

NMOP/204/2004/17

AU-møte 12.6.90

Til stede: Sjurd, Monica S, Monika, Eva, Anne Brit(ref.)

AU behandlet kun en sak denne gang: Kontorleders permisjon

Vedtak:

- Stillingen utlyses ikke som kontorleder, men som organisasjonssekretær. Lønn: Lønnstrinn 20-24.
- Stillingen utlyses i Arbeiderbladet og Aftenposten fredag 15.juni. Kopi av annonsen sendes medlemsorganisasjonene og lokallagene. Søknadsfristen er 29.juni.
- Intervju av søkerne foretas 30.juni og 1.juli.
- Innstillingskomite: Sjurd, Monika, Gunvor og Anne Brit. Komiteen skal ha forberedelsesmøte 26.6.

Working committee 12.6.90

Only one issue on the agenda; Anne Brit's leave.

- The vacant job will not be advertised as head of office but ^{Organising} ~~Administrative~~ Secretary.
Wage: 20-24

- The advert will be in Arbeiderbladet and Aftenposten June 15th.

Application; ^{last} ~~27~~ date: 29th June

- Interview on June 30th & July 1st.

- Nominating committee: Sjurd, Monika, Gunvor & Anne Brit.

Preparatory meeting 26.6.



ANC REPRESENTASJON I NORGE

PRESS RELEASE

PRESS STATEMENT OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ON THE POLICE RAID
ON THE HOUSES OF NELSON MANDELA - 6TH JUNE, 1990.

The African National Congress lodges its strongest protest against the unwarranted early-morning raids on two houses belonging to its Deputy President, Mr. Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela.

In the early hours of Tuesday morning (5th June) and at 3.15 a.m. on Wednesday, 6th June, large contingents of Police raided three houses in Soweto. All three houses are occupied by persons who have recently returned from Lusaka with the knowledge and permission of the Pretoria Government. Two of the houses belong to the Deputy President of the ANC. They are situated in Orlando West and Diepkloof. The third house, in Dube, is occupied by the parents of one of the recent returnees.

All the Police were white and were very heavily armed. They consisted of members of the SECURITY POLICE and other branches of the SAP. They knew the occupants of the houses, and were fully aware that they had only recently returned to South Africa.

The Police contemptuously refused to produce a search warrant, swore at the occupants and forced them - at gunpoint - to stand with their hands up against the wall. The Police raid lasted over an hour.

For Police to raid a home of NELSON MANDELA claiming to be looking for a suspected murderer is the height of provocation. This is particularly so as the Police are fully aware that the occupants are ANC members who recently returned to South Africa with the full sanction and knowledge of President de Klerk.

There can be no Police raid of our people that takes place in a good

spirit. The ANC regards these raids to be in conflict with the rights of the returning exiles and an act against the spirit of the Groote Schuur Agreement. We demand that such acts of intimidation and provocation cease immediately.

ANC Headquarters - Johannesburg

7.06.90



THE GUARDIAN
Thursday June 7 1990

Pretoria fears election defeat

David Baroford in Durban

THE South African cabinet delayed an announcement on the lifting of the state of emergency yesterday as it awaited the outcome of a close race between the government and rightwing extremists in a critical byelection.

National Party officials expressed concern as polling booths closed in the Umlazi byelection in Durban about whether they had held one of their safest seats from the Conservative Party.

Cabinet ministers were reported to be under threat of dismissal if details leaked about its decision on the state of emergency, which could have influenced voters.

The cabinet is deeply divided over lifting the state of emergency, which is regarded as crucial to Pretoria's efforts to swing world opinion against African National Congress demands for international sanctions to be maintained.

Nelson Mandela, who arrived in Paris yesterday on a six-week world tour, reiterated his demands that pressure be kept up. He said on French television that Pretoria would use any relaxation of sanctions to drag its feet on reform.

South Africans were less interested in the sanctions issue yesterday than in the byelection, which is a critical test of white attitudes to the government's reform initiatives, including Mr Mandela's release.

"Write M for Mandela," Conservative Party workers shouted derisively at voters

being herded protectively into the booths by National Party officials. "Remember Dingaan," called a second world war veteran, his suit jangling with medals, in reference to the massacre of voortrekkers by Zulus.

