



Gmb/043/0023/11

African National Congress (South Africa)

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FAX-TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

TO: THABO MBEKI | A212 PAMAD | V. SALOOJE

Attention:

Fax No.: 002711 - 333 - 9090

RE: BUTHELEZI'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

FROM: SANKIE (BONN)

DATE: 25-02-92.

NUMBER OF PAGES (including cover sheet) 4

MESSAGE:

PLS. RECEIVE THE FOLLOWING AS INFORMATION FOR YOUR RECORDS. WE THOUGHT IT MIGHT BE USEFUL FOR YOU TO know.

Regards
Sankie

Copied to DIA for their Information

International Society for Human Rights (IGFM)
German Branch
Kaiserstr. 72
6000 Frankfurt 1

17 January 1991

Dear Friends,

Our IGFM will soon celebrate its birthday. Twenty years ago, on 8 April 1972, the founding assembly took place in Frankfurt, with 13 people participating. This is a good reason to organize our forthcoming annual members' assembly in an especially ceremonious and interesting way. We have invited prominent guests, but you, dear members and supporters, will be the most important guests...

Date and time of members' assembly: ...Bensheim, 14 and 15 March 1992

Agenda, Saturday, 14 March:

Welcoming address
(formalities)
reports from the Executive Committee and Treasurer
reports on special activities
(more formalities)
"20 Years of the IGFM - a Retrospective and a Look Forward"
various eyewitness reports and papers

Sunday, 15 March:

"Human Rights on the Rise"
various eyewitness reports and papers

So far, not all of the invited speakers and eyewitnesses have accepted our invitations. The following persons have been invited:

Prof. Felix Ermacora (Austria) - MP, special rapporteur to the UN for Afghanistan

David Atkinson (GB) - MP of British Parliament and European Council, VP of IGFM

Mangosuthu G. Buthelezi (SA) - Chief Minister of Kwazulu, President of the Inkatha Movement (has accepted the invitation)

Father Gleb Jakunin (Russia) - former political prisoner, MP of Russian Parliament

Bishop Laszlo Tökes (Rumania) - his arrest in Dec. 1989 triggered the revolution in Rumania which led to the fall of the dictator Ceaucescu

(one more speaker from Rumania, 4 more from Russia, 2 from the Ukraine, one from Azerbaijan)

Davies Michael Iber (Gambia) - Chairperson of the Gambia branch of the IGFM (has accepted the invitation)

CISL

**CONFEDERATION
INTERNATIONALE
DES SYNDICATS
LIBRES**

SECRETAIRE GENERAL:
JOHN VANDERVEKEN
CHEF DE L'INFORMATION:
LUC DEMARET

La CISL condamne les violations de droits de l'Homme au Burundi

Bruxelles, 27 novembre (CISL Info). La Confédération internationale des Syndicats libres, parlant au nom de près de 110 millions de travailleurs dans 108 pays, a fermement condamné la répression qui sévit depuis plusieurs mois au Burundi.

Dans un message de protestation adressé au Président Buyoya, le Secrétaire général de la CISL, M. John Vanderveken, se dit consterné "du fait que malgré le processus de démocratisation en cours sur le continent africain, le gouvernement du Burundi hésite encore à s'engager définitivement dans cette voie".

M. Vanderveken condamne en particulier les arrestations arbitraires et les tueries commises par les forces de sécurité et dont sont aussi victimes des militants syndicaux.

La CISL exige le respect des droits humains et syndicaux, la libération des personnes arrêtées et l'ouverture d'un dialogue avec les forces vives de la nation en vue d'instaurer dans les meilleurs délais une démocratie pluraliste. Elle demande également l'ouverture d'une enquête sur les exactions commises par les forces de sécurité et l'indemnisation des victimes et de leurs familles.

La CISL dont le siège est à Bruxelles regroupe 152 centrales syndicales nationales de 108 pays représentant près de 110 millions de travailleurs de par le monde.

Com 62/91
27 novembre 1991

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Representatives of human rights organizations in Nigeria (has accepted) and Egypt (has not yet accepted) (names will be published at the meeting)

We are expecting other guests from Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Switzerland, Austria, Rumania, France, Spain, and Belgium.

