

Vlok silences UDF head

THE NATAL Mercury
13-06-89

THE Natal president of the United Democratic Front, Mr Archie Gumede, has been issued with restriction orders prohibiting him from taking part in the UDF two days before peace talks between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu alliance are scheduled to begin.

Mr Gumede was served with the restriction orders at his home in Clermont yesterday. They were issued by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, on Friday.

The orders prevent Mr Gumede from taking part in any manner whatsoever in the UDF and the Release Mandela Campaign. They restrict him from talking to the Press, addressing public gatherings, and helping to prepare any material for publication.

They also restrict Mr Gumede to his house in Clermont between 8 pm and 5 am.

The Democratic Party spokesman on manpower and MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, said he was horrified at the restrictions.

'Mr Gumede has frequently stuck his neck out by promoting peace talks in Natal. He is a 75-year-old man who is recognised by both friend and foe as a man of peace,' he said.



**Nicola
Cunningham-
Brown**

'These further restrictions must be seen as a deliberate attempt to sabotage the intended talks between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu alliance.

'It forms part of a previous pattern by Minister Vlok to undermine talks when they were about to take place,' Mr Gastrow said.

The peace talks are expected to take place in Durban tomorrow.

Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi last night expressed concern at the restrictions.

He said he was troubled by the additional restrictions on Mr Gumede while attempts were being made to establish a peace initiative which would embrace Inkatha, the UDF and Cosatu.

'What Mr Gumede's role will turn out to be is not relevant. What is relevant is his right to play that role or refuse to play it.'

Dr Farouk Meer, secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, said the restrictions made a complete mockery of Mr F W de Klerk's talk of moving towards a democratic South Africa.

Mellet

'This move is absolutely devastating, not just for Archie himself but also for the path towards peace in Natal, and a non-racial democracy in South Africa on a negotiable basis.'

Spokesmen for Cosatu and the UDF could not be reached for comment last night.

The official spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Brig Leon Mellet, said there was nothing unusual about the restriction order.

'There are more than 500 people in South Africa who have been served with restriction orders in terms of the emergency regulations. Mr Gumede is not alone,' he said.

Meanwhile Dr Buthelezi has remained firm that he would not leave Ulundi to talk to UDF/Cosatu, but has agreed to assign 'one or two of his colleagues' to meet a UDF/Cosatu delegation at any agreed venue.

Mourners allegedly whipped

Mercury Reporter

ABOUT 200 mourners of former leading Pietermaritzburg trade unionist Jabu Ndlovu — including veteran ANC activist Harry Gwala — were allegedly sjambokked by men wearing police uniforms as they left her graveside in the capital yesterday.

Witnesses said the mourners were approaching the Mountain Rise cemetery gates when they were confronted by about 10 men in uniforms armed with sjamboks who moved forward and assaulted them.

Mrs Ndlovu was a National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa) shop steward, and often acted as Imbali township's representative at civic meetings. She died on June 1 — 10 days after an attack on her Imbali home claimed her husband and daughter.

Paralysed

'Some mourners were singing freedom songs but we were all walking peacefully,' said one witness, who did not wish to be named.

Mr Gwala, 70, was struck four times — on his shoulders, back, legs and hand. A victim of motor-neuron disease, he is paralysed in both arms.

The Catholic priests' protests to the men in uniforms were reportedly unheeded.

Another witness said one of the buses transporting mourners from St Mary's Church to the cemetery was earlier diverted by police and escorted to Slangspruit — Inkatha-dominated territory — where they were forced to alight.

Several were allegedly attacked, two of whom were stabbed.

Hundreds of mourners had been turned away from the church service at Mountain Rise after police limited attendance to 200.

The Frank Chikane poison mystery

THE N. MERCURY 13-6-89

UNLESS and until there is proof that the Rev Frank Chikane was not poisoned, or if he was, another culprit is found, the suggestion that Pretoria or its agents tried to murder him after the manner of the Bulgarian secret police will pass very swiftly from the realm of speculation to that of received wisdom and, in political terms at least, might as well be true.

Indeed, the process was well under way from the moment last Thursday when Chikane and his principal physician at the University of Wisconsin medical school, Dr Daniel Smith, announced their suspicions that his repeated bouts of illness were due to 'an exogenous toxin'.

The statements issued by Chikane and Dr Smith, while unsatisfactory and less than detailed in certain important respects, were nonetheless relatively dispassionate and guarded.

Not so those of Dame Nita Barrow, president of the World Council of Churches, and a group calling itself the Black Church Summit Leadership Council.

Contaminated

Dame Nita stated that Chikane had 'faced a life-threatening illness as a result of a mysterious substance that contaminated his clothes and was absorbed through his skin'.

This has yet to be established. As of the weekend, in fact, tests being carried out on the clothing by UW had found no evidence of contamination.

The BCSLC, which purports to represent various Baptist and Methodist sub-denominations, went even further. It spoke of 'the revelation today by doctors in Wisconsin of the attempt upon the Rev Frank Chikane through the saturation of his clothing with nerve gas reveals again to the world the viciousness and vileness of apartheid'.

Dr Smith would be suprised to learn that he had made such a revelation.

A subtler and more insidious line was taken by the Rev Joan Campbell, director of the WCC's US office in New York.

