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/\i : THE TIMES WEDNESDAY MARCH 20 1991

Mandela trial

' judge allows  
â\200\230new evidence  
- of violence

From GAvVIN BELL IN JOHANNESBURG

" THE prosecution of Winnie  
;Mandela on kidnap and  
f assault charges widened ycs-  
terday when a supreme court  
;Judge agreed to hear evidence

implicating her in violent

crimes other than those for  
- which she is on trial.

Mr Justice M, S, Stegmann  
ruled the force of â\200\234similar fact  
evidenceâ\200\235 of previous kidnap-  
pings and assaults outweighed

the prejudicial effects such  
testimony could have on Mrs  
Mandelaâ\200\231s defence, However,  
he made it clear his ruling was  
provisional, and the new evi-  
dence would not necessarily  
be considered in his final  
Judgment.

Jan Swanepoel, the pros-

ecutor, had applied to produce

-â\200\224 TR

withesses whom, he said,  
would prove Mrs Mandela's  
participation in two incidents  
in September and November  
1988, in which three people  
were abducted and taken to  
her Soweto home where they  
were assaulted. One of them, a  
21-year-old man, was never  
seen again, he said.

Mrs Mandela, wife of Nel-  
son Mandela, the African  
National Congress deputy  
president, and three others are  
accused of kidnapping and  
seriously assaulting three men  
and Stompie Moeketsi Seipei,

aged 14, in December 1988, Jerry Richardson, the leader of her bodyguard, was sentenced 10 death last year for the youth's murder.

Mr Justice Stegmann or-

dered the state to provide Mrs Mandela's lawyers with details of the alleged earlier

offences, and the identities of the complainant, Miss Swae-

poel agreed, but said he would apply for the new evidence to be held in camera to protect the witnesses. Last month Gabriel Mekgwe, aged 22, one of the plaintiffs in the case, disappeared before he was due to testify against Mrs Mandela. The other state witnesses, Kenneth Kgase, aged 31, and Barcnd Mono, aged 21, have testified that Mrs Mandela hummed a tune and danced to the rhythm as she beat them with a whip, after

declaring they were not fit to be alive, :

abductions

members of Mrs Mandela's go-called football club, have

Also in 1984: do Clark a}?: il. can't Morgan, age 36, and her daughter, Nompumelelo, aged 18, who worked in a church mission in Soweto where the allegedly took place. Four other accused, all disappeared.

. A senior barrister said the application of a similar fact evidence was exceptional, but the principle was well-established and derived from English law, in particular a decision by the House of Lords in 1975 in the case DPP versus Boardman. One may

infer from this that Mr Justice Stegmann is sufficiently convinced that these other incidents are compelling and relevant to- Mis Mandela's alleged conduct, notwithstanding the prejudice it might do to her,â\200\235 he said.

Â® Freedom move: The government has announced the release of 40 political prisoners, most of them supporters of the ANC, in the first granting of indemnity for crimes of political violence.

Carl Niehaus, a former theology student serving a 15-year sentence for (reason, was among 31 participants

missions of up to

years, AD will lift from Lusaka of returning ANC exiles has been held pending ;â\200\231 â\200\230\_%pÃ©cision by the government

whether to allow the United Nations to participate in the repatriation programme,

organisers said.



What a week Q)at

week worth  
remembering. '

The referendum was a real  
victory, and while everyone  
| involved can take a couple of  
minutes off, one must re-  
member that every second  
counts.

-What lies ahead represents  
the last chance for South Af-  
ricans to manage the process  
of change in a relatively ami-  
cable and ordered manner.

But I do not want to pon-  
tificate on issues which have  
been so widely exposed this

PHEW' Now that was a

week in the press â\200\224 other-.

wise I am quite sure you will  
turn the page.  
There are a few things

which are political in nature

which I do want to say here.

The referendum was a nice

break from the reality of the  
- problems facing Natal and  
South Africa.

Last- weekend bang in the  
middle of referendum fever,  
19 people were killed in  
Umlazi township, but be-  
cause of the referendum and

other reasons, the s  
the newspaper only just  
made page two.

Can you imagine if 19 white  
people were killed in one fell  
swoop in Westville? You  
think it would be on page  
two? No chance.

The reason for this is that

most newspapers catering for

our market are afraid that  
you will be bored by yet an-  
other story of blacks killing  
blacks in some township  
somewhere in Natal. |

Thatâ\200\231s why there is a ten-

dency to put stories about township violence in a place where only those who are

~very concerned about the is-

sue will t\_lnd them and read

- them.

The challenge I am putting

" to readers here is: get off your

chair whether it is the office,

â\200\234the breakfast table or else-

where at home, and get concerned about violence.

I can just see the thoughts in the minds of some cynics  
â\200\224 here goes another Bleed-

" ing Heart Liberal With An-

was .

