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By PATRICK LAURENCE

The pending release of eight top Political Prisoners has set the scene

or the de facto unbanning of the

African National Congress or, as-

one foreign observer put it, the emergence of an internal ANC.

Seven of the eight prisoners whose imminent release was announced by

- President de Klerk fall clearly within

- the ANC camp. The only exception is Mr Jeff Masemola, a stalwart of the rival Pan-Africanist Congress.

The unconditional release of the eight men will take place in the midst of a groundswell process in which the outlawed ANC and PAC are gradually resurfacing from underground.

The ANC's re-emergence as a political force was foreshadowed in the talks in July between jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and former President P W Botha. It gained momentum with each public display of the black, green and gold ANC flag during protest marches through South African cities last month.

The PAC's partial re-appearance

- from its subterranean existence into the publicly observed political arena started with release late last year of its president, Zephania Mothopeng.

Since he was freed, Mr Mothopeng has been freely quoted by the press as

the PAC president; indeed, he was the author of an article in the Sunday Star last weekend on the futility as he saw it of the protest marches.

By allowing the PAC to articulate its views through no less a person than its ailing but tough-minded president, the authorities were indirectly but unmistakably signalling their willingness to

- allow the PAC to emerge from its existence as a proscribed organisation.

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FrÃ©edom Charter

The implications for the now widely expected release of Mr Mandela are obviously important; it establishes a precedent for him-to talk as the leader of aformally outlawed organisation. .

The unconditional release of the eiglit political prisoners â\200\224 who include

five: of the men sentenced to life im- -

prisonment with Mr Mandela in 1964 â\200\224 implies that they will be free to speak out :politically; with the exception of Mr Masemola, their statements will propagate the ideas of the 1955 Freedom Charter, the ideological linchpin of the ANC and the UDF.

Reading between the lines of Mr de Klerkâ\200\231s statement announcing the release of the eight, it is clear that their freedom is a prelude to Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s.

Ir de Klerk said in part: â\200\234Mr Nelson

Mandela is fully apprised of these proposed releases ... Discussions were held with him and he confirmed that his release is not now on the agenda.â\200\235 The unmistakable inference is that Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s freedom will be on the agenda once his co-prisoners are freed

. and provided their return to the political arena does not lead to violence: The purpose in freeing the eight is to facilitate the smooth and non-violent return to political life of Mr Mandela.

As a diplomat put it, the hope is that the ANC leaders will, on their release, act as a collective stabilising influence;

a great deal of weight is being attached, it seems, to the belief that Mr Walter Sisulu, the former ANC secretary general, will, in particular, use his immense authority to keep the atmosphere as calm as possible. :

Negotiated settlement

But the freeing of Mr Mandela is a means to an end: a negotiated settlement to South Africa's conflict. |

As Mr de Klerk and his chief consti-

tutional negotiator, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, |

are only too aware, the release of all political prisoners including and especially Mr Mandela has been set as a fundamental precondition to negotiations by a wide range of political forces, stretching from Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to the exiled leaders of the ANC and PAC. :
Thus, the scheduled freeing of the eight, and the expected emancipation of Mr Mandela after more than 27 years as a prisoner, sets the stage for

initial talks between the Government

and a wide range of anti-apartheid forces; barring some unforeseen development, the anti-apartheid camp at these talks about talks will include representatives of an internal ANC or an ANC tendency, if not the ANC as such. :

The meeting in Pretoria yesterday between President de Klerk and the trio of anti-apartheid clergymen Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and the Rev Frank Chikane can be seen as a step in that direction.

In 1981 Mr Ton Vosloo, the perceptive managing director of Afrikaans publishers, Nasionale Pers, warned his white compatriots that the day would come when the Government would have to sit around the same table as the ANC (and by implication the PAC).

The pending release of the eight political prisoners will mark the largest simultaneous freeing of political prisoners since the process was started by PW Botha in 1985. It will also move

. the day referred to by Mr Vosloo from

_the distant horizon to the near future.

Businessmen, churchmen on agenda:

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lack of timetable seen as obstacle

By EsmarÃ© van der Merwe
and Norman Chandler

President de Klerk is planning to meet representative leaders of black business as well as other political and church leaders following his three-hour meeting yesterday with a church delegation led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

He made it clear at a press conference after yesterday's talks at the Union Buildings in Pretoria that Constitutional Development Minister Dr_Gerrit Viljoen would mainly be involved. The discussions would be with leaders of â\200\234various constituenciesâ\200\235.

But yesterdayâ\200\231s talks brought Mr de Klerk face to face with the enormous difficulties he confronts in forging the â\200\234new South Africaâ\200\235 he promises.

. The church leaders â\200\224 Archbishop Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and the Rev Frank Chikane â\200\224 expressed unhappiness with the State Presidentâ\200\231s refusal to give a specific timetable for minimum requirements set out in a memo-

randum presented to him during thej, meeting. i

These were: the lifting of the state of emergency and restrictions on people, the release of detainees, lifting of restrictions placed on activities of organisations, the release of political prisoners and the reprieve of all those sentenced to death.and the declaration of a moratorium Â©n the imposition of the death penalty. A

Additional issues raised were the abolition of discriminatory laws such as the Group Areas Act.

Mr Chikane said afterwards: â\200\234If there are no results, the talks held in _Pretoria will be discredited. We made it clear we need results. For without results, there cannot be negotiation.â\200\235

Bqt despite their differences, both parties acknowledged the value of the discussions.

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President de Klerk meets prominent nnti i i
0 -apartheid clerics (from left) SA C |
secretary fhe Rev Frank Ch}kane, Anglican Archbishop Desmond 'I)'ulu a::â\200\234;-e:i:!fr
:u:â\200\230fh;;egw::z:
) Alliance of Reform Churches the Rev Allan Boesak.

f black leaders./

Shake . . . President de Klerk greets Archbishop Tutu yesterday before the talks on reform.

Significant role

ol - i :
Mr de Klerk said he personally

would take the initiative for talks with
church leaders of various denomina-
tions. This would, however, not be â\200\234in
the immediate futureâ\200\235. :

He would do so because the Church *
had a significant role in â\200\234creating an

atmosphere for real interaction be-

tween the peoples of this countryâ\200\235.
Mr de Klerk said he had impressed

upon the church delegation that the â\200\230.
time had come to change their attitude : |

and to assist the Government in creat- |
ing a climate conducive to negotiation. ' |

At separate press conferences after-

| wards, both delegations gave their im-

pressions of what Mr de Klerk termed
â\200\234talks about talksâ\200\235.