The Conservative Party leader, Andries Treurnicht, flew to Durban to witness the voting. "I'm confident, hopeful, positive," he said. "A win isn't impossible."

A victory by his party, which came third in the constituency in last year's general election, would be one of the biggest upsets in South African electoral history and would confirm fears of a white backlash.

A ray of hope for a breakthrough in relations between black political parties was offered in Durban yesterday. The black consciousness organisation, Azapo, announced that it may hold a joint conference soon with the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress to agree a code of conduct aimed at ending feuding between their supporters.

Nchaupe Mokoape, Azapo's vice-president, said that Inkatha, the ruling party in the KwaZulu homeland, would not be invited because it was "oiling the machinery of repression".

● Police confirmed yesterday that they had raided the two homes of the Mandela family in Soweto. They said police were searching for a murder suspect who might have taken refuge in the houses while Mr and Mrs Mandela were in Europe. The ANC said it was disturbed by the incident and would raise it with the government.

PRESS STATEMENT OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

Johannesburg -- 7th June, 1990

The African National Congress listened with keen interest to President De Klerk's address to the Joint Session of Parliament and noted with grave concern that key points of the universally accepted Harare Declaration have not yet been addressed.

The process essential to create the climate conducive to negotiations cannot be addressed piecemeal or partially. We reiterate that the total lifting of the State of Emergency is fundamental to this process. The fact that the State of Emergency remains in force in the whole of Natal, including the KwaZulu bantustan, is a major obstacle in the path of negotiations. Only a token number of political prisoners have been released, only specific exiles allowed to return, and these not under a blanket immunity, and an arsenal of repressive security legislation designed to suppress opposition remains on the statute books.

President De Klerk's announcement that a further 10 000 policemen and women are to be recruited to strengthen the force will only exacerbate the violence. The issue is not the number of police, but the role the police are playing. That a further R814-million has been allocated to security forces, and the decision to increase deployment of the SADF, further militarises our society, increasing tension and mistrust. Essential to creating a free political climate is the imperative for President De Klerk to control his police force and to stop the acts of wanton aggression against our people.

The ANC unequivocally rejects President De Klerk's accusations that the ANC is responsible for delaying progress on the road to negotiations. We are a democratic organisation, and as such ensure full consultation and accountability within our movement. This process is presently under way both within the prisons of South Africa and with our leadership in exile.

We welcome the impending release of 48 political prisoners, but point out that there are at least 3 000 such prisoners remaining in apartheid jails, including almost 80 on Death Row.

We remain firm in our principled commitment to operating a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa, a society in which the needs of all the people are addressed. Until the process of change is irreversible, and a Constituent Assembly established, we call upon the international community to steadfastly maintain sanctions and the total isolation of apartheid South Africa.

FINANCIAL TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 8 1990

S African security forces left with wide powers

ALTHOUGH security forces in three out of South Africa's four provinces have lost the special powers they had under emergency rule, they retain an arsenal of tough security laws designed to suppress opposition, Reuter reports from Cape Town.

Permanent laws still in place allow the government to outlaw any organisation, ban any publication or place any person under house arrest. The Internal Security Act allows police to detain people indefinitely without charge for interrogation, to serve as a witness or to prevent them from threatening the security of the state.

More than 100 laws limit the freedom of the media to report on government, the courts, the police, prisons, the military, energy matters and other issues. An as yet unused 1986 amendment to the Public Safety Act allows the minister of law and order to declare an "unrest area" where police and soldiers have all the powers of the emergency, but without the indemnity it offered.

The most important powers given to police and soldiers under the emergency legislation lifted in three provinces yesterday included the right to detain any person indefinitely without charge; to search any place and seize any item; to enter, close or monitor schools; to prohibit, halt or restrict any gathering; to bar reporters from the scenes of unrest or

police action, and impose limitations on what could be published or screened about police action.

A ban on "subversive statements" was widely defined to mean any encouragement to strike, boycott, protest or demonstrate and any statement likely to embarrass the police or the government. The authorities were able to seize an edition of any publication or to close down any newspaper or magazine.

And the emergency powers provided indemnity for policemen and soldiers from criminal or civil prosecution for any damage, injury or death caused by action under the emergency rules.

Yet according to Mr Max Coleman, whose Detainees' Parents Support Committee was one of about 40 opposition groups banned under emergency rule, "the state of emergency has not worked. It has been a miserable failure and its cost was a horrible waste of life and a huge amount of suffering."