Chairing a Press conference at the U N, she urged journalists to 'note the careful language in both the doctor's report and Frank's report. We here today would like to remind you that Frank lives in a very difficult and delicate situation.

'He has been detained and tortured as a result of his activities. So for his own safety, his words must be measured and careful.'

In other words, ladies and gentlemen, we all know he was poisoned and by whom, but fear of reprisal prevents him from being candid.

A neat but typical trick that nails Pretoria both for attempted murder and for preventing the victim for speaking out, while, at the same time, freeing those levelling the charges from the confines of logic and evidence.

They need to be so freed because, however sincerely intended, the statements of Chikane and his doctor beg a few questions — questions which, if Campbell has her way, are not

Washington

Letter

Simon Barber



going to be asked.

Smith, for example, records that when Chikane was first admitted to hospital in the U S on May 12 — after his second, attack, the first having occurred during a visit to Namibia on April 24 — in addition to suffering for acute breathing problems, 'he was also found to have evidence of pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)'.

Pancreatitis is a chronic, potentially fatal condition, and simply does not disappear after a few days' treatment. Yet, when Chikane returned to hospital on May 20, an 'extensive evaluation' showed that 'except during the acute illness (he) is in excellent physical health'.

Was the first diagnosis wrong? Smith does not say. Nor, in advancing the hypothesis that Chikane was being exposed to organophosphate anti-cholinesterase compounds, does he point out that these chemicals, however lethal, do not affect the pancreas. Their action is on the cholinesterase enzymes that are part of the highly complex neural mechanism regulating muscle activity.

In short, there appears to be a certain sloppiness to Smith's report. Also slightly anomalous are the symptoms independently listed by doctor and patient.

Smith says that in his three hospitalisations in Wisconsin, Chikane suffered from some or all of the following: nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, respiratory abnormalities, distress and, in the May 12 episode, failure, generalised weakness, high blood pressure, gastrointestinal dysfunction and multiple metabolic abnormalities.

Non-specialist

CHIKANE'S own non-specialist summary is far more specific. 'In all cases, I felt nauseous, I started sweating, salivating and vomited. My body started shaking and twitching. My eyes became watery and my vision was blurred. I could hardly walk or turn my body in a sleeping position. All this was followed by hyperventilation.'

This account, drafted after the patient had recovered from his fourth and thus far final episode, and after Smith had begun to suspect organophosphates as the cause of his distress, is a textbook rendition of the effects of anti-cholinesterase agents, including such pesti-

cides as malathion and parathion and related nerve gases such as tabun, sarin and soman.

The effects of the latter, as laid out in 'CBW: chemical and biological warfare' (Ed Steven Rose, Beacon Press, 1969), are, in ascending order of severity: blurred vision, chest tightness, difficulty in breathing, drooling, sweating, nausea, vomiting, cramps, involuntary defecation or urination, twitching, jerking, staggering, drowsiness, coma, convulsion, and asphyxia.

The close similarities between this and Chikane's own description seem, *prima facie*, to bolster the case that patient was indeed subjected to some form of anti-cholinesterase compound. Yet Dr Smith does not mention, as Chikane does, a number of the most critical symptoms of such a contamination — drooling, sweating, twitching and blurred vision.

Now perhaps he inferred these under the general heading of abnormalities. Since he would not take a telephone call on Friday to elaborate on his two-page report, he must still be given the benefit of the doubt.

But another small doubt lingers: could it be that what we have here is a politically convenient diagnosis in search of symptoms the doctors did not observe but which Chikane learned, *ex post facto*, would support their belated hypothesis that a toxin was involved.

Unless a sophisticated and not widelyknown variant of anti-cholinesterase was being used, there are also problems with the posited method of delivery.

Two highly regarded forensic toxicologists, Prof A Heyndrickx of Ghent University, who has investigated allegations of chemical weapons use in Iraq and Angola, and Dr Brian Finkel of the University of Utah's human toxicology centre, both thought it unlikely that Chikane's luggage or clothing — or both — could have remained contaminated throughout the five weeks in which he repeatedly became ill.

Volatile

The compounds in question are liquids or solutions and simply too volatile to remain impregnated in material for so long a period.

Chikane concluded his statement by noting that he was 'pleased that the cause of my ailment has been found and that a relevant antidote (atropine?) to treat this ailment is available'.

This was perhaps less judicious than his preceding account. Dr Smith himself does not go so far, saying only the evidence thus far is 'highly suggestive' but 'can only be confirmed with further tests'.

Proving the use of chemical weapons is notoriously difficult — witness the interminable debate over whether the 'yellow rain' observed in Southeast Asia was a man-made killer or bee droppings — and chances are it will not be easy in this case, especially since it suits all too many people to assert they already know what happened.

Under such circumstances, scientific skepticism becomes thoughtcrime.

China tells soldiers to shoot rioters

The Natal Mercury June 13, 1989

Soviet troops drive off armed mob

MOSCOW—Helicopter-borne Soviet troops shot and killed two people and drove off an armed mob as it tried to storm a refugee camp harbouring minority Turks from ethnic violence in Uzbekistan, Pravda reported yesterday.

In other weekend clashes in the Central Asian republic, a soldier killed an attacker who tried to grab his gun in the city of Margilan, and a military patrol fatally shot a motorcyclist and injured another when one of them fired a sawn-off shotgun in the city of Kokand, official news agency Tass said yesterday.