Mr de Klerk urged the churchmen to
Â«re-evaluate their attitudeâ\200\235 by accept-
ing the bona fides of the Government
in its commitment to reform and a
new, fair dispensation in which blacks
would be represented in all spheres of
government.

While Mr de Klerk said he hoped the
meeting would â\200\234become a milestone on
the road aheadâ\200\235, the church delegation
promised to â\200\234say to our friends that the
sanctions programmes should be put
on holdâ\200\235 if the Government appeared
to be committed to reform.

They also assured the State Presi-

dent that the lifting of the state of emergency would not lead to confrontation and violence.

- Mr de Klerk acknowledged the need to address the specific issues raised by the delegation: â\200\234I committed the Government to address the obstacles in an orderly manner.â\200\235

Explaining his refusal to reveal a particular time schedules for reform, Mr de Klerk said: â\200\234We talked about

time frames and time schedules, and I strongly emphasised, in that regard, that no government

could adhere to specific time schedules and spell out in concretised terms what would happen on whatever date.â\200\235

The reaction to one reformist step would determine when the next step would be taken.

Mr de Klerk deplored the; Â«â\200\234lack of recognition for definite statementsâ\200\235 the Government

had made regarding reform adding that mistrust is one of the major problems to be faced.

He expressed the hope that the meetings to follow would contribute towards lengthening the list of issues â\200\234on which we agree.â\200\235

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6 The Star Thursday October 12 1989

_@he Starâ\200\224

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A step into the
negotiated future

AT LAST, the logjam moves. It is early days yet, but the imminent, unconditional, release of eight key security prisoners can be seen as a start towards creating the long-awaited â\200\234climate for negotiationâ\200\235. It follows that the release of Nelson Mandela, the most important single player, cannot now be far off. That accomplished, a major obstacle to negotiation will have been disposed of â\200\224 and the way cleared to remove the others and get on with shaping a new South Africa. Precisely what is holding up Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s release is not clear at this point. There may be some unstated arrangement between him and the Government. This conclusion stems from the talks he has had in prison over the past two years with Mr Kobie Coetsee; from

the assurance he apparently

gave to President Botha several months ago about his constructive intentions; and from the latest talks which two senior Ministers held with him on Kruger Day.

It could be that the plan is to release the leader not into a

political vacuum but into some sort of negotiating situation

which is still being quietly set up. Or perhaps Pretoria still has security fears about the impact his return might have in the townships, and wishes to lessen it. In this context the earlier release of Walter Sisulu and his fellow prisoners could be seen as testing the waters.

Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s meeting this week with leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement might suggest they were discussing how to handle the return to society of the eight. If it goes off without trouble this will help clear the way for Mr Mandelaâ\200\231s own release â\200\224 and its corollaries, the unbanning of the ANC and other bodies and the release of other prisoners.

As the scenario starts to unfold, three things are clear. First, negotiations cannot begin without a freed Mandela. Second, that step cannot be long delayed â\200\224 the momentum must be maintained. And, third, President de Klerk deserves all due credit for translating a major promise into deeds. We trust he will show equal resolution in pressing on with the next inevitable steps.

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lomusa Cembi takes notes.

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Mr Sishi is the second |

March organiser Mr
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The delegation also â\200\230
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The petition called for
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Lt Mbhele accepted
the petition and pro

by Nomusa Cembu

THE first protest march

injuries w
ents to the townshipâ\200\231s |

police station on Tues-

to be led by the mayor of
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a township ended in 43
arrests and at least two
Mr A. Ndlovu and Mr J.
Africanâ\200\231 Police and the |
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KwaZulu Police to be

sole charge of the area.

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ANC-raisedBuyekhaya returns from;i -

exileâ\200\224and challenges Pretoria

Rebel Transkel
welcomes the
â\200\230comradeâ\200\231 king

By THANDEKA GQUBULE
in Umtata
THE African National Congress-
connected king of the powerful
Thembu clan, Buyekhaya Dalindye-
bo, is back in the Transkei and living
under the protection of the military
government â\200\224 reinforcing the rebel-
hous homelandâ\200\231s challenge to Pretor-

Weekly Mail yesterday obtained the
first-ever interview with the 26-year-
old â\200\234comradeâ\200\235 king, who was raised
by the ANC in exile and uses collo-
quialisms typical of an exile.

The gentle and shy but articulate
king revealed that he was at the rebu-
rial on Sunday of his father, Sabata
Dalmdyebo though he chose to re-
main mcogm[o He stood inconspicu-
ously in the crowd of thousands at
. the funeral and was seen â\200\224 but not
recogmscd â\200\224 by dozens of journal-
ists.

He poured sand on the grave of his
father and waited for most guests 10
depart, and then left under the per-

â\200\234sonal protection of Brigader TT Ma-

{anzima, acting head of the Transkei |5
â\200\234 armed forces and & distant cousin of |..

former. President Kaizer Matanzima..
- â\200\234Dalindyebo is now living al the
â\200\234heavily-guarded home. of a member |
- of the military government in Umtata.

7 His' return 10 the: homeland that |

forced him and his father into exile
fâ\200\231land was until recentlyâ\200\231 notorious for
" its brutal treatment of the ANC and
~ â\200\230other political opponenis is likely to
" add to the new climate of cxcuzmem
in the Transkei. =
The military govenmenl of Major-
- General Bantu Holomisa has raised
uncerainty over the territoryâ\200\231s rela-
tionship with the rest of South Africa
â\200\224â\200\224and set itself ona colhmon course
- with Pretoria.

= Weekly Mail sources say South Afri-
="can Foreign Minister Pik Botha wrote
~a letter to Holomisa after, Sundayâ\200\231s
funeral .which effectively. became a
z-mass ANC rally. However, the con-
tents of the letter are not known. *

4 Despite reports that an'angcmems
B for. Dalindyebo to.retufn were can:
* celled after the family received a fip:

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= off he may. be assassinated, he (o dâ\200\230

Bantu Holomisa ..

Throwlng down the gauntle
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Volume 5, Number 39. Friday October 6 1989 to Thursday October 12 1989

icture: TREVOR SAMSON, AFP

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THE British Govern-
ment was asked by
KwaZuluâ\200\231s chief min-
ister and Inkatha
president, Chief Ma-
ngosuthu Buthelezi,

" to help curb EEC ac-
tivities which were
making it harder to

. end apartheid peace-
fully in South Africa.

A statement released
in Johannesburg said
Buthelezi, who addressed
party leaders at a lunch in
Blackpool, England, said
the vast majority of South
African blacks admired
Prime Minister Margaret
Thatcherâ\200\231s approach to
reform in South Africa.