Political killings averaged three a day when South Africa imposed emergency rule in June 1986; as it ends the daily toll is up to six, possibly 10, official figures show.

According to government figures and human rights monitors, more than 6,000 people died in political conflict since 1985.

POLITICS TODAY

Not yet time to lift sanctions

By Joe Rogaly

President F.W. de Klerk is nearing the end of his nine-nation tour of western Europe. As he prepares to go home to South Africa tomorrow he trails an obvious question behind him - "when should sanctions be lifted?" My answer is: very soon I hope - but when the time comes, not all at once.

This is an entirely political proposition. I shall seek to justify it, but first let it be acknowledged that the price in terms of economic hardship is being paid by South Africans, most of them black. Outsiders, including outside commentators, feel not a scratch. As we all need to recall the harsh reality of our subject matter. "I have seen for myself the dreadful conditions in which many black people are forced to live," Mrs Lynda Chalker, the British Minister for Overseas Development, told a meeting of the South Africa Foundation in London on Tuesday. "A great proportion... live in shacks - and as many as one in six are homeless. Health care... is rudimentary." Mrs Chalker is a Tory minister who has to do what she can to manage a miserably insufficient aid budget; nevertheless she did not prevaricate. She reminded us that black children had only a sixth as much spent on their education as their white counterparts. In Bophuthatswana, a South African tribal "nomeland", there was just one doctor for every 16,000 inhabitants, as against one for every 7,000 in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

The truth is that while South Africa is by far the richest country in black Africa it has one of the highest levels of economic inequality in the world. "It may be obvious to the economist," said Mrs Chalker, "that a privileged life-style enjoyed by the few at the expense of the many cannot overnight be extended to all. But that is a hard message to sell to people who live in tin shacks miles from the nearest school or clinic."

This is where politics does battle with economics. There is no escaping the need for a redistribution of wealth and income, but if it is taken too far the generation of new wealth will cease. Fresh investment from outside is therefore imperative. Mr Gavin Relly, immediate past chairman of the Anglo-American Corporation, said on Wednesday that "we probably need growth of well over 5 per cent to enable us to bring higher standards of living to our swiftly increasing population and to properly address our social imbalances." As Mr Relly argued, economics therefore suggests a turnaround from sanctions to inward flows of aid and, most importantly, capital investment. In my view politics tells us, wait a second or two - first ask how these desirable ends are to be achieved, and what kind of settlement will best achieve them?

The textbook answer is that the task can only be done by providing a climate in which free enterprise can flourish; that in turn requires the rule of law under a democratic government whose legitimacy is widely recognised, plus an electorate that can think through its pangs of hunger to a sophisticated appreciation of the

