

AP1991-3-3-5

THE CITIZEN

Winnie trial — cause for concern: 5 MARCH 1991 Black Sash

CAPE TOWN. — Events surrounding the State v Sithole case — the “Winnie Mandela” trial — were cause for concern, the Black Sash said yesterday.

In a statement following the organisation’s national conference in Cape Town at the weekend, the Black Sash said the State had failed to provide pro-

tection for “its own witnesses and even to produce all the accused”.

Another source of concern was the delay in bringing charges against those involved in the death of young activist Stompie Sepei.

The apparent indiffer-

ence on the part of the African National Congress to the kidnapping and disappearance of a key witness, and to the intimidation of other potential witnesses was also perturbing.

The ANC, which has long opposed injustice under the National Party,

should condemn acts of intimidation of witnesses.

“The people of South Africa have no confidence in a judicial system which for more than 40 years has enforced unjust laws,” the Black Sash said.

“The Black Sash would like to believe that the government of tomorrow, in which the ANC is certain to play a leading role, will establish and stand by a judicial system that is independent and incorruptible, a system in which all are free to seek the protection of the courts and of State authorities and in which none are exempt from the processes of justice.”

Turning to the CCB, the Black Sash said the recent murder of Bheki Mlangeni “and other unexplained deaths” raised the suspicion that hit squads were still operating, despite assurances to the contrary. They further called for the dismissal of Magnus Malan.

The Black Sash said the violence in Natal would continue until the process of law and order was seen to work. It called for an investigation into the murder of Chief Maphumulo and the immediate prosecution of those implicated.

Other resolutions passed at the conference included the Death Penalty, Land and Shelter and Armscor. — Sapa.

ANC: a conspiracy of silence?

DOES the ANC continue to detain and abuse dissidents in Tanzania, Zambia, Angola and elsewhere? If it says no, does anybody care to verify its denial? Or is the matter simply too sensitive to be properly investigated?

The State Department's latest annual human rights compendium states, in its section on Tanzania, that 'numerous, credible reports of torture and mistreatment by ANC security personnel of ANC-defector detainees at ANC refugee camps continued in 1990'.

The report's Zambia chapter records: 'Some former members of South African liberation groups have been subjected to harassment by the organisations which they have left... There are reliable reports that the ANC has imprisoned defectors and detainees'.

The official principally responsible for Africa in the State Department's Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs, which collates the report from drafts submitted by US embassies, declined to provide any further information when questioned about these statements last month.

They took the Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Herman Cohen, by surprise and he agreed to look into them. A short while later he asserted that 'my people tell me we

have received no such reports' since ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela visited Tanzania last April.

The issue is not addressed at all in the compendium's section on SA though it is the longest and most detailed of any on an African country. Allegations made by a group of former ANC detainees following their return to South Africa last year are not mentioned. Nor is the fact that one, Sipho Phungulwa, was subsequently murdered in Transkei.

Following Cohen's remarks, an official involved in the report's preparation said that if the department's South Africa desk had seen the references in the Zambia and Tanzania sections, it would have sought their deletion.

In a 'background' interview last week, a senior administration official (who cannot be further identified under the ground rules of the discussion) was pressed on the issue again. He gave a reply identical to Cohen's. He also brushed aside suggestions that the department might consider actively investigating the 'credible' and 'reliable' reports it had received instead of treating the matter as closed simply on the grounds that the reports had allegedly ceased.

The only surprise in all this is that the human rights annual mentioned the abuse of ANC dissidents at all. Though there has been some sporadic

interest in Congress, the US administration has never before raised the question formally and as a matter of record. Previous editions of the report have been entirely silent on the subject.

The official excuse for this silence, or at least the one offered by the official from the Human Rights Bureau, is that the report is supposed to focus on the human rights practices of governments. The practises of opposition groups are only discussed insofar as they are felt to be germane to the behaviour of the state — as they might be in a case of civil war, for example.

When the human rights officer at the US embassy in Pretoria drafts his chapter he deals solely with what is going on, or is alleged by human rights groups to be going on, in SA. Similarly, officers in Tanzania and Zambia are obliged to limit themselves to Tanzanian and Zambian affairs. As a result, the activities of the ANC outside SA have tended to slip through the cracks.

If one accepts this explanation at face value, then the fact that the ANC's treatment of dissidents gets a mention at all this year would seem to suggest either that the department thinks the matter serious enough that normal procedures should be bent to raise it, or that someone, somewhere, in the bureaucracy finally decided that it need-

ed flagging.

Given the testimony that those officials most closely involved with SA would have deleted the references had they had the chance — and the fact that they so brusquely dismissed the references when they did appear — one has to go with the second hypothesis: a person or persons in the department have reason to believe that the ANC has a serious human rights problem and are trying as delicately as possible to blow the whistle.

Regrettably, they are wasting their time. Out of a mixture of cowardice, guilt and largely cynical reasons of state, the unspoken consensus here is that the ANC must be the beneficiary of affirmative action on all fronts, including the moral one. Whatever appalling things its members may have done, or may continue to do, the movement must be exempt from the kind of enquiry or indictment to which the government is regularly, and often quite justifiably, subjected.

In Washington, the ANC even receives special treatment before the law. The Foreign Agents Registration Act (FARA) requires anyone 'engaging in political activities for or on behalf of foreign governments, foreign political parties and other foreign principals' to register with the Justice Department and provide public, semi-annual state-

ments describing those activities, how they were paid for and by whom.