T B O Y R 2 T B B

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et

the ruling -Conservatives
were holding their annual
general conference, Buthe-
lezi also praised Russiaâ\200\231s
glasnost -and perestroika
policies and said they
were poignant with prom-
ise for South Africa.
Buthelezi said he and
millions of blacks looked
to Britain to lead the
world in doing what was
necessary to eradicate ap-
artheid completely and
establish a fair and just
society. ;

- South and southern
Africa were now ripe for
British intervention.
Leaders in Mozambique
and Zambia had spoken
encouragingly about Mr

also impressed with the

way the new State President's style differed from his predecessors, he said.

The new situation called for a finesse of which Thatcher was quite capable. The bludgeoning of South Africa and its people through sanctions and accumulative isolation should now be judged internationally as crude.

Please do whatever |
can be done to inhibit
EEC tendencies to take
desperate measures to assist in South Africa because they see the SA Government as being incapable of bringing about
change. - Sapa.

FW de Klerk, and he was

At the lunch, where

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ANC secretary-general Sisulu and

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HE Government has a way of

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Their followers and the rest of .

If the men owed society a debt,
the world have however been

they paid it years ago. They should
have been released more gracefully.

The clumsy arrangements seem
Japhta Masemola, of the PAC,

The Government should have
to prove that the Government is

It was only later that it became
made arrangements for the men to

Yesterday there was a cat-and-
clear that the men would not be

again p

Telephone
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COMMENT
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and when the eight would be re-

leased. At one t
be released immediately after the

announcement.
lic, but at the same time trying to

make capital out of an act that

- should have been done years ago.
five of the men were jailed for life a

year later, and the sickly Oscar

Mpetha was jailed three years ago.
clamouring for their release because

they believe they were

still going to be transferred to
fighting for justice.

security prisoners - and the whole
that hundreds were waiting to wel-
- come some of the men at a stadium
released yesterday; that they were

Japhta Masemola and six other
world applauded.

release of Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr

mouse game as
in Cape Town.

o â\200\224Nâ\200\231 Ay VA - -
Sisulu: " Mahdelaâ\200\231s comra

ALTER Max Ulyate Sisulu, who is due to be re-
leased shortly aft iniii G

PIERRE CLAASSEN

Unlike the noble birth of Mandela, he was born to a
ily in the Encobo district of Transkej in 1912,
oad builder foreman who fell in love
lu girl and then abandoned her and

Sisulu, employed in a bakery, organised a strike
. for higher wages and was fired. He established his own
estate agency (which closed down after two years) and
joined the African National Congress (ANC).
The following year he met Nelson Mandela. He took him
's house, helped him to be articled to a legal
enrolled him as a Jaw student at the University of the
atersrand, and paid his fees, The two became almost
instant friends and with Oliver Tambo formed a formida-
ble trio whose influence was to shape the ANC for decades
to come,
During World War

In 1944 Sisulu, Mandela and Tambo pioneered the ANC
Youth League, along with David Bopape and A p Mda, in
an effort to offset the weak leadership of Dr Alfred Xuma,

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At the 1949 ANC conference
Bloemfontein, they succeeded i a,
their programme of action adopted and Wal_ter Sisulu was
elected secretary-general of the ANC under its new leader,

Dr James Moroka. Sisuluâ\200\231s hard Africanist stance had now
mellowed considerably and he Was personally instrumen.
tal in establishing co-operation with the Transvaal Indian
Congress,

uf Cachalia which called for a
OPpage on June 26 1950 in protest against

apartheid laws,

- Banned

HE fact that Dr Moroka, the ANC president, lived in
the OFS, demanded that Sisulu take over most of his
leadership responsibilities. He was arrested during

the defiance campaign and then banned under the Sup-
pression of Communism Act.

Sisulu, Nelson Mandela, Dr Moroka and others were
charged and convicted under the Same Act in December

1952 for leading the campaign and given sys

tences. Wherea ct, separ.

fence from the others, led to the subsequent rejection of

his leadership, Sisulu was re-elected secretary-general that same month, '

The following year he went on
na, the U.S.S.R, Unit

sm. The tour further dis-
ant Africanist views,

Government,
The Congress was also the source of material for a mass.

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d â\2027-1n-arms
minated in the December 1956 arrest of 156 people, among 7

them Sisulu and Nelson Mandela.
quent trial lasted for over five years and, hav-

the emergency.

The State also banned both the ANC and the PAC,
placing Sisulu under house arrest.

In 1962 he was arrested six times and in March 1963 he
was convicted of furthering the aims of the ANC and
organising a stay- i
pending an appeal
On April 20 he

arms of the security police. â\200\230

The police also arrested three whites, Lionel Bernstein,
Bob Hepple and Dennis Goldberg, and soon more were
pulled into the net for a sensational trial in which Sisulu
was accused No 2 after Nelson Mandela in the State vs the
(Umkhonto we Siswe) National Command.

Nine of the 10 accused were convicted; Sisulu, like Nel-
son Mandela, on all four counts which included two of sab-

sive police investigation, dubbed â\200\230Operation T, which cul-
otage. They were all given life sentences,

-y g

ACKED by one of his security men, President F.W. de Klerk

Chikane; Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu; And Jo

De Klerk, top

- PRETORIA: President de Klerk has -

come face-to-face, in a three-hour

meeting with church leaders, with the

enormous difficulties he confronts in

forging the new South Africa he has
promised. 0

In spite of the fact that he and Arch-

bishop Desmond Tutu's delegation went

to the talks table at the Union Build-

ings yesterday with vastly different

aims and expectations, Mr. de Klerk

seems anxious-and determined to move
| rapidly to deliver his pledges. #
Announcing further exploratory dis-
cussions with other black leaders, Mr -
de Klerk appeared to be out to follow
through on his rhetoric by engaging the

A QX

And

Daily News Correspondent

widest possible range of black leaders

in the political, religious and business

fields to jump-start negotiations. . =
Mr Tutu, the Rev Allan Boesak and

the Rev Frank Chikane wanted specif-

ics to take back to their constituency

Mr de Klerk bluntly told them this was
4 ible now. - iy

a OurPed them to re-evaluate their
.Wi G e B

The time has come for them to
change their attitudes, Mr de Klerk
said, noting that the churchmen should
be helping to create a climate con-
ducive to negotiations.

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churchmen in tal

Mr Chikane said afterwards: â\200\234If
there are no results, the talks held in
Pretoria will be discredited. We made
it clear, we need results for without re-
sults, there cannot be negotiation.â\200\235

The clergymen were plainly sticking

* to their pro-sanctions stance until they

saw visible responses from the Govern-
ment to their demands.