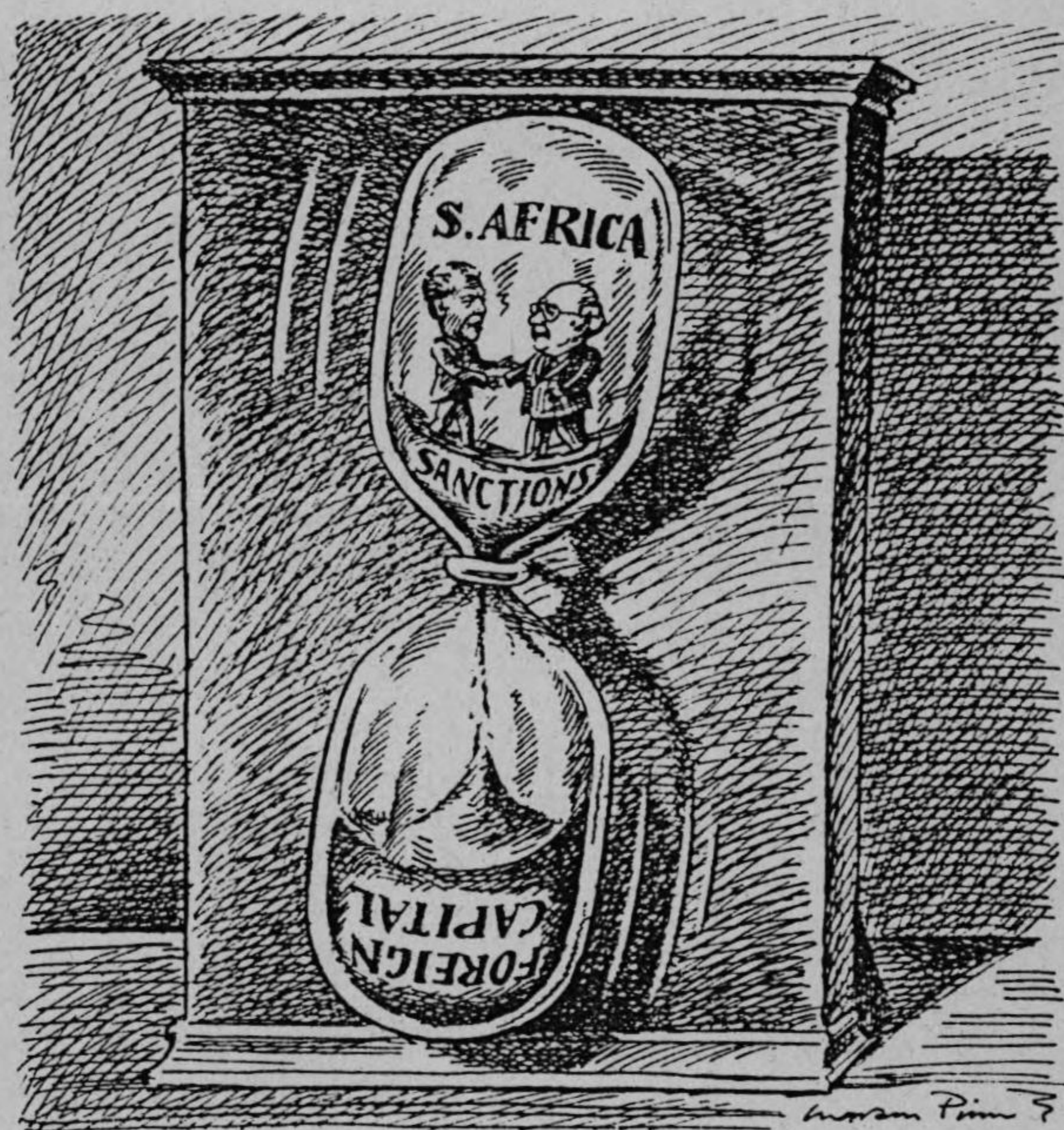
merits of a social market economy. President Gorbachev is gambling on the existence of such an electorate in the Soviet Union. We must pray that he knows what he is doing. The magic wand that can create the necessary polity in South Africa has not been invented. To achieve even an imperfect version of it will be a long, painfully slow, process.

Mr Relly's speech, which reads like a lecture on current western economic thinking, is part of the effort. It was delivered to a consultative "Business movement/ANC" conference in Johannesburg. The African National Congress, which is a coalition one of whose allies is the South African Communist Party, will not be persuaded to abandon its socialist dreams by one conference. Yet it is encouraging that Mr Nelson Mandela, addressing the same audience, gave an exposition of the ANC's views that showed that it is well worth trying.

He spoke of nationalisation as one option to be debated, repeated his belief in a multi-party system, talked about anti-trust laws in the US and the Monopolies Commission in Britain, floated the idea of a public housing corporation and so on. He did not expound a socialist blueprint. "We are very conscious of the critical importance of... the confidence... of both the national and the international business communities and investors," he said. "We can therefore have no desire to go out of our way to bash them and to undermine or weaken their confidence in the safety of their property and the assurance of a fair return on their investment."

It is here that we get to the nub of the matter. There will be no democratic government, and no properly-tuned electorate, if some of the other Rip van Winkles of the ANC are not persuaded to accept that state socialism has been a miserable failure wherever it has been tried. Some readers may ask, why depend on the ANC? The answer is that in the absence of any elections or referendum the best available evidence suggests that Mr Mandela and his colleagues command the support of the majority of South African blacks, and not a few coloureds and Indians, plus a tiny sprinkling of whites. Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement is pro-capitalist and anti-sanctions, but its support extends to a majority of Zulus at best.

Mr de Klerk has shown by his



actions that he appreciates the importance of the ANC, which is beginning to look like the preferred future coalition partner of the Afrikaner Nationalists. This week a group of retired South African army officers visited the ragged military branch of the ANC in Lusaka. South African business leaders, led by Mr Relly, have expressed the same awareness of who the inheritors of the Afrikaners' political power are likely to be.