A wide array of South African representatives are duly registered, including the embassy's consultants, the SA Foundation, and local law firms acting on behalf of various trade associations and other business interests. So are the Washington offices of the Angola's rebel movement Unita.

The ANC's locally headquartered US mission, on the other hand, is not registered and while a number of administration officials, including counsel familiar with the Act, have privately said they can see no reason why not, the same officials have also made clear that this is a matter better left unpursued.

The Justice Department did take it up four years ago on the instructions, ironically, of the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act. Equally ironically, the ANC's New York mission and its then representative in Washington, Madumane Matubane, were both registered at the time. The question asked by Congress was whether their disclosure statements were full and accurate.

The New York office agreed to limit itself to UN business, which is exempt from the FARA, and terminated its registration in April, 1987, with a promise to hand on 'any politi-

cal duties' to Matubane. The latter submitted his last statement in July 1988, and according to the Justice Department, his file has also been closed.

Missing is any record of Lindiwe Mabuza, who arrived in Washington in 1988 to upgrade the ANC's presence here (Matubane had operated on a pittance out of a low-rent suburban flat) at State Department's urging. Her office on Capital Hill, conveniently next door to Randall Robinson's TransAfrica, is described on its letterhead as the ANC's 'Mission to the US' and by no stretch of the imagination can it be regarded as a branch of the ANC's UN operation.

To the contrary, Mabuza's position would seem to be exactly that of Unita's Jardo Muekalia, and since he has to register as his organisation's US representative, it is difficult to see why she shouldn't also.

Petty? Perhaps. It may also be said that the FARA is a law that lends itself to political abuse and witchhunting. Nonetheless, it is the law and one quite easily complied with by those who have nothing to hide.

For the administration to let the matter slide may be politically convenient. However, like ignoring the human rights question, it can only add to the organisation's evident belief it can get away with anything.

Hostel horror: 24 die

TWENTY-FOUR hostel dwellers were shot, stabbed and hacked to death during a raid by armed men in Soweto at the weekend.

Seven of the 12 injured were still in a critical condition late yesterday. Five were treated and discharged.

The attack took place on Sunday at the Concor section of Meadowlands Hostel where workers employed by Concor Construction are housed.

Soweto police said yesterday the incident was a revenge killing.

Soweto police spokesman Colonel Tienie Halgryn said: "The attack was carried out by Zulus. It seems they were avenging the death of

another Zulu who was killed by unknown men at the hostel on Saturday."

Survivors of the attack, however, dismissed the police claim. They said their attackers had told them Xhosas should leave the area.

Brandishing

Mr Zamide Katu (33), who was shot in the right elbow, said a mob wearing red headbands and brandishing sticks and assegais gathered at the gate about 2pm.

"They told the security guard at the gate they had come to drive Xhosas out of the hostel. There was chaos as people ran for cover

● To Page 2

Hostel horror

● From Page 1

when the men opened fire. Some attacked us with pangas and sticks," he said.

Katu said the men shot indiscriminately, hacked and stabbed everybody in the yard "while they shouted derogatory slogans that Xhosas should leave the hostel".

Mr Lawrence Sontshatsha (30) was shot in both legs.

"I was shot while trying to defend myself from the attackers, who were shouting that Xhosas should leave the hostel," Sontshatsha said.

Mr Nelson Sindelo, who manages the Concor block at the hostel, said yesterday: "The reports I have so far received from the survivors are that Inkatha members were responsible for the attack."

But Inkatha Youth Brigade spokesman Mr Themba Khoza dismissed Halgryn's and Sindelo's statements as "irresponsible".

"We do not need statements that will fuel the tensions. It is not only Zulus and Xhosas who have died. And it is also not only Inkatha or the ANC that suffered casualties. The black nation has lost," Khoza said.

The ANC and Inkatha will hold a meeting today to discuss the incident.

Yesterday the hostel resembled a battlefield as police removed bodies around the area.

Blood, grocery cabinets, lockers and suitcases with broken locks and blood-stained clothes bore witness to the vicious attack.

The names of the dead could yesterday not be established.

SOWETAN 5 MARCH 1991

Pg-2

TUESDAY MARCH 5 1991

Left to die in toilet terror



These two bodies were among those police found yesterday morning after a bloody attack on dwellers at Meadowlands Hostel in Soweto at the weekend.

Pic: LEN KUMALO

CAPE TOWN. — The National Party had the power to prevent acceptance of a constitution which went against the values the party stood for, and it would use that ability in a reasonable way, State President De Klerk told a lively by-election meeting in Maitland yesterday.

His speech, made in a school hall filled to capacity, was repeatedly punctuated by Right- and

Left-wing hecklers. Before the meeting police ordered about seven men dressed in AWB uniforms off the premises and, according to an eyewitness, arrested one of them.

Mr De Klerk said no party, not even the African National Congress, was in a position to enforce its will and views on a new constitutional dispensation.

"There is a wealth of support across colour lines, for that which the

NP stands for. We are busy consolidating that support and bringing together people who believe in the same values we do.

"This has the power to grow to the basis of the strongest political stream in our country."

Mr De Klerk said civil servants could be assured the NP would not agree to a constitution that would expose them to political manipulation or create

TO PAGE 2

THE CITIZEN

Tuesday 5 March 1991

FW warns on constitution

FROM PAGE 1

room for a system of "jobs for pals".

