lifted.

When he makes that announcement, President de Klerk will confirm his credibility, here and abroad. Until he makes it, no negotiations are possible.

Win some, lose some

ECONOMISTS HAVE BEEN TRYING for decades to define the reality. There is no objective standard. Wage levels are determined by productivity and the ability to pay. Wages are also determined by the laws of supply and demand which, not least, include the ability of workers to refuse temporarily to supply their labour in an attempt to compel their employers to offer more. Sometimes they win, sometimes they lose.

In this recent the S.A.D. strike was nothing out of the ordinary. There was nothing in itself "unfair" about the Food and Allied

industries' union's demand to squeeze more out of the company. That it failed was due to the company's failure to maintain production and distribution.

Such results, though of course are probably inevitable and are a useful reminder to the two sides of the balance of power between them — one which should make a repeat performance unnecessary for a while, at least. And should their "joint industrial relations initiative" have any effect, the next time a violent strike does erupt, the unpleasant past might make will have served a useful purpose.

Business Day



The liberal role and apartheid dies and socialism recedes

KEN OWEN

S/12/89

THERE was a moment outside Paris last week, during the conference at Marly le Roi, when it became clear to me that in South Africa, at this time of momentous worldwide dislocation, it is not enough to win the arguments.

A heavy duty rests on every one of us to search diligently through the debris of communist ideology for conciliation.

The realisation — less than epiphany, more than an intellectual insight — came as I listened to the flat, broken-bodied victim of a car bomb whom I had regarded for nearly 30 years as a fanatic and a killer, a high priest of the doctrine of violent seizure of power — what today we would call a Stalinist.

When he was freed from prison and immediately went to run on the beach (was it 1964? and was it Clifton?) I noted the fact without emotion. I cared nothing for the man, only for the principle that nobody should be imprisoned without trial.

When he was freed from prison and immediately went to run on the beach (was it 1964? and was it Clifton?) I noted the fact without emotion. I cared nothing for the man, only for the principle that nobody should be imprisoned without trial.

The rules of the conference and the laws of South Africa forbid me to quote Sachs but I found myself, astonished, in agreement with him. The people of this country have accumulated enough suffering to deserve freedom; none of us needs tyranny to replace tyranny.

Somewhat a way must be found, and soon, to make this country safe and free for all its people, and to bring our scattered children home.

Sachs took the risk of dropping his ideological guard in the presence of his own ideological constituency; I could do no less. That night I rewrote the draft of my own contribution to the conference, abandoning the habit of brute intransigence — total war in debate — which is my personal style, and casting my arguments in a form that, I thought, might invite constructive response.

As bluntly as I could, I spelled out my own central fear for the future: that liberty will be betrayed at the moment of liberation when the South African Communist Party, acting as a vanguard party of the revolution and equipped with considerable military resources, embarks on the "second stage" of its agenda to overthrow the new democracy.

The struggle against apartheid, which has lasted so long that I really do not have the heart for another liberation struggle, this time against a regime headed by the spawn of Stalin.

All this needs to be kept in perspective. The conference was inherently unequal. It brought together leaders of the ANC and the SACP — Thabo Mbeki, Steve Tshwete, Pallo Jordan, Aziz Pahad, Jeremy Cronin — with leaders of Cosatu, the UDF and the MDM, and on the "other side" a disparate gaggle of business leaders, academics, writers and journalists who might, at a pinch, be described as "liberal".

The "liberals" (some will not forgive me for the label) lacked any mandate, either to negotiate or even to speak for others. While both the ANC-SACP group and the members of the MDM caucused regularly, the rest were individualistic to the point of self-indulgence and some were free spirits to the point of anarchy. Only the businessmen showed a capacity to get together, but as individuals.

The whole affair got off to a rocky start, the first day consumed by boring Marxist rhetoric from the "outside" speakers, and intransigent posturing by the "inside" spokesman. That night I was close to flying home.

On the second morning, given the rare honour to address the French Assembly and to engage in a public

exchange of views with the deputies of the UDF, Pallo Jordan of the ANC, and Jay Naidoo of Cosatu made ringing speeches designed to reinforce the desires of the deputies to impose sanctions; only the vice-chancellor of Wits, Professor Robert Charlton, demurred firmly. Both Wynand Malan and Frederik van Zyl Slabbert fumbled ineffectually in trying to redress the balance without precipitating a civil war.