Dr Boesak is due to a the.con-
ference &mmhî¬\201î¬\201%aders at

Kuala Lumpur on Wednesday.

_ Mr'de Klerk spoke after the â\200\234talks
about talksâ\200\235 of mistrust, talking past
each other, and the need to accept the

(second left) , chats to church leaders and representatives (left to right) the Rev Frank:
att gmu, assistants to the archbishop; and the Rev Alan Boes

s over â\200\230new South Africaâ\200\235

Governmentâ\200\231s bona fides. Obviously
disturbed at the chasms between them,
he sought to play down the importance
of the encounter, saying it would be one .
of many with black leaders. i

The clergymen said they would re-
port back to their synods. No further
meetings between them and Mr de
Klerk were pIâ\200\230anned:T)_'Ssterdayv.

Mr Chikane said Mr de Klerk had
â\200\234not moved beyond his inaugural
speech rhetoricâ\200\235.

If government showed movement on
meeting the six conditions, â\200\230â\200\230then we
can talk on how to negotiateâ\200\235.

The defiance campaign resulted in 8 500 arrests without a single instance of violence but he and 19 colleagues were convicted for their role under the Suppression of Communism Act even though their actions had nothing to do with communism.

The ANC was not and never had been a communist organisation, he said. â\200\230The Government has always sought to label all its opponents as communists.â\200\231

When the ANC was banned after the (PAC-

lead) Sharpeville tragedy, he and his colleagues decided not to obey this decree. The ANC refused to dissolve but instead went underground.

â\200\230We believed it was our duty to preserve this organisation which had been built up with almost 50 years of unremitting toil. I have no doubt that no self-respecting white political organisation would disband itself if declared illegal by a government in which it had no say.â\200\231

When a peaceful stay-at-home was organised to protest against the Republic in which they had no say, the State reacted by sending troops and Saracen armoured vehicles into the townships.

It was an indication the Government had decided to rule by force alone and this decision was a milestone on the road to (the creation) of Umkhonto.

â\200\230What were we, the leaders of our people to do? Were we to give in to the show of force and the implied threat against future action, or were we to fight it out, and if so, how? We had no doubt that we had to continue to fight. Anything else would have been abject surrender,â\200\231 Mandela said.

Disturbances which had flared up in reac- |

tion to passes, enforced cattle culling, and the imposition of Bantu Authorities, pointed to an

inevitable growth amongst blacks that vio- |

lence was the only way out and small uncon-

trolled groups were planning violent forms of '

political struggle.

â\200\230At the beginning of 1961, after a long and anxious assessment of the South African situa-

tion, I and some colleagues came to the con- |

clusion that as violence in this country was inevitable, it would be unrealistic and wrong for African leaders to continue preaching peace and non-violence at a time when the Government met our peaceful demands with force.â\200\231

- The decision was made to embark on violent

forms of political struggle and to form Umkhonto we Siswe. We did so not because we desired such a course, but solely because the Government left us with no other choice, Mandela told the court. :

The ANC as a mass political organisation whose members had joined on the express policy of non-violence, could not undertake violence. It did however depart from its policy to the extent that it would no longer disapprove of properly controlled sabotage, in which no-one was injured or killed, nor discipline any member partaking in such activity. . He dissociated Umkhonto from bombing attacks carried out on the homes of pro-government people in Port Elizabeth and East London

in September, October and November 1962. !

The farm Lilliesleaf, which he had often visited in disguise while a fugitive, was not the headquarters of the ANC or Umkhonto.

Mandela said the claim that the aims and

objectives of the ANC and the Communist Party were the same was false, an old allegation disproved in the Treason Trial.

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Freedom Charter

â\200\234important document ever adopted byT?lfenX)I%tC wgs the Freedom Charter which was no blueprint for a socnghs(state although it did provide for nationalisation in order to remove race-dominated control of the mines, banks and monopoly industries. 3

The ANC had never advocated revolutionary change to the economic structure of the country nor ever condemned capitalist society.

The Communist Party was prepared to work for the Freedom Charter as a short term goal to remove white supremacy on the road to a

rxist State. :

Mfâ\200\230lâ\200\230he ANC sought full political rights for blacks while the Communist Party wanted to replace the capitalists with a working class government. The SACP sought to emphasise class distinctions while the ANC sought to harmonise them. j

â\200\234This is a vital distinction, my lord,â\200\231 he told

the judge.

It]was true there was often close co-operat-
ion between the two organisations but this wasf
just proof of a common goal â\200\224 the removal o
white supremacy â\200\224 and not proof of a com-

plete community of mtergsts.

I believe that communists have always play-
ed an active role in the fight by colonial coun-
tries for their freedom, because the short-term
â\200\234objects of communism would always corre-
spond with the long-term objectives of free-
dom movements.â\200\231 .

He' said he was not a communist and was
never a member of the party. ;

Whereas communists regarded the parlia-
mentary system of the West as undemocratic
and reactionary, he personally admired such a
system.]

yâ\200\230I regard the British parliament as the most
democratic institution in the world and the in-
dependence and impartiality of its judiciary

never fail to arouse my admiration,â\200\231 t&told
the court. 9

The i

Nelson M

others, also known as the Rivonia trial or

â\200\230The State versus the National High Com-
mand and others,â\200\235 can be regarded as one of
the most significant political trials in South
Africaâ\200\231s legal history.

Not only did it produce evidence of a sensa-
tional underground conspiracy but in time
also produced, in the incarcerated person of
No 1 accused, Nelson Mandela, an internation-
ally fÃ©ted symbol of black resistance to apart-
heid in South Africa.

Mandelaâ\200\231s statement from the dock, protect-
ed against banning or censorship by the privi-
lege of the court, was the exposition of the
ANCâ\200\231s view of apartheid, its motives for resist-
ing it and its methods and goals couched in the
articulate words of a trained lawyer.

In time they became an oft-quoted manifesto
for the whole black cause against racial dis-
crimination and the oppression Mandela and
his supporters claimed they wanted to remove.

Legal drama

Although the trial became the arena for high
legal drama, involving some of the most col-
ourful legal and political personalities in the
country, it took several months before public
interest in the proceedings in Pretoriaâ\200\231s Pal-
ace of Justice took hold. i

In the end it became a national cause celebre,
also attracting unprecedented media and po-
litical attention internationally.

The accused had all been arrested or were
connected with arrests carried out by security
police in a raid on the farm Lilliesleaf, a
smallholding in the sprawling rural suburb of

THE TRIAL of Nelson Mandela and nine

Rivonia north of Johannesburg on 11th July,
1963.

ted a pile of papers originated by No 1 ac-
cused, Nelson Mandela, already serving a five
year jail sentence on Robben Island.

