

&.

B 1R _

B T

Ra bansz s dare toâ\200\235

1 pa

MR AMICHAND Rajbansi
was still optimistic yesterday
of regaining majority support
in the House of Delegates
after 11 members of his rul-
ing National Peopleâ\200\231s Party,
including three ministers,
abandoned him to join a new
opposition party.

Speaking to the Mercury
last night before his depar-
ture to Cape Town, Mr Raj-
bansi said: â\200\230I fly back to Parl-
iamment with one wish in my
mind. I dare my defectors to
move a motion of no confi-
dence in me.â\200\231

Earlier, Mr Rajbansi was
given a standing ovation at a
meeting of the National Peo-
plesâ\200\231 Partyâ\200\231s Chatsworth re-
gional committee at the Sav-
era Hotel, where a vote of
conï-\201denec was unanimously
passed in his leadership.

Mr Nizam Khan, MP for Is-
ipingo, one of the defectors â\200\224
who confirmed having talks
lasting more than three hours
with Mr Rajbansi on Saturday

â\200\224 said he was â\200\230under pres-
sureâ\200\231 to reconsider his deci-

10C

rty quitters

sion to defect, but had not yet
decided whether or not to re-
turn to the NPP fold.

â\200\230At least six other defectors
are also having a rethink,â\200\231 he
said, declining to disclose id-
entmes â\200\230at this stage.â\200\231

However, a spokesman for
the newly formed Peoplesâ\200\231

Party â\200\224 comprising break-

- away MPs â\200\224 said they were
not interested in Mr Rajban-

' siâ\200\231s offers.

Advised

â\200\230He can dangle diamonds.
We are not going backâ\200\231â\200\231

Mr Rajbansi advised some
of the ministers who broke
â\200\230away â\200\230to take note that I have
not yet spoken. The day I do
the talking some people will
never be able to face society
againâ\200\231.

Turning to Solidarity lead-
er, Dr JN Reddy, who has
been tipped to take over as
chairman of the Ministers
Council, Mr Rajbansi said: â\200\230I
want to advise Dr Reddy that
this whole exercise to togf
me is a master plan w
could also affect his position

after the plan reaches phase
two.

â\200\230But the attempt to take
over the HoD will fail.â\200\231

Mr Ismail Omar, Solidar-
ityâ\200\231s national chairman, said
the community would watch
to see if an MP would â\200\230sell his
soul and his community to en-
rich himself by a position
dangled by Mr Rajbansiâ\200\231.

Mr Omar said yesterday his
?arty was willing to give up

ts right to ministerial posl-

" tions and would support the

newly formed Peoplesâ\200\231 Party
plan for a clean admini-
stration.

He said under the pact en-
tered into between these two
opposition parties, Solidarity
was offered two positions.

â\200\230If the Peoplesâ\200\231 Party now
wanted to run the administra-
tion, it could still do so.

â\200\230We are willing to give up
the positions offered to us
and will give our full support
to the Peopleâ\200\231s Party if it was
determined to provide a

clean admlmstratlon, he

sald

-i-\201'aâ\200\231t?Ã© s(%eyz%Pmustg

when he says his National Democratic Move-
â\200\230ment intends to win seats from the National-
ist Party. : Â¢ :

Joking because Nationalists, even troubled or -
disaffected ones, will not touch the NDM
with a bargepole.

And if he thinks the New Nats will flock to his
banner, he is just as wrong, since the New |
Nats are not going to commit hara kiri by
moving Left when the tide is flowing strongly
on the Right. '

Mr Malan also has the disadvantage of having
three ex-Progs in his top leadership commit-
tee who went to Dakar â\200\224 and he himself

"admits that he had a talk with Mr Thabo
Mbeki, the ANCâ\200\231s information chief, in Ha-
rare recently. :

Mr Malan also told the NDMâ\200\231s first national
congress, held at Randburg at the weekend,
that the NDM would be â\200\234speaking to all pol-
itical interests without a dogmatic stance.â\200\235
These included extra-Parliamentary organi--
sations such as the United Democratic Front
and the ANC. : :

As the Progressive Federal Party found to its
cost, playing footsy-footsy with the ANC or
its associates severely damages a party at the

polls. And that will happen to the NDM as i
well. .