(information about the organization of the meeting)

Dear Friends,

Twenty years is a long time in the life of an independent organization that is not supported by any political parties, churches, or the state. From our experience we can say: independence is honorable and pleasant, but it requires a lot of work. During the past 20 years there were many critical moments that could have meant the end of our organization...

We always knew that the KGB and the generals of the Stasi, together with their helpers, sat in their secret headquarters and hatched plans to destroy us, a small private organization - but now after the fall of the regimes in the GDR and the Soviet Union this has been proved. Agents were recruited and used to infiltrate us; letters with the forged signatures of well-known IGFM members were created in laboratories and sent to ministries of the German government; telephone calls were bugged; members were followed; violent attacks on us were staged (Königstein, the Lutheran Church Days etc.); smear campaigns were carried out in the Western media. So-called "documentations" about us were put together and distributed to the Western media. These were readily received by some newspapers and radio and TV stations and disseminated without being critically checked beforehand. For example, an exchange of letters with the Director of the Hessian Broadcasting Station, Prof. Kelm, which lasted for months, was necessary to correct the misinformation about us that had been disseminated. We were never give a chance to state our viewpoint. In addition to the slanderous media campaigns, there were intensive rumor campaigns: it was said that the IGFM was extremely right-wing, that Nazis were active in it and so on. During the period of office of Minister Egon Francke, the Ministry for Inter-German Relations was also busily involved in the campaign of slander. We were accused of causing the arrest of people in the GDR through our publications, we were interfering with the process of détente, etc.

It is interesting to observe the way in which some politicians and journalists are pretending not to have known anything about the "forced adoptions" in the GDR. All of them knew that the GDR government was arresting people and then selling them to the West in exchange for hard currency. They also knew that in the GDR the psychiatric system was misused in order to destroy political opponents. They also knew about the conditions in the prisons of the GDR. The IGFM has reported on all of these conditions in the other part of Germany, continuously and extensively. But people did not want to know this, and most of this information was suppressed. It even went so far that people demanded the closure of the only place where the crimes of the

THE CURRENT SITUATION AND OUR OBJECTIVES

The current situation, as elaborated in relevant documents of the African National Congress, is one of transition away from apartheid toward the creation of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa. Though the former has become a virtually certain eventually, the latter is still largely no more than a fairly high probability. To guarantee its realisation will necessitate the continuation of struggle as we know it as well as the pursuit of additional and essentially new objectives. In terms of our diplomatic offensive these objectives are:-

- (1) - to prepare the international community to support the struggle for the creation of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa more explicitly (International instruments such as the Harare Declaration on South Africa of the Ad-Hoc Committee of the OAU on Southern Africa and UN Consensus Declaration on Apartheid and its Adverse Consequences on Southern Africa have already done so); to prepare the international community to receive and accept a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa as a full participant and member in its various force particularly the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations and their specialised agencies.
- (2) - to lay the foundations for the accession of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa to full membership in intergovernmental economic structures such as the South Africa Economic Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) the Lome Convention II group of states as well as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

GDR were registered - the Central Statistics Office in Salzgitter - in order to erase all traces of these crimes against human beings.

When we think of these years of battles of David against Goliath, the question presents itself: how have we managed to survive as an organization and to help many persecuted people? There are certainly several explanations for this, but I would like to focus on two of them.

Firstly: During this time, in which some political parties established friendly relations with the SED (Communist Party of the GDR) and dictators like Ceausescu, Honecker, and Brezhnev were ceremoniously received in Bonn with overdone friendliness, the IGFM always took clear and positive positions. We did not call for a boycott or the severance of relations with totalitarian states. Our words and deeds were always well-balanced and constructive, and our language was restrained. But we always presented to the dictators a list of the imprisoned and persecuted people in their countries, and we registered complaints against the continuing violations of human rights, always with regard to specific cases and never merely in general terms. This objectivity gained us many enemies among some sympathizers of the dictators and their regimes, because they could not contradict us. But at the same time, our honesty won us a great deal of support and sympathy among our fellow citizens and among the people of the totalitarian states. We even had very many friends whose existence we didn't know about, who helped us or averted dangers from the IGFM.