It also netted the nine other accused: â\200\224 No
2, Walter Sisulu, ANC Secretary General; â\200\224
No 3, Dennis Goldberg, a former emergency

detainee and Congress of Democrats executive member; â\200\224 No 4, Govan Mbeki, a senior Eastern Province ANC official and journalist; â\200\224 No 5, Ahmed Kathrada and â\200\224 No 6, Lionel Bernstein, both members of the Communist Party and co-accused of Mandela and Sisulu in the 1956-61 Treason Trial; â\200\224â\200\230No 7, Raymond Mhlaba, Cape executive member of the ANC; â\200\224 No 8, James Kantor, a Johannesburg solicitor; â\200\224 Nos 9 & 10, Elias Motsoaledi and Andrew Mhlange, like Raymond Mhlaba, relatively unknown but identified as members of the so-called Johannesburg Regional Command of Umkhonto we Siswe (Spear of the Nation).

The first two counts under the Sabotage Act alleged the accused, together with a list of other persons, including Oliver Tambo, Joe Slovo, Julius First and Harold Strachan, had (Count 1) committed or (Count 2) conspired to:

[CJRecruit persons for training inside and outside South Africa in the manufacture and use of explosives for acts of violence and destruction in the RSA and in the art of warfare, including guerilla warfare and military training generally, for the purpose of causing violent revolution in the RSA and:

The raid, launched from a laundry van, net- p

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International symbol of anti-apartheid resistance

d fall of|
andela

â\200\224

By Pierre Claassen

in Cape Town

. []Commit a list of annexed acts whereby

the accused had injured, damaged, destroyed, rendered useless or unserviceable, put out of action, obstructed, tampered with. or endangered the public health or safety, the maintenance of law and order, the supply and distribution of light, power and fuel, postal,

.telephone and telegraph services or installa-

tions, the free movement of traffic on land and the property, moveable or unmoveable of other persons or of the State. b

[[The third count, under the Suppression of Communism Act (1950) charged them with committing acts furthering the cause of com-

munism as defined by the Act.

() The fourth count alleged contravention of Section 3 (1) (b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1953 which prohibited the soliciting, accepting or receiving from any person or body, whether inside South Africa or outside, any money or article enabling any person to
â\200\230Commit an offence by way of protest against a law or in support of any campaign for the repeal or modification of any law, or the variation or limitation of the application or administration of any lawâ\200\231.

Two other men who were also arrested, Arthur

Goldreich, lessee of the farm, and James Kantorâ\200\231s legal partner and brother-in-law, Harold Wolpe, dramatically escaped from the Johannesburg Fort after bribing a young warden with R4000. One more, Bob Hepple, offered to turn State witness, was released on bail and fled the country. :

The trial opened on 9 October 1963 with the central themes of the Stateâ\200\231s case revolving around the National High Command of an ANC-connected organisation called Umkhonto

we Siswe (Spear of the Nation), its organ-

isational structure named the â\200\230M-Planâ\200\231 after its creator, Nelson Mandela, and an ambitious blueprint for a nation-wide sabotage war called â\200\230Operation Africa Mayibuyeâ\200\231 (Operation Come Back Africa). .

Although legal opinion, including that of the presiding judge, held the accused had in essence committed high treason, the Attorney General decided, in view of the failure of the five-year treason trial to secure any convictions, not to proceed with treason charges.

The Stateâ\200\231s case was directed at proving four counts against each of the accused; two under the Sabotage Act, which qualified for the death penalty, one under the Suppression of Communism Act and one under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. !

On the bench was the Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Quartus de Wet with the famous Dr Percy Yutar, SC, prosecuting and the son of a revered former Judge President and personal friend of Mandela, Mr Braam Fischer, SC, leading the defence team.

Fischer, a member of the Communist Party, later went underground and became a celebrated fugitive himself,

Apart from the documentary evidence ob-

tained in the Rivonia raid, the State called 173 witnesses, including two, X and Y, former Umkhonto members.

The State case revealed that three properties, Lilliesleaf, another smallholding near Krugersdorp called Travallyn, and a secluded cottage behind a house in the Johannesburg suburb of Mountain View, had been acquired by Umkhonto. -

Travallyn was earmarked as an arsenal and weapons factory although no production had actually taken place. The cottage in Mountain View was a hide-out and publishing house.

Documentary evidence also showed large contributions received from African states and plans to fly recruits at R30 000 per plane load out of Botswana for military training.

One document seized at Rivonia listed â\200\230Production requirementsâ\200\231 as â\200\23048 000 anti-personnel mines, 1500 time devices for bombs, 144 tons of ammonium nitrate, 21,6 tons of aluminium powder and 15 tons of black powderâ\200\231. There were plans for building a furnace for casting grenades and quotes for boxwood to build vast numbers of mines.

At the end of the Stateâ\200\231s case James Cantor was discharged as the State had failed to establish a prima face case against him.

Admissions

ANDELA made a long statement from

the dock in which, his defence conceded - !

ed, he admitted to be a founder of | Umkhonto we Siswe, a member of the ANC executive, that he had toured Africa and received military training, arranged for recruits to receive the same, and had solicited financial help for Umkhonto.

He had also requested the ANC executive to assist Umkhonto in transporting recruits and approved of its decision to allow its secretariat and external missions to be used for this purpose.

In his statement Mandela denied the struggle in South Africa was under the influence of foreigners and communists. He had done whatever he had done because of his experi-

. ence inside South Africa and not because of

what any outsider may have said, the court heard.

He had not planned sabotage wrecklessly or out of a love for violence but because of the political situation which had arisen over many years of tyranny, exploitation and oppression of his people.

â\200\230We believed that as a result of Government
â\200\230policy violence by the African people had be-
come inevitable,â\200\235 he said.

For the 37 years since the ANC was formed
in 1912, it adhered to a constitutional struggle
but the white Government remained unmoved
and the rights of blacks became less instead of
becoming greater.

Even after 1949 when the ANC decided to
protest peacefully, but unlawfully, against cer-
tain laws, the organisation remained deter-
mined to avoid violence. f

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Residents â\200\230were told

DEPARTMENT of Development: Aidâ\200\231s 'regional rep-
resentative- Mr W.F.N. â\200\230Wiggill denies that Imbalj

people were not told about the elections that took
place on September 28.

