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SOWETAN STAR 27/07/91

Picture: ...

We must see arms purchase docket – ANC

THE African National Congress has demanded the "total and very rapid" exposure of the contents of a police investigation into a purchase of firearms for Inkatha in the Maritzburg area.

ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said the organisation was unable to judge the accuracy of allegations that the mysterious figure who bought 24

firearms for Inkatha from King's Sports in Maritzburg in December 1987 was a security policeman.

But, she said, "in the present climate, where we are trying to address the matter of violence and where we are looking at allegations of security police complicity in the violence" the ANC regarded it "imperative that the facts be made

JO-ANNE COLLINGE

known".

The docket is presently in the hands of Natal Attorney-General Mike Imber.

It was not enough that the matter be left for Mr Imber to decide whether any particular individuals should be prosecuted, Ms Marcus argued.

The issues extended be-

yond the breaking of individual laws, she insisted, and should be seen in the light of Government funding for other Inkatha activities. "The funding is a question of a total policy of destabilisation."

The purchase of the firearms occurred during a particularly critical period for Inkatha, when it had been repulsed in many areas by UDF/Co-satu supporters. Early in

1988 the situation began to be reversed in a wave of violence popularly known as Inkatha's "Operation Doom".

Mr Imber on Thursday denied a press report that he had raised the question of the arms deal inquiry with Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee at a meeting in Pretoria this week or at any other stage.

27-7-91

Witness

by Oscar Dhlomo

Thoughts on the Ndaleni massacre

THE brutal killing of at least sixteen people in Ndaleni near Richmond over the weekend presents a serious setback to peace. It is even more disturbing that these killings should take place at a time when we all thought peace was returning to this troubled region and also when the warring factions were gearing themselves for peace talks. The coincidence is rather curious to say the least. It is becoming more difficult to resist the suspicion that there are elements who do not want to see violence ended and who go out of their way to foment it and sow suspicion amongst the warring factions.

What I find even more disturbing, however, is the attitude of Inkatha and ANC leaders in Ndaleni who, according to press reports, have decided to call off peace talks because of this unfortunate massacre. If the planned peace talks were about ending the violence then they should be intensified and not suspended when violence escalates. I would have thought there are peace talks because there is violence in the area

and that if there was no violence, there would be no need for peace talks.

It is important that Inkatha and ANC leaders should not allow their anger and frustration to blind them to the fact that suspending peace talks actually plays into the hands of those who choose violence instead of peace. Painful as it is, the weekend massacre should rather provide the motivation for more and more peace talks until the curse of violence is totally eradicated.

The ANC leaders have already alleged police involvement in the weekend massacre. Several witnesses are alleged to have made statements to the police that they saw security police vehicles off-load would-be attackers who then attacked homes of victims. The police have already arrested one suspect and we hope that this suspect will be able to assist the police in their investigations.

Tuesday's evening paper carried a report by an eye-witness to the massacre who lost a husband during the

attack on their home. This eye-witness alleges that attackers wore balaclavas and announced themselves as Inkatha members. If this report is true, then I am prepared to believe there is a so-called third force fanning the flames of violence between Inkatha and ANC supporters. I say this because I refuse to believe that killers sent by Inkatha to eliminate ANC supporters would take pride in publicly announcing their identities and still leave some eye-witnesses to relate the story afterwards.

It is a pity that up to now Inkatha and ANC leaders have not found it possible to agree to jointly investigate the allegations about instigators of violence who might be operating independently in violence-infested areas. The instinctive reaction from both sides whenever violence occurs is to trade accusations and counter-accusations. Violence diminishes and discredits both Inkatha and the ANC and it is important that the two organisations co-operate in all efforts aimed at ending it.

The police also face a challenge because as long as there is this lingering allegation on the part of the ANC that they are assisting one side in the violence, their efforts in trying to curb the violence will always be viewed with suspicion. Again we have already had an example of this when ANC leaders in the area advised their followers against seeking shelter in the protected village and the reason given was that this village

had been established by the police. Inkatha and ANC leaders in Ndaleni must resume peace talks immediately. This is the only viable strategy to end the violence their followers are being subjected to. There is no alternative to peace at this time.

• Dr Oscar Dhlomo is the Executive Chairman of the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy.

'Agreement reached with govt'

All exiles to get amnesty soon, says UN

GOVERNMENT and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are poised to announce an agreement on the return of exiles in which a general amnesty will be granted to SA's estimated 40 000 returnees.

Final details have yet to be thrashed out, but a UNHCR spokesman said yesterday broad agreement had been reached during talks between the two parties in Cape Town last week.

The granting of a general amnesty, with the exclusion of serious common law offenders, and a process whereby returnees would not have to list their offences before returning, are believed to be the central components of the agreement.

The government has also agreed that UNHCR representatives will have full access to all exiles on their return.

The issue of citizenship for returned exiles was discussed.

The granting of a general amnesty would break the impasse that has developed between government and the UNHCR and political groups and resolve one of the main obstacles to negotiations.

The National Co-ordinating Committee for the Repatriation of SA Exiles (NCCR), which co-ordinates repatriation on behalf of a number of political groupings, said last week it would be forced to close down if agreement with the UNHCR could not be reached.

Although the final agreement is not expected to be announced for about a month, the UNHCR spokesman said "broad agreement was reached on a general amnesty"

TIM COHEN

at the talks between government representatives and the UNHCR.

The spokesman said the UNHCR usually required some form of general amnesty and access to exiles once they had returned.

After last week's meeting the groups announced only that broad consensus had been reached and that the meeting was held in a friendly spirit.

It is believed that the draft agreement, to be discussed by the Cabinet, provides for a general amnesty with the exception of serious common law offenders.

The SA government has the right to object to an exile's return and provision is made for an appeal procedure.

The new procedure would significantly simplify the current bureaucratic process agreed between government and the ANC in the Pretoria Minute whereby exiles are asked to apply for indemnity by listing all the crimes they have committed.

The draft agreement also makes provision for citizenship rights for exiles and for exiles returning to the TVBC states.

If government and the UNHCR do reach agreement, a large source of funding is expected to be made available by Western nations.

Estimates of the amount required for the return of exiles range between R40m and R70m.

Government comment was not forthcoming last night.

Whites buy African Bank shares

THE black-owned African Bank had approved applications for shares to the tune of R2m, more than half of this from whites, CE Jack Theron said yesterday.

Theron said: "We have had a steady stream of applications for shares since October last year. The interest surged from January this year after the shareholders' general meeting approved the purchase of ordinary shares by all races."

"Today's approval brings our issued ordinary share capital to R6,2m of our authorised R12,7m ordinary share capital."

"My board, however, still believes in blacks owning the majority shares and will in future decide on a black-white share ownership ratio."

The bank previously restricted ordinary shares to blacks, while the Standard Bank, TrustBank, First National, Volkskas and NedPerm jointly held R4,5m in R1 re-

THAMI MAZWAI

deemable preference shares convertible on default.

Theron made the announcement as his bank prepared for competition from a bank to be launched by Fabsos and Wesbank in August.

Wesbank GM Robin Shale confirmed yesterday that an application for the registration of the new bank was lodged with the Registrar of Banks last month.

Theron said his organisation would "respond accordingly" to the creation of the new bank.

African Bank had "collared the northern Transvaal market", he said. It had taken over all Lebowa Development Corporation bank agencies this year and had opened branches in Tzaneen, Thohoyandou, Queenstown and Bisho.

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FMIVA kwesikhathi eside kunezinsolo zokuthi iNkatha isetshenziswa ngamabhunu ukufuza izinhloso zawo zezombusazwe, ithumba selize lubhoboka, kwavela namanyala okugidlabezwa kwalenhlangano ngamakhulu ezinkulungwane zamaRandi yiPitoli.

Kuthe izikhulu zePitoli zivuma ngapha nangapha ukuthi kazigcinanga nje ngokuxhasa iNkatha, kodwa sezineminyaka eyisithupha zikhangeza amaRandi angaphezu kwesigidi ne-United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa), uMengameli weNkatha uDr MG Buthelezi wayelokhu cphika elala ngomhlane ukuthi uyazana nalemali.

Kodwa abaxhasi benhlangano yakhe bebeshiyelana inkundla behlabuluka, bethi nebala bawukhipha uR250 000 bexhasa iNkatha, namaRandi ayisigidi nengxenywe bexhasa i-Uwusa okuyinyunyana eyasungulwa ngabalandeli beNkatha ukuthi iphikisane neCongress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu).

Izikhulu zeDemocratic Party ziyaghubeka zihli zingubafazi ukuthi empeleni inguR5 000 000 imali eyanikwa iNkatha nguHulumeni.

Sekusuke obukhulu ubutata kwikhabhineti kaMengameli uMnuz J.W. de Klerk kulandela ukuvumbululeka kwalendaba.

Ukushayana ngamakhanda kwezikhulu zekhabhineti kufike kwivuthondaba izolo, ngomSombuluko, ngenkathi ubika ukuthi bezihlangane ndawothize ePitoli, zizama ukubhula lomlilo oqhubekayo okubhechetheka.

Ukubuka kwalendaba ukuthi uHulumeni uyishaya emuva ayishaye phambili ngokuxhasa ngase iNkatha sekusheke ebusayini izingxoxo phakathi kukaHulumeni ne ANC ngekusasa laleli.

UMnuz Nelson Mandela, uMengameli we-ANC, uthe unokungabaza ukuthi ukuqubuka kwalendaba kungeziphazamise izingxoxo noHulumeni.

Uthe ukuxhaswa kweNka-

Onopopi bePitoli bavele obala

tha nguHulumeni ngasese kuzodala ukungqubuzana okukhulu phakathi kukaHulumeni ne ANC.

Lelibhomu lendaba elichazwe ngamagembu aphikisa uHulumeni ngokuthi liyhlaza lokuqala lokugcina kwezopolitiki, kalgcinanga nje ngokubeka ebusayini izingxoxo phakathi kukaHulumeni ne-ANC.

Kodwa lendaba futhi inyaka zise ikhabhineti kangangokuthi uMnuz Adriaan Vlok uNgqongqoshe wezomthetho nokuGcinwa kwawo, utshale izinkulungawo zabantu ebezizolozele uhlelo lwehlelevishini i-Agenda ngeSonto ukuthi

usecabanga ukuhoxa esikhundleni sakhe.

Usho lokhu evinjelwe ngemibuzo nguMnuz Anton Harber, umhleli weWeekly Mail, okuyiphaphandaba lokuqala eliphumise lelibhomu lendaba.

Nokho uMnuz Vlok uphikile ukuthi lemali eyanikwa iNkatha kwakuhloswe ngayo ukuba umkhankaso wokugqatha lenhlangano ne-ANC.

Uphikile futhi ukuthi uHulumeni wanika i-Uwusa isamba sikaR5 000 000, wathi ngokwazi kwakhe lenyonyana yanikwa R1 500 000 esikhathini esiliminyaka eyisithupha.

Uvumile ukuthi uHulumeni

waxhasa iNkatha ezimbizweni zayo ezaba seThekwini. Kodwa uphikile ukuthi ngalomxhaso kwakuhloswe ukuba kuliwe ne-ANC.

Uthe inhloso kaHulumeni ngokuxhasa iNkatha ne-Uwusa kwakungukwelekelela lezizinhlangano emkhankasweni wazo wokulwa nokunswinywa kweNingizimu Afrika kwezomnotho.

Uwuphikisile umbiko weWeekly Mail wokuthi uHulumeni waxhasa iNkatha ngenhloko yokuyisiza lenhlangano emkhankasweni wayo wokwandisa amalunga ayencipha ngenhloko esikhuleni.

Ngakolunye uhlangathi uDr Buthelezi uthe kuyinto evamisile ukuthi izinhlangano, izinkampani noma abantu abathile bafake imali ebhukwini leNkatha eliseThekwini, bangazisho amagama.

Uthe akazange aziswe ngoR250 000 uwasakwa ngamaphoyisa kulebhuku leNkatha.

Exinwa ngemibuzo yizintatheli ohlelweni lwehlelevishini uthe kazange azikhathele ngokubiza ukuthi lesigaba semali esingaka sivelishe.

Saturday Star

27 July 1991

Wrong notions of democracy spawn corruption

The controversy surrounding the Government's secret funding of the Inkatha Freedom Party suggests that there is a serious misunderstanding among political leaders of what democracy is about. Some political leaders seem to think that democracy is about wielding political power and hence they go to extremes, even corrupt extremes, to fight for political power.

They are prepared to cheat, lie, kill and discredit in order to gain political power.

As long as this is the perception of democracy then of course we shall not be spared opportunistic and corrupt politicians.

As I understand it democracy is really about ensuring that the majority of citizens are able to participate in the government of their country.

Convince

In fact democracy is about limiting the power of politicians and governments so that they are unable to override the will of the citizens.

Political parties that happen to gain power and form the government do so because they managed to convince the majority of voters that they had viable policies.

It is voters who are the ultimate judges in this regard.

Similarly, parties that do not gain power remain with the assurance that even though they do not govern, they participate fully in government and they stand an equal chance of governing next time round.

Through My Eyes

OSCAR
DHLOMO



It is for this reason that some of us are ardently working for the promotion of multi-partyism in post-apartheid South Africa.

Before there is an understanding of this simple fact about democracy, it is unlikely that we will have many political leaders of integrity and it is unlikely that we will have a peaceful and stable transition to post-apartheid South Africa.

Resist

Our political leaders must also be assisted to learn to put the interests of the country above those of their parties or their persons.

When all the key figures in the present political scandal have vanished from the political scene, there will still be a country called South Africa crying out for clean, efficient and democratic government.

In another sense, that is why it is important that whatever happens as a result of this political scandal, the key players in the process of political transition, like the ANC and the National Party, should strenuously resist the temptations to call off the talks that will bring us closer to post-apartheid South Africa.

Post-apartheid South Africa, provided it is democratic, will ultimately save us from this political corruption.

Cosatu to discuss Inkatha funding

SATURDAY
NEWS

PHIL MOLEFE

27/07/91

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) discuss the Inkatha funding scandal in more detail today at its fourth annual congress in Johannesburg.

A discussion document, "Cosatu Congress Declaration on the Inkathagate", was circulated among delegates at the conference to formulate the federation's position on Government funding to Inkatha and the United Workers' Union of South Africa (Uwusa).

Sources within the union say far-reaching resolutions will be made at the congress, which opened on Thursday, to demand that the Government halts its support for Inkatha and Uwusa.

The discussion document says evidence which has come to light, proving Government funding of Inkatha and Uwusa, confirmed what Cosatu had been saying for years.

In a statement this week, Cosatu said Uwusa stands accused of an orchestrated reign of terror against members of the federation.

Delegates said Cosatu will call for an independent multi-party inquiry in the light of the revelations.

A union source said the congress might even demand reparations to victims of violence.

16/1/14

Will police fare better this time?

SATURDAY STAR 27/04/91

NOW Mr Moses Khumalo has also been assassinated under extremely brutal circumstances and it will indeed be a pleasant surprise if the police apprehend his assassins. It is now almost generally accepted that assassins who go about murdering those they do not agree with politically, will invariably elude the police forever.

One can imagine what this police failure does to the emotions of the members of the victim's family. I am certain they live in perpetual fear that the assassin might strike at them again as long as he succeeds to elude the police. The same feeling haunts the victim's colleagues, who believe in what he stood for.

I refuse to believe that our police, who are so abundantly endowed with professional expertise, are applying this expertise fully in attempting to apprehend these culprits. I am further disturbed by the growing public perception that each time similar murders are committed within the white community the culprits are apprehended within hours. This perception leads to the conclusion that in the eyes of the police, black lives are

Through My Eyes

OSCAR
DHLOMO



cheaper than white ones.

As someone working for democracy, I am also concerned that this apparent police failure threatens freedom of speech by intimidating into silence the people who hold differing views.

Who would have the audacity to stand up for his views if he knew he had no police protection or if he knew that even if he were murdered the police would never find his murderers?

For instance, the last time I saw the late Mr Khumalo was on television, where, with two of his colleagues, he made a determined stand against resigning from his elected council position. The morale of his two remaining colleagues must now be very low indeed, given the fact that the assassins have not yet been apprehended. Nobody would blame them if they resigned or to joined the growing ranks of the silent majority.

Can't the Commissioner of Police do something about this?