3t.{e Appeal N

Well, I assure you that unless every single citizen of Natal becomes directly concerned with ending the violence now, someone you know will be killed as a result of it â\200\224 in spite of the successful Yes vote.

The conflict here in Natal between the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party has got the potential to derail the entire Codesa process, plunging South Africa into darkness and war.

So every Natalian must put their shoulder to the wheel, of course making sure the right person is .holding the reins â\200\224 sometimes when you push hard you find the wagon heading in the wrong direction.

Political success in Natal

will require people to stand

aside from time to time and just make sure that those who you are sympathetic towards are worth the effort.

Do the leaders you admire

Dominic Mitchell

talk about peace and the free  
market on one hand and  
then Kill a score of people at  
the weekend?.

Natal must be very careftll  
â\200\224 it is a province uniqu  
placed to act as a brake or an  
accelerator to the process of  
political change.

Anyway, I must take this  
opportunity to say farewell  
to readers as I have decided  
to enter the political and eco-  
nomic fray on a full-time ba-  
sis â\200\224 but in a neutral  
capacity. I will miss the op-  
portunity of being able to say  
things and be guaranteed  
that no-one will answer back.

Good luck and good  
fishing.

-



â\200\234Hawke consiatio

South Africa visit

THE Prime Minister, Mr  
Hawke, may try to recruit  
South Africa into the  
Cairns group of free

agricultural traders if he

{r Hawke confirmed he  
was considering a South  
African visit after the  
Commonwealth Heads of  
Government meeting in  
Harare in October.

In an interview with the  
Australian Financial Re-  
view, Mr Hawke said he  
believed Australia should -

via\200\230s{;s there later this year.

take the lead in removing  
gm}:i-\201oâ\200\230?s becaluse it took

â\202~ lead in applying them.

He described the recent  
changes in South Africa as  
irreversible and said Aus-  
tralia had to be am :  
first to help restore  
normality there. 3

He also confirmed that  
the Foreign Affairs Minis-  
ter, Senator Evans, plan-  
ned a visit to South Africa  
before his own. Australian  
ministers have not visited  
South Africa since the late  
1960s. :

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He must be changing

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BCR

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visit Spath

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Africa )g/z/g )  
By TONY WRIGHT,  
Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister, Bob Hawke, is considering a trip to South Africa in October â\200\224 a move that would give a powerful signal to other Commonwealth countries that the time has come to begin normalising relations with the ostracised country. :

Mr Hawkeâ\200\231s trip would follow his attendance at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting to begin on October 16 in Zimbabwe, which shares a border with South Africa.

The major item on the CHOGM agenda is likely to be the reforms undertaken in South Africa by the Government of President De Klerk, who announced on February 1 that he would repeal the so-called â\200\234pillars of apartheidâ\204ç.

The reforms â\200\224 which appear to be beginning of the end of apartheid

considered largely the result of economic and financial sanctions imposed on South Africa by Commonwealth and other nations. :

Mr Hawke believes that because his Government took a lead in persuading the international community to impose sanctions, the time is fast approaching to take a lead in having the sanctions removed. He is understood to believe that Mr De Klerkâ\200\231s Government will com-

pletely dismantle apartheid laws, and

that sanctions threaten the economic well-being of post-apartheid South Africa.

A spokesman for Mr Hawke confirmed yesterday that a report in The Financial Review, which said Mr Hawke was considering a visit to South Africa,

was â\200\234broadly correctâ\200\235. No plans were |

likely to be finalised for several months, and would depend on South Africaâ\200\231s pro-

gress in dismantling apartheid.

â\200\234I regard it essentially as an obligation on Australia to take a lead now, just as we took the lead in imposing sanctions, trying to force the smashing of apartheid,â\200\235 Mr Hawke was quoted as saying in the Financial Review interview.

Mr Hawke will be exposed to the attitudes of other Commonwealth leaders towards South Africa at a meeting in

ndon in June. The meeting of Com

onwealth heads in London is not speci

ly about South Africa, but it i

irjevitable that the Commonwealthâ\200\231s relations with Pretoria will be raised.

## BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

oltl;ggg/jan forâ\200\224

. SO this is a new South African.  
Sitting on the other side of the  
: desk in his shirt sleeves, un-  
: ashamedly chain smoking and  
eating take-away chicken curry,  
is Oscar Dhlomo.

The man who wants to help  
pilot us towards his vision of the  
good life multi-partyism,  
democracy and tolerance â\200\224 is  
freshly back from the tri-  
umphant launch of his Institute  
for Multi-Party Democracy in  
Cape Town.

Dhlomo has a clear picture of  
what a new South African would  
be, and there are no prizes for  
guessing such a person sounds  
just like a product of the IMPD.