Both incidents occurred on Sunday.

The Government newspaper Izvestia said troops killed one attacker and injured another in Kokand on Saturday. In Margilan, they shot dead a motorist who refused to stop.

The rampage in the region has claimed the lives of 100 people, most of them Meskhi Turks, and driven nearly 15 000 into primitive refugee camps, official media said.

More than 9 000 Interior Ministry troops brought into the Fergana Valley have failed to stop attacks by increasingly well-organised and armed gangs of marauders, officials said.

Authorities have had to airlift hundreds of the refugees

out of danger.

The Communist Party's ruling Politburo yesterday dispatched Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov and former KGB chief Viktor Chebrikov, the party's current top law-and-order official, to the region, Tass reported.

Col Y Nechayev of the Interior Ministry told Pravda about 400 'extremists' mounted a column of vehicles on Saturday evening and tried to reach a camp housing almost 2 000 Meskhi Turk refugees in the mountains near the city of Kokand, 2 400 km south-east of Moscow.

1 990 refugees

Four helicopters full of soldiers landed in their path to stop the column and two attackers were killed and five wounded in a shootout, Pravda said.

The remaining attackers escaped into the darkness, it said.

All 1 990 refugees in the attacked camp have been flown to safer quarters in the central Soviet Union, Pravda said.

The last time Soviet troops were reported to have killed civilians in a clash with pro-independence protesters was in Georgia on April 9. At least 20 people died in unrest in the southern republic. — (Sapa-AP)

PEKING—The Chinese Government yesterday gave police and soldiers throughout the nation the right to shoot 'rioters and counter-revolutionaries' and banned all independent student and worker associations.

Security forces made hundreds more arrests, including several leaders of independent labour unions, bringing the number of arrested to more than 1 000 throughout the country.

The Government also stepped up its shrill propaganda attacks on dissident scientist Fang Lizhi, calling him a counter-revolutionary traitor who plotted the downfall of the communist state.

With Mr Fang and his wife sheltering in the United States Embassy in Peking, news that the authorities had ordered their arrest raised the prospect of a major diplomatic confrontation between China and the United States.

There was tension between the two countries on another front as official media strongly criticised President George Bush for his condemnation of the army's violent repression of the pro-democracy movement on June 3 and 4, and the US radio station Voice of America for alleged distorted reporting.

The radio's Peking bureau stands accused of exaggerating the death toll after the authorities sent in troops with tanks to clear Tiananmen Square of pro-democracy demonstrators. Diplomats and citizens have said hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people were killed in the operation.

Paramount leader Deng Xiaoping himself has now

called the protesters counter-revolutionaries, which in communist China is tantamount to traitors.

Mr Fang, an internationally renowned astrophysicist who has spoken out boldly in recent years for democracy and human rights in China, is now being presented as a prime instigator of the 'counter-revolutionary rebellion'.

At the weekend authorities issued an arrest warrant for Mr Fang, 53, and his wife Li Shuxian, a university teacher, on charges of 'committing crimes of counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation'.

Anger

There has been no sign from Washington that the US Government is prepared to bow to Peking's pressure and hand over the dissident couple.

Yesterday Peking Radio repeatedly broadcast the text of a letter it said came from a student group, expressing anger at the US action in granting the couple shelter.

The students, described as belonging to the communist youth league branch at the Peking Agricultural College, said Mr Fang 'spread bourgeois liberal ideology (the communist codeword for Western values), and incited students to demonstrate in the streets and incite turmoil.'

'Now his crime of being a traitor to his country has been made public,' they said. — (Sapa-Reuter)

**NEWS**

Sanctions not credible says Crocker

The Natal Mercury June 13, 1989

LONDON—Dr Chester Crocker, the former US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, says no credible case has been made for broad, open-ended sanctions against South Africa.

In an interview in the US Information Services publication Topic, he says there is a need to encourage the South African Government and its opponents to talk to each other.

Dr Crocker, who played a key role in bringing about last year's Namibian and Angolan peace accords, says only South Africans can remake the country's political culture or constitution.

'We cannot compel them, but we can and should help them move toward fundamental change, in ways consistent with our own values.'

Dr Crocker says the South African Government runs South Africa and cannot be ignored or written off.

'It sets the pace of change in the country. It remains the only institution with the power to repeal the oppressive system it now so effectively enforces, and it is the key to more co-operative and less threatening South African relationships with neighbouring black-ruled states.'

'Ordinary South Africans — black, white, coloured and Indian — and a wide range of non-governmental and private organisations set the political climate within which the South African Government operates.'

'While their direct impact on current governmental decisions is limited, we should encourage dialogue and creative thinking wherever it may take root and not give a

distracted Government a pocket veto over the society as a whole.

'We need to talk to both the Government and the groups opposed to it, and to encourage them to talk to each other.'

Dr Crocker says the US has a constructive role to play in helping South Africans break down the racial and political barriers to dialogue about the future of their country. — (Sapa)

Ivory ban could spur R10 m loss for S Africa

The Natal Mercury June 13, 1989

Environmental Reporter

SOUTH Africa could stand to lose R10 million a year if a call by the World Wildlife Federation to ban the international trade in ivory becomes effective.

The call was made because of the dramatic decline in Africa's elephant population over 17 years — from 2 500 000 to 625 000.

Mr Charles de Haes, director-general of the WWF, the world's largest private conservation body, hoped the ban would be instituted in October.