No land could afford to have its stability destroyed by undermining the job security of those in the public service, and this would not occur in the new South Africa.

"Your careers and pensions are not under threat, and the National Party will ensure that they do not come under threat."

Mr De Klerk said the Conservative Party was becoming a resistance movement behind a smokescreen of misrepresentations about the NP. It was doing this because it knew it could not hope to win over a majority of white voters.

"They know as certain-

ly as I stand in front of you here that they cannot win a referendum among Whites in South Africa.

"I ask Dr (Andries) Treurnicht: Are you prepared to accept the result of such a referendum and will you abide by it fully? But what does he say? He says, no, we will fight.

"They make war talk, and flex their little muscles. The National Party is not afraid of that."

The NP was busy with matters of importance, and this small politicking of the CP would not help the country in the years ahead. Holding on to White domination was a suicidal path of growing conflict, isolation and chaos.

He found it strange that the CP leader, Dr Treurnicht,

was prepared to talk to Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, who attended SA Communist Party rallies in the Transkei, and that CP members could meet with US congressmen who were behind the sanctions campaign against South Africa, but that the CP had for months been refusing an invitation to sit down and talk with the government.

Mr De Klerk said that because the government was now fighting Communism on a different basis, it did not mean it was now pro-Communist. The NP would never be found in the same scrum as the SACP.

All reasonable observers were now convinced of the irreversibility of the government's commitment to a new and just South Africa.

The government had accepted the challenge of the 1989 election mandate to build a new and just South Africa.

"In the short span of little more than a year great strides have been taken towards our goals. All reasonable observers are now convinced of the irreversibility of our commitment to a new and just South Africa — the irreversibility of a process towards fundamental change."

The CP's main claim was that the NP did not receive a mandate to do what it was engaged in since 1989.

"Anyone who followed the election campaign knows this to be untrue. The NP received an unequivocal mandate. Sapa

16/5/5
NS 2110

5/3/91 CITIZEN

Turn backs on FW, says Dr T

CAPE TOWN. — The Conservative Party was the only party in Parliament which recognised the right to self-determination of all the people in South Africa, CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said last night.

Winding up his party's campaign for tomorrow's parliamentary by-election in the Maitland constituency at a public meeting of about 250 people in Milnerton, he said self-determination of nations was recognised in the Charter of the United Nations.

Dr Treurnicht, who received several standing ovations, said the voters of Maitland could "stop the political direction of Mr F W de Klerk" and show the world that South African voters were turning their backs on him.

The CP did not accept President De Klerk's policies as irreversible — such a suggestion was "arrogant".

The CP demanded the recognition of own residential areas, schools, voters' rolls and security services for Whites.

And, he added, "we have a case to put before the other inhabitants of South Africa."

The National Party was not able to take decisions any longer without negotiating with the African National Congress.

There was no such thing as Whites having had their last election.

"No government can get rid of a people, but a people can get rid of a government," Dr Treurnicht said to thunderous applause. — Sapa.

economic development

Call for free politics in Natal

UMKHONTO we Sizwe chief of staff Mr Chris Hani has called on leaders of the Inkatha Freedom Party to publicly state that the ANC and South African Communist Party were free to operate in northern Natal.

This area has until now has been an Inkatha stronghold.

He was addressing about 4 000 people at the launch of the SACP in Natal at Currie's Fountain in Durban on Sunday.

Five held

Sowetan

5/3/91

POLITICS

Schwarz lays down embassy priorities

WASHINGTON — SA's new ambassador to the US Harry Schwarz reviewed his troops for the first time yesterday and told them to "look after the interests of all 37-million South Africans". "Everybody in America must know" that this was how SA's diplomats now viewed their task, he said.

His immediate objective was to help "normalise" relations between the US and SA both in terms of atmospherics and the "disappearance" of sanctions at all levels.

He warned that despite a certain "euphoria" in SA, the task of rolling back the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act and other federal legislation would not be "an easy job".

Just to persuade one university, one pension fund, to change its SA divestment policy would be an achievement.

In the longer term, he wanted to ensure that once apartheid had been eradicated, the US would not "wash its hands" of SA.

"We have got to keep the US actively involved."

The US had to be persuaded to use its influence to ensure that a "minority oligarchy" was not replaced by another "authoritarian" regime but rather by a truly democratic constitution based on protected equal rights for all and a market economy.

SIMON BARBER

He hinted that he intended a sweeping review of the embassy's use of locally hired consultants, arguing that when outsiders wanted to talk to the embassy, they did not want to talk to mere interlocutors.

He expected to be officially accredited by the State Department by mid-week, but had not yet been given a date for presenting his credentials to President George Bush.

Emphasis

It is understood, however, that Bush is anxious to see him on a more than ceremonial basis, and wants to schedule a meeting of up to an hour.

In a separate interview, Schwarz indicated he was putting a special emphasis on broadening lines of communication with the World Bank and IMF, whose MD Michel Camdessus he met in SA last month.

He believed the US administration would be in a position to support an IMF loan application by SA when all the conditions of the CAAA were met, which he hoped would be the case by the end of April.

FW's pledge to civil servants

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — President F W de Klerk last night assured the public service corps its interests would be protected in a new SA, saying the NP would ensure their careers and pensions were not endangered.