â\200\234A person with a new outlook  
on life who will cherish demo-

cratic values. Who will be able to

R

tures and points of view will also  
. havetobe part of it.â\200\235

i There are not many of them  
. around, â\200\234but there is no reason  
. why there should not soon be  
i moreâ\200\235.

â\200\234Our socio-political environ-  
ment has not tended to encour-  
i age this disposition. In the past  
& you could live comfortably with-  
i out bothering to inculcate these  
i values.

â\200\234People have not been chal-  
lenged. But there is no reason to  
i believe there will not be more of  
i the new breed soon. There are  
Â\$ many factors helping create  
# them: the growing irrelevance of  
skin colour and race as a crite-

rion for categorising people and  
deciding their worth. In its place  
real values are taking over.â\200\235

There are a number of mile-  
stones along his journey towards  
the new South Africanism he  
hopes to see flourishing across  
the country. At home, as the fifth  
child in a family of 11, he learned  
from his parents the value of  
family life, respect for other  
people and getting along with  
â\200\230them â\200\224 a gift he acquired from  
his father who made friends very  
easily. â\200\230 i

From his father, the first black  
transport operator in the pro-  
vince with a fleet of buses run-  
ning from Umbumbulu to Isi-  
pingo, he also picked up  
business acumen and an un-  
canny knack for being able to  
| | â\200\234diagnose the trouble with cars.  
. He learned a love of education  
Â© and how to combine commercial  
% interests with deep

involvement.

Another major influence was

.~ his university experience which

taught him a fierce love of free-

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~â\200\224Dhlomo: p

o kel o iness  
a prave new

There is a new breed of peopl  
Africa, which lies beyond neg  
them, former secretary genera

Institute for Multi-Party Democracy,

comâ\200\230hunitg i

OSCAR DHLOMO

dom and academic indepen-  
dence. He spent 10 years as an  
academic and during his time as  
a politician he often missed this  
intellectual freedom and objec-  
tivity.

â\200\234It was always a struggle to  
reconcile ideological loyalty to  
intellectual independence; it  
proguced a strong tension in

e.

In the late 70s he made his first trip -overseas, from a society which was rigidly authoritarian and in which grand and petty apartheid was rampant.

I thought there must be better political systems than this. And indeed there were.

The excitement of that- first trip is still with him as he recalls: It was a university travel fellowship to do research on my

doctoral thesis. I came to this - society which appeared com-

pletely free.

So many newspapers in the streets. I did not know what to buy. I spent a fortune on papers. So many channels on the TV. Such questioning of senior political people including the prime minister. I went to Hyde Park Corner. They were virtually insulting the British Government, yet there were the police keeping order and allowing them to do that.

T could stay in hotels and go into train compartments and restaurants without having to look first for a notice saying whites only.

Then I visited universities and colleges of education and

found them relaxed and non-

authoritarian. As I suspected, there was another way, and I liked it: 1

Further travel since then has continued this broadening education and confirmed his belief in the need for a more open society. All this was formative

South Africa

who will make an impact in the New South  
otiations. CARMEL RICKARD spoke to one of  
| of Inkatha, now executive chairman of the  
Oscar Dhiomo.

)

for his role as minister of educa-

tion and culture in KwaZulu, and

his extraordinary competence while in effect KwaZulu's number two politician brought him the attention of a much wider audience. \

He also impressed as leader of the Inkatha delegation during peace talks with the 'UDF/Co-satu, and the scuttling of those talks and their joint peace plan was due to circumstances quite beyond his control. The Indaba and the KwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority put him further in the limelight and en-

hanced the impression of his

competence.

The wide experience of his background combined with his other gifts has made him a highly desirable 'catch' for any political organisation 'the Government offer of the plum ambassadorial posting to Washington, and the ANC's eagerness to have him on board are testimony to this. ]

But he prefers (certainly at this stage) to have a different role, claiming it suits his personality better not to have to forfeit intellectual independence for party discipline, and that he dislikes the insincere social relations which he feels politicians have to practice.

At the moment he is in a kind of political limbo, carving out a role for his IMPD. But he has a quite separate and well developed reputation, so regardless of its success, his personal prestige means that he could at any time be called on to play the role that in any case best suits his skills and temperament 'as one of the midwives helping bring the new South Africa to birth.

When he allows himself time off he likes nothing better than to put on his sandals, shorts and a slogan-free T-shirt and spend time walking on the beach which borders his south coast home.

What does he think about as he walks? Politics, the future of

South Africa. Or Liverpool and Manchester United, clubs the former first team soccer player backs enthusiastically. But also perhaps his own road less trav

elled â\200\224 if chance had dealt the

cards differently he might have

\_been a minister of religion or a lawyer. ) :

And when his beach walk

takes him into fantasising about |

what he might-do one day, i

could be a pet dream â\200\224 of estab- :

lishing a newspaper for the whole of Africa to bring closer together a continent so much in

need of democracy, tolerance

and communication.

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