Many of the rest of us, taken by surprise, suspected a left-wing plot, especially since the French persisted in referring to us all as "the South African delegation", but it turned out to be simply the consequence of the imbalance of forces. Trust was restored and by the end of the week, Thabo Mbeki was publicly inviting Murray Hofmeyr, chairman of JCI, to speak for us all.

Perhaps I was mistaken to think that it was Sachs who broke the initial logjam, but whatever the reason, the debate was joined, and it deepened throughout the week. There was no agreement, but much illumination. Lines of stress, even fissures, appeared where they were least expected; unplanned alliances emerged (on one occasion, disconcertingly, between me and the ANC's Pallo Jordan).

What follows is not a report on the

own observations — my conclusions:

Firstly, the liberation of Europe has shattered all paradigms, but for the 19th century it has been devastating. Old-style liberalism is as dead as God was to be, and nobody is a State more. The communist world, barked on a transition, his scope, towards democracy the South African Left ought not shape that immense problem is it immune.

Liberals, I suspect, would stand back, and give members of the Left the space to work out a new deal for themselves. South Africans, like all socialists, are grudgingly ideas of liberty, and not throw obstacles in the way.

Secondly, I think ideological nance has shifted from the exiled ANC to the interior of Cosatu, the UDF and the "insiders" are closer to the reality of South Africa than exiles, more familiar with the rain of apartheid, more attuned to tactical possibilities, more pragmatic and creative in their thinking.

They are certainly tough, flexible and more optimistic than I think more formidable than "outsiders". The implication, of course, is that the government really does seek negotiation: find advantage in letting the sophisticated and subtle exile lead home.

LETTERS

Business Day

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S/12/89

conference, but a distillation of my own observations — my tentative conclusions:

Firstly, the liberation of Eastern Europe has shattered all post-war paradigms, but for the left it has been devastating. Old-style communism is as dead as God was once said to be, and nobody is a Stalinist any more. The communist world is embarked on a transition, historic in its scope, towards democracy and while the South African Left obviously cannot shape that immense process, neither is it immune.

Liberals, I suspect, would be wise to stand back, and give the best members of the Left the space they need to work out a new definition of themselves. South African socialists, like all socialists, are groping towards ideas of liberty, and we should not throw obstacles in their path.

Secondly, I think ideological dominance has shifted from the SACP and the exiled ANC to the internal forces of Cosatu, the UDF and the MDM. The "insiders" are closer to the reality of South Africa than the ANC exiles, more familiar with the terrain of apartheid, more able to see tactical possibilities, more independent and creative in their thinking.

They are certainly tougher, more flexible and more optimistic, and I think more formidable than most "outsiders". The implication, of course, is that the government, if it really does seek negotiations, might find advantage in letting the sophisticated and subtle exile leaders come home.

If nothing else, it would weaken their ties with the opportunists who have climbed on the international anti-apartheid bandwagon to make a living out of the destruction of this country, and who care nothing for our people.

Thirdly, the international standing of the ANC is simply astounding. We were treated by the French government as no South Africans since the Smuts era have ever been treated. We were sponsored by Danielle Mitterrand, wife of the French President, courted by the President of the Assembly, Laurent Fabius, feted and feasted by the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister, Cultural Minister and diplomatic corps, and swept through the rush-hour streets in cavalcade.

Till my dying day I shall remember 74-year-old Henry Fazzie, released from restriction after years on the run, seated with serene dignity on the silk-backed chair where Mikhail Gorbachev and Margaret Thatcher had sat. I shall never forget the ebullient rascal from the Eastern Cape, Mkhoseli Jack, also recently free, leading the *toy-toy* beneath a swaying crystal chandelier and under the gaze of a benign, if slightly apprehensive, host.

And when Vrye Weekblad was said to be under threat of closure, it took the French only hours to come up with a guarantee of R1m to keep the paper alive. The message was unmistakable: the global village is a reality, and it has had enough of apartheid. Our government can no more shoot its way out of trouble than the East Germans; liberation, one way or another, is at hand.

Fourthly, any solution in South Africa must meet two essential criteria: it must, of course, eradicate every trace of apartheid, but it must also satisfy a deeply felt need among people long oppressed for some kind of redress. If liberal thinking is to prevail, it must offer a credible solution to the problems of deprivation and poverty, and this is the time to offer it.

This brings me to my final observation, which is less tentative because it is more personal: the war against apartheid is all but won, and the threat from the left is receding as socialist thinking disintegrates around the world. We can put aside those arguments while we search for conciliation.

In the end, what we need is a country that offers space to live in peace and freedom even to our enemies.