He said the NP would not agree to a constitution which would allow the unfair manipulation of public servants by the state or allow a system of "jobs for pals" to be instituted.

Wrapping up the NP's Maitland by-election campaign at a meeting in Milnerton last night, De Klerk nevertheless said there could be no escape in SA from "the absolute necessity of fundamental reform".

The old order, in which the white minority exercised all the meaningful power and dominated others, was "a sure recipe for a massive revolution with active or silent international support".

He promised the NP would safeguard the interests of all minorities and prevent black domination in a new SA. "Own" education would remain an option.

S/3/91 B/Day

LETTERS

The Citizen PO Box 7712
Johannesburg 2000Unspeakable people's
courts

5 MARCH 1991

IT is crystal clear from editorials and articles in most of our mainstream newspapers that many moderate, peace-loving, law-abiding minority groups in South Africa have lost confidence in aspects of the administration of justice in our country and thus in the Minister responsible therefore.

In a recent speech at Bekkersdal, Mrs Mandela is alleged to have said that any security officer who entered this township would die. (Tuesday, 12 February, Radio 702 broadcast a tape recording in Xhosa of part of this speech and a translation thereof.)

The State President should therefore order an immediate investigation of the contents of the speech to determine whether or not it constitutes an offence.

The speech would ap-

pear to contain an element of attempted intimidation, something which Mr De Klerk condemned in his interview on Agenda.

Recently the Minister of Justice was reported to have said that a working group with representatives of the Alexandra community and Department of Justice would be set up to discuss the structure of the Alexandra "people's" courts.

He said in a statement that he had met Mr Moses Mayekiso and members of a resource group convened by the centre for Applied Legal Studies. Mr Mayekiso is apparently a member of the South African Communist Party and a prominent member of Cast, an orga-

nisation which has made no secret of its intention to force Black councillors to resign.

The record of people's courts in South Africa will go down as one of the most sordid episodes in the history of this country.

To speak of upgrading in connection with these brutal, sordid and unspeakable institutions is obscene.

There is little doubt that if these people's courts are allowed to operate, the Black population of this country is likely to find itself at the mercy of a Black Mafia, able to intimidate legally and at will.

Once again the State President should personally intervene and immediately call off these talks.

FACTA NON VERBA
Sandton

'Emperor' naked

IN his quest for personal power, Nelson Mandela is charging headlong into a situation he can never master in the long run.

Discredited internationally by his incredible shoot-from-the-hip remarks to the EC and others who formerly supported the ANC/SACP cause; cast into the battle between his organisation and Inkatha; having to keep a watchful eye on PAC mischief; forced to go begging to redress empty coffers; saddled

with his wife's criminal trial; unable to get Black children back to school; and facing restive White conservative resistance. Mandela would have to possess the qualities of a superior statesman, magician and brilliant tactician to survive.

In fact he has displayed none of these traits while falling back on to dated clichés and threats. He most certainly does not speak for all South Africans — Zulus and non-

ANC Black church groups alone account for millions who actively oppose Mandela — although he has adopted this "right" on the strength of sensational media coverage.

Perhaps someone will do this man a great service one day, by pointing out the fact that this "emperor" is actually naked while he thinks he is wearing a priceless coat!

SELWYN
Pretoria

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

SMARU 1991 No change

WHAT a messed up country!

Here we have our State President talking in the warmest terms of the new South Africa he has in store for us.

A peaceful, democratic, non-racial South Africa.

Here we have a government that agrees with the chief "liberation" organisation, the African National Congress, to remove obstacles to negotiation, involving the release of "political" prisoners and the return of exiles.

Nobody can doubt the State President and ANC deputy leader Nelson Mandela are on the friendliest of terms.

All of which suggests that the government and the ANC are on the same wavelength, and are approaching the birth of the new South Africa with patience, goodwill and harmony.

Far from it.

It's all very much as it was.

Mr Chris Hani, chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe, warns that as long as the South African Defence Force continues recruiting and training, Umkhonto we Sizwe will intensify its underground structures and recruitment.

Which it is not supposed to do — but is doing. Moreover, he has the gall to threaten the government that if it does not meet all the ANC's demands by April 30, "we shall review the negotiation process and the people shall deal with it."

Note, it is the people "who shall deal with it". Power to the people. The people shall rule. Etcetera.

The people being the Black masses the ANC claims to represent, though it is doubtful that it does, certainly not on a scale that gives it the right to speak for them.

The ANC talks to the government but has its own revolutionary agenda, and having got the government's consent to mass action provided it is peaceful, it proceeds with mass action and if it isn't peaceful, it can always blame what happens on the government's security forces, or the ANC's opponents, or elements it cannot control.

The ANC affiliate, Cast (the Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal) is supposed to be gently persuasive in getting Black councillors to quit — no intimidation, please, says the State President.

But by gross intimidation and violence, the councillors have been "persuaded" in droves to leave their posts, thus making many councils inoperative.

The country is supposed to have an Inkatha-ANC peace accord, but the bloodletting in Natal continues and we have just had 24 people dying in Zulu-Xhosa fighting in a hostel in Soweto.

The economy is in a bad way, with a shortage of overseas funding, sanctions and lack of business confidence adding to what would have been a cyclical downturn.

But the ANC doesn't care about the mounting number of jobless people. Unemployment adds to grievances. Grievances can be exploited for political gain.