The WWF made the decision after receiving a report from the Ivory Trade Group.

It now takes three times as many elephant to produce the same weight of ivory as 10 years ago, said the WWF.

Umbrella body

'People must stop buying and selling ivory until the African elephant recovers and the illegal trade is stamped out,' he said.

The move is supported by the World Conservation Union (UCN), the umbrella body for the world's government and non-government bodies.

In some areas bull elephants number less than 5% of adult elephants and now there is more pressure on the hunting of female elephants for their tusks, the WWF said.

The South African Nature Foundation is supporting the ban on the international ivory trade with a mechanism to allow countries with well-managed elephant populations, such as South Africa and Zimbabwe, to sell ivory under stricter controls.

'Overall, the international ban is essential, but urgent action is also required to reduce demand, prevent illegal trade and particularly to protect the elephant in the wild,' said Mr Rob Soutter, SANF conservation manager.

He said the SANF, as a local branch of the WWF, believes there is a clear need to ban the trade as one of the several measures to help protect elephant.

Pragmatism beginning to win over ideology

The N. Mercury 13-06-89

COMMUNISM in 1989 is under siege, with many in the West saying the ideology that once inspired millions is dying, exposed as a god that failed.

Soldiers shoot to kill in Peking's Tiananmen Square. In Prague, where communism briefly wore a human face, police use truncheons to disperse a protest.

In Moscow, Parliament is told the Soviet Union is headed for economic collapse and ethnic tensions percolate through the Soviet republics.

In Romania, an ageing autocrat redesigns his country, ordering villages uprooted, the centre of Bucharest destroyed. In Yugoslavia, ethnic riots threaten the country's survival.

In Poland, unopposed Communist candidates are defeated at the polls. In Budapest, Imre Nagy, the executed leader of a revolt repudiating communism, is hailed as a hero.

'If Marx was alive today, he would be a student throwing rocks at the troops in Tiananmen Square,' says Harvard University Soviet expert Richard Pipes, who served President Ronald Reagan as a White House adviser.

'Communism is on an historical retreat,' says Zbigniew Brzezinski, the Polish-born scholar who was President Jimmy Carter's foreign policy adviser.

'What we are seeing now is the end of classic real socialism,' says former top Yugoslav Communist leader Milovan Djilas, punished for years for declaring that communism created a new class of bureaucrats who were stifling society.

'If Polish communism is less brutal than it used to be, it is not because it has become socialism with a human face but because it has become communism with some teeth knocked out,' says Solidarity leader Adam Michnik.

Nowhere is the crisis more dramatic than in the two major communist nations, the Soviet Union and China. Some Western experts say their problems may be insurmountable.

They see China meeting its crisis with tanks, troops, gunfire and arrests while the Soviet Union tries to solve its problems with a flurry of democratic gestures ordered from the top but still leaving the Communist Party in control.

Many experts say neither way will save the communist system. Repression in China will lead to guerrilla warfare and fragmentation of the country and the partial Soviet democratisation will end either in renewed stagnation or even a KGB-military coup, they add.

One US China expert, author Orville Schell, says: 'In China we have seen the Communist Party committing a kind of piecemeal suicide since the late 1950s. There was the anti-rightist movement of the 1950s, then the cultural revolution and now this kind of insane movement.'

He thinks a desperate Communist Government will arrest and possibly even kill tens of thousands but that in the long-term repression will fail.

The analogy is with the rout of the Nationalists in the 1940s. The symmetry is hauntingly similar. But in the 1940s there was an alternative — the Communists — now there is nothing. In the short term we can expect a mess,' he says.

'The trains have stopped. The roads are all ripped up. The factories are stopped. The present leadership has nothing to lose by slaughtering anyone with the aroma of dissidence about them. This is the big danger. It is a bit like the end of the Nazi era. Incinerate yourself or keep fighting.'

Djilas agrees communism is in crisis. 'All communist states will have to change. The change will come in different shapes and at different speeds. There will be repression. But the communists have lost the battle in China.'

Totalitarian forces in communism will always exist. In China they are now in power, in some other communist countries they are on the sidelines.

'Democratic forces are surfacing, forces which are trying to find a way out of the existing crisis. Hungary will certainly become a democracy. Poland, also. These countries, as well as Yugoslavia, are at the crossroads. They are no longer classic communist states. They are slowly changing into something else.'

US Soviet expert Pipes notes a change of attitude among Soviet officials, journalists and academics.

'They ask advice. They regard the whole 70 years of communism as one grand mistake. They admire the American system of government, a government based on consensus. They think we are to be emulated.'

Achievable

ONE Western diplomat in Budapest says communist reformers treat Stalinism as a wrong turn on the road to socialism but want to believe socialism is still achievable.

Communism in Hungary faltered because of worsening external economic conditions, internal economic reform reaching its limits and the party under an ageing leader entering a crisis of confidence, he adds.

But Michael Kaufman, the author of a new study on Poland, *Mad Dreams, Saving Graces: Poland a Nation in Conspiracy*, thinks communism's problems in Hungary and Poland go much deeper than questions of economic success or failure.

'Why did communism die in Poland? Because it was never implanted there. Those who tried to plant communism were always aware of their own illegitimacy. Mothers would pray that their children would never join the party.'

