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STATEMENT BY THE AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS ON POLICE AGGRESSION
AGAINST ANC DEPUTY PRESIDENT, WALTER SISULU

The belligerent behaviour of the police in the early hours of
Sunday morning. 13 July 1993. warrants immediate investigation
by independent bodies.

The life of ANC Deputy President, Walter Sisulu, travelling with
his wife Albertina from the 75th birthday celebrations of Nelson
Mandela. was placed in great jeopardy by the actions of the
police.

On nearing Diepkloof. a car, travelling at speed. Attempted to
travel immediately alongside the vehicle in which the Sisulus
were. It was the middle vehicle in a three-vehicle convoy.
When the lead vehicle of the security escort slowed to force the
unidentified.vehicle tarm0ve away from the ANS Deputy President's
vehicle, shots were fired at the convoy.

The driver of the lead vehicle was shot (and subsequently died),
resulting in the ear overturning. The ether occupants were also
seriously injured.

This is the second incident in a matter of months involving
police firing. or preparing to fire, at Mr Sisulu at virtually
the same location.

The ARC demands that:

i the police involved in this. and the previous, incident be
publicly identified and immediately suspended;

i the international police monitors, together with independent
"experts. inveStigata the role of the police in this incident;

. Commissioner of Police Johan van der Nerve provide the ARC with
an explanation of the incident:

i the ANC be granted immediate access to those detained

i Minister Kriel publicly guarantee the safety of the injured and
detained. and assure us that thevairll be free from intimidation.
torture or harrassment of any kind by the police;

i Minister Krial take full responsibility for ensuring his police
force ceases its acts of aggression against Walter Sisulu and
Other ANC officials

It seems that the police. on any pretext. can act above the law
and then use it to detain, question and harass at whim. The
police must, without deley, be brought under multi-party control.

Issued by: Department of Information and Publicity

PO Box 61884 Marshalltown 2107 18 July. 1993

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The People Shall Govern!

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AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
OFFICE OF THE
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MEMQBANDUM

DATE: 17 MAY 1990

TO: ANC MISSIONS INz' '

Australia, Belgium, Canada. Denmark, Federal Republlc of
Germany, Finland, France, India, Italy, Japan,
'Netherlands, Norway, Sweden. Tanzania, USSR, UK, USA
(Washington and New York). 0

FROM: M. TIKLY, Natonal Coordinator for ANC Conference for
7 _Donors

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The above conference wlll be held in Tanzania with the f0llowlng
objectives:

1. to discuss the lmplications of the unbanning of the ANC and
the need to set up ANC projects in South Africa;
h
2. to present donore with the ANC's priority areas for funding;
3. to present donors wlth the Revlsed Devel0pment Plan for
Dakawa,
4. to lay the basis for improved coordination between the ANC and
donors;
5. to discuss a coordinated involvement of .donors in the
implementation of large-scale projects; and
6. to soIicit donor assistanCe for external and jnternal
projects.

AFREQAK mmmmet CONGRESS

i Office of the Treasurcr-General V

P.(). Box 31791. Lusaka. Zambia. Telephone 219656/7 Telex 45390

Our Ref:

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UNITED ACTION

FORPEOPLE\$POWER

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28 Aprii 1990

Dear Friends;?

re: POLICY STATEMENT ON ANC EngEC

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Herewith please find a copy of tie Poiicy Statement on ANC Projects issued by the National Executive Committee on 20 Aprii 1990.

The Policy Statement is in response to the unbanhing of the ANC in February 1990 and the decision of the Movement to estabiish its Headquarters in Johannesburg.

Whiie the ANC will in generai continue with its external projects, further investigation is being undertaken with a view to their adaptation to meet the requirements of the new situation.

80 lon9 as the system of apartheid and all its repressive machinery remain intact, the ANC appeals for the continuation and expansion of international support, both governmentai and non-governmentai, for its externa? and internai projects which are designed to assist with the transformation of our' country towards a non-racial, unitary; democratic and sociaiiy just South Africa.

Yours sincereiy

' " 1/471 .

T.T. NKOBI

Treasurer Generai

The unbanning of the African National Congress has ushered in a fundamental new era in the struggle against apartheid. The Movement's immediate challenge is to reconstitute itself in South Africa as a legal organisation after 30 years of proscription.