With the exception of Chief Buthelezi and Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope, tribal leaders have shown by their actions that they, too, know which way the wind is currently blowing. When blacks finally get a chance to vote in a free contest the fiercely proud Pan Africanist Congress, or representatives of Black Consciousness, or others, may give us an unpleasant surprise. Meanwhile, ANC headquarters is the place to go.

This is where sanctions come in. It is impossible to estimate the effect of official sanctions on the rate of growth of the South African economy. So-called private sector sanctions have done the greatest damage. Banks and financial institutions have been understandably reluctant to invest in an unstable, partly Third World, country at the tip of Africa. This observation should not be used as an excuse for keeping official measures in place. Decisions to lift sanctions, made by the European Community, the Commonwealth, or the US Congress, would constitute signals to the boardrooms of the world's private lending institutions. When should these decisions be made?

The answer is, when the world becomes certain that Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk will be able to persuade their own supporters that such-and-such a negotiated settlement is worth

accepting. The South African Cabinet does seem to have made up its mind to accept a one-man-one-vote constitution. Its primary purpose at the negotiating table will be to carve out areas of local responsibility for its own people to run. It will also seek to maintain capitalism in place, and use complex constitutional arrangements to entrench various individual and collective safeguards. Politics at the centre of government will, it appears, be black-led. Once all this is out on the table and demonstrably irreversible the case for heavy sanctions designed to pressure Mr de Klerk will be difficult for the ANC to sustain, although much will depend on the details.

Getting to that point may take another six to 12 months, during which the EC and Washington could well indicate that if the ANC is consistently unreasonable, such and such a sanction will be lifted, while if Pretoria turns, or fails to control its police, the process will be reversed. The EC may set itself on such a course at its summit in Dublin next month. It may consider a symbolic gesture of encouragement to Pretoria. The US is awaiting a visit to Washington by President de Klerk and an address to both houses of Congress by Mr Mandela. President Bush is constrained by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, which imposes the severest of official sanctions but does provide for relaxations.

The purpose of such a step-by-step approach would be to get the parties to the negotiating table as soon as possible and pile on the pressure for as rapid a process as possible. The more that our two southern Gorbachevs, Mr Mandela and Mr de Klerk, deal with one another the greater the suspicions likely to be aroused at the fringes of their separate constituencies. Time is becoming short. The two leading protagonists plainly depend on the approval of the outside world for each move they make: why else would they pause between every act and take bows on a world tour, as both of them seem to be doing?

It would be foolish to believe that this process can be governed by political fine-tuning from abroad. You cannot sensibly tie a sanction to a sub-clause in the constitution, and should not try if the general import of that constitution is right. But insofar as Washington, London, and other EC capitals can influence the general trend of events, they will soon have an opportunity to do so by starting to lay down the sanctions cards in their hands, one by one, over a period that one must hope does not have to be measured in years. Mrs Margaret Thatcher is wrong about sanctions: they have had an effect, and there is still some mileage in many of them. But that will soon be played out, after which it will be time to welcome South Africa back into the world community.

If the ANC wants to get ready to crown such a victory, I suggest it instruct one of its officers to broker a rugby tour by the French, the All Blacks, or, best of all, the Lions. Call me optimistic, but pencil in somewhere in mid-1991.



SOWETO

16. JUNI 1976

16. JUNI 1990

African National Congress (ANC)
og Fellesrådet for det sørlige Afrika/ Kunstnere Mot Apartheid
markerer Soweto-dagen i Spikersuppa (v/Wergelandstatuen)
lørdag 16. juni kl. 12.00.

Appeller: Thandi Rankoe (African National Congress),
Storingsrepresentant Marit Nybakk, Trond Bakkevik (Mellomkirkelig Råd
LO, Pan African Society, Antirasistisk Senter.

Neteleder: Sjurd Tveit (Fellesrådet for det sørlige Afrika).

Musikk, sang, dans, lyrikk:

Umoja, Inkululeko, Sofanyama, Hege Rimestad, Mathabatha Sexwale,
Jan Hårstad, CAK: Maja Bjørgum Lassen, Foutigui Touré, Moussa Bleu.