'In the old days, communism believed in the general crisis of capitalism. But before that happened, the general crisis of communism took place.'

By
Arthur
Spiegelman
in New York

Evidence of ANC training in Cele trial

Court Reporter

A STATE witness who cannot be named because his identity must be protected, told a Durban Regional Magistrate yesterday he had shared a tent at an Angolan ANC camp with Bhekokwakhe Hamilton Cele, 36, of Lamontville, who is appearing before Mr P J du Plessis charged with contravening the Internal Security Act.

It is alleged by the State that he was a member of the African National Congress and that he left South Africa in 1986 and underwent a training course at the Pango Camp in Angola, where he was a commissar in his section.

He later went to Luanda and Zambia.

The State claims he returned to South Africa in 1987 to establish an area political committee in the greater Durban area. He would also recruit members to the cause and form cells and units.

Further, he would see to the political education of members and discuss security and intelligence.

He is also facing an alternative charge of possessing banned African National Congress literature. Mr Cele had pleaded not guilty.

Yesterday, after an application by prosecutor, Mr A R Irons, the Magistrate ruled that no names of certain witnesses be published to protect their safety.

Giving evidence, Mr A said he had known Mr Cele some years ago.

He, Mr A, had joined the ANC and received training in Mozambique before returning to South Africa. Later, he had gone to Angola where he received training in handling AK-47s, mortars and other arms.

He had then been sent to Luanda, from where he had been flown to Yugoslavia. There he received training in the handling of explosives.

He returned to Angola where he underwent combat training. He met Mr Cele and said he presumed he was also there for training purposes.

Weapons

He said they shared a tent and were taught to use a compass and read maps.

Everyone was issued with weapons and taught how to dismantle them. He said Mr Cele had been responsible for posting guards at the camp.

He added that he and Mr Cele sometimes discussed South Africa and girls.

Asked if he saw Mr Cele undergo training, he replied that everyone there was a soldier.

The hearing continues today.

Mr Zac Yacoob appears for Mr Cele.

Hitches delay airlift of SWA exiles

Kevin Jacobs

WINDHOEK—A massive United Nations repatriation programme got off to a faltering start yesterday, returning only half the expected first-day refugees and throwing out an already compressed airlift timetable.

The enthusiastic homecoming by some 700 returning exiles was matched by the arrival in northern Owambo of hundreds of destitute and malnourished Angolan refugees fleeing southwards.

Namibian officials said some 1500 Angolans claimed they had fled renewed fighting between Angola's army and rebels of Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement.

Officials of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) kicked off a R90 million repatriation exercise yesterday, but blamed technical hitches for cutting back an expected 11 flights to five.

Three chartered planes brought returning exiles from Zambia and Angola to Windhoek Airport, and two other flights landed at Ondangwa, in the first phase of a costly exercise to bring home about 41 000 Namibians in advance of independence elections.

'This is a historic moment, a memorable day,' UNHCR operations chief Nicolas Bwakira said at Windhoek Airport as some 200 Swapo supporters chanted and sang a welcome to the first flight, an Air Zambia DC-10 that brought 150 returning Namibians from Lusaka.

The Swapo demonstrators held up posters that welcomed 'freedom fighters', and chanted 'AK-47, bazooka', and danced the shuffling toi-toi that characterises protest gatherings.

Hiccups held up some planned flights, and three charters scheduled to arrive at Grootfontein were called off yesterday, putting the behind-schedule repatriation programme under further pressure.

'This operation is extremely complex,' Mr Bwakira said, after welcoming the first arrivals and walking hand-in-hand with a young child across the airport apron.

'What is very important is not so much the number of people to be transported, but we have to transport them in a very limited time — before the election period starts.'

'We hope it will be done in six weeks.'

Refugees' accounts of fighting between Angolan Government soldiers and Unita rebels could not be independently confirmed.

Man killed in shooting at Imbali

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

A BLACK man was shot dead when he opened fire on police at Imbali near Pietermaritzburg at the weekend.

A police spokesman said that when police arrived at a house to attend to a complaint a shot was fired from a

group of people who had gathered.

The gunman ran away and was chased by a police constable. Shots were fired at the policeman, who returned the fire. An unknown black man was shot dead and a 9 mm pistol was recovered.

Hitches

THE NATAL MERCURY

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Startling evidence in Broederstroom case

The Citizen June 13/14 1989 **3 WHITES ADMIT TERROR MISSION**

THREE White terrorists — all members of the "Broederstroom Cell", returned to South Africa after receiving military training by the banned ANC with the mission to reconnoitre military, economic and other targets and to carry out attacks against chosen targets, the Pretoria Regional Court heard yesterday.

Former Sunday Express and Rand Daily Mail journalist, Damian Michael de Lange (31),

By Stephane Bothma

Ian Hugh Robertson (36), and former school teacher Susan Catherine Donnelly, were yesterday found guilty on 10 counts of terrorism after pleading guilty before Regional Magistrate Mr W J van der Bergh.

De Lange and Robertson, both members of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, were also found guilty on an 11th charge of terrorism and De Lange on two charges of arson and one of attempted arson.

The three terrorists were acquitted on 10 other counts including terrorism, illegal possession of weapons and explosives. They pleaded not guilty to some of the charges against them, a plea accepted by the state.

The charge sheet said De Lange, a South African citizen, left South Africa to join the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. He was trained in Angola and Zambia.