This follows a story in last weekâ\200\231s Echo where it
! Was reported that Imbali residents had written an |
open letter to the township manager, Mr Len Koch |
calling on him to disband the council until February
next year because residents were never told about
tzhti elections â\200\234except what we heard over radio
uluâ\200\235,

Mr Wiggill said the elections were advertised two
months before the election date, September 26. :
â\200\234The department also hired two tents in July this
year for councillors to hold meetings and we issued a

notice in the government gazette saying there would
be an election,â\200\235 he said. :

Told that few people read the government gaz-
ette, Mr Wiggill said notices were also issued and
pinned up in the township for the people to read.

Elected councillor Mr Ben Jele said the best way
to have advertised the election would have been for
ex-councillors to have called a public meeting to in-
form residents that they were resigning.

But the councillors â\200\234just left without telling the *
people so that is why the people never knewâ\200\235, he said.
Mr Jele also said he had not seen tents in the

township and there was no need for them because
there was a community hall. ?

Top Ie\iel meeting on violence |

-Echo Reporter

ncern about the increasing

5 S the

iolence in Natal led to a high leveloxzng':glg nltnrep-

Sy Monday involving KwaZulu gJ e
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. regional representativeï¬\20lit the request of the KwaZulu

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KWAZULU government co

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"Peace will come from us:
those who bear the gunsâ\200\231

â\200\234ITâ\200\231S going to be difficult for peace to :
come to Natal.â\200\235 : A : .

â\200\234It'll have to be through negotiation While political violence in Natal has erupted
into bloody street battles rem-
between grassroots leaders ... those iniscent of the conflict in 1986-1987, in Shongweni, a
small rural community
wlâ\200\230mY are dtl,n:ctlyafff;ted." 'lâ\200\230t n::ard stnfeâ\200\231-jtozn l\lllpu(râ
\200\231nalanga, order has been maintained by two former â\200\234war-

â\200\230Yes, between the military com- ordsâ\200\235 who declared a tru iSi
: {panders. S0k thiee Wby n Caco _ t uce a month ago. FRED KOCKOTT revisited the area.
1657 .0 : i
â\200\234And sitting having English break- e â\200\224

fasts and lounging in swinging chairs.â\200\235 began fi-r\2011{Ã@i-r\201ing__flii-r\201)uÃ@h
;.t__;la.t:.tl.!.Ã@:Ã@omt.J__â\200\230,tThâ\200\224Ã@yl'ihl}ited â\200\230us to come and at
tend

*Or discussing it in plush, carpeted Tades were gaining the upper hand. In .8 peace meeting
between Inkatha and
5 boardrooms. . .â\200\235 April 1mÂ\$lsâ\200\230rlthoured,that..theamaga-quan- September 24
, We went. But
e "It won't be through the Jay Naidoo's bane had a â\200\234big gunâ\200\235 and were waging
neither organisation arrived. It was
and Dhlomos of this world.â\200\235 ~a war of attrition against their Inkatha .only us,â
\200\235 Mr Zulu said. .
These were some of the sentiments rivals â\200\224 they controlled the access â\200\234Acco
rding to my hopes, and Mr Sibisi.'
uttered at the weekend between routeintothe valley. . isiâ\200\231s, we'd like there to be
peace in Mpu-
staunch political rivals â\200\224 executive This change in the power equation â\200\230mal
anga, as it came to Shongweni. Allâ\200\231
members of the Shongweni Youth may have sparked tentative peace talks over Natal, we'd like
it,â\200\235 he added.
Organisation (Shoyco â\200\224 a United culminating in the truce declared on' Buyt the two
former warlords were
Democratic Front affiliate), and local August 27. At past meetings, Inkatha sceptical about
prospects of talks be-
Inkatha chairman of Shongweni, Mr supporters had arrived, their assort-'tween regional lead
ers of the Inkatha
Victor Sibisi. _ment of weapons in hand, indignant at and the Cosatu/UDF alliance making
They were sitting at a local store, any accusations levelled against them any headway. :
chatting over a few beers, after a com- or slurs on the organisationâ\200\231s name. At Th
e Jatest round of talks was scuttled
munity meeting in the area. Among the August 27 meeling, Inkatha sup- a fortnight ago by th
e Inkatha central
them was Mr Thulani Zuly, the former porters had abandoned their weaponry committee on the
grounds that violence
â\200\234milital;'y" commander of the local ang,t at_tthe .Clgse_,tî-r\201ung fregdom songs

had continued while talks were in progress and use :
 amaqabane (comrades or UDF-sup-. and toyi-toyed wi amagabane. .gress and use :
 porting youth). e ÂŠ _The local leaders of both parties, Mr | gxclude':id f?â\200\230gxcnau
 ::til-ggzgtli~\201 e?;dagggg
 Not even two months ago, Mr Zulu Sibisi and Mr Zulu, agree that it was the â\200\230during t
 he â\200\234mass democratic move.
 and Mr Sibisi were deadly opponents, - disintegration of community life, in- | ment'sâ\200
 \235 defiance campaign -
 both wanting to see the other dead. cluding the withdrawal of the bus ser- -; The UDF and C
 osatuy have reacted b
 Once, a long time ago, they had been vice to the area, that brought them to- saying that lo
 cal peace initiatives wil|
 friends at school, but during the years gether for talks. They say they are NOW . g0 ahead
 â\200\234with or without Inkathaâ\200\235, -
 of political violence in Natal, they be- working on an interim peace commit- .~ po . the pe
 ople in Shongweni, the-
 came estranged, fostering opposed . tee to restore normality to the area. Ibreakdown in the
 negotiations is disap.
 political ambitions, until one day they ~ They said Captain Ray Harrald, the 1 pointing, "
 _ Were both.leaders of the twq warring_ commander of the local riot unitatthe " Byt in ways
 , it's of little direct ef-
 - factionsintheircommunity. " time, had deserved the tribute paid to fect. When they (seni
 or leadership)
 The violence in Shongweni was per- + him for the role he had played, but that talkâ\200\235
 said Shoycoâ\200\231s Mr Sithole â\200\234they
 haps the most vicious in the long-run- 'the South African Police had capital-; 'reach agree
 ments, but the messÃ@ge ar-
 ning Natal conflict. Shongweniâ\200\231s â\200\234ised on this and had been portrayed in' ;
 rjves diluted. It's those who are aftack-
 - degeneration to the â\200\234valley of deathâ\200\235 ,the media as peacemakers. /ing eac
 h other who must make agree-
 this year was swift. In a matter of = Police confirmed that they circu- |ments. Those who a
 re carrying the
 months, the once vibrant community lated about 40 000 photostat copies of a guns,â\200\235
 he concluded,
 wasreduced to a deserted battlefield. 'Durban newspaperâ\200\231s report about the g e AL A
 e S Mg s Â£ L SN
 Unlike other areas hit by political first successful Shongweni peace meet- i Qs e PO
 : violence, the communityâ\200\231s destruction ing in townships in and around Pieter-
 : has been documented by the press. But maritzburg, Hammarsdale and Dur-
 exactly how many people have died, ban. The headline stated: S.A.P. bring
 and who killed whom, is not known. As . bitter enemies together in death valley.
 in all other affected areas, statistics â\200\234This was not true,â\200\235 said Mr Zulu.
 and names of victims are not provided Mr Sibisi agreed: â\200\234What was.
 by the police. achieved was a community effort. The
 After more than half the residents peace will go on because the people
 had fled the area, the community di- wantit.â\200\235
 vided into two distinct â\200\234ideologicalâ\200\235 The conciliatory process under way
 camps, eventually becoming geograph- in Shongweni contrasts starkly with the
 ically defined. situation in other Natal townships. A.
 In one section, â\200\234Ezakeniâ\200\235, Inkatha few kilometres away, and a 10-minute
 predominated. On the other side, drive by dirt road in the direction of
 â\200\234kwaMbisaâ\200\235, the comrades ruled. No Pietermaritzburg, takes one to Natal's
 one from either faction dared ventur- worst and bloodiest hot spot, Mpuma-
 inginto â\200\234enemyâ\200\235 territory. langa, where an estimated 2 000 lives
 Claims that the KwaZulu Police were have been lostin four years of conflict.
 partisan added to tensions. After the â\200\234In Hammarsdale there are people
 KwaZulu Police withdrawal, reports whodonâ\200\231t want peace,â\200\235 said Mr Zulu.