Mr Malan may argue that he is not soft on law '

and order as he supports the use of emergen-
Cy powers â\200\224 but not the kind, however, that
the State President has imposed.

To him emergency powers must be limited in
application and â\200\234must exist only for a speci-
fied period with the intervention of the
courts as a major factor.

â\200\234It must be a strategy of emergency powers
which is aimed at a future South Africa and

must not be used to preserve the present sys-
tem.â\200\235

His guarded â\200\230approach will not please Whites
who support the emergency, and will defi-
nitely displease the UDF and ANC, both of
which have had their wings clipped by the
emergency.] SIS

The NDM's role in extra-Parliamentary pojic
tics will thus not be an easy one. iy

Its first congress, attended by

held then).

Mr Malan gave as reasons for not taking part in the municipal elections that the NDM could not afford to lose, or present a bad image, before the Parliamentary elections, and fighting the civic polls would be a financial burden which the movement could not

sustain.

"

The NDM is also careful to say that it will

stand in constituencies where support for the movement is strongest, avoiding opposition either to the PFP or Dr Worrall's Independent Party. :

Mr Malan says he does not want to go up against the progressive in the election, but to negotiate with them and participate in the best way possible. - i

in a civic poll, down for Mr

We also find it difficult to visualise a situation

- In which Mr Malan can work successfully with Dr Worrall, who was unceremoniously led by Mr Malan when he formed the.

The fact that the NDM cannot afford to fight

- the municipal elections suggests that it does

not have the support of businessmen who staked the Independents before Mr Worrall and Dr Worrall went their separate ways. :

Our prediction is that neither the NDM nor the IP is going to do well, since neither has a well-defined policy, and each talks in platitudes.

In boxing parlance, they are tweights, whereas the big fight is between the light and heavy-

weights, the National Party and its CP chal-

lenger.

KS WITH COSATU'

o Nactu reiterated its
commitment to the
establishment of unity of
the working class; and
that

Â® There were more
â\200\230issues on which the
parties agreed than those
they disagreed on.

" The ANC and Nactu
.released a joint commun-

m South Africa.
Na.g;u% five-man
deieïr\202â\200\230 on, led by
president, Mr James
Â» Mndaweni, 2 e ANC
â\200\230national ecutive

committee members led

by secretary general, Mr

Alfred Nzo, agreed,

among other far-
reaching resolutions,
that the Freedom
Charter was not
prerequisite for unity.

The meeting, on May 2
and 3, took place on the
eve of the International
Labour Organisation
conference against
apartheid.

Role

In exploring the basis
of unity the two
organisations also agreed
that:

Â® All the â\200\234legitimateâ\200\235

Â¢ organisations of what-

ever persuasion had a
direct and meaningful
role in the liberation
struggle;

Â® Such a role had to
evolve on a democratic
and principled basis;

Â® Unity within the
opposition forces,

| including the trade union

movement, was essential;

[anl&â\200\231Xâ\200\235f,
SounsETaR

THE African National Congress and National
Council of Trade Unions, in a historic two-day
| meeting in Harare last week, discussed unity
| among all *â\200\234democraticâ\200\235 organisations operating

â\200\230 'av THEMBA
- MOLEFE

ique in which the
organisations agreed it
was imperative for the
labour movement inside
the country to strive
towards unity with
eventual objective of a
single labour federation.

Both organisations
reiterated their commit-
ment to the creation of a
â\200\230â\200\230united democratic
country, free of racism.â\200\235

Â® The ANC-Nactu
meeting followed another
historic move in which
the Ghana-based Organ-
isation of African Trade
Union Unity (OATUU), |
offered to host a unity

meeting between South
Africaâ\200\231s rival federa-
tions, Nactu and the
Congress of South
African Trade Unions. -

The announcement
was welcomed by Nactu
while Cosatu has said it
would study the proposal.
It was made by OATUU
secretary general, Mr
Hassan Adebay Sommo-
nu.

p ol

HE remark was

enough to make

] even a casual

visitor prick up his ears.