Robertson, also a

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Whites admit terror mission

FROM PAGE 1

South African citizen, underwent military training in ANC camps in Angola, Zambia and Russia.

Donelly, a British subject, received training in military and combat work and communications in Malanye, Angola, in 1987.

According to the 88-page charge sheet, the three ANC operatives reconnoitred police and military installations and passed on the information to the ANC.

Among acts of terrorism, De Lange detonated a home-made explosive device by means of a radio transmitter in Benoni last year, extensively damaging a bus carrying army personnel.

They also allegedly concealed arms in the Magaliesburg, at Buffelspoort Dam, Broederstroom and/or Bokspits/Gemsbok area, and were arrested in a rented house at Broederstroom on May 8, last year.

On July 1, 1986, De Lange and Robertson infiltrated South Africa at Makopong as "part of a specialised terrorist unit".

They based themselves in the Witwatersrand area, where they received money, messages, rented houses and purchased cars, "and performed acts in furtherance of their mission for the ANC".

De Lange was the commander of the unit and Robertson the political commissar.

"Their mission was to reconnoitre military, political, economic and other targets with the intention of carrying out operations against the targets," according to the charge sheet.

Donelly joined the unit in 1987.

Among weapons allegedly cached were a Sam-7 ground-to-air missile, three Walther pistols, three Makarov pistols, 18 F1 handgrenades, eight SPM limpet mines, two remote control sets, a Russian two-wave radio, two 60 mm mortar tubes (exhibited in court), 40

mortars, a PKM company machinegun, demolition charges, and detonators.

The accused also manufactured their own home-made explosives.

The state alleged that De Lange telephoned the ANC offices in London in 1987 and gave a coded message to Gill Marcus, who relayed it to Ronnie Kasrills. A British subject, Karen, was sent to South Africa via Harare.

De Lange met her at Jan Smuts airport on July 17, 1987, and received money and instructions, concealed in two dolls, from her.

Karen received small squares of photographic negatives, which contained coded information, to take back to London. These "micro squares" were concealed in a copy of Cosmopolitan magazine.

Donelly met Kasrills in Harare last year. She carried with her a report on photographic film, still inside a camera, and returned with instructions from the ANC on January 17 or 18, the state alleged.

She also received new instructions and schedules for receiving ANC transmitted signals from Luanda or Lusaka.

The accused received a Russian transceiver, and were able to communicate with the ANC in Luanda and Lusaka.

The accused were also making use of telephone communications with the ANC in London, Zimbabwe and Botswana, according to the charge sheet.

During April last year the accused erected an antenna outside the house at Broederstroom and received coded messages from the ANC until the time of their arrest.

In written pleas handed up to court yesterday, all three admitted leaving the Republic to join the ANC.

On July 1, 1987, both De Lange and Robertson returned to South Africa as part of a specialised separate unit to carry out instructions on behalf of the ANC.

"Our mission was to re-

connoitre military, economic and other targets and to carry out missions against chosen targets," the men stated in their pleas.

After establishing themselves in the Witwatersrand area and receiving money from the ANC to rent houses and purchase cars, Donelly joined them as a communications officer in 1987.

The court heard De Lange and Robertson obtained information on various aspects of military, police, state and economic activities in the PWV area and reconnoitred the following military and South African Police installations: Randburg Commando, Sandton Commando, Rosebank Police Station, Lighthorse Regiment, Alberton Commando, Apex Military Base, Brakpan Commando, East Rand Commando, Infantry Division Headquarters — Kengrey and Brigade Headquarters — Kengrey.

The terrorism charges against the three related to explosions near a military bus in Benoni, an explosion at a high voltage mast pole and a communications mast antenna. Nobody was killed in the explosions.

On the basis of the reconnaissance, a report was transmitted to the ANC indicating the position and nature of the installations.

De Lange yesterday admitted that, together with Marion Sparg, he had twice set fire to buildings belonging to the Progressive Federal Party, first in Norwood and then in Illovo.

Donelly admitted that although she did not participate in certain acts committed by De Lange and Robertson, she had acted in the course and scope of the common purpose between them.

The accused all admitted that at all relevant times they acted on behalf of and on the instructions of the ANC, with the knowledge that their acts were unlawful.

According to the indictment, the Broederstroom unit was responsible for three concealed arms caches — in the Bokspits-Gemsbok area where two KZ.7 concentrated demolition charges were buried; in the Buffelspoort area where demolition charges were found and another one near Buffelspoort where mortar shells, limpet mines, handgrenades and AK ammunition were found buried in a trunk.

During 1987, explosives were manufactured with aluminium powder, charcoal dust and ammonium nitrate. This explosive device was placed next to a high voltage mast pole in the Alberton area, but failed to ignite the safety fuse of the explosive device.

Another 20 kg home-made explosive device was detonated in November 1987, near houses and a radio mast in Linksfield Ridge, Johannesburg.

During February 1988, a further 50-60 kg home-made explosive device was made and an explosive device consisting of 40 kg explosive, two limpet mines and sharpnel were placed in a refuse bag next to a light pole on the sidewalk in Fifth Avenue, Benoni — about a km from where a military bus carrying South African Air Force personnel would pass.

When the bus reached the estimated point of the explosive device, De Lange pressed the firing button of the radio remote transmitted to detonate the device. The detonator only blew away part of the limpet mine, without detonating the explosive device.