Secondly: The second reason for our survival is that despite all of our difficulties, some internal problems, and financial straits, always kept our eyes on our main goal: helping persecuted individuals. The pressure from outside, however, has had an effect on our members. Some of them have come to the conclusion that we should occupy ourselves less with the communist nations and more with Chile and with supporting the liberation movements, because then the media would report on us more favorably. Similar proposals, aimed at changing our mode of operation, came from agents sent to influence us. As far as possible, we have given our own problems low priority and occupied ourselves as little as possible with ourselves; we have devoted our strength and our attention to persecuted people.

Dear Friends,

The implementation of human rights, if it is to be attained without violence, is always a learning process, education, and self-education (let us remember Mahatma Gandhi). Working with the IGFM is also a process of learning and maturing. The IGFM has had many opportunities to learn and mature during the past 20 years, as an organization and as individual members. I think that in this respect we have used our time well.

It would be very gratifying if you could come to our assembly. There will certainly be no lack of topics to discuss or of a good atmosphere. We hope to see you again soon.

I.I. Agrusow
Chairman, Executive Committee

NEW NATION last week, included the assassination of Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff Chris Hani and head of Transkei's military government General Bantu Holomisa.

This week's confession by the police follows an admission by the SA foreign affairs department last week to the existence of detailed plans, including a military coup, to oust Holomisa.

Military coup

Police spokesperson Craig Kotze said in a statement that "police received unconfirmed rumours about plans (for a coup)". He also said that a Warrant Officer Jordaan at Queenstown had been instructed to warn [Nkosekaya] Gobingca not to go ahead with the planned coup.

Kotze's admission that police knew about the plans for a military coup prompts a number of important questions:

● *Were the Transkei authorities warned that a coup was possibly being planned against the Holomisa government?*

Kotze says Gobingca could not be arrested because he had not committed a crime. This does not square with SA government policy to detain political opponents merely because they were suspected of plotting against the state without having actually committed a crime.

Rumour

And in this case police certainly believed that the rumour was serious enough to at least warn Gobingca against any planned coup.

Kotze also said he did not know whether the Transkei government had been informed of the planned coup.

Holomisa nevertheless told NEW NATION that his government was definitely not informed about any plans for, or rumours of a coup. He said his government only came to know about the planned coup after Gobingca was arrested.

Holomisa will meet with FW de Klerk on Monday and it is believed that the ongoing destabilisation of Transkei, which was

was this week told of attempts by the SADF to discredit allegations of security force involvement in township violence.

According to Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) member Chief Michael Mlaba, a military intelligence agent urged him to deny claims published in NEW NATION last week.

Mlaba was told to dissociate himself from the story so as to clear the way for legal action against NEW NATION. In an interview last week, Mlaba alleged that a military intelligence agent, Zwelemali Thabethe, offered himself as a bodyguard. It later emerged that Thabethe's real purpose was to assassinate Mlaba.

Mlaba said he was told that military intelligence was unhappy about the NEW NATION expose.

Mlaba, however, says he stood by his claims. "The information I offered to New Nation was correct and it was up to the military intelligence to abandon its covert apartheid operations of assassinating activists and opponents," Mlaba added.

South Africa's Special Forces in the Southern African sub-continent".

Both Ndimene and Maria said they were prepared to testify before any "credible" commission of inquiry.

Meanwhile, state president FW de Klerk, told NEW NATION this week that should any commission of inquiry find that there were foreign citizens serving in the SADF against their will, he would "take steps against whoever misinformed me".

Speaking during a wide ranging interview with NEW NATION, De Klerk said he was not aware of any abductions by the SADF.

Responding to NEW NATION enquiries about the fate of foreign nationals abducted by the SADF, Commandant Riaan du Louw, surprisingly referred to Ndimene as "Felix Ndimene", instead of his official name in the force, Bob Dickson. This was also the name on his South African identity document.

Louw denied that Ndimene, a 90-year-old Ernesto Zandamela and Jeronimo Simbine had been abducted. He said they joined the SADF voluntarily as they were looking for work.

He did not explain how Ndimene became known as Dickson or why the SADF had employed a person as old as Zandamela.