. â\200\234Yes, on both sides,â\200\235 Mr Sibisi
 added. }

â\200\234There are people who won't forgive
 the thelewenis (Inkatha fighters) until
 they've all gone,â\200\235 Shoyco member, Mr

Thadeus Sithole, explained.

â\200\234Some of the Hayco (Hammarsdale
 Youth Congress) members want to stop

fighting, but otherâ\200\231s donâ\200\231t,â\200\235 he added.

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Ms Tryphina Nojiyeza . . . jubilant to be back at her home in Shongweni after she fled to T
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to escape the violence. b Pagdt e e VR

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Ceve

Witness Reporter _ S.A.P. had no special constables stationed B, armed with axes, knobkerries and stones

POLICE have challenged reports' on the Pro- in Mpumalanga. and had attacked houses in the area causing

test march on Tuesday in Sbcammamm. Several marchers carried banners on damage of R100 000, 200\234Two police vehicles

. Major Pieter Kitching, police liaison officer Tuesday saying 200\234Asibafuni oBlom (We do. were also attacked, causing damage of

cer for Pietermaritzburg, !disputed the not want the special police) 200\235. _ R6 000, 200\235 said Major Kitching.

crowd estimate of 25000 people and said The police said that at the entrances to all He said police had dispersed the group

police estimates were between 5000 and & the residential areas of Mpumalanga on with tear gas and those attacking police

6 000. w : 2 Tuesday there were placards and banners vehicles had been fired at with birds hot,

He added that most of this crowd had 2 being displayed asking for the S.A.P. to re- Police said tear gas, stun grenades and

been bused into Mpumalanga from Umlazi, A main in the area. birdshot were used after the march to dis-

Folweni, kwaNdengezi and kwaMakutha, = A group of prominent Natal people on a perse people who had re-grouped and re-

" An Inkatha leader in Mpumalanga also fact-finding tour of Mpumalanga said Inka- fused to obey police warnings to disperse,

claimed that most of the BwSJmm were 200\230) tha held a rally elsewhere in the township 200\234We had to take action to prevent possible

bussed in from other areas. _ 4% at which such banners were displayed. problems. The groups were toyi-toying and

The marchers handed a petition to the M * The police also said that 42 people were singing and were on their way to Unit B

200\224

e,

3

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=

! station commander of the KwaZulu police arrested and two injured when police took again. They were becoming riotous and ig-

| at the Mpumalanga police station asking for J action against a group of about 400 who had ignored repeated warnings to disperse, 200\235 said

; all S.A.P. units and special constables to be left the township 200\231s football stadium at noon Major Kitching.

i withdrawn from the townships, - " while the mass rally was still on. He said no one was injured on this occasion

" Major Kitching said yesterday that the Police said these youths had gone to Unit sijon,

d

one of four
etermaritz-

L inclp
ghter Ngobile,
policeman

t roll, ap-
, Mr Bonginkosi '

and Mr Zuma

â\200\231s relatives
Zulu

Former rj
pledge to rebu

s court in connection
Zamakwakhe Petros |

n the home of Mr Law-

rence Zuma at Inadi near Taylorâ\200\231s Halt.
lt of the attack
yril B. Zulu

year-old dau
was shot through the jaw.

â\202¬ appearing in the Pi
Chief Zondi, named as Mr Amon Si-

Three of Mr Zuma
peared with Kwa

urg magistrateâ\200\231
Constable C
Nkabinde and Mr
Nkabinde.â\200\224 WR.

eopl

Chief in court after
attack on Zumas
CHIEF Shayabantu Zondi is

with the attack o

ing his six-
died aresu

| -phiwe Zondi on the cour

. P
b

\\

"Fore'ign' g
~Service .

BLACKPOOL KwaZulu
â\200\230Chief: Minister, Dr Man-

..gosuthu "Buthelezi, as- -
â\200\230sured himself a seat at .

-.the negotiating table by
telling the.Conservative
Party4conference here

e yesterday that Britain

- 'should lead an. interna-
tional settlernent for.

South Africa.
-'Dr Buthelezi also.ap-

pealed to British Prime -

Minister,IMrs Margaret
Thatcher, to continue her
opposition to economic
Â\$ sanctxons at the upcom-

â\200\234South Africa.

Buthelez1

calls i

on Brltaln to

lead a settlementâ\200\231,

for South Africa

ing Commonwealth Con-1 :

ference and for Britain:

to do all in its power to:
inhibit European Com-

-munity funding of â\200\234thoseâ\200\231
who seek to support rev-, ;.

olutionary violenceâ\200\235 m

The Tory conference .â\200\230

has made Blackpool look

â\200\234more like a South Afri- . .
-can, riot zone than a -

e f;,'based .on:_hoped for.
., changes of â\200\234eart one was |
on:very shaky ground :
.. â\200\234When, however, one,is :

pleasant seaside resort.-

Hundreds of' 'pohce are
- patrolling the streets. ; -
Armedâ\200\235 look-outs are
perched on rooftops, heli '
| copters' drone overhead
i\ and manhole lids have
i been welded. tight in an .
attempt to prevent a re-
peat of the IRA bombing .

at a prevxous party con-
ference in Brlghton

Speakmg at'a â\200\234frmge
meetingâ\200\235 attended by
about: 350 delegates, Dr -

Buthelezi said the pros

.pect of â\200\230negotiations to
dismantle apartheid and
establish a just society o
-in South Africa had "

never been greater.