Nobody was injured in the blast.

De Lange did his national service in the South African Navy, and was a reporter for the Cape Times, and the defunct Sunday Express and Rand Daily Mail.

Robertson was a BA student at Wits University in Johannesburg. Donelly taught English at Matsapa High School near Manzi-

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All three addressed Mr Van den Bergh deferentially. When the magistrate made sure they understood the proceedings, De Lange replied "that's correct" and "that's right", Robertson said, "I do", and the ginger-haired Donnelly said, "Yes, Your Worship."

The three looked well and fairly relaxed.

The public gallery was packed by friends and family members, who peered over the accuseds' box at an exhibition of impounded weapons and ammunition.

Diving equipment, including long flippers, was also displayed, but it is not clear how it relates to the case.

Mr Hugh Lugg, whom police had previously named in connection with the case, was not seen in court yesterday. A fifth person, Paul Annegarn, has left the country and reportedly requested his family not to try to contact him.

The case continues at 2 pm today.

From Page 2.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

June 13, 1989

Die Stem

DIE STEM is the national anthem.

It is not the anthem of the "oppressor", but the anthem of the country as it is at present constituted.

You sing it or you don't, depending on your personal feelings.

But no institution can dismiss it, as the provincial synod of the Anglican Church has just done, as "unsuitable and unacceptable".

The synod has decided to discourage the use of Die Stem at institutions and church services that have any connection with the Anglican Church, and has called on members of the church and associated institutions to use Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika at major occasions and festivals.

Introducing the motion, the Rev Courtney Sampson referred to a line in Die Stem which spoke of the need for strength to keep the "heritage of our fathers".

He said this was not a noble heritage, but for many people one of hurt, pain and suffering. "In Die Stem, the State places the country before God. In Christian terms we need to choose on the basis of our faith the song which is closest to us, Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika," Mr Sampson said.

Seconding the motion, Canon Christopher Gregorowski said that if apartheid was a heresy, then Die Stem was idolatry. "It is no longer singable by members of this church."

It is reported that other major churches, including the Methodist Church, may soon adopt similar resolutions distancing themselves from Die Stem.

The trouble with these churches is that their leaders are political priests who challenge all the symbols of the State as well as many of its laws.

They are not simply dismissing Die Stem because they do not like it, or because it contains phrases to which they object (we are sure some of their White members don't like Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika either), but are rejecting it because they are against anything that is part of the existing order.

Most members of the church, they say, favour Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika as the national anthem. Therefore, the church will regard it as such.

That this one-sided, undemocratic decision is a kick in the teeth for those congregants who accept Die Stem does not worry them one bit.

The majority of members of their churches are Black; therefore, the rest do not count.

No wonder Archbishop Tutu, despite his venomous attacks on his country, is regarded with approval by other leaders of his church. No wonder Archbishop Tutu's calls for sanctions and more sanctions, and the leading role he has played in getting American firms to disinvest from South Africa, have their support.

No wonder the plight of thousands of Blacks who have lost their jobs because of Archbishop Tutu's deplorable sanctions and disinvestment campaign has failed to move them.

They want the present order destroyed just as much as the ANC does, but they never ask themselves why suffers in the process and whether, if it is destroyed, the regime that will be brought to power will follow the democratic values they profess to want.

The fact of the matter is that these churches, as they did in Zimbabwe, are supporting the "liberation" movement in the name of democracy and will live contentedly under a one-party dictatorship if the ANC comes to power.

Let us make this newspaper's position absolutely clear.

Die Stem is the national anthem.

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika is not.

The Anglican and other churches have no right to make any unilateral decisions concerning it.

One day, in a new South Africa, there may be a new anthem negotiated by, and acceptable to, all its peoples.

Meanwhile, Die Stem remains the national anthem.

ANC's

plans

'known

to police'

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The police had 'highly reliable' information about the ANC's future terrorist plans, Gen Johan van der Merwe, Chief Assistant Deputy Commissioner of Police, said last night.

Briefing a media conference about the reimposition of the state of emergency, he said he hoped to be able to demonstrate this soon through certain actions.

There were indications that members of the ANC who were now being moved out of Angola to other countries were highly dissatisfied and wanted to return to South Africa to commit acts of terrorism rather than languish in other countries.

He said afterwards that this might explain the recent so-called hijacking affair in Tanzania involving a South African.

'Their infiltration will be accompanied by acts of terror and incitement to violence,' he said.

Another reason for reimposing the emergency, he said, was that radical organisations in South Africa had not changed their aims or methods in any way.

Gen van der Merwe said the police had succeeded through the emergency in bringing about a degree of stability in the townships which it did not want to lose by having the emergency lifted.

'We want to maintain the law and order we have achieved and to extend it.'

Police probe attacks on Nusas leader's home

The Natal Mercury *The Citizen* *July 13 1989*

CAPE TOWN. — Two incidents, in which the house of the Stellenbosch University chairman of Nusas were attacked with stones and bottles at the weekend, were being investigated by police.

A police spokesman confirmed yesterday that charges of malicious damage to property had been received after the incidents at the house of Miss Leslie Durr on Friday and Saturday. Windows were

broken but otherwise no serious damage was reported.

Miss Durr was recently expelled from the university after she had taken part in a demonstration for the opening of their hostels to all races.