Besides, people are expected to make sacrifices so that the ANC can create conditions for a take-over.

Any change? No.

The ANC's callous disregard for the effects of sanctions continues.

And every time any overseas government or group of countries talks of lifting sanctions, the ANC sends emissaries to them to get them to change their minds (the fact that the ANC is less successful than it was is because the State President has made such remarkable changes that overseas governments are more inclined to listen to him than to Mr Mandela and his sanctioneers).

We'd like to think the ANC is changing with the changing South Africa, but it isn't.

The only change of significance is on the government side.

We'd call it blockbuster change. Explosive change.

But the ANC isn't touched by it. It goes on talking peace and democracy while pursuing its campaign to make the country ungovernable.

Until the ANC changes its ideas, we will not have a peaceful solution — or a democratic one.

24 die in hostel clash: ANC calls for probe

THE African National Congress yesterday questioned the impartiality of the SA Police and demanded an urgent commission of inquiry into Sunday's fighting between Xhosa and Zulus at Mzimpholope Hostel in Soweto, which left 24 people dead and at least 15 injured.

Mr Ronnie Mamoepa, media officer for the ANC's PWV office, alleged that police had harassed the fleeing hostel dwellers and had escorted the attackers.

Mr Mamoepa said the ANC was horrified and

completely shocked at the killing and condemned it in the strongest terms.

"Yet again, the role and impartiality of the police force in the violence has come into question.

"It has always been our belief that the present police force has no political will to end the spiralling violence in the townships and must therefore be replaced with a new police force whose role will be maintenance of law and order and not furtherance of party-political interests."

When asked why they were not intervening to stop the attacks, the police were reported to have said that they were there to watch the developments, Mr Mamoepa said.

"The ANC calls on the Ministry of Law and Order immediately to set up an independent commission of inquiry into the allegations of police behaviour in the present violence.

TO PAGE 2

24 die in hostel clash

FROM PAGE 1

"We believe allegations, of the omission to act by the police constitutes a breach of faith entrusted on them by the communities and so warrants a commission.

"Unless the Minister of Law and Order is prepared to bring under control his police force, in line with the recent agreements between the ANC and the government in Cape Town on suspension of armed struggle and related activities, the violence has the potential of spreading into other areas."

Soweto police spokesman, Col Tienie Halgryn, said that fighting broke out between Zulu inmates of the Meadowlands hostel and neighbouring

Xhosa hostel dwellers, following the killing of a Zulu hostel resident on Friday.

A patrolling police helicopter had succeeded in dispersing the combatants by circling overhead.

The situation was quiet. Xhosa inmates seemed to have taken their belongings and vacated the hostel.

"There is no-one in that section (the Xhosa section) at the moment, it is completely empty."

He thought it was possible that Xhosa hostel dwellers had returned to their homelands, following Sunday's clashes.

Colonel Halgryn appealed to anyone who witnessed the incident to come forward. He has also appealed to anyone who may be able to iden-

tify the bodies to go to the Diepkloof State Mortuary.

Further violence in Soweto resulted in two passenger coaches being set alight on Sunday by a mob of youths between Ihwesi and Indlazane railway stations while the train was moving.

When the train arrived at the Naledi station, the fire had spread to three passenger coaches and extensive damage was caused.

24 killed in Soweto hostel 'faction fight'

AT LEAST 24 people were killed and 12 injured in faction fighting at the Mzimhlophe hostel in Soweto at the weekend, police spokesman Col Jac de Vries said yesterday.

De Vries said the fighting broke out between Zulu-speaking and Xhosa-speaking hostel dwellers on Sunday afternoon.

A Zulu resident said Sunday's fight was in retaliation against the killing of an Inkatha supporter by Xhosas on Friday.

Yesterday afternoon the hostel was quiet and being patrolled by Casspirs. But Zulu-speaking hostel dwellers said they would not sleep as they feared "Xhosas, who fled the hostel after the fighting may launch attacks on us at night".

It was claimed yesterday from different quarters that the fighting started because

different residents objected to people wearing either Inkatha or ANC T-shirts.

Transvaal Inkatha Youth Brigade chairman Themba Khoza said the seeds of the weekend's violence were sown when Inkatha supporters were harassed after a rally at Jabulani.

It was also claimed yesterday that the violence started after a Zulu demanded an ANC supporter remove his T-shirt.

Khoza said an urgent meeting between the ANC and Inkatha would be held today to prevent further violence.

Khoza said the peace process was still intact. "What the weekend's fighting has shown us is that there is still a lot to be

□ To Page 2

Faction fight

□ From Page 1

done by leaders to filter down to members the meaning of the peace accord signed in Durban in January."

The ANC's PWV spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa condemned the fighting, which "has left many hostel inmates displaced".

He said: "Yet again the impartiality of the police force has come into question. Evidence has it that the police arrived at the scene of violence and allegedly har-

assed the fleeing hostel dwellers."

Police spokesman Col Tienie Halgryn denied the allegations, saying when the police heard of the fighting they sent in a helicopter which saved "many lives".

Mamoepa called on Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to set up an independent commission of inquiry into the allegations of police partiality.

Anti-Apartheid Umbrella Group Plans To Disband

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — The United Democratic Front, the umbrella organization that led the anti-apartheid struggle inside South Africa during much of the past decade, announced Monday that it is ending all activities immediately and will formally dissolve in August.