Standing in a queue at a self-serve restaurant in Maseru, a former Cabinet Minister in Chief Leabua Jonathan's ousted regime, complained to the man in front of him: "I never thought things would degenerate

- to a level where lawyers would be arrested for representing alleged criminals in court."

The former Cabinet minister was hardly an objective observer. He and his deposed colleagues are bitter foes of the new government of General Justin Lekhanya and King Moshoeshoe II which took power in Lesotho after the coup d'état of January 20, 1986.

Affidavit

But a recent Lesotho High Court judgment, in which the emergency imposed on February 24-26 - was declared unlawful, provided some justification for his vehement outburst.

In it, the Chief Justice of Lesotho, Mr Justice B P Cullinan, referred to an affidavit from a local - advocate, Mr S Phafane, in which the advocate declared that he and two fellow lawyers, Mr G Nthethe and Mr K Monau, were arrested by soldiers and policemen.

"At that stage the legal practitioners were pursuing an application for habeas corpus in respect of a client of theirs, Mrs

'K S Lebabo,â\200\235 the judge said.

Continuing his summary of the affidavit, the judge added that while one of the lawyers Mr

~ Nthethe, was in police custody his office was

raided and files were

taken from his office.

state of.

SOWETAN AFRICA
NEWS SERVICE,
. MASERU

When two of the lawyers were released from custody a police officer reportedly reminded them that *â\200\230there was a state of emergencyâ\200\231â\200\231 and told them â\200\230â\200\230not to represent people that he called criminalsâ\200\235.

â\200\234Mr Justice Cullinan noted: â\200\234â\200\234The crown filed no papers in opposition. The contents of affidavits before me were untested.â\200\235

The judge went on to find that -the state of emergency was unlawful because there was *â\200\230no power in any authorityâ\200\235 under the enabling law,

the Emergency Powers

Act of 1982, to declare an emergency.

Edict

Since then the Lesotho Government has issued an edict empowering itself to declare a state of emergency and to reinstate the emergency regulations imposed

under the first unlawful
state of emergency.

The new state of
emergency came into
effect on April 26. It has
not been challenged in
court. But controversy

S

e eâ\200\224

"South â\200\234African mmes
Âf after last yearâ\200\231s massive
strike Âçn South African

tionsâ\204ç

_repressive regimeâ\200\235.

over it, and the alleged
irregular actions of the
security forces, has
continued unabated.
One dimension of the
controversy was the
deposed ministerâ\200\231s
comment; another was a

strongly worded state-

ment from the Minister
of Information, Mr
Vincent - Malebo, ques-
tioning the moral right of

members of the former Â°

government to protest

rights.
Referring to
from opposition

â\200\234ulula- |

Emergency powers
include arrest for up to 14
days by police officers
acting without a warrant,
detention without trial
on the orders of the
minister of defence and
internal security and
seizure of goods if the

police officers suspect
that they are stolen.

me renmposmon of

Y

the s;a;gvâ\200\230 of LmergenL)'
presaged by.a few hoursa

i nocturnal attack on the
against abuse of human |

homes of three promi-
nent Maseru residents.
The attackers were
armed with automatic

|
.

mines.
Data compiled by
Central Bank of Lesotho

point to a decline. in

recruitment of Basotho,

many of whom are highly
skilled miners and some
of whom Frold middle
and even top- -levels
leadership positions in
South Africaâ\200\231s militant
National Union of
Mineworkers.

Between the second
and last quarters of last

: . year the number of
"Basotho on South

- African mines fell from
131134 to 122558,

according to the Central

- Qince then the
number of miners on

South African mines has
reportedly fallen further
to 109000.

.1

party -leaders over the rifles. The three residents Meanwhile Chdlâ\200\230geb
high court judgment â\200\224were â\200\234Mr â\200\224Nthethe, the that human rights are
declaring the first state of = lawyer named in the being abused under the

emergency unlawful, Mr |

application to the high |

state of emergency are

Malebo castigated them = court over the first heard increasingly.
for having been party to . emergency, Mr T Thulo The reputation of
Chief Jonathanâ\200\231s 20-year | and Mr C Tsatsanyane, â\200\234General Lekhanvaâ\200\231
s

He asserted: â\200\234Theyare '

now championing
cause of armed robbers,
car thieves and defraud-

the

* | both businessmen.