● The University of Natal's representative council in Durban has decided to cut all ties with Stellenbosch University's SRC.

This arose from the Stellenbosch SRC decision to support the disciplinary steps taken by its university administration against the National Union of South African Students and Miss Durr.

The Durban SRC decision followed a similar one taken by students at the Pietermaritzburg campus of the University of Natal.

— Sapa.

Tekere claims big support for party

HARARE. — Zimbabwean politician Mr Edgar Tekere said yesterday that his new opposition movement had already won wide national support despite official harassment.

"This is countrywide," he told a news conference, saying his two-month-old Zimbabwe Unity Movement (ZUM) had 1.5 million people waiting to join — a sixth

of Zimbabwe's population.

Mr Tekere described as a disgrace the refusal by officials of the ruling ZANU (PF) party to let his movement hold a rally on Sunday in the industrial suburb of Chitungwiza near Harare.

The rally was called off when Mr Tekere and his supporters were locked out of a stadium they had been given a permit to rent.

"I call it the great rally that really never was," said a buoyant Mr Tekere, saying the effective ban on his meeting was evidence of the ruling party's failure to respect the law.

The authorities had said ZUM failed to pay a booking fee.

Mr Tekere said three of his supporters, including the two key rally organisers, had been in police detention since last week. But he said he saw no link between this and the arrest earlier last week of four army officers accused of trying to steal arms.

He predicted a ZUM victory in a July by-election near Harare. "What happened at Chitungwiza is in fact helping our argument. It is rule by fear. Fear of what? Fear of democratic processes," he said.

Mr Tekere, a former secretary-general of ZANU (PF) and a close political associate of President Robert Mugabe, launched his new movement in April, six months after he was expelled from the ruling party after denouncing corruption. — Sapa

ANC says
sanctions
are a vital
part of
the struggle

Foreign Service

LONDON: The African National Congress has dismissed as "a gross distortion" remarks attributed to its President, Mr Oliver Tambo, that the ANC was dropping its sanctions campaign against South Africa.

A statement issued here yesterday by Mr Mandi Maimang, the chief ANC representative in the United Kingdom and Ireland, said: "Last week, in a welcomed statement issued in Washington, church leaders emphasised the legitimate struggle of the South African people against the racist Pretoria regime.

"However, on the subject of negotiations, we believe that while the people's organisations are banned and individuals are detained, restricted and executed, the regime is not seriously interested in creating a climate for genuine negotiations.

"The people of South Africa are determined to continue their struggle for liberation and the ANC is committed to its intensification.

"Sanctions are, therefore, a necessary and vital part of the struggle.

"At a time when the regime is in disarray with resignations and splits within the National Party we call on the international community to increase the pressure and implement comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

"The Associated Press reports of yesterday and today are a gross distortion of remarks attributed to President O.R. Tambo."

FW says new CITIZEN constitution 13 JUNE 1989 high on NP's agenda

LONDON. — National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk yesterday indicated a new South African constitution was high on the agenda if the NP won the September general election.

"One of the priority tasks of the new administration will be to work out a new constitution," he said in an interview with the Financial Times.

The aim, he said, quoting his maiden speech as NP leader, was to "create a totally changed South Africa which is free of domination or oppression and within which democratic forces can align themselves".

Mr De Klerk said South Africans were ready to search for a new consensus.

But given the diversity of the country, "minorities must feel secure before you can create an atmosphere where they are prepared to take the plunge with regard to power sharing".

Mr De Klerk underlined his belief the end result should be a reaffirmation of group rights reinforced by a Bill of Individual rights.

"I have committed myself to such negotiation and also to expedite this process," he said.

Mr De Klerk called for support from the international community.

Support

"South Africa deserves more understanding and recognition internationally and needs support and involvement in the areas of trade and investment."

The Financial Times featured the De Klerk interview as part of an eight-page supplement on South Africa.

In the lead report, the newspaper's South African correspondent, Anthony Robinson, said: "South Africa's slow motion revolution, the glacier-like erosion of apartheid, is about to pick up speed."

He said the way in which the ethnically diverse country faced up to the challenges of the next few years would decide

"whether the modern, First World sector is able to uplift and absorb the third world part — or be dragged down by the dead weight of a rapidly rising population, a White exodus, violence and disease".

The South African Government inserted a full-page advert in the supplement to carry an interview with the Director-General for Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, in which he said the SWA initiative had had a profound impact on the Republic.

"I believe the SWA peace initiative should be seen in a far broader context," he said.

Accord

"One should see it as an expanding peace accord which is spreading not only across Southern Africa but into South Africa.

"A South African Government which had previously been regarded as rather difficult to talk to is now demonstrating that it is not only willing but also capable of negotiating settlements rather than solving problems in a confrontational manner.

"The SWA initiative has had a profound impact domestically.

"People in South Africa now have a heightened belief in achieving solutions by constructive negotiation as a result of what has happened in SWA.

"Consider that 18 months ago one could not have envisaged having made such dramatic progress in SWA.

"The mind boggles at the thought of what can be achieved inside South Africa in the next 18 months."

Mr Van Heerden said already an increasing number of South Africans, Black and White, were saying the confrontational approach was evaporating from the national debate.

"They're saying: 'Why should I burn down my

house in order to convince others of my attitude? Let me rather just sit down and convince him at a negotiating table'." — Sapa.