The announcement marked the end of an era in black resistance to the white-minority government and highlighted the changing nature of black politics following the relegalization of all anti-apartheid groups 13 months ago.

That action by President F.W. de Klerk allowed the African National Congress, which was affiliated with the UDF and has long been the country's most popular black nationalist group, to resume operations inside the country and effectively made the UDF redundant.

16/1/11

Solidarity hits out at ANC plan to intimidate local councillors

NEWS
MARTIN CHALLENGOR

Political Correspondent 5/03/91

CAPE TOWN: The Solidarity Party has spoken out against a reported African National Congress plan to target House of Delegates by-elections and the campaign to force local councillors out of office.

Dr J.N. Reddy, chairman of the HoD Minister's Council, said the demand of the hour was for a spirit of reconciliation so that all people interested in contributing to the new South Africa could participate in a genuine spirit of mutual trust and co-operation.

"Let us demonstrate that we, by our conduct, can respect the right to disagree, and the right to make different approaches to resolve the political impasse in our country without having to resort to intimidation, violence or threats to justify a point of view."

The ANC's Chatsworth branch reported plans to target by-elections "leaves much to be desired".

The right to agree to disagree, and the right of others with a political viewpoint different from

the ANC's to disagree, should be respected.

Dr Reddy said this was what ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela had stated and reiterated, and he advised the Chatsworth branch to check this with Mr Mandela.

Mr Ismail Omar, national chairman of Solidarity, was extremely concerned that the campaign to persuade local affairs committees into resigning was degenerating into coercion and intimidation.

He called on the ANC, which subscribed to democratic methods, "to distance itself from those over whom they have no control, or to call off the campaign".

These tactics boded ill for the future. "It entrenches a culture of intolerance that is worse by any stretch of the imagination than the evil of apartheid itself. It means that in the new South Africa people who do not see victory at the polls will be coerced into resigning by threats of intimidation."

FW presents plan to end violence

Political Staff

PRESIDENT de Klerk has outlined a ten-point plan to combat violence. The 10 points are:

- An unpartisan police and the SADF to act firmly with special actions being launched periodically;
- Strengthening the police force with increased manpower and equipment;
- The entire community being involved in the Summit on Violence on May 24 and 25.
- A standing commission on violence chaired by a judge or senior jurist to be formed;
- Special socio-economic programmes to be launched to combat conditions that contribute to violence;
- The control of dangerous weapons to be intensified;
- A special emergency aid fund to be established for victims of violence;
- The upgrading and conversion of hostels in townships;
- Just security legislation was being maintained but being divested of undemocratic elements; and
- The process of negotiation to proceed.

Three homelands want to rejoin SA, says F W

Political Staff

TRANSKEI, Ciskei and Venda wanted to be reincorporated back into South Africa because they had increasing doubts about their economic and constitutional viability, President de Klerk said yesterday.

Bophuthatswana, however, was different because it was going well with them, he said during the debate on his Vote in Parliament.

'Half of the country's platinum reserves lie in Bophuthatswana and I think it has more than half of the chrome reserves.

'Therefore, they are economically viable and they have a different standpoint.

'But it is different for the other three.'

Mr de Klerk said the Conservative Party had claimed the Government was undermining their stability, but in all the years he had served in the Cabinet it was a very important item to help those states to develop.

However, the Government could not accept responsibility if there was mispending in some of them.

South Africa had been in a dead-end street of increasing unemployment and worklessness, and its entry to international markets and modern technology had been systematic

cally restricted.

Not only did capital no longer come into the country, but millions of rand fled South Africa as a result of the disinvestment campaign against South Africa.

Poverty and unemployment promoted crime, social instability and violence.

Politically and constitutionally the situation had not gone much better.

'The policy of separate development was visibly and perceptibly busy failing.

'The realities of our existence forced us to the realisation that absolute self-determination in a heterogeneous country as ours, was not attainable.

'Our democratic and geographic inter-linking, as well as the socio-economic realities, made it impossible.'

Mr de Klerk said the conclusion was that millions of South Africans still did not have the rights which citizenship normally included.

This could not continue unchanged because it was clearly unjust, in conflict with Christian values, in conflict with internationally accepted norms and a certain recipe for resistance, civil war and revolution, he added.

Handwritten: ↑ *Natal Witness* 3/5/91 →

No SRC?

IN a letter in *The Natal Witness* of April 3, 1991, Ms A. Handley claims that Indumiso College of Education has no SRC.

In fact, Indumiso's SRC is alive and well and has been making an important contribution since it was democratically voted into office on March 5, 1991. The fact that there was not an SRC at the college from 1988 to March 1991 was a direct result of the students' democratically expressed wish not to have one.

Ms Handley bases a number of allegations on her failure to inform herself of the situation at Indumiso. If she is to have credibility in academic circles, she should get her facts straight before going public with extravagant claims.

Handwritten: Natal Witness
3/5/91

R.L. NGCOBO
Rector: Indumiso College

Shaun Johnson in Cape Town meets former Azapo president Saths Cooper, a revolutionary in repose

STAR

5 MARCH 1991

The long and winding road of Comrade

Cooper

TIMES change, people change, and in South African politics the results are often spectacular.

The highly qualified psychologist (PhD, Boston University), immaculate in a double-breasted suit and talking with skill and sincerity about the importance of political tolerance, is Saths Cooper.