Rogue

o Inevitably fingers have

been pointed. at Lesotho

military government s
not ~advanced by its
failure to hold inquests in
the deaths in detention -
shortly after the coup of

By â\200\230L security forces, or rogue â\200\230 Brigadier B' M Ramot-
i " elements within them, as ~ sekhoabe and Colonel
m they are the men most Scchebelo two officers

likely to be in possession ~ Who opposed the coup.
Unlike the state of of automatic rifles. Nor is it advanced by

directed at politically
inspired subversion. It

was declared to containa

rise in general crime.

| sharp rise in crime is

fiercely debated 'in
Lesotho. Some observers |
see the increase in crime

emergency in South Whether the state of the failure ofthe[.?olicgto'
â\200\230Africa, the Lesotho state emergency will help ~ apprehend the killers of
of emergency is not contain the reported Mr Desmond Sixishe and

Mr Vincent Makhele,
who served. in Chief
Jonathanâ\200\231s Cabinet.
They were murdered

It defines prescribed as a product of the -with their wives late in
crimes against ~which underlying problem of 1986 by men suspected of
emergency powerscanbe | unemployment, a prob- ~ being members of the

directed. The prescribed
crimes are armed
robbery, housebreaking,
car theft and stock theft.

lem which has been

exacerbated by a decline |
in the number of Basotho
recruited to work on
security forces.
The first state of

The Natal Witness, Monday, May

N

9, 1988

South Africa

Peace: donâ\200\231t ex

WITH South Africa talking to Angola and Mozambique about the future of the region, it would be nice to believe that peace is in sight. We may cherish such hopes, certainly, but we should not expect too much.

For the past decade the SADF has effectively imposed its will on the region, either directly or in clandestine operations, using its own or surrogate forces to range far and wide.

The aim has been to neutralise Swapo and the ANC by depriving them of safe, contiguous land bases from which to attack the Republic.

The SADF involvement in Angola

| caused the Soviet Union to beef up the high-tech military capability of the Angolan forces to protect its client against the SADF and the Unita rebels. This led to a dangerous

| military stalemate. Latterly, the Soviet Union has tired of the whole wasteful and pointless business. For its own reasons Moscow is as keen as the United States' to promote peace, as long as its client, the MPLA government of Angola, is not humiliated and thrown to the wolves.

With two superpowers pushing for peace in the region, is South Africaâ\200\231s

. high-profile military posture about to be reduced?

The talks on Angola have begun in

The NRAC \WTNER

a good atmosphere and will continue soon at a new African venue, which is excellent news. Yet it is too early to get excited, particularly as far as Namibia is concerned.

The West has been led a pretty

dance by Pretoria in the past decade
and in recent years seems to have

become almost resigned to a Nami-

bian stalemate.

The outstanding exception has
been Washington's Dr Chester

Crocker, who has persisted in spite

of one rebuff after another, not all of
them from the South African side.

Dr Crocker, in charge of Africa for
the Reagan administration, had the
ground cut from under his feet by the
sanctions vote in the United States
Congress, which became inevitable
once American public opinion had
been sufficiently inflamed by the
television images of the S.A.P. sham-
bokking students and blazing away
with shotguns in the infamous inci-
dent of the Trojan horse.

The patient Crocker approach to
South Africa is about to be further
bedevilled by the Congress which,
following the banning of 18 legiti-
mate organisations in this country,
has now got the sanctions bit be-
tween the teeth and could well

5 |os)ek

Dr Chester Crocker

adopt really punitive measures in
the next month or so.

In spite of these setbacks, which
have soured Pretoria against Wash-

pect too muc

ington, Dr Crocker is manfully keep-
ing up his role as mediator, seeking
to achieve a phased withdrawal of
Cubans and the SADF from Angola.
His further aims are to end the civil
war in Angola and to close down
ANC and Swapo camps in that coun-
try, setting the scene for SADF with-
drawal and independence in Nami-
bia. : !

Even if he fails, Dr Crocker will
deserve a Nobel Prize for peace. Sel-
dom has a more intelligent, better-
informed or more dedicated official
held office abroad with responsibil-

. ity for policy towards South Africa.