W ST Â£ S

He said none of the -

. worldâ\200\231s leading â\200\230nations
â\200\234:could compete with Brit- -

ain.as a percedwed honest :
broker il i

My message to the
Conservatwe Party is
â\200\230that South Africa and :
lsouthern Africa are now

. ripe_forintervention by
'Mrs: Thatcher and the.
o Brxtxsh Government.â\200\235 Ll

. Dr ButhelÃ@zi said that
â\200\230when making predictions

making predictions
based: on clearly discern- :

. ible survival patterns
) whlch are_being rein-

forced by: strong economic, imperatives, one :

. can be very sure that one .
how will be correct PRI

: \::; There was' conviction :
evidence that the super-
powers would no longer ;

use southern Africa' as an /|

rena for. East-West con-

ict, that' the' Nkomati

ccord . would be revised in 201
lised and relations with 'a 231
frontline States, would

+ improve.

G S

,fâ\200\231: Political Reporter

! ABOUT 15000 people -

. marched through dusty

Mpumalanga streets

i yesterday to deliver a

petition to the Kwa-

Zulu Police askmg

i them to take over po- .

* licing -theâ\200\231 township ..

from the South Afrlcan ,

I Police. " Â°

Prominent Mass

Democratic Movement

leaders were at the head o

\! of the march. '

The authorities al-

lowed Mpumalanga res-

i
|
t

i idents six hours to meet **

i at â\200\230stadiumâ\200\231 foriaÂ@:

peace rally and then

march to the police

station.

Stationâ\200\231 commander

, Lieutenant Mandla

Mbele received the peti-

. tion from United Demo-

cratic Front leader Mr

Noel Ntseli. As thou-

sands of people stood

- back and sang and

waved banners, Lieuten-

ant Mbele promised to

pass the petition on to

his superiors as soon as

possible.

The marchers then

moved off. ~

*Later, as the time pe-

riod expired, the SAP

" fired teargas at the

! crowd.

Yy \,i;}' â\200\230

i

for waZulu pollce

' The petmon was to
Â¢ the commissionersâ\200\231 of

- the SAP and KP. It said
residents had noted that Â°

before the arrival of the

SAP and ;special consta- -

bles, â\200\234the township was

relatively quiet and the -
KwaZulu ' police â\200\230com-:
mand had the situation
â\200\230under controlâ\200\235.

â\200\234Your |petitioners do

" not claim that the Kwa-
- ZuluPolice are without

blame but what has be-
come more clear is that
smce}the arrival of the
SAP junits they have

been ;standing by hel-

* plessly whilst the said
units| ostensibly gave

their support to the vig-

ilantes who maim and
kill innocent â\200\230people and

destroy property.â\200\235

The petitioners asked

for the withdrawl of all

SAP units and special -
â\200\230constables from Mpu-

malanga and for the KP
to be|in sole charge of

the area. The petitioners

" did not want to â\200\234createâ\200\231
. the impression that they
favour one police force -

to another, but merely
want to point the way so
peace and .tranquillity
can- reign in the
township.â\200\235 t

-MDM leaders said the-

march was made up of
Mpumalanga residents,
with only two bus loads
of supporters coming
from Durban.

However, an Inkatha leader in Mpumalanga claimed that most of the marchers had been bused in from other areas. He said Inkatha wanted the SAP pres-

ence to be increased because â\200\234they do not take -

sidesâ\200\235. He claimed the

~ KP were not qualified

to handle the situation

.~ and â\200\234when they see UDF
_people carrying guns

they do not go for it be-

. not instructed to do that

Jobrâ\200\231

of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa)

~_started addressing a-
i press conference on'a

tour to Mpumalanga by a group of eminent people yesterday to get first hand experience of the

political violence that - has plagued the area - since 1983. Reporters at

the press conference ran

into the street to see

what was happening.
Community â\200\230leaders

had asked Idasa and

Diakonia to put the group together

Mr â\200\230Roger Sishi,"
- mayor of Mpumalanga,

and the township manager Mr B.P. Nzimande hosted the tour. The group was comprised of Mr Peter Badcock of the Consultative Business

The teergas was fired-
just as Mr Paul Graham -

Movement â\200\230the Catholic -

Archbishop of Durban,
the Most Reverend
Denis Hurley; Rev Bheki
Dludla of the United
Congregational Church;
Mr Peter Gastrow, DP
MP for Durban Central;

.. Mr: Pierre Cronjé, DP

MP for Greytown; Mr
Barry Morkel and Mr
Basil Smith of Rainbow
Chickens; Professor
David McQuoid-Mason
of the University of
Natal; Pandita Saroj
Ramoutar, Vedic Tem-
ple, Rt Rev Philip Rus-

sell, former Anglican

Archbishop of Cape
Town; Mr Nic Theunis-
sen, President of the

.. Natal Law Society; Mr ..

Richard Steyn, Editor of
The Natal Witness; Mr

David Wightman, Man- .

aging Editor of The
Daily News; Mr Tex
Harris, US Consul-Gen-
eral; Mr John Dickson,
American Cultural

Centre; Mr John
Creamer and Ms Mary
Grace McGeeghan from
the US Embassy in Pre-
toria and Mr Dick Ris-

tano, US State Depart- |
ment, Washington.

Mr Gastrow and Mr
Cronjé joined the dele-
gation after they and
three other DP MPs
spent three hours discus-
sing the political vio-
lence in Natal and Kwa-
Zulu with senior SAP
members, including the
Regional Commissioner,
Major-General Johann
van Niekerk.

The delegation met
members of Inkatha and
the KwaZulu Legislative
Assembly, the MDM and
a crisis committee.

Mr Graham told the

- press conference they

had discovered that the
residents wanted peace,

. and professional, impar-

tial local policing. "It is
not entirely clear to us
that this is the case at
present," Mr Graham
said.

" The problems in Mpu-
malanga could be solved
if a local peace initia-

tive ran parallel with a
national initiative and '

was backed by impar-

tial, professional polic-

ing, Mr Graham!

suggested.

- cause they say they are