Yesterday he left behind his university lectureship and re-entered politics as national director of the newly launched Institute for Multi-Party Democracy in Johannesburg. Dr Cooper (40) has travelled a long road to reach this position.

He is best remembered as a comrade of Steve Biko's, a long-term Robben Island prisoner, and a firebrand president of that most uncompromising of political groupings, Azapo.

Now he and the former general secretary of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, are South Africa's most energetic evangelists in the cause of benign multipartyism. Dr Cooper is leaving behind the academic world in which he has excelled since quitting Azapo in 1986, and taking up a new political cudgel — but one that is wholly nonpartisan.

Why is one of the most articulate and effective of South Africa's political leaders, long tipped for high office, eschewing party politics at a time when the prospect of real power beckons?

"For me it is a cherishing of independence, intellectual and otherwise, away from partisan confines," he says. "I have seen the tragedy of being in a particular cocoon, and having to deny other reality. I wanted to reimpose my very fierce independence."

Would he recommend his course of action to other activists? "I'm not saying that people should not believe and be members of particular formations. I'm saying that I have reached a particular intellectual place which is very comfortable. I don't hanker to get embroiled in any narrow issues."

Then he adds, half seriously and revealingly: "But maybe it would be a good thing if people didn't join parties — partisan spectacles mean you can't see the wood for the trees."

Would his political background not put off potential supporters of the institute? "I can't say whether there are any suspicions about my bona fides," he says, "but I would like to think not. I was approached to take the directorship because I think there is a certain anticipation and a certain confidence that I can deal evenly with issues."

He had "very good" relationships with political leaders in most groups — "including some in the Government" — and retained "fairly easy relations" with old colleagues. There were "a lot of new faces in Azapo, whom I only know by reputation and they only know me by either notoriety or repute".

The "struggle" veteran is unafraid of admitting that his political views have turned in different directions over the years, although he insists that he is on record as having committed himself to multiparty democracy as far back as 1986: "That brought quite a lot of controversy at the time, within and outside Azapo."

Similarly, while Dr Cooper says the events of Eastern Europe affected him ("they made an indelible imprint on every thinking person"), he had "always held that the Soviet system was a totalitarian, not an egalitarian one".

However, he had certainly rethought his attitude towards the importance of "nationalism and ethnicity ... a decade or so ago I would have said it's irrelevant. I no longer think it's irrelevant. You can't just turn a blind eye to what people perceive themselves to be. You can't ignore people's culture".

In Dr Cooper's view what is im-

portant in South Africa today is that people are judged "on the strength of what they stand for, rather than where they have come from", and for this reason he has no problem in associating himself with a former Inkatha official.

"I'm quite optimistic about the future — with a few cautionary caveats along the way — and that's why I'm involved in this endeavour. There is tremendous goodwill out there: ordinary folk are not vengeful, they just want their own peace of mind, and their own piece of the cake. They want to be left in peace, and given that chance, they'll thrive."

"I see multiparty democracy very simply. It is the belief that everybody has the right to put forward their positions on a political level. They have the right to form some structure and the right to approach citizens on those views, without harrassing them."

"It should be an informed posi-

tion that people make if they decide to support or not support it. There shouldn't be any duress. I believe that the right to differ is essential to that process. The body politic, the electorate, will decide whether they want to give credence to those views or not."

"I think that this then must include the AWB's right to put forward their positions as long as it is removed from threat, duress, the heavy pressurising that begins to assume a fearsome proportion. "In general I now believe that the role of government should be extremely circumscribed."

So dramatically have conditions in South Africa changed that Dr Cooper is even prepared to learn a lesson from the previously hated white Parliamentary parties. "There is one very important thing we can learn from them," he says. "They disagree politically, but they don't kill each other over differing views. We have killed." □

'De Klerk committed to the abandonment of apartheid'

Now Britain ready to lift trade restrictions

LONDON - AN influential British parliamentary committee yesterday called for the lifting of virtually all sanctions against South Africa within months.

The Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on Southern Africa, comprising members of both the governing Conservative and the opposition Labour parties, has declared - after hearing evidence from all shades of political opinion inside and outside South Africa - that all international measures bar the arms embargo should be lifted as soon as the Group Areas, the Population Registration and Land Acts are scrapped from the Statute book.

In addition, the committee urged Downing Street to take steps to persuade the American government to facilitate South Africa's access to the International Monetary Fund when the four Acts are repealed during the current Parliamentary session.

Saying it was "clear that President (FW) de Klerk is genuinely com-

mitted to the abandonment of apartheid and the creation of a multi-racial democracy," the committee voiced its belief that "the time is fast approaching for the UK to remove all of the economic sanctions against South Africa."

Removed

Restrictions the committee wants removed include:

- * The isolation of South African sport.
- * The oil embargo.
- * The ban on South African iron and steel and gold coins.
- * The cultural and academic boycotts, which it said were "out of date."

The committee said, however, that the ban on the arms trade and military contacts with South

Africa "should not be removed until all South Africans of an appropriate age are given the right to vote under a new democratic constitution."

Its position that South African sports should be allowed back into international competition dovetails with that taken by a special meeting of the Commonwealth For-

eign Ministers' meeting in London last month.

The committee urged the British government to support the relaxation of sports sanctions at the next Commonwealth summit to be held in Harare in October.