During those 30 years the ANC conducted an all round struggle against white minority rule through mass mobilisation, underground political organisation and the mobilisation of international support.

Another vital aspect of the ANC's struggle has been the creation of alternative institutions in preparation for liberation. During its years of exile the ANC diaspora has been democratically organised for the formulation of policy guidelines on constitutional matters, education, culture, etc.

Huge settlements were established with comprehensive facilities for its exiled membership. A large range of projects providing educational, training, health, agricultural and cultural facilities were set up for purposes of self-reliance and in preparation for a liberated South Africa.

The SOLOMON MAHLANGU FREEDOM COLLEGE (SOMAFCO) encompassed in the Mazimbu Complex near Morogoro began in 1977 and the ANC DAKAWA DEVELOPMENT CENTRE began its existence in 1982. Both settlements provide varied facilities and cater for those from infancy to old age and produce food, furniture, clothing, leather goods and various services.

The ANC established other projects, such as the Chongela and Makeni farms in Namibia, a furniture factory and motor repair workshop, also in Namibia. The Moses Kotane Self-Reliance Centre in Angola provides vocational training in motor mechanics and sewing. There is a farm in Angola and one in Zimbabwe.

With the unbanning of the ANC and the decision of the National Executive Committee to transfer the ANC's Headquarters to Johannesburg, the future of all these projects and activities had naturally to be reviewed.

In attempting to determine the future of ANC projects it was necessary to take into account the declared intentions in the De Klerk government and its ability to ensure the practical implementation of a new reconciliatory and humane policy by all government agencies, including the police and security forces. If the process of negotiations were to be protracted, or, even worse, there were to be a dramatic reversal in the white power structure in South Africa, legal oppositional work could again be jeopardised, necessitating again facilities external to further struggle.

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The crux of the matter is that there needs to be a clear indication that the political changes taking place in South Africa are irreversible. Until such a point has been reached, the Movement will continue to bear responsibility for its membership and it is necessary that our plans for the future contain contingency arrangements to enable us to be flexible and to adjust if advances are more rapid than anticipated. It is the view of the ANC that there are compelling reasons for the continued existence of external projects, especially in relation to human resources development. Therefore, SOMAFCOx will remain in operation in the foreseeable future to cater for over 1,000 students. Due to the system of Bantu Education, thousands of young people are denied educational opportunities and it will take years for a democratic government in South Africa to introduce universal, compulsory and free education. To enable a further 500 out-of-school youth in South Africa to benefit from education and training, the ANC has decided to continue providing secondary education and vocational training at the Dakawa Development Centre and to restructure these institutions to meet the needs of the new situation. In contrast to the Mazimbu Complex, the Dakawa Development Centre is less well developed infrastructurally. The ANC is proceeding with ongoing development at Dakawa and is presently revising the 1984 Dakawa Development Plan in the light of the unfavourable situation. The revised Dakawa Development Plan will be available by July 1990.

At present, all other projects at Mazimbu and Dakawa (the farms and small scale production units) will continue. As regards projects in Zambia, Angola and Zimbabwe, they will remain in operation for the present and a thorough review has commenced on their future.

The ANC is planning a series of consultations with donors, during May 1990 in order to examine further the issues raised in this Statement.

As regards the Conference for Donors scheduled for the third quarter of 1990, it will proceed as planned. By then a concerted strategy and coherent plan of project development in South Africa and externally will be available for presentation to donors. Efforts are underway to plan and coordinate with internal ANC and MDM structures on projects. The African National Congress has had the good fortune of receiving considerable assistance from donors, especially over the last twenty years of its exile. It has enabled the

Movement to establish viable settlements and projects through which human resources development for self-reliance and for a liberated South Africa has been the major achievement. Through our settlements and projects the reconstruction process for a new, democratic and non-racial South Africa was set into motion.

16. The oppressed people of South Africa are indeed deeply grateful for the generous assistance and the moral and political support that accompanied it. It is the hope of the Movement that in the unfolding situation, more, rather than less, assistance and support will be forthcoming for continued reconstruction.

Issued by the National Executive Committee

20 April 1990