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COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

Bara docs should be honoured

THE patients who spend hours in the queues at Baragwanath Hospital or who sleep on the floor there because there are not enough beds will do anything to see the conditions at the hospital changed.

And as they lie in their pain they sometimes use foul language to describe the conditions there.

It is natural that doctors who treat them share the feelings of frustration.

If the doctors did not share the anger they would have no place in the healing business.

The 101 doctors who wrote to the *SA Medical Journal* about the conditions at the hospital acted responsibly, after numerous memoranda had been written to the authorities with very little effect.

They have now jolted the authorities into a grudging admission that conditions at the hospital are bad.

The Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr William Cruywagen, has said: "We have been aware of these conditions and are just as concerned about them as are the doctors."

There is even talk of finding R8-million to help ease the overcrowding at Baragwanath.

We should be happily working towards a solution. But no, the provincial authorities still insist on getting apologies from the doctors for, believe it or not, "the intemperate language used in the article in the *SA Medical Journal*. The cheek of it is unbelievable.

The doctors who signed the letter should be honoured for being true to their profession.



MEMBERS of the national executive committee of Azanyu (from left) Mr Reggie Nikiwe, Mr Mpuka Radinku, Mr Walter Lukhuleni, Miss Phumla Mfeya, Mr Serame Molefi, Mr Carter Selek and Mr Ntsie Mohloai.

THE Azanian National Unity has pledged to bring to an end the fighting in Maritzburg which has claimed more than 300 lives since the violence started last year.

This was one of the resolutions taken by Azanyu at its second annual national congress held at the Ipelegeng Community Centre, Soweto, at the weekend. It was attended by about 2 000 delegates and observers from various parts of the country, including the homelands.

The theme of the congress was "Mobilise, consolidate and unite against reactionary forces".

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, Mr Carter Seleka, Azanyu's general secretary, said: "We condemn the violence in the Maritzburg area and we call upon the people to refrain from killing each other because no-one benefits from the fighting."

He also said Azanyu was doing its best to defuse the fighting between members of the UDF and Inkatha.

"We are still working on plans to end the feuding," Mr Seleka said.

Azanyu, pledge on violence in Maritzburg area

Sowetan 21/1/88

By MZIKAYISE EDOM

Mr Seleka said other resolutions taken at the congress were that:

- Azanyu condemns the illegal occupation of the land of Palestinian people by the Israeli government. The organisation pledged solidarity with the Palestinian people struggling for their liberation;
- The organisation condemned the presence of the South African Defence Force in Angola and the killing of innocent women and children by the MNR bandits in

Mozambique.

- Azanyu condemned the "illegal" occupation of Namibia by the South African Government.

- The merger between Zanu-PF and Zapu-PF in Zimbabwe was welcomed by the congress.

Merger

- Azanyu rejected the new amendment to the Labour Relations Act of 1956, stating that this document wanted to prevent workers from taking action if they had grievances and to politically isolate workers' problems from other

political matters; and

- Azanyu called for the removal of members of the SAP and SADF from school and university premises and also called for the scrapping of the Joint Management Committees.

A new national executive committee was elected at the end of the two-day congress.

The members are: Mr Serame Molefi, president; Mr Ntsie Mohloai, vice-president; Mr Seleka; Mr Walter Lukhuleni, finance secretary; Mr Mpuka Radinku, publicity secretary; Mr Mzwandile Mcitheka, national organiser; Mr Mxolisi Phantshwa, labour secretary, Miss Phumla Mfeya, education secretary; Mr Reggie Nikiwe, sports and culture secretary, and two additional members, Mr Arden Bosman and Mr Trevor Mpofu.

The congress was attended by representatives of the French, Dutch, Canadian and Australian embassies.

Messages of support and solidarity were received from the labour parties of Belgium and Sweden and from the youth wing of the Zanu-PF from Zimbabwe.

70 000 strong Ccawusa no longer split into 2 camps

UNION RIFT IS HEALED

Sowetan 21/1/88

THE split in the 70 000-member Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union has been healed.

An out-of-court settlement reached yesterday was made an order of the Rand Supreme Court by Mr Justice Gordon.

The agreement is between the group led by general secretary Mr Vivian Mtwa, who brought the application, and the faction led by Mr Papi Kganare.

The settlement followed negotiations

By THEMBA MOLEFE

between the two groups and their legal representatives, which ended at 2 am yesterday.

The parties agreed that: "Ccawusa is one union . . . that there is no division or split in the union. The 1981 constitution is the legally binding constitution of the union."

The agreement nullifies the "merger"

on June 28 last year between Ccawusa, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union and the Restaurant and Allied Workers Union (Rawu).

The recognised national office-bearers are Mr Mtwa, Miss Dinah Nhlapo national treasurer, and Mr Herbert Mkhize vice-president.

It was also agreed

Rawu, to all intents and purposes, has been absorbed into the Pretoria branch of Ccawusa.

"However, insofar as Rawu may still exist as a separate legal entity, it is not party to the agreement."

It was also agreed that:

• The national office-bearers will instruct branch secretaries to hold annual general meetings on or before February 28 and to notify the national office-bearers of the date, time and venue;

• As soon as the national office-bearers have received confirmation that all Ccawusa branches have held their annual general meetings Mr Mtwa will immediately call a national conference of the union and;

• Mr Kganare, Mr Jay Naidoo and Mr Mxolisi Godana will remain employed as Ccawusa officials.

Another important point in the agreement was that the parties will not try to persuade employers not to remit members' subscriptions to Ccawusa or its branches.

• Mr Mtwa in his application had asked the court to restrain the Kganare group from, among other things, making statements on behalf of Ccawusa and from maintaining that there was a merger with the other two smaller unions or claiming that the merger was Ccawusa.

Mr Mtwa was represented by Mr J H A Munnik instructed by Mrs Sisi Khampepe. Mr A Mendelow QC and Mr N Limberis instructed by Mr Krish Naidoo appeared for the respondents.

Agony of Oshakati

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

21 FEBR. 1988



Chris Ball, chief executive of First National, silently inspects the shattered remains of the Oshakati branch bank

OSHAKATI: