

ANC determined to be next govt of S Africa

DURBAN. — The African National Congress was approaching its 48th national conference next week with the view that the ANC will be the next government of South Africa, the conference's Natal Preparatory Committee said in Durban yesterday.

Addressing the media at the University of Durban Westville's Sports Centre, where the conference will take place, regional organising secretary Mr S'bu Ndebele said: "We view the conference as being the conference that precedes the ANC being the next government."

"The issues it promotes are the issues it will follow as a government," said Mr Ndebele.

His comments were

echoed by another NPC member, Dr Manto Tshabalala, who said: "We're serious about being the next government. We're there to prepare the machinery to be the next government."

"We're hoping to come out with a clear programme of action to lead to majority rule," she said.

The conference would be "underscoring our determination to be the next government," Dr Tshabalala added.

Three thousand delegates from South Africa and outside the country will converge on Durban over the weekend for the conference which takes

place from next Tuesday to Saturday.

A rally at Durban's Kings Park Stadium next Sunday will announce to supporters the newly elected ANC leaders. The new president will also deliver a "major speech on what the ANC has to say about the future of South Africa", said Mr Roy Padiyachie, also an NPC member.

Another NPC member, Ms Linda Zuma announced that about 350 foreign guests representing countries and political parties would attend the conference, but only for the opening and closing sessions.

They will spend the rest of the time on ANC arranged tours to places of historical interest and of topical importance.

The tours include trips to areas gripped by political violence and communities facing land and rural development problems.

They will also focus on issues of local government, the economy and education.

The programme for foreign visitors is planned to look closely at the issues the ANC will be addressing in its commissions during the conference.

Mr Ndebele said delegates to the conference would include 2 000 from 14 regions inside the country, 48 delegates from the Youth League, 42 delegates from the Women's League, 10 from Cosatu, 10 from the SACP, two from the UDF and other ANC stalwarts.

There would also be about 85 delegates from "fraternal" organisations such as the SACC, Nafcoc and sporting bodies.

Other delegates would be made up of ANC representatives from outside South Africa. — Sapa.

Rapport at ANC and Azapo talks

AZAPO and the ANC have reached "a remarkable degree of consensus" on all issues discussed at a meeting this week.

Our sister newspaper, *The Star*, has been told that the meeting at Khotso House - offices of the South African Council of Churches - in Johannesburg discussed issues ranging from sanctions and the cultural boycott against South Africa to

joint mass action and demands for a constituent assembly.

Attending the meeting were members of Azapo's central committee, led by the organisation's president Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe and ANC national executive committee members led by the organisation's internal chairman, Mr Walter Sisulu.

Azapo projects coordinator and acting

publicity secretary Mr Lybon Mabasa yesterday said "a remarkable degree of consensus" had been reached "on all issues discussed".

These included Azapo's proposed consultative conference of liberation movements, violence, demands for a constituent assembly and joint mass action.

Mabasa said the two delegations agreed in principle to establish a liaison committee which would "explore in detail" areas of common interest and issues such as a multiparty conference, the sports and cultural boycott, sanctions, the release of detainees and political prisoners and the return of exiles.

In another development, Azapo has welcomed the success of Saturday's peace meeting.

The church-convened summit, attended by all the main political organisations and parties except for the rightwing, ended with participants expressing optimism that it could lead to an end to violence.

Nefolovhodwe said Azapo was "not simplistic" to believe that those who benefited from the violence would now forego it.

Saturday's peace meeting, however, was the beginning of a process which could ultimately bring the perpetrators of violence to book.

He said Azapo had refused to serve on a new committee which included the Government "because Azapo knows that the primary perpetrator of violence is the regime". - *Political Staff*.

State is

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Inkatha

1991
- ANC

By GRACE RAPHOLO

THE transformation of cultural organisations like Inkatha into political ones was part of a Government strategy to undermine the ANC, an official of the organisation said yesterday.

ANC department of political education official Mr Mandla Nkomse said yesterday that the Government was promoting the politicisation of cultural groups to bolster its argument that the ANC was not the only organisation to negotiate with.

Speaking at the Medical University of South Africa, Nkomse said: "The ANC will never transform into a political party because it was established to be a liberation movement and it will remain so."

Strategy

He said the IFP was important in the current political situation because it had made itself felt through aggression and intimidation.

Nkomse accused the Government of equating the ANC with socialism and economic disaster, which had resulted in disillusion among the masses.

While negotiations were the swiftest route to the transfer of power, mass action had to remain part of ANC strategy.

Action

"Mass action and negotiations have to be complementary."

He said if South African liberation movements were to learn from Nicaragua and other countries, they would realise that mass action was important.

MP says paying ministers for their own homes is immoral

NATAL MERCURY 26 JUNE 1991
By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The money being paid to Ministers for using their own homes as official residences is 'scandalous', the Democratic Party MP for Springfield, Mahmoud Rajab, has charged.

Mr Rajab was reacting to scathing criticism from House of Delegates' ministers who attacked him for asking a question in Parliament which focused on the fact that they received more than R8 000 each for leasing their homes as 'official residences'.

Mr Rajab revealed that the ministers also get monthly salaries of R13 000, unlimited, free, air travel around the country and official residences in Cape Town for use during the Parliamentary sitting.

He said that at a time when the Minister of Finance was under tre-

mendous pressure to provide urgently needed funds and the taxpayer was being squeezed, 'it is scandalous that any minister, black or white, should be paid so large an allowance for using his own home for official purposes'.

He said that in the case of ministers of the House of Delegates, 'particularly those who have no work to perform, it is immoral'.

'In the circumstances I call upon all who benefit under the scheme to apply their consciences to the issue and to do the appropriate thing, which is to re-channel these funds for the benefit of the community,' said Mr Rajab.

Inkatha confirms Zulu chiefs given rifles

N/MERCURY 1991
26 JUNE 1991
Mercury Reporter

GERMAN-manufactured G3 rifles have been issued to chiefs and indunas by the KwaZulu Government, a spokesman for the Inkatha Research Institute confirmed yesterday.

Following a Legal Resources Centre statement last week, which said a number of areas in KwaZulu had recently been 'flooded with the firearms', Peter Auf de Heyde said they had been 'issued specifically for the purpose of protecting Government property, as a result of attacks on such property which resulted in considerable loss to the State'.

He said the G3 rifles were issued to a number of Government functionaries, including certain chiefs and indunas.

'If these weapons are used by a person for purposes other than for protection of property, then that person is open for prosecution.'

'All persons to whom they have been issued have been reminded of the limitations under which they were given the rifles and were warned not to act in violation thereof,' he said.

Mr Auf de Heyde described the LRC statement that KwaZulu had been flooded as 'going over the top a bit'.

According to the LRC, the advanced 7,62 mm automatic rifles use the same ammunition as the SADF R1 rifle, but have a higher rate of fire.

The centre said the weapons had been linked to so many shootings that the SAP had made representations to the KwaZulu Government calling on it to 'cease the practice of indiscriminate distribution' without stringent permit regulations.

Big Korean donation to KwaZulu

N/MERCURY 1991
26 JUNE 1991
Transport Reporter

THE arrival of two containers loaded with 28 000 pieces of clothing and a variety of pharmaceuticals from Korea, aboard the vessel Amalia S in Richards Bay at the weekend, rounded off 'a remarkable story of international co-operation and goodwill'.

From collection to delivery, the entire operation has cost the donors and recipients 'next-to-nothing'.

The clothing and pharmaceuticals — ranging from antibiotics and infant food to various remedies for adults and children — were collected by the Korea Children's Foundation and donated to KwaZulu.

The massive donation came about as a result of a visit by Korea Children's Foundation executive director Youn Keun Cha to South Africa last year, when he ascertained KwaZulu's needs.

ANC rejects stayaway call

N/MERCURY 1991
Mercury Reporter

THE ANC has distanced itself from a pamphlet distributed in Empangeni at the weekend which calls for a stayaway to ensure that people attend a rally to welcome Mr Nelson Mandela.

Regional media officer Bongani Msomi said this week that 'the pamphlet is intended to cause confusion among our membership as well as discredit the ANC among business people'.

The pamphlets, on ANC letterheads, urged the organisation's supporters not to go to work 'to prove that the ANC is strong in KwaZulu and that it is serious about dismantling the homeland'.

The ANC believed the aim was to 'worsen the situation between the ANC and Inkatha', Mr Msomi said.

In a statement the Zululand Chamber of Commerce and Industries urged workers to go to work tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the ANC issued a statement from its headquarters in Johannesburg yesterday denouncing the pamphlet as a 'crude forgery' and urged its supporters to ignore it.

SUE BAKER reports from London as the Commonwealth faces up to the future

What to do now apartheid's

26 JUNE 1991 N/MERCURY

gone?

THE COMMONWEALTH, at 40, is facing something of a mid-life crisis.

For many years the 'Club', comprising Britain and most of the countries that used to form its empire, has been pre-occupied trying to end apartheid in South Africa.

Now, the 50-nation organisation needs a new role.

Chief Emeka Anyaoku of Nigeria, the Commonwealth's Secretary-General, says it will aim at promoting democracy — including monitoring elections — and possibly mediate in conflicts.

'If you look around the world there are new tensions and conflicts arising from a resurgence of ethnic loyalties, small nationalisms and religious fundamentalism,' Anyaoku said in an interview at the organisation's London headquarters.

'These are beginning to have a very divisive impact on established nation states, some of them within the Commonwealth, and I believe they represent an area where the Commonwealth could use its attributes to help the country affected.'

Anyaoku, a 58-year-old ca-

reer diplomat who completes his first year as Secretary-General at the weekend, did not identify any countries. But there are conflicts or ethnic disputes in such member states as India, Sri Lanka and Cyprus.

Today's Commonwealth dates from January, 1951, when the word 'British' was dropped from its title, reflecting the addition of a growing number of newly independent states as the British Empire crumbled.

The early years were occupied with the decolonisation process but by the mid-1960s the Commonwealth was dominated — and divided — by a single overriding issue, South Africa.

Helping end white minority rule in Rhodesia to usher in the new nation of Zimbabwe in 1980 had also been a major preoccupation.

With South Africa now on the path of reform, Anyaoku believes the Commonwealth's full attention can be turned to implementing its 1971 Declaration of Principles — democracy, human rights, economic development, freedom and equality.

'I think that as you look

around the Commonwealth you will see that there are a number of countries where elections, non-contentious elections, have not been held for a long time.

'There are also countries where pluralism is new ... and these are countries where

I think the Commonwealth can be of help to them if they wish,' he said.

The Commonwealth chief said any involvement would

be on a purely voluntary basis and he rejected suggestions that aid should be tied to progress on democracy or human rights.

'I think what is important is that the countries themselves recognise that democracy ... is valuable not only for its sake but also in practical terms ... for sustained economic growth.'

Anyaoku said Common-

wealth observers had already monitored elections in Malaysia and Bangladesh and others will observe forthcoming polls in Guyana and Zambia.

About a dozen Commonwealth countries are one-party states — most of them in Africa.

Anyaoku said debt, the environment, AIDS and drug-trafficking were among the issues the Commonwealth had to tackle.

'These are new sets of problems that have acquired ... global dimensions that they didn't have before — and the Commonwealth as a microcosm of the world has an important role to play.'

Anyaoku said the new direction would be formally articulated at a Commonwealth summit in Harare in October in a document that will be known as the Harare Declaration.

'It will be a document that will redefine the principles that animate the Commonwealth, a document that defines the aspirations of the Commonwealth in the new international setting because the world hasn't stood still,' he said.

The Harare meeting will also be the first full summit for more than a decade without Margaret Thatcher as British leader — a fact that has drawn sighs of relief from some Commonwealth officials who blame her rigid stance against imposing sanctions on South Africa for a long-standing split in the group.

Anyaoku diplomatically steered clear of criticising Thatcher. Instead he praised her successor, John Major, who has shown a more conciliatory style than Thatcher in his seven months as Prime Minister.

'No two leaders are ever alike in their styles,' he said. 'So far my relations with Mr Major have been truly excellent. He believes very much in the Commonwealth.'

'Sanctions always had the unfortunate effect of creating ... obstacles between Britain and the rest of the Commonwealth.'

'I hope very much that events will now remove that obstacle and that the British role in the Commonwealth will no longer be in any way deterred by disagreement over sanctions against South Africa.' — Sapa-Reuter

Sanctions crumble

N/Mercury

East and West

26 JUNE 1991

WASHINGTON—South Africa's international isolation may soon be over as major powers in the East and the West prepare to lift the sanctions which have kept the country in the cold since 1986.

In an address to Congress yesterday, US President George Bush said that he would soon have to lift sanctions, while in Tokyo the Ministry of International Trade and Industry told Japanese companies they could expand trade with South Africa.

At a meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus yesterday, Mr Bush told sceptics that he 'had little choice under law' but to lift sanctions against South Africa once the final condition — the release of all political prisoners — is met.

'I don't have much flexibility on the issue,' he said.

The President, never enthusiastic about the sanctions, was prepared to lift them by the middle of next month, according to congressional and administration sources.

Last week he cited 'dramatic progress' toward democracy in South Africa, with the repeal of the last major apartheid law.

He has made it clear that he would lift the sanctions once

the remaining requirement of the 1986 law that imposed them — the freeing of all political prisoners — is met.

US officials say the other four conditions, including the repeal of segregation laws, have been met.

Meanwhile, South Africa's Minister of Public Enterprises and Economic Co-ordination, Dr Dawie de Villiers, who is on a four-day, private visit to Japan, said he hoped for a swift end to the sanctions imposed by Japan, after the Government allowed businesses to expand trade with South Africa by 20% a year.

In spite of the private nature of his stay, he will meet Eiichi Nakao, Minister of International Trade and Industry, and a vice foreign minister.

In 1987 Japan became South Africa's top trading partner, spurring strong criticism in the West. As a result, Tokyo banned new investment and later issued guidelines that trade volume should not increase.

Last Friday Japan ended curbs on tourism and other 'human exchanges' with South Africa — but said it would retain some economic sanctions until Pretoria 'completely dismantled apartheid'.

In an interview Dr de Villiers described Friday's de-

cision as 'an important beginning'.

Asked when he thought Japan would lift remaining sanctions, he said:

'I don't know to what extent they would like to act in tandem with the United States. I hope it will be forthcoming soon, in terms of weeks rather than months. The reasons for retaining sanctions have disappeared.'

Japan retains a ban on the import of iron and steel, a ban on investment, and 'voluntary restraint' on financing and expanding trade.

Dr de Villiers said this issue 'could be sorted out easily'. The cases of 200 remaining prisoners were being reviewed by a panel of judges.

'We are in the grey area where the people considered have all committed crimes that caused injury, bodily harm or the death of people ...'

'Within days, the names will be published and people can judge for themselves whether the few remaining cases can be regarded as political prisoners at all, or common law criminals who have committed violent and atrocious crimes,' he said.

'That will be finalised within days, I believe, to the satisfaction of the governments of the United States, Japan and other countries. Then all re-

quirements will have been met,' he said.

South Africa's economy is sluggish and Japan already buys the main products — such as coal and other minerals that Pretoria can export — elsewhere.

Dr de Villiers said trade would increase over the medium and long term, as South Africa and countries in the region offered a ready market for Japanese-manufactured goods, while South Africa could supply the raw materials Japan needed.

Addressing business concerns over South Africa's political stability, Dr de Villiers said a new government would, 'for the first time, represent all sectors of the population'.

'We have committed ourselves to certain principles like private ownership, a free enterprise economy with a reduced role for government with as much scope for the private sector as possible ... these basic principles we would like to enshrine in the constitution,' he said.

Japanese investment in all of Africa — apart from Liberia, where many Japanese ships are registered — amounts to \$994 million — just 0.3% of Japanese investment worldwide — showing a business dislike for socialist policies followed by much of the continent. — (Sapa-Reuter)

Govt's ANC move hailed

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Dr J N Reddy, chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates, has welcomed Government indications that it would be prepared to appoint cabinet ministers from the ANC 'as a transition measure during negotiations'.

'It is very much in line with the thinking of the Solidarity Party, which has been calling for the establishment of a "super cabinet" including extra-parliamentary representatives,' said Dr Reddy in a statement issued yesterday.

He said this would 'create a climate of trust and goodwill

needed for the realisation of a new constitutional framework' and added that others committed to the negotiating process should be included in a 'government of national reconciliation'.

'Solidarity therefore urges all parties to facilitate the holding of a multi-party conference without further delay, so that the question of all-party participation at the highest level of government can be canvassed and resolved to the satisfaction of all concerned,' said Dr Reddy.

SA violence discussed in *N/Mercury* Downing St

26 JUNE 1991
J
London Bureau

LONDON—The ongoing violence in South Africa appeared to be the dominant issue when Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi held his first meeting with British Prime Minister John Major at 10 Downing Street yesterday.

Dr Buthelezi had a very warm relationship with the former Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, whom he met on several occasions.

The Downing Street statement on the meeting gave no hint as to the personal relationship between Dr Buthelezi and Mr Major, saying only that Mr Major 'welcomed the outcome' of the meeting at the weekend at which ANC, Inkatha, Government, church and business leaders discussed ways of ending the violence.

Mr Major also 'encouraged all parties to work together at all levels to end the violence'.

He also 'expressed support for multi-party talks on the future of South Africa'.

Dr Buthelezi, who is set to return to South Africa today, said before the meeting that he intended applauding Mr Major's decision to continue with his predecessor's policy on the lifting of sanctions. Downing Street made no mention of these issues in its statement.

The Inkatha leader has indicated that the IFP leadership expects to meet the new ANC executive elected at next month's national conference.

SACP set for stronger role

ANC 'old guard' facing the boot

✓ STAR 26 JUNE 1991 ✓

By Patrick Laurence

Two-thirds of the present members of the ANC national executive will lose their seats at the organisation's conference next week, judging by nominations submitted so far.

Their places will be taken mainly by younger people who occupied leadership positions in the Mass Democratic Movement during its struggle in the 1980s against the Botha administration.

The ousting of a majority of the "old guard" in favour of the younger men and women emerges as a clear pattern in the nominations proposed by five regions, according to The Star's sources.

But the change in faces will not reduce the numerical strength of the South African Communist Party in the executive; it may even boost SACP numbers there.

Joe Slovo, general secretary of the SACP, heads the list of nominees from two of the five regions: western Cape and southern Natal.

Ronnie Kasrils, another key SACP leader, has all-round popularity, possibly in part because he was a fugitive from the police after the SAP crackdown on Operation Vula nearly a year ago.

The five regions in which these predictions are made include two of the three biggest regions, Border and the eastern Transvaal, each of which has a total membership of about 60 000.

Excluded from the forecast is the third of the big regions, the PWV region. But nominations for the five top

More reports — Pages 6 and 24

positions in the PWV — released last night — confirm the forecasts.

Predictably, Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu are nominated as president and deputy president.

The next three senior positions go to younger men: Cyril Ramaphosa for secretary-general, Popo Molefe as his deputy and Arnold Stofile for treasurer-general.

They are preferred to the incumbents: Fred Nzo, Henry Makgothi and Thomas Nkobi.

Veterans on the existing executive likely to be excluded, either because they are not nominated or because they will not attract sufficient votes, included several big names, The Star's sources say.

They are Mr Nzo, secretary general; Dan Tloome, auditor general (and chairman of the SACP); Stephen Dlamini, veteran trade unionist; Josiah Jele, member of the conference preparatory committee; and Stanley Mabizela, deputy secretary of international affairs.

Members whose positions are not assured but who may scrape home include Mr Nkobi, ANC treasurer-general Simon Makana, and Aziz Pahad, a member of the SACP central committee.

Former Mass Democratic Movement leaders who seem certain of election to the national executive include trade union leader Mr Ramaphosa, who is tipped to succeed Mr Nzo as secretary-general, and United Democratic Front leaders Popo Molefe, "Terror" Lekota and Mr Stofile.

The expected exclusion of Mr Tloome, and possibly Mr Pahad, will not weaken the SACP.

Two SACP members likely to be elected are Raymond Suttner and Cheryl Carolus, both members of the SACP interim leadership corps.

The SACP is likely to benefit from the decision to reserve a third of the 50 elected seats for women.

Eyes of the world on Durban conference

STAR JUNE 26 1991

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Almost 200 invited guests to the ANC's national conference in Durban next week will focus worldwide attention on the event, which is one of the most significant political conferences in this country's history.

The ANC yesterday released the names of 195 foreign guests who would attend the organisation's 48th national conference, the first on South African soil in three decades.

Most of the guests are little known in South Africa.

Among the more familiar names are Namibia's Mines and Energy Minister Andimba Toivo ya Toivo; Australian MP Colin Hollis; British House of Lords members Lord and Lady Hartch of Lusby; and Rocky Malebane-Metsing, Bophuthatswana's former opposition leader who led the abortive coup in 1988.

Also on the list is Pauline Baker of the US's Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Governments which will be represented include Sweden, India, Libya, Iraq, Ghana, Hungary, Cuba, Nigeria, Czechoslovakia, Zambia, Namibia, Norway, Yugoslavia, Swaziland and Belgium. Many of these governments — loyal supporters of the ANC — have assigned their ambassadors in Harare, Windhoek or Pretoria to attend.

The PLO will be represented by the organisation's ambassador to Zimbabwe, Ali Hilimeh, and its adviser on African affairs, Salman el Herfi.

Money struggle continues — Page 24

Other countries to be represented include Canada, Denmark, Holland, the US, Italy, France, Japan, Portugal, Spain, Tanzania, Mauritius, New Zealand and Malaysia.

Organisations to attend the congress include Oxfam, the International Defence and Aid Fund, the US-based Mandela Freedom Fund, the World Federation of Trade Unions, Anti-Apartheid Movement representatives from several countries, trade unionists, journalists and church leaders.

Two members of the European Parliament, Barbara Simons of Germany and Terry Wynn of Belgium, will attend.

Australian delegates will include two members of the ANC sports committee, James Singleton and David Singleton.

Political parties to be represented include Germany's Free Democratic Party and Britain's Labour Party.

The ANC stressed that the dignitaries would pay for their own transport and accommodation.

Sapa reports that the ANC is approaching its conference in the belief that it will be the next government.

A member of the Natal Preparatory Committee (NPC), S'bu Ndeble, said: "We view the conference as being the conference that precedes the ANC being the next government. The issues it promotes are the issues it will follow as a government."

His comments were echoed by another NPC member, Dr Manto Tshabalala, who said: "We're serious about being the next government. We're hoping to come out with a clear programme of action to lead to majority rule," she said.

Consensus at ANC-Azapo talks

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

Azapo and the ANC reached "a remarkable degree of consensus" on all issues discussed at their meeting in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon, The Star has been told.

A wide variety of issues, ranging from sanctions and the cultural boycott to joint "mass action" and demands for a constituent assembly, were discussed at the meeting.

Attending the meeting were members of Azapo's central committee, led by president Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, and ANC national executive committee members, led by internal chairman Walter Sisulu.

Azapo projects co-ordinator and acting publicity secretary Lybon Mabasa said a remarkable degree of consensus had been reached on all issues discussed. These included Azapo's

proposed consultative conference of liberation movements, violence, demands for a constituent assembly, and joint mass action.

Mr Mabasa said the two delegations agreed in principle to establish a liaison committee which would explore in detail areas of common interest and issues such as a multiparty conference, the sports and cultural boycott, sanctions, the release of detainees and political prisoners as well as the return of exiles.

In another development, Azapo has welcomed the success of Saturday's church-convened peace meeting, saying it believed the meeting was "of paramount importance to restore peace within our communities".

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Nefolovhodwe said Azapo's central committee had decided at its

weekend meeting to welcome the peace summit's success.

Mr Nefolovhodwe said Azapo was "not simplistic" to believe that those who benefited from the violence would now forego it. Saturday's peace meeting, however, was the beginning of a process which could ultimately bring the perpetrators of violence to book.

He said Azapo had refused to serve in a committee set up at the end of the meeting, and including the Government, "because Azapo knows that the primary perpetrator of violence is the regime".

Azapo's weekend central committee meeting also:

- Condemned Kenya's restoration of sporting links with SA.
- Reaffirmed its commitment to the maintenance of sanctions and all pressures against SA.
- Decided to rally world bodies to maintain sanctions against Pretoria.



Archbishop TREVOR HUDDLESTON, president of the British Anti-Apartheid movement; Dr FRANK CHIKANE, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, and Cardinal ROGER ETCHEGARAY from the Vatican at the SACC's 23rd National Conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Apartheid will die soon: Huddleston

Citizen 26 June 1991

Citizen Reporter

APARTHEID was not just a political mistake but a blasphemy, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, president of the British Anti-Apartheid Movement said yesterday.

Speaking at the 23rd National Conference of the South African Council of Churches, being held in Johannesburg, Archbishop Huddleston (78) said apartheid was "a deliberate attack on, and destruction of, those built in the image of God".

"It is an attack on their talents, skills and abilities — their very lives."

He said that apartheid, although not dead, was certainly doomed. "At this moment of hope we have got to stand firm and see at last that apartheid, although not dead, is doomed and will surely be dead within a short time."

"Being faithful and responding truthfully to the challenge will enable us to go forward knowing at last that there is no apartheid, only hope."

He said that the virtue

of hope was profoundly rooted in the present real situation. "We stand in a moment of transition, a moment of hope and we have got to stand firm."

"Although apartheid is not ended it does not diminish the importance of State President De Klerk's moves in the last 18 months but serves to show the immense significance of the continued struggle."

He said the church's voice must signify the voice of proclamation of what the struggle is about.

He added that in the 1950s the struggle was not shared by many of the churches, but only by certain churches.

He said that it was "intolerable" that at a time when Black education, which "deprived generations of a true education", was being advocated, some of the churches did not participate in the struggle.

Archbishop Huddleston said that when organisations were banned the church spoke for them and through them. "Eighteen months ago it would have been impossible for organisations such as the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress ... to meet and speak.

"These organisations understand what they owe to the church for being their witness."

He said that he was "deeply grateful" to have been given the opportunity to take part in the SACC conference which would have "an immense importance on the future and deliverance of South Africa from the evil of apartheid."

"When the ANC extended an invitation to me to attend their first conference in 30 years I was agonised whether to accept or not."

"Although I was not deported from South Africa but ordered by the church to go overseas, once I was there I was not allowed to return to a country I had been a citizen of ... therefore I was an enforced exile."

"I had in the past said that I would not return until apartheid was dead. Nobody could say apartheid was dead today — there is still a final decisive struggle to finish off apartheid."

Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, from the Vatican, was also present at the conference. He was visiting South Africa on request of the Pope and returned to the Vatican last night.

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Stop-start violence

AFTER an encouraging lull, and almost as if orchestrated to coincide with the week when another conference was held on ways to end the violence, the killings suddenly escalated: a political leader cold-bloodedly gunned down in the Cape; the mass killing of a family in Natal; another horrible massacre of commuters on a suburban train in the Transvaal.

From one end of the country to the other, the list of atrocities added a chilling chapter to the chronicle of murderous fury which threatens to subvert civilised society.

This deadly drift simply must be stopped — and quickly. The question is: How?

Quite clearly, a ruthless and disparate minority of militants is responsible for most of the violence. In the end, better policing is needed and the government is taking steps to beef up the security forces. But it is also necessary to develop a firmer commitment to peaceful politicking and this can be achieved only if political leaders of all persuasions decide to make it a top priority to preach the message of tolerance.

If any good is to come of this latest wave of slaughter, perhaps it will be to infuse a new resolve, a new sense of urgency, into this task.

Buthelezi makes his point

INTERNATIONAL attention is again sharply on the ANC as it prepares for its national conference spectacular with a cast of thousands in Natal next week.

The choice of venue — in the heartland of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's main constituency — may or may not be intentional, but it does serve to highlight the contesting claims of the ANC and Inkatha.

Certainly the ANC's deliberations, and more especially its choice of heirarchy, will have a profound bearing on the more immediate course of national political events. What shape the ANC emerges in will also influence diplomats and other outside observers who will be there in force.

For all that, Inkatha leader Buthelezi, not to be outdone by his rivals, has once again reminded everyone — notably by his audiences with the president of the United States and the prime minister of Britain — of his determination to remain a significant and relevant contributor to the shaping of the future.

Given the huge attention on the ANC, Chief Buthelezi will have been gratified by the timing of his VIP meetings and by the remorseless progress towards the dismantling of sanctions which he has so steadfastly pursued in opposition to the ANC.

A Sobers reminder

THE presence in South Africa of Sir Garfield Sobers, the West Indian cricketing maestro of yesteryear, is particularly fitting at the dawning of the new era for unified South Africa.

the new era for unified South Africa

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SOWETAN 26/06/91

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Rapport at ANC and Azapo talks

AZAPO and the ANC have reached "a remarkable degree of consensus" on all issues discussed at a meeting this week.

Our sister newspaper, *The Star*, has been told that the meeting at Khotso House - offices of the South African Council of Churches - in Johannesburg discussed issues ranging from sanctions and the cultural boycott against South Africa to

joint mass action and demands for a constituent assembly.

Attending the meeting were members of Azapo's central committee, led by the organisation's president Mr Pandelani Nefolovhodwe and ANC national executive committee members led by the organisation's internal chairman, Mr Walter Sisulu.

Azapo projects coordinator and acting

publicity secretary Mr Lybon Mabasa yesterday said "a remarkable degree of consensus" had been reached "on all issues discussed".

These included Azapo's proposed consultative conference of liberation movements, violence, demands for a constituent assembly and joint mass action.

Mabasa said the two delegations agreed in principle to establish a liaison committee which would "explore in detail" areas of common interest and issues such as a multiparty conference, the sports and cultural boycott, sanctions, the release of detainees and political prisoners and the return of exiles.

In another development, Azapo has welcomed the success of Saturday's peace meeting.

The church-convened summit, attended by all the main political organisations and parties except for the rightwing, ended with participants expressing optimism that it could lead to an end to violence.

Nefolovhodwe said Azapo was "not simplistic" to believe that those who benefited from the violence would now forego it.

Saturday's peace meeting, however, was the beginning of a process which could ultimately bring the perpetrators of violence to book.

He said Azapo had refused to serve on a new committee which included the Government "because Azapo knows that the primary perpetrator of violence is the regime". - *Political Staff*.

Ingqungquthela ye-ANC

ILANGA
26/06/11

16/1/11

AMEHLO omhlaba athe njo engqungqutheleni ye-African National Congress ezohlangana eThekwini ngelizayo izinsuku ezine igcine ngomhlangano ongukhukhulelangoqo sekwenekelwa umphakathi nabalandelali ngezinqumo nokunye okwenziwe. Lomhlangano uqala ngomhlaka July 2 kuze kubengu-6, ngakusasa ngeSonto mhlaka 7 eKing's Park. Okwenza abantu abaningi bawufakele izibuko lomhlangano yingoba i-ANC iyaqala ukubanohlelo lwalomhlangano selokhu yavalwa nguHulumeni eminyakeni engu-30 eyedlule.

Kodwa lenhlangano eyasungulwa ngo-1912 isagqobha itshe namanje ngoba kayikatholakali inkululeko yomuntu oMnyama. Ubandlululo lusaphila njengosheleni kumthetho-sisekelo waseSouth Africa, kepha umehluko ukuthi kwayona luqobo i-ANC isivuliwe umlomo kanye nezinye izinhlangano nanxa amalungu ayo wonke ithi kawakadedelwa emajele.

Okunye okwenza umhlaba uwulanga-zelele lomhlangano ngukuthi kwayona luqobo lenhlangano imeme izikhulu zakwamanye amazwe ukuba yizethameli, kungenzeka ukuthi abanye balezizitatanyiswa yizikhulu zamazwe ayeyikhoselisile i-ANC isavaliwe. Abanye bathi kwazonalezizikhulu zizozibonela ngokwazo ukuthi iSouth Africa isiyaguquka ngempela ngoba izivumele zangena ngaphakathi. Kuningi okunye ezizozibonela zona ngo'si'.

Abanye balindele umphumela wokhethe lwezikhundla ikakhulu uMongameli wayo ukuthi kuzobangubani nokuthi uzobanamandla angakanani ekulawuleni lenhlangano ekhomba indlela. Intando yeningi izobonakala futhi lapha sekukhethe ngoba kuzokhethwa abafunwa yiningi. Kodwa khona lapho futhi lenhlangano kulindeleke ukuba icacise ikakhulu kubalandeli bayo ukuthi ikwemukela kangakanani ukuthi kukhona ezinye izinhlangano eshashalazini ezinelungelo lokubakhona ezifuna ukuhamba ngentando yeningi. Kubalulekile lokhu ngoba udlame olubhebhethakayo phakathi kweNkatha ne-ANC nezinye izinhlangano kukuthiwa okunye okubangwayo, ngukuthi ngubani okufanele akhonye abeyinkunzi emalundalunda. Kukhona-ke nezinye izizathu okulindelwe i-ANC ichushe kuzo.

Phakathi kwezinye izihloko okuthiwa kuzokhulunywa ngazo lapha, yizingxoxo zokubonisana ngekusasa lalelizwe, udlame, ezomnotho, umhlaba, ubudlelwano namazwe angaphandle, ezemfundo, ezipilo nokunye okuningi.

Splinter group adopts 'one settler, one bullet' as policy

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

A splinter group of the Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) has formally adopted Marxism-Leninism and Maoism as its "guiding philosophy of socialist revolution" and the controversial slogan "one settler, one bullet" as "the official guiding policy of Azanyu in its revolutionary struggle".

At its national congress held at the Ipelegeng Community Centre in Soweto at the weekend, the Azanyu splinter group passed numerous resolutions opposed to PAC policies, and officially adopted the "one settler, one bullet" slogan.

Azanyu, the youth wing of the PAC, has been plagued by internecine strife since the beginning of the year when the organisation held its national congress at Cala in Transkei.

That congress, dismissed as unconstitutional by those who organised the Soweto congress, affirmed all resolutions passed at the PAC's national congress in Johannesburg in December.

It also voted to expel from the organisation four executive committee members who were accused of being "agents of the system".

The four, who were elected into a new executive committee

at the Soweto congress, did not attend the Cala congress.

The weekend congress was attended by 800 delegates representing 100 branches, according to a press statement issued yesterday.

The two Azanyus have so far operated side by side with each other, much to the chagrin of PAC leaders, and the newly elected Azanyu executive committee is expected to function parallel to the Cala leadership.

Consensus at ANC-Azapo talks

By Kaizer Nyatsumba
Political Staff

Azapo and the ANC reached "a remarkable degree of consensus" on all issues discussed at their meeting in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon, The Star has been told.

A wide variety of issues, ranging from sanctions and the cultural boycott to joint "mass action" and demands for a constituent assembly, were discussed at the meeting.

Attending the meeting were members of Azapo's central committee, led by president Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, and ANC national executive committee members, led by internal chairman Walter Sisulu.

Azapo projects co-ordinator and acting publicity secretary Lybon Mabasa said a remarkable degree of consensus had been reached on all issues discussed. These included Azapo's

proposed consultative conference of liberation movements, violence, demands for a constituent assembly, and joint mass action.

Mr Mabasa said the two delegations agreed in principle to establish a liaison committee which would explore in detail areas of common interest and issues such as a multiparty conference, the sports and cultural boycott, sanctions, the release of detainees and political prisoners as well as the return of exiles.

In another development, Azapo has welcomed the success of Saturday's church-convened peace meeting, saying it believed the meeting was "of paramount importance to restore peace within our communities".

At a press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Nefolovhodwe said Azapo's central committee had decided at its

weekend meeting to welcome the peace summit's success.

Mr Nefolovhodwe said Azapo was "not simplistic" to believe that those who benefited from the violence would now forego it. Saturday's peace meeting, however, was the beginning of a process which could ultimately bring the perpetrators of violence to book.

He said Azapo had refused to serve in a committee set up at the end of the meeting, and including the Government, "because Azapo knows that the primary perpetrator of violence is the regime".

Azapo's weekend central committee meeting also:

- Condemned Kenya's restoration of sporting links with SA.
- Reaffirmed its commitment to the maintenance of sanctions and all pressures against SA.
- Decided to rally world bodies to maintain sanctions against Pretoria.

Massacre

It's easy to talk peace. It's quite another thing to restore and keep the peace.

Four days after a church-brokered peace summit was attended by representatives of various political parties and organisations, including the government, the ANC, PAC and Inkatha Freedom Party, church groups and business organisations, gunmen massacred six people in a crowded train travelling from Soweto to Johannesburg.

At least 16 people, 12 on Sunday night, died in political violence around Richmond's strife-torn Ndoleni township in Natal over the weekend.

African National Congress-Inkatha peace talks planned for Monday were called off by both parties following the weekend massacre, in which one of the victims was a two-year-old child.

It is true that the weekend peace summit did no more than decide to establish a preparatory committee to work towards ending violence and bringing peace.

But the summit did stress that the organisations that had attended the meeting had committed themselves to work for peace in South Africa as a supreme priority, involve their members and supporters at all levels in such work, launch joint initiatives for such purposes, study and research the causes of violence and propose action to deal with the causes.

A spokesperson for the conference facilitators described the peace summit as a "resounding success".

"We achieved much more than we set out to do. People who attended were amazed at the conciliatory spirit in which the talks took place."

Well, if the facilitators had thought that we were on the road to peace, the Soweto train and Ndoleni massacres show how wrong they were.

The roots of the violence are deep.

The rivalries between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC are strong.

The Zulu-Xhosa animosities cannot be dismissed as fiction.

The country is seeing a battle for domination of the townships.

It needs not just peace summits and peace accords — the one signed by ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the president of the Inkatha Freedom Party, was a failure.

Indeed, Chief Buthelezi played down the weekend meeting by telling a London Press conference: "I would not say it is more significant than the agreements reached between the ANC and IFP in January this year — which still have to be implemented — except that it does involve more parties this time."

We are afraid that the violence is not going to end because of church-brokered talks.

There are only three main players — the government, the ANC and Inkatha Freedom Party — and until they come together and decide how peace is to be established, there will be no peace.

The pity is that the State President's peace summit was boycotted by the ANC and the government joined last weekend's peace talks as just another interested party.

The three must get together as a matter of urgency, since they cannot allow the blood-letting to continue.

As for the perpetrators of the Soweto train massacre, we can only ask what kind of beasts can open fire on innocent commuters on their way to work?

What do they hope to achieve by such savagery?

And have they no hearts, no feelings of compassion, no awareness of the sanctity of life? We have asked such questions over and over again in the months of terrible violence which the townships have endured, but we do not know the answer.

All we can say is that those who kill brutally and senselessly, whoever they are and whatever their cause, are ghastly savages who must be rooted out.

6 die in train attack

By Cobus Oosthuizen

SIX people were killed and 18 injured during an attack on commuters in a Johannesburg-bound train between Kliptown and Nancefield railway stations yesterday.

Soweto police liaison officer Lieutenant-Colo-

nel Tienie Halgryn, said the attack was made at about 5.45 am.

Three women and two men were shot dead. Another man was killed and 18 other people were injured when they jumped from the moving train to escape.

When the train arrived at the Orlando railway

station, passengers off-loaded the dead bodies before the train continued

its journey to Johannesburg.

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The injured, two women and 16 men, were admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital.

A hospital spokesman, Mrs Annette Clear, said nine of the victims were admitted with bullet wounds and the rest were treated for bruises and lacerations.

"Three of the injured are in a serious condition. Although their injuries are serious, they are stable."

Most of the injured were discharged after receiving medical attention.

Col Halgryn said the unidentified gunmen used a variety of handguns during the attack. Police found five different calibre shells in the train.

The motive for the attack was unknown and no party had claimed responsibility, he said.

Mrs Angeline Ndlovu (30), of Dhlamini, who was pushed out of the train, said the attack was sparked off by an incident in the same train on Monday morning when an Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) member had been stabbed.

"We (the comrades) were sitting in the first two coaches, singing religious songs, on Monday when a group of IFP supporters walked in. They started arguing with the comrades in the first coach and one of them an (IFP member) was stabbed," she said.

Yesterday morning, when she got on the train, everybody was quiet. She took over and started the singing. After that IFP supporters, armed with guns and knives, entered the coach and threatened commuters.

"They started shooting indiscriminately. I heard people screaming and crying and saw some people trying to get away by

jumping from the moving train.

"Two of the IFP members approached me, threatened me with a knife and said they were going to get rid of me. They grabbed me and pushed me out of the train door," Mrs Ndlovu said.

She only regained consciousness in the hospital and suffered serious bruises and lacerations.

According to Col Halgryn, Monday's stabbing incident in the train had not been reported to the police.

Allegations that yesterday's attack had been politically motivated had not been confirmed. Most of the dead and injured had been "middle-aged".

The general-secretary of the Soweto Civic Association, Mr Pat Lephunya, said the police, Transnet and the Business sector should be held responsible for the security of commuters.

"The only time they will act is when our people taken their security into their own hands," he said.

The managing director of the South African Rail Commuter Corporation (SARCC), Dr Kobus Nel, described yesterday's attack as "horrible" and said it was a

reprehensible and inhuman act against society.

He expressed his deepest sympathy with the injured passengers and the relatives of those who lost their lives.

Mr Nel said the SARCC and its contractor, Spoornet, would do everything to safeguard the travelling public on commuter premises.

Facilities had been provided at a number of Metro railway stations to make it possible for the South African police to man these premises around the clock as fully fledged police stations.

"The SAP regularly patrol all Metro stations, and Spoornet's security guards have also been deployed at stations countrywide to see to the safety of passengers on SARCC property.

"Progress is being made with a five-year programme whereby all Metro stations in the country will be improved for full-time policing."

Mr Nel said the SARCC was responsible for the operation of the metro service. He gave the assurance that commuter trains were a safe mode of transport and that the SAP was committed to the safety of passengers.

Countrywide operational centres have been established to facilitate communication between the SARCC, Spoornet and its security guards as well as the SAP on a continuous basis.

Mr Nel appeal to the public to telephone the following tollfree numbers to report any irregularities in order to assist the SAP "in bringing of-

fenders to justice":

"East London — 0800410144; Durban — 0800310149; Johannesburg — 0800110141; Port Elizabeth — 0800414144 and Cape Town — 0800210081.

LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712
Johannesburg 2000

Rise and fall of the Afrikaner

THE RISE AND FALL
OF THE AFRIKANER
1893-1993. 26 JUNE 1991

The above caption will no doubt feature as the title of a book to be written by some or other historian in the not distant future in South Africa.

What a sad story of struggle and frustration. What a miserable realization that the Afrikaners of the future will be reduced to the status of Basques.

The idealism that the Afrikaners had cherished in relation to the Afrikaan cause, the national anthem, the national flag, the language, the culture and tradition of their forefathers is now being shattered to pieces.

The date 1893 does not mark the beginning of Afrikaner consciousness. One can safely say that it started right back in 1657 with the first "VRYBURGERS" under Van Riebeeck.

That consciousness gradually developed and gained momentum under lord Charles Somerset,

culminating in the Great Trek of 1838.

Later followed the two Anglo-Boer wars of 1881 and 1899 — 1902. Conan Doyle correctly pointed out that had it not been for the Anglo-Boer war, Afrikaner nationalism would not have flourished.

I take 1893, however, as the beginning of Afrikaner nationhood as coinciding with the second "Afrikaanse Taalbeweging". The battle to have Afrikaans recognised as the language of the Afrikaner was not an easy one. One cannot conceive of a nation without a language.

The development and the recognition of Afrikaans as a language no doubt engendered a spirit of cohesion among Afrikaners.

Highlights in the Afrikaner's cultural and political development were the recognition of Afrikaans as an official lan-

guage in 1926, the founding of the National Party under General J B M Hertzog in 1912, the victory of Hertzog in coalition with the Labour Party in the 1924 election, the adoption of the national anthem and the national flag in 1928, and the translation of the Bible into Afrikaans in 1933.

From 1948 the Afrikaner was riding the crest of the political wave.

Now, unfortunately, under the present government, all is about to be lost. Political power is slipping from the Afrikaner's grasp and economically, socially and culturally the Afrikaner will be relegated to a backward position in the new South Africa.

If what I foresee is going to happen, this will no longer be my country. What a sad story. I hope I am wrong in my assumptions.

QUO VADO

Pretoria

Procrastination in prisoner release

MUCH ado has been made lately by the South African Government about the release of political prisoners. On several occasions the Minister of Justice has gone on record as saying that ALL political prisoners have been released.

These and other attempts at obfuscation, double talk and the constant concealment of the true state of affairs have unfortunately become a trade mark of the day to day dealings of the South African Government.

At this time a large number of political prisoners (having been indemnified as such by the nature of their deeds and beliefs) are still being held hostage by a government desirous of gaining the maximum benefit from the least performance.

The daily declamations by the Government that the remaining politicians in detention are difficult to identify as much as yet another gross aberration of the truth.

For instance, it has come to our attention that a number of detainees have already been identified as bona fide political prisoners by the Amnesty Board assigned by the State President for this task. Nevertheless, these people remain in detention as pawns of the gov-

ernment.

An even bigger aberration of justice is the fact that their applications for amnesty (highly secret documents, privy only to the Amnesty Board and the State President) have been casually handed over to the State Prosecutor to "allow the State to build a strong case against them".

The various detainees belonging to the ANC, IFP, PAC, AWB and other resistance groups carried out their actions to support their various ideals and beliefs, and in order to gain political advantage in the burgeoning new South Africa.

It is patently ridiculous to attempt to categorise freedom fighters by virtue of their deeds; the relative severity or innocence of those deeds would in any event have been determined by the strength of the perpetrator's idealism and his or her particular political beliefs.

In any case, a number of political prisoners who have committed acts of the most serious nature (ie, the killing of 33 civilians in one instance and the killing of a policeman during an escape attempt in another) have already been granted amnesty and release.

The South African Governments' attempts to continue its procrasti-

nation regarding the release of political prisoners by attempting to categorise them, is therefore revealed as just one more ploy by the government to gain time and credit in the international political arena.

We include for your information a short list of some of the bona fide political prisoners who are currently in detention.

We appeal to the international community not to allow the duplicity of the South African Government in this matter to negate world attempts to bring all politicians to the negotiation table, in the interest of a new and just South Africa.

L M Veenendal

Chief of Staff, Orde Boerevolk

A H Maritz

Secretary, Orde Boerevolk

The list contains the names of the following who have not received amnesty: R McBride, G Mogape, S Maboa, M Vilakagi, D Gerhard, E Marais, B Strydom, C Lottering, F Goosen, A Maritz, K Martin, L van Schalkwyk, D Botha, A Smuts and J Seeber (on bail awaiting trial).

L Veenendal, D Stopforth and H Klenz, who are in the Pretoria security prison, have received amnesty.

26 JUNE 1991

THE CITIZEN

Union 4 'not there during alleged assault'

By Sandra Lieberum

DURING day-long cross-examination yesterday of security policeman Constable Monge Maleka, the defence for Cosatu general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo, submitted it was untrue that Mr Naidoo and the other three trade unionists on trial had been present while Const Maleka was apparently assaulted.

Const Maleka maintains that during the morning of August 28 last year he was taken against his will across a street, into National Acceptance House, to the Cosatu section on the sixth floor, and detained against his will in the office of the Cosatu assistant general secretary, Mr Sydney Mafumadi.

He further claims that during the five or six hours he was in the building, mostly in that office, and also during a Press conference later that day, at least four assaults were carried out on him.

According to Const Maleka, on the first occasion Mr Naidoo "slapped me with a flat hand on the back of the head", and his

evidence was that during one of the other assaults, Mr Naidoo, Mr Mafumadi, and Mr Moses Mayekiso, the general secretary for the National Union of Metal Workers were present.

Mr Naidoo, Mr Mafumadi, Mr Mayekiso and a fourth accused, Mr Baba Schalk, also a staff member of Cosatu, have denied charges of kidnapping Const Maleka by depriving him of his liberty and keeping him in the building, and also denied assaulting him.

The witness, who was called to testify on Monday yesterday told Johannesburg Regional Court Magistrate Mr O Rautenbach that he only saw Mr Schalk towards the end of the time he spent in the building.

According to him Mr Schalk was instructed by another person to accompany Const Maleka to the toilet, and on their return to the office, Mr Schalk remained in the office with him.

Regarding an assault, part of which was photographed during a Press conference when Const

Maleka was requested to tell how he had been recruited by the police, Const Maleka explained that although he had placed his jersey over his head to avoid being photographed and recognised, "I was right next to Mr Naidoo, and I could see him."

Defence counsel, Mr J Myburgh SC, cross-examining, said Mr Mafumadi admitted "holding your clothes".

Approached

This related to evidence by Const Maleka that he had been keeping observation on a corner in Rissik Street when he was approached by three of the accused, and a fourth man identified only as Lazarus.

He said he had received instructions from a Lieutenant Engelbrecht to advise per radio when a woman, whose photograph he had been given, was spotted. The policeman denied that he had been aware that Geraldine Fraser, the woman in the photograph, was a South African Communist Party official, working in the same building as the Cosatu offices.

During further cross-examination, the defence put it to Const Maleka that certain people in Cosatu noticed Const Maleka, who had been standing in more or less the same place for one hour and 20 minutes "and you seemed to constitute a threat to them in some way".

"You didn't clear it up and say: 'I'm a policeman doing my duty'. You went on to lie to them."

The court was told on Monday by Const Maleka

that he had feared for his life, and he had invented a story to tell them.

Firstly he said he was a security guard. Later he told them he came from Sharpeville and was actually unemployed, and had met a Sergeant Mátang in a night club in Sebokeng, and had been offered about R600 "to do a job for him".

In earlier evidence Const Maleka said he had been ill-treated mostly by the person named Lazarus (who is not an accused), and by two other people who were in the office he was escorted to.

However, he said he was instructed to undress in the presence of Mr Naidoo, and claims he was in a pair of underpants when Geraldine Fraser entered the room.

The defence has indicated that this will be disputed, but claims that: "Accused one (Mr Naidoo) said he peeped into the office and saw you didn't have clothes on the top of your body."

Regarding the allegation that Const Maleka was detained against his will, the defence submitted in cross-examination that there were three doors to the office concerned, "one door to the passage locked with a yale lock, and the other two sidedoors which could not lock at that stage."

Const Maleka said — "It sounded as if someone was locking the doors."

The prosecutor, Mr J R Davidowitz has indicated that he does not intend calling any journalists as witnesses, or further people to testify when the trial resumes today.

R20-M FROM DUTCH FOR EDUCATION

CITIZEN 26 JUNE 1991

THE Netherlands Government is to make 15 million guilders (R20 million) available for education in South Africa, the leader of a visiting high-powered Dutch delegation said yesterday.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport, the Dutch director-general for economic

relations, Mr F A Engering, said the grant would be available to organisations that could "further Black education and training".

The Dutch delegation met State President De Klerk and senior Cabinet Ministers, including Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, yesterday.

Mr Engering said the re-establishment of political and economic ties between South Africa and the Netherlands was discussed.

"We want to see business and political relations normalised as soon as possible."

On the question of

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R20-m for education

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sanctions Mr Engering said the remaining Dutch sanctions would be lifted "as soon as there has been enough political development".

The visiting delegation also met the African Nat-

ional Congress while in Johannesburg. Mr Engering said he had expressed the view that change in South Africa was now irreversible and that there was "no longer a need to isolate the country". The ANC said they understood this position. - Saj



Talking about values . . . Foreign Minister Pik Botha (centre) meets the AWB's Piet "Skiet" Rudolph (left) and Eugene TerreBlanche. Picture: Pretoria News

Pretoria Correspondent

Our policies not racist, says AWB

Differences needed to be resolved by listening to others, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said after meeting the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging yesterday.

Mr Botha met AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche, the movement's spokesman Piet Rudolph and chief secretary Ernie van der Westhuizen at the Union Buildings.

The AWB had explained their feelings about the values of the Boer "volk" and that their policies were not racist — a difference between them and the Conservative Party, Mr Botha said.

The AWB wanted to govern themselves and did not want to dominate others.

From the Government's side, Mr Botha explained dilemmas about AWB policies as perceived by the Government. Further talks would possibly take place.

Mr TerreBlanche said there could be no peace in South Africa until the demands of the Boer "volk" had been consid-

ered. They demanded their land, which they did not have to ask for because they had prayed for it and their ancestors had paid for it with their blood.

Asked how practical the idea of a white homeland was, Mr Botha said more time was needed to discuss the issue with the AWB.

The AWB delegation met Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee last night.

Slabbert acquaints himself with Soweto

By Abel Mushi

The chairman of the Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber and former leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, visited Soweto yesterday to acquaint himself with the township and its residents.

The visit, he said, would enable him to do his work well as chairman of a "role model" nonracial local government body which sought to work with such diverse organisations as the Soweto People's Delegation (SPD), Soweto City Council, the town councils of Diepmeadow,

Sandton and Randburg, and civic associations.

Dr Slabbert had earlier visited nearby Eldorado Park, where he met a delegation from the local civic association.

Although challenges facing the chamber have been described by the media as enormous, Dr Slabbert, who is also the director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), was confident that the project, which he said was a "promising development", would set an example that would be followed by other metropolises in the country.

"We will work with every-

body who subscribes to our constitution and we will be as inclusive as possible," he said.

He expressed the need to meet with people from different political backgrounds, adding that he also wanted to meet with the SPD.

Areas visited by Dr Slabbert included the Nancefield electricity department, Pimville's Selection Park, which is one of Soweto's up-market suburbs, the Kliptown Industrial Park, and a squatter settlement.

Dr Slabbert was accompanied by former chief of administration of the TPA for the Johannesburg region, Vic Milne.

Repeal of Acts 'not irreversible'

By Montshiwa Moroke

A more careful analysis of the recent repeal of some of the pillars of apartheid legislation did not bring much joy or relief to the victims of apartheid in this country, the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches (SACC), the Rev Frank Chikane, said yesterday.

Dr Chikane was giving his report to the 23rd national conference of the SACC in Johannesburg, which was also attended by the president of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Archbishop Tre-

vor Huddleston.

Also present was the general secretary of the All-Africa Council of Churches (AACC), the Rev Jose Chipenda.

He said with the Government announcing the abolition of the Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and the the Population Registration Act, the world had reacted with excitement and enthusiasm. Some had begun to review their sanctions positions.

"Whilst we welcome the momentous acts by Mr de Klerk, we are concerned that a more careful analysis of the action of the Government brings not much joy or relief to the victims of apartheid.

"The closure of white

schools and colleges because of diminishing numbers of white students whilst black children are subjected to gross overcrowding and squalor conditions is an indication of the Government's hypocrisy," Dr Chikane said.

He said whilst the debate about the obstacles to negotiations was and is still critical, it had been overshadowed by the escalation of violence which had reached alarming proportions in April and May.

Church leaders were seriously concerned about the culture of violence, which was a direct product of the intolerance of the apartheid system and its policies and

programmes.

Apartheid, Dr Chikane said, legitimised violence both on the part of the State — to secure power — and on the part of the victims of the apartheid system.

At last year's national conference, the SACC had introduced the concept of "irreversibility of change". The understanding was that sanctions should be lifted only when the dismantling of apartheid had reached an irreversible stage.

"A strict interpretation of our past resolutions therefore leads to a conclusion that the changes thus far are not irreversible," Dr Chikane said.



The Rev Frank Chikane

Murder part of my duties — Nofomela

Part of his work as a security policeman stationed at the notorious Vlakplaas police camp included kidnapping and murder. Death Row prisoner Almond Nofomela told an inquest in a Pretoria Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Nofomela said he had been part of a group of four security policemen, under the leadership of Captain Eugene de Kock (now a colonel), who had kidnapped a police informant, Japie Maponya, in Krugersdorp in September 1985.

At Vlakplaas, Mr Maponya was questioned at length about his brother, an ANC member. He was also, on the instructions of Captain de Kock, punched and kicked by the policemen.

Mr Maponya's brother died some years ago when a landmine exploded in his hands at a cinema complex in Pretoria.

At one stage, Nofomela said, Mr Maponya was blindfolded. Teargas was also sprayed in his face before further questioning.

He said Captain de Kock had

ordered two policemen to leave the scene while two others remained. Mr Maponya was shot in the head with a silenced pistol by Captain de Kock while he lay unconscious on the ground.

Nofomela said he had helped to cover the body in plastic and placed it in the boot of Captain de Kock's vehicle. He had no knowledge of what Captain de Kock did with the corpse.

He felt nothing about the shooting because it was part of his job, Nofomela said.

Under cross-examination by counsel for the three policemen allegedly involved in Mr Maponya's death, he admitted that he had made a statement implicating them on the eve of his hanging because he wanted revenge as Captain De Kock had failed to help him while he was on Death Row.

He had been at Vlakplaas for six years but had witnessed only one murder — that of Mr Maponya. He later admitted that part of his job at Vlakplaas was kidnap and murder.

The hearing continues. — Sapa.

Pupil shot as factions clash

A teenager was injured yesterday when she and dozens of others fled from a fellow pupil who fired shots at pupils at a high school in Katlehong on the East Rand, police confirmed.

The pupil — not named by police — was injured as she ran away, and was not hurt as a result of the gunfire, police said.

Police recovered four AK-47 rounds after the shooting at the Kwadatikole High School.

Pupils had been writing exams but these were called off for the day, pupils said.

Police said there were apparently two factions at the school — one wishing to write exams and one which refused. Pupils said the shooting was an attempt to intimidate pupils into not writing exams.

The injured pupil was admitted to the Natalspruit Hospital for treatment. No arrests have been made. — Sapa.

AWB tells Pik: We want White homeland

By Sapa and Fred de Lange

AN Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging delegation, led by its leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, yesterday held talks in Pretoria with two government Ministers.

The delegation met Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr Botha said the discussion mainly centred round a homeland for Whites and other matters of mutual concern. He said the AWB put its position on a homeland for the Boers

as well as the values of the Boer nation.

The AWB stressed that unlike the Conservative Party, its values were not biased on racism, but rather on the view that Whites should be allowed to govern themselves, said Mr Botha.

The AWB did not want to dominate, nor did it want to be dominated by others, he said.

Mr Botha expressed understanding for the AWB's views and said he welcomed the organisation's willingness to discuss the matter.

"One can only evaluate the stance and position of your opponents if you are prepared to listen to them," he added.

While he did not agree with the views, he felt that the only solution to South Africa's problems was a willingness to discuss matters with opponents, he said.

Historic

Mr Terre'Blanche said after the meeting that Whites had a historic right to land and the right to govern themselves.

"There will be no peace

in this land if the rights of the Boervolk are not recognised," he said.

These rights were entrenched and the AWB did not need to ask the African National Congress or any other group for land Mr Terre'Blanche added.

Claim

Speaking after the Pretoria meeting, AWB spokesman Mr Piet Rudolph said on SABC-TV: "We put our claim to our own historic grounds, that we want our land."

"We accept that the government is in rather a critical situation... but I think under the circumstances it was the opportune moment to have a reasonable discussion with the government, and Mr Botha gave us the opportunity."

The AWB party consisted of Mr Terre'Blanche, Mr Rudolph and Mr Ernie van der Westhuizen.



Mr PIET RUDOLPH (left) and Mr EUGENE TERRE'BLANCHE (right) were members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who met the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr PIK BOTHA, at the Union Buildings in Pretoria yesterday.

After seeing Mr Botha, they went to the Minister of Justice's office, where discussion were held with Mr Kobie Coetsee for about an hour.

No statement was released after the meeting with Mr Coetsee, but it is believed the AWB demanded the release of Right-wing prisoners such as mass murderer Barend Strydom and Mr Leonard Veenendaal.

Mr Veenendaal has technically received amnesty but is still being detained pending an extradition order to Namibia where he is wanted for questioning in connection with the alleged murder of a security guard.

Survivors describe attack on train

STAR 26 JUNE 1991

Staff Reporters

Six people died and 22 were injured in a small-arms attack on a crowded commuter train in Soweto early yesterday.

Injured passengers — many of whom had dived off the moving train in panic — related how a small group of men carrying handguns opened fire on men, women and children in at least two compartments of the Johannesburg-bound train at about 5.45 am, shortly after it left Kliptown Station.

By mid-morning, 22 people had been admitted to Baragwanath Hospital. Nine were treated for gunshot wounds and the rest for other injuries, received mainly while jumping off the train. Most were discharged later.

Chicken Farm resident Alfred Senene said he heard shooting in an adjacent coach shortly after he had boarded the train at Kliptown Station.

"I looked to see what was happening and saw three guys with revolvers shooting at men, women and children. They weren't speaking, they were just shooting," he said.

Mr Senene — who was being treated for severe cuts and abrasions, said he and another man jumped off the train when one of the gunmen came into the coach where they were sitting and repeatedly fired at a woman.

"Everyone was jumping out and I said to this guy we had better jump too — or else they will kill us."

Daniel Hlabangwane (51), who was shot in the buttock during the attack said a group of men — believed to have been the attackers — were seen heading towards Nancefield hostel by other passengers when the train stopped at Nancefield.

In obvious pain on a

stretcher in the Baragwanath hospital, Mr Hlabangwane said the gunmen "ran from coach one and two and three, and then back to my coach".

"They shot at my leg but I turned away and the bullet hit me in the buttock," he said.

July Hlungwane, nursing a broken arm, said the train had stopped for a signal near Chicken Farm.

"The shooting started when the train started moving. I jumped out of a window."

Soweto police spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Tienie

Halgryn vehemently discounted suggestions that the attack may have been carried out by members of a "third force" determined to derail the peace talks.

"There is no third force."

Spoornet's security head for the southern Transvaal region, Cas Badenhorst, said

investigations had not been able to pinpoint exactly where the attack started.

"There was definitely some sort of action on the train near Klipspruit, but we are not sure whether there was shooting. The train stopped at Nancefield and people got on and off normally. There was no action, and the train left for Orlando."

"At Orlando, five bodies were put on the platform — but we don't know by whom. The train then pulled out. By that time we had got information that there had been a shooting."

"We stopped the train at New Canada Station and the rest of the injured were helped to hospital. Nobody with firearms was found."

Police said five different kinds of handgun shells were found on the train, adding that they had no suspects, nor any theory about the motive for the attack.

The Star's sister newspaper, the Sowetan is offering a R50 000 cash reward to anyone who supplies information leading to the arrest and murder conviction of anyone responsible for the killings.

Toll-free telephone numbers have been made available for use by anyone who can assist the police in apprehending the gang responsible for the attack. The number in Johannesburg is 080-01-10141.

Facilities at several metropolitan stations have been improved to be used as 24-hour manned police stations.



Massacre aftermath . . . police stand watch following yesterday's killings on a Soweto commuter train. A reward is being offered to anyone with information on the attack.

Picture: Sowetan

Higginson slams ANC stayaway call to refugees

VASANTHA ANGAMUTHU

Daily News Reporter

THE co-ordinator of the "protected village" for refugees of the violence at Richmond's border townships, Mr Jimmy Higginson, has condemned an African National Congress call for residents to stay away from it.

On Monday, ANC Midlands chairman Mr Harry Gwala said at a meeting at Ndaleni, near Richmond, that people should refuse housing there.

The call was made at a tense meeting in the township as residents discussed their fate after Sunday's massacre, which left 12 people dead. Four others had died during the previous two days.

Mr Gwala told residents that protected villages were for "cattle, not human beings".

Richmond ANC chairman Mr Sfiso Nkabinde said people should be wary of the villages because it was a security force initiative.

He said the security forces could not be trusted because there were reports from witnesses that they were allegedly implicated in the violence.

The meeting resolved that refugees, especially old women, women and children should remain at a school nearby or stay with relatives instead of seeking refuge at the protected village or fleeing.

Mr Higginson condemned the decision, saying that those who wanted people to ignore the safety of the village were not interested in providing security for the victims of the violence.

"Are they expecting them to stay in their homes and get murdered? They haven't done anything to help the refugees. Those people have no homes."

Mr Higginson said that while the refugees at the village were concerned after the latest outbreak of violence, none of them had left.

He said, however, that he was not interested in getting involved in "policking" and wanted only to help those affected by the violence.

"The politicians can argue all they want. I will do my job."

16/1/11

DAILY NEWS
26/06/91

We'll be the next rulers, says ANC man

Daily News
26/06/91

NICOLA CUNNINGHAM-BROWN
Political Reporter

THE African National Congress is approaching its first national conference since its unbanning with the view that the ANC will be South Africa's next government, ANC secretary for southern Natal, Mr S'bu Ndebele, said yesterday.

Addressing a Press briefing about the ANC's 48th national conference which is being held at the University of Durban-Westville in Durban next week, Mr Ndebele said: "There are still many battles to be fought but we view the conference as being the conference that precedes the ANC being either the next government or part of the next government.

"The issues it promotes are the issues the ANC would follow as a government, as opposed to a revolutionary liberation movement," he said.

Three thousand delegates from South Africa and from overseas will attend the conference, and Mr Ndebele said the ANC hoped to unite all the diverse parts of its organisation, including its military wing as well as the thousands of exiles, into a formidable political force.

The conference will run from Tuesday to Saturday next week and will culminate in a mass rally at King's Park stadium where the newly-elected president will address the crowds.

Leading South African musicians such as Abdullah Ibrahim (Dollar Brand) and Jennifer Fer-

gusson will entertain the crowds at the rally, as well as the Robben Island Band.

About 350 foreign guests representing countries and political parties from all over the world, including Finland, Belgium, the Soviet Union, Britain, Australia, the United States and Japan, will attend the conference, but only for the opening and closing open sessions.

They will spend the rest of the time on tours arranged by the ANC to places of historical interest and of topical importance. These tours include trips to areas gripped by political violence and communities facing land and rural developmental problems.

Mr Ndebele said delegates to the conference would include 2 000 from the 14 ANC regions inside the country, 48 delegates from the Youth League and 42 delegates from the Women's League. Non-voting participants would include 10 delegates from Cosatu, 10 from the South African Communist Party, two from the United Democratic Front and other "ANC stalwarts" such as Archie Gumede and Florence Mkhize.

There would also be about 85 delegates from "fraternal" organisations such as the South African Council of Churches, Nafcoc and sporting and cultural bodies.

Other delegates would be made up of ANC representatives from outside South Africa

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16/6/91

Daily News

26/6/91

18 THE DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY

LETTERS

Dubious claims of Buthelezi's lawyer

SIR — The article (The Daily News, June 13) by Ms Jenny Friedman, Dr Buthelezi's attorney, is so riddled with dubious and dangerous assumptions that it cannot be left unchallenged.

Ms Friedman claims that Buthelezi "is committed to genuine academic freedom as well as open and honest political debate". Yet Buthelezi's move to have Mzala's biography removed from library shelves surely represents a serious denial of this commitment.

That Ms Friedman should be defending this move in the name of human freedom and rights is really quite bizarre.

Throughout her article Ms Friedman assumes that Mzala's book is defamatory and libellous. What she is really doing is only claiming that it is such. This claim has yet to be tested either in a court of law or through the process of "open and honest political debate".

Buthelezi is not a repository of truth, as Ms Friedman seems to imply, but rather a representative of a particular position. As a political leader it is his responsibility to defend that position, not to suppress the arguments of his opponents.

For Ms Friedman to say that "no one knows better than Dr Buthelezi the facts of his life" seems to rule out the right of anybody ever to write a critical biography of a living person.

It is naive to imply that an autobiography will necessarily represent a more accurate portrayal of a person than will a biography. People's pictures of themselves are always subject to delusion and distortion.

Ms Friedman claims that "Dr Buthelezi's freedom to protect his reputation" has been "forgotten about". This is not so at all. Nobody is questioning Buthelezi's right to protect his reputation. What is being questioned is the way in which he is pursuing that end.

Rather than trying to eliminate his opponents' arguments, he should be attempting to engage with them in the "open debate" to which he is apparently so committed.

The approach of Ms Friedman's letter is such that it seems designed to close off debate rather than stimulate it: "no one knows better than our client . . .", she writes, "that the book contains falsities". This seems to make Buthelezi all at once the complainant, jury and judge.

What is especially striking about Ms Friedman's article is the absence of any specific criticisms of Mzala's book. The accusations are vague and general. None of the charges are substantiated.

What surely needs to be happening therefore is for Buthelezi and his supporters to engage in debate around the issues raised in the book. Ultimately these issues are not ones that can be settled as true or false. They are matters of political and ideological contestation.

If a democratic culture is to be developed in South Africa it is crucial that these matters be debated rather than suppressed.

PROFESSOR PAUL MAYLAM, Durban

26/6/91