At the diplomatic level, the committee said Britain should support the return of South Africa to the Commonwealth "once a post-apartheid constitution is in place."

Britain, said the committee, should continue with its programme of financial aid to political movements such as the African National Congress, as a contribution to the establishment of democracy.

In the past year alone assistance totalling R325 000 was given to these movements.

The committee also called on the British government to urgently look into the possibility of helping with the rehabilitation of former exiles and freed political prisoners and their integration with society.

Endorsing the current primacy of education in the British aid effort, the

committee recommended that a greater proportion of such aid should be directed towards technical and university training.

Lifting

South Africans who gave evidence before the committee included the former Azapo president Dr Itumeleng Mosala, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela, Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, PAC general secretary Mr Benny Alexander, President de Klerk and Anglovaal chairman Mr Basil Herzov.

The most far-reaching Western proposals so far on lifting sanctions, as well as a comprehensive outline of diplomatic and financial aid for a pre- and post-apartheid society, were contained in the first report since 1986 by the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee on UK policy towards South Africa.

The recommendations meant that economic sanctions might be lifted by British Premier John Major shortly after the middle of the year, when Mr De Klerk's repeals are expected to have been

passed by Parliament.

Using former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's historic "winds of change" speech in 1960 to Parliament in Cape Town, the Committee said "a new wind of change" was blowing through Southern Africa.

It indicated the sub-continent's economic and social future depended substantially on a success story in South Africa, which badly needed new foreign investment and trade ties after years of international isolation.

It still required considerable imagination to see how the point of multi-party elections could be reached.

"Yet the impossible now seems possible," the Conservative Party-dominated Foreign Affairs Committee said.

"The process of negotiation and reform in South Africa has to be further supported and encouraged, and ties with all the parties and peoples truly committed to reform, strengthened and thickened.

"The economy of South Africa has to be given every opportunity to grow and develop.

"High standards of democracy and good governance have to be demanded and monitored (but) without undue insistence on blueprints of particular systems of government.

On sanctions, the Committee said the dilemma now was one of timing.

"It is no longer whether to lift them, it is when to lift them."

"That recognition makes it highly unlikely that the current reforms will be reversed under the present administration, although there are still many obstacles on the way to a post-apartheid South Africa."

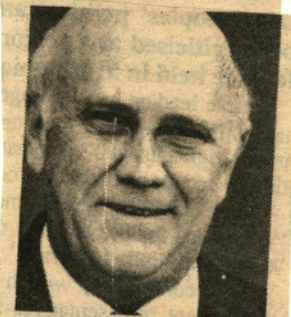
Sanctions had been imposed on South Africa not just because of its rejection of universal suffrage and its imposition of authoritarian rule, but because apartheid imposed, by law, segregation and discrimination on the basis of race and colour.

"When the legal foundations of apartheid are uprooted, sanctions which were intended to achieve precisely that result, will

no longer be required, while South Africa badly needs new investment and greater trade links." - *Sowetan Foreign News Service.*



BUTHELEZI



DE KLERK



MANDELA

16/5/91
Sowetan

ANC veteran Matthews dies at 79

By NKOPANE
MAKOBANE

ANC veteran Phillip Matthews has died in Johannesburg at the age of 79.

His son-in-law, Mr Tom Manthata, said Matthews died from heart failure at Hillbrow Hospital last Wednesday after suddenly becoming ill the day before.

Matthews, who lived at 8272 Maseko Street, Orlando West, had been an ANC activist all his life.

Originally from Barkly

West in the Northern Cape, he became involved with the ANC in the early fifties after working in the trade union movement.

After serving 12 years on Robben Island, Matthews was released in 1975.

In 1982, he was detained for six months.

He was also in the forefront of the Release Mandela Campaign.

He was banned in the late eighties and was confined to Johannesburg, which limited his activities with the Soweto Civic Association.

He leaves his wife Rebecca and a son and daughter.

His funeral service will be held on Saturday at the Orlando West Holy Cross Church at 9am and he will be buried at Doornkop Cemetery at noon.

Black Sash worried about 'Winnie Mandela trial'

5/3/91 STAR

CAPE TOWN — Events surrounding the State v. Sithole case — the "Winnie Mandela trial" — were cause for concern, the Black Sash said today.

In a statement after the organisation's national conference at the weekend, the Black Sash said the State had failed to provide protection for "its own witnesses and even to produce all the accused".

Another source of concern was the delay in bringing charges against those involved in the death of young activist Stompie Sepele.

The apparent indifference on the part of the African National Congress to the kidnapping and disappearance of a key witness, and to the intimidation of other potential witnesses was also perturbing.

The ANC, which has long opposed injustice under the National Party, should condemn acts of intimidation of witnesses.

"The people of South Africa have no confidence in a judicial system which for more than 40 years has enforced unjust laws," the Black Sash said.

The Black Sash said it would like to believe that the Government of tomorrow, "in which the ANC is certain to play a leading role", will establish and stand by a judicial system that is independent and incorruptible, a system in which all are free to seek the protection of the courts and of State authorities, and in which none are exempt from the processes of justice."

Turning to the CCB, the Black Sash said the recent murder of Bheki Mlangeni "and other unexplained deaths" raised the suspicion that hit squads were still operating, despite assurances to the contrary.

They further called for the dismissal of General Magnus Malan. — Sapa.

t
i
v
g
e
e
t
i
n
e
r
t