His â\200\234constructive engagementâ\200\235 was admirably conceived.

But Dr Crocker, a firm opponent of sanctions, did not foresee the whippings and the shootings in South Africa in 1985 and 1986 or their extraordinary effect on American public opinion. In Washington, a rational foreign policy becomes tricky to sustain once public emotions are too deeply engaged.

And Dr Crocker could not have foreseen the way in which the South African Defence Force, rather than the diplomats, would come to dominate South African policy-making.

The SADF has no wish to give up Namibia, which is useful as a prov-

by Gerald Shaw

ing ground for new weapons systems, as a training ground for counter-insurgency warfare and as an advance base, remote from South Afri-

_can soil, from which to carry the fight

against black nationalism deep into the sub-continent.

Namibia has been a huge aircraft carrier, you might say, enabling easy SADF access to remote cross-border targets.

Is it likely that the SADF will want to retreat from so favourable a position?

- As things stand, Pretoria does not feel under any compelling pressure to do so â\200\224 to oblige Dr Crocker or anyone else. But the climate could change.

The risk of the SADF being out-gunned in the air and on the land in Angola in a proxy battle with a superpower â\200\224 with the other superpower standing aloof â\200\224 could encourage a swing to diplomacy in Pretoria.

The favourable opportunity for peace which now presents itself may not readily recur. And if things go wrong the regional struggle could become bloody indeed.

Â® Gerald Shaw is associate editor and political columnist of the Cape Times.

Two to appear on

- terrorism charges

Pietermaritzburg
Bureau

TWO men are expected to appear in the Supreme Court here today on charges including terrorism, illegal possession of arms, ammunition and explosives and attempted murder.

The charges also include possession of unlawful publications and theft of a vehicle.

Some charges against the two men â\200\224 Gayo Jabulani Walter Nxumalo, 35, of Durban, and Desmond Mzimkhu-lu Motha, 25, of Madadeni, Newcastle.â\200\224 relate to bombings in which several people were injured at Game Shopping Centre in Newcastle, on April 3 last year; at Pick 'n Pay shopping centre at Newcastle, on April 16 last year; and at Newcastle Railway Station on May 17 last year, where a police officer was hurt in the second of two blasts.

Training

The men are also charged with having caused an explosion on the Newcastle/Volk-srust railway line near Newcastle on March 16, 1987.

The attempted murder charge, an alternative charge, relates to an armed attack on the home of an S A security policeman, Dlowakhe Eric Malinga, at Madadeni on November 30, 1986.

It is alleged by the State in its indictment that Mr Nxumalo and Mr Motha were at all times members or supporters of the banned African National Congress.

It is alleged Mr Nxumalo

underwent military training in Angola under the auspices of the ANC and that during April, 1984, he assisted or supplied ANC members en route to South Africa with accommodation, food and transport in Maputo and Mozambique.

It is further alleged Mr

| Motha left the country in 1985

for Swaziland where he too underwent training under the auspices of the ANC.

Sabotage

The State alleges Mr Nxumalo returned to South Africa in June/July, 1986, and pro-

- ceeded to the Newcastle area

in order to reconnoitre for ANC bases, recruit local in-

" habitants to undergo military

training under the auspices of the ANC; establish arms caches; and to commit acts of

warfare, subvÃ©rsion and violenceâ\200\231 directed against South Africa. '}

It is alleged the two accused, with three others, formed part of the same ANC unit in Newcastle.

Another allegation is that they recruited others for the ANC and that Mr Nxumalo, on various occasions, gave others training, including training in the use of explosives.

It is alleged that the accused participated in various discussions in 1987 as to possible targets for acts of sabotage or terrorism.

On March 15 last year Mr Nxumalo and three others decided to cause an explosion on the railway line between Newcastle and Volksrust.

It is alleged Mr Nxumalo manufactured an explosive device in his room and they planted the device on the railway line, which detonated

the next morning.

Mercedes

On April 3 last year it is alleged Mr Motha and a Mr Zwelinbanzi Nyanda, went to the Amajuba parking area, close to the Game shopping centre in Newcastle, where Mr Nyanda allegedly placed a limpet mine under a Mercedes Benz.

The device detonated about 11am, causing extensive damage to the Mercedes and other vehicles.

use of arms

During April the same year it is alleged Mr Motha and two others decided to cause an explosion at the Newcastle Pick 'n Pay. i

.. On April 16, 1987, after reconnoitring the area, Mr Motha, who was in the company of the others, allegedly placed a limpet mine under a Volkswagen Kombi. It exploded about 5pm causing much damage.

It is further alleged that during May, 1987, Mr Motha, together with the same two men, decided to cause a blast at the Newcastle Railway Station.

At about 1am on Sunday, May 17, last year, the device, left in the waiting room exploded, followed shortly after by the detonation of a second device on a truck.

Lt J C van Niekerk, who arrived after the first explosion, suffered minor injuries from the second blast.

. â\200\234tator Mr Harald Pak

~ NDM's first congress omFri
Recent opinion pol s T
â\200\234amazingly widespread support
formâ\200\235, he said. %

; Although about 35percent
South Africans supported a
ideology, public support for, the

4 The Star Morday May 9 1988

Malan aims to take controlâ\200\231

NDM clashes over
municipal electio

By EsmarÃ© van der

Merwe

There were clashing
opinions about partici-
pation in the October
municipal elections
and calls for co-opera-
tion with other politi-
cal parties to the left
of the Government at
the first congress of

â\200\230Polls show support for reform.â\200\231._

By EsmarÃ© van der Merwe

Political sentnment in South Afnca had
the left of me OVernt

Alifld L.

SHIILED 10

and not to the right,

had decreased to abou
The NDM W tbe

the National Demo-
cratic Movement
(NDM) held in Rand-
burg this weekend.
Although some of the
250 delegates felt that the
NDM, formed in October
last year, should utilise
the local government
elections to promote its
ideology, its leader, inde-

pendent MP Mr Wynand

, .

form-minded voters. :
Mr Pakendorf said the National

' President Bothaâ\200\231i&
te' bert Noghnagel,

â\200\230Malan, said the move-

ment did not have the in-
frastructure, money and
candidates to fi ht an
election yet. -

Itt sliould rgtheeli;â\200\231;?:-
centrate on dev: g
its infrastructure coun-
try-wide and on raising
money in preparation for
the next general election,
in which the NDM w

-"support was the only ex lauiï¬\202on for on security and the emer-
rt;ectyon of Mr hAl gency regulations. '
or Innesdal, who
had recently reiterated his beliefs that ic middle-range which
the Government should n
the ANC. â\200\234Mr Botha has acted from a ca with one nation and

te with

concentrate on wmning
traditional National
â\200\230Party seats, he said.

In spite of several re-
quests to discuss the
NDMâ\200\231s attitude on co-op-
eration with the PFP and
Dr Denis Worrallâ\200\231s
newly-formed Indepen-
â\200\230dent Party, Mr Malan
called on delegates to
â\200\234trustâ\200\235 the leadership-

In_his opening address,

o5 listed the differences between the PFP and the NDM.

The PFP. practised â\200\234re

pttveâ\200\235 pohties â\200\230based

,,.1.

â\200\234We are the democrat-stands for one South Afri-

hal- position of weakness and not of one loyalty.

3 strength,â\200\235 Mr Pakendorf sam.

â\200\234We believe in unity

whxch comes from diver-e o style of cs behind us. â\200\230y : po &

_Mr Malan sai
NDM, | conc tr t-
.ed on establishing con-

;;

Tug SRR

Zimbabwe to encourage rura

Harare, in a bid' to

The Starâ\200\231s Africa al,
News Service bilise rural people to

HARARE â\200\224 People living in remote Zimbabwe areas are to be given the chance to air their problems nationally and hopefully prompt a swift government response.

The state-run Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC) has launched three pilot rural radio clubs near the capi-

take leading roles in de-

velopment projects in
their communities.

â\200\234It is our aim to make
people listen to educa-
tional radio broadcasts to
mobilise them for de-
velopment,â\200\235 said Mr Vic-
tor Mhizha-Murira, ZBCâ\200\231s
director of programmes,
at the launching of a
radio club at Mubayira

rural centre in Beatrice,
a small farming town
60 km from Harare.

â\200\230â\200\234â\200\234The advantage of
using radio for mobilisa-
tion is that you quickly
get feedback which will
enable you to know how
best to produce your edu-
cational programmes,â\200\235
he said.

Since independence in
1980, the socialist govern-
ment of President Robert
Mugabe has set as one of

1 acesvelopment

/ 38

its top priorities the de-
velopment of rural areas,
where about 80 percent of
the countryâ\200\231s estimated
nine million people lives.

It has placed particu-
lar emphasis on co-oper-
atives in its rural de-
velopment policy and
created a ministry of co-
operatives, whose main
focus is the rural areas |
where it helps form and
manage small-scale co-
operatives.

tricam

b 9% N Caendatit
SN hiaÂ® pective race groups.
e Lo Bet the PRES Chiet
CAPE TOWN â\200\224 The (FEE EE p, Mr John Mal-
Progressive Federal 27 Â¥ has come up
â\200\234Party has a plan to cock *- n which he
â\200\230a snook at tricameral
. apartheid. L
When next a joint sit-
ting of all three houses of
Parliament is held in the
â\200\230new â\200\234Great Hall of the
| Peopleâ\200\235, the Pr ope

| ing without
â\200\230 T amÃ©itace 0
: is 1 says there is
ng?tgh;,':-â\200\234 i of Parliament that

s

- "i-â\202mï-â\201ieâ\200\231thos_te of

ouse, he â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230cr

Cuban proposals â\200\230realistic and flexibleâ\200\231 |ilstsme
the floorâ\200\235 and sat in t

Ball is in SAâ\200\231s court, S5

â\200\224, , his MPs in
) P\Q,', . way so that

Jos7&E e

NAIROBI â\200\224 Angolan President Jose Eduardo recognise that the ball is in its court.â
\200\235 ;
dos Santos said on Saturday that preliminary His speech was broadcast by the official Ra io
talks in London had put the onus on South Africa Luanda and monitored by the BBC.

: gam and Mr .
S S | seated next to tw
â\200\230their white

to show it was serious about ending the inter- The London talks on Tuesday and Wednesday w
ere : _
locked conflicts of Angola and Namibia. attended by South Africa, the United States, Xngola
- it Rt

â\200\234The proposals put forward by Angola and Cuba and Cuba, which has some 35000 troops
helping the M" Frank le & " anid
are realistic and flexible,â\200\235 Mr dos Santos told a group Angolan government fight So
uth Africa and its local | CPâ\200\231s Chief ..Wm&. , SalÃ©
of students in the capital, Luanda. â\200\234Now, it is up to US-backed ally, the National
Union for the Total | thattheNaï-â\201,; :,...,â\200\230.,â\200\234' â\204¢
South Africa to respond in a positive manner, and to Independence of Angola (Unita). e 8 PE
S

o= Pretoria and Washing-

ton insist that indepen- ||
dence for Namibia must |
be linked to the with- i
drawal of the Cubans.
Luanda says it will not
â\200\230need Cuban help if South
Africa stops supporting
Unita and attacking |
southern Angola. â\200\230

PROPAGANDA

Mr Dos Santos strongly
denied reports that his
administration had been
negotiating with Unita,
which Pretoria would
like to see given a role in
the Luanda government.

â\200\234Everything that has
been said in that regard
is false propaganda.
There are no reasons for
power to be shared with
the puppets,â\200\235 he said. â\200\224
Sapa-Reuter.

c5

The Starâ\200\231s Africa News Service

i
L

- o

HARARE â\200\224 Agents of foreign-

- states, who would include:

spies for South Africa and;

people â\200\234acting in the inter-. Â®

â\200\230estâ\200\235 of foreign states, are
specifically excluded from

- the general amnesty in Zim-

babwe which has been of--

- fered to dissidents, dissident .

collaborators and Zapu polit_

- ical fugitives. ;

The amnesty was announced

last month and dissidents
have until the end of this

v

it

"

-

FEA A ENFITHT RSN

" month to take up the offer of :

a free pardon.

FUGITIVES

A Government Gazette noticÃ©f d

-

defines political fugitives as:

members or former mem-.

bers of Mr Joshua Nkomoâ\200\231s*

Zapu party who left Zim-

babwe to avoid criminal pro-

ceedings for offences com-

mitted before April 19 to

promote the objectives of

Zapu. ;

Dissidents, the term given to-

rebels in Matabeleland who

for the past five years have

killed scores of people and
destroyed government prop-

erty and the homes and be-
longings of private individu--

als worth millions of rands,â\200\231

are offered a free pardon for-

any offence committed â\200\234for"

the purpose of promoting or:

furth
government of Zimbabweâ\200\235.

ng any objective re-. ;
latin:?)â\200\231fl the form or mode of, -

| Certain categories of prisoners

SUBVERSION

serving jail sentences will' ~ |
~also benefit from the am- -
nesty, but it will i-\201otf;%grly"
. to people in jail for murder,
armed robbery, rape, house-
breaking, theft, fraud, brib-
ery, corruption or for any
offence involving Mandrax.

| â\200\230The amnesty will not apply to

four alleged dissidents cur-â\200\231
rently on trial in the High~
Court on charges of subver-
sion, recruiting people for
bandit training, and possess-
ing arms of war.

A lawyer for two of the ac-
cused said defence counsel
had â\200\230met members of the
government, including the

| Mr Thembani Masonda and

- then Acting President, Mr ,
- Simon Muzenda, after the -
amnesty announcement but
had been told the four were |
not covered by the amnesty. *

The lawyer, Mr Anale Mati-

- ka, said he understood how-â\200\231
ever that 13 other suspected!
dissidents, who had been held
with the four accused, had.. .-
been released. :

The men whose trial will re-

[0 3 0 3 G o

| . sume today are Mr Albert

~+ Nkomo, Mr Debby Nyathi, =

Mr Nkomo, the chief accused, |
is said by the State to have |
been in charge of dissident o
operations in Zimbabwe. He â\200\230|

ks

is a former Zipra combatant. !

MP: Angola war 7
a no-win situation

~ The Star's Foreign Bureau
LONDON's Tory MP Mr Julian
Amery, 'who 'has just returned from
visiting Unita leader Dr Jonas Sa-
vimbi at his Jamba headquarters, be-
lieves Angola will be high on the Mo-
- Scow superpower summit agenda.
In a report in The London Sunday
Times Mr Amery says both sides in
. the conflict face a no-win situation.
The Russians and Cubans cannot
defeat Unita and its South African

and American allies. Unita, even with
South African support, cannot defeat

Luanda while 40 000 Cubans and asso-
ciated foreign forces East Ger-
mans and some Russians are there.
By the same token, Luanda can hard-
ly survive without its foreign backers.
The Luanda government is in debt
to the tune of some R6 billion. The
_ price of oil, Angola's principal foreign
- exchange earner, is depressed. Coffee
- and diamond production are halted by
Unita guerillas
~ But Moscow, he says, seems unwill-
ing or unable to come to the rescue

- The central issue for Moscow and

~ Havana is how to do a deal with the
United States and South Africa while

- P'W Botha's Mr Amery asks.

[
the Cubans are still there. On the
ground, this means some deal be-
tween Luanda and Unita.
Mr Amery asks: What sort of deal
is conceivable? A ceasefire must be
the first step. But this would require
the acceptance by Luanda of free An-
gola the territory controlled by Sa-
vimbi and of zones in the rest of
the country where Unita guerilla
forces predominate. .
Could Luanda and Unita agree
form an interim government to pre-
pare free elections? Luanda has al-
ready suggested a deal with Unita,
but excluding Savimbi. This is hardly

a starter.

_ â\200\234Luanda and Cuba are pressing for

a linkage between Angola and Nami-
bia. But South Africans are
unlikely to w aw from Namibia
until all Cubans are out of Angola

and the Swapo and ANC training
â\200\230cam| B o
~ â\200\234How long would the Cuban with-

_drawal take? The longer they stay,
â\200\230the greater the drain on Moscowâ\200\231s

there closed. â\200\230

pocket. Who has the longer staying

8

Dr S}avimbi ol Une
able to end _imbmu'd
onhisown. 4

power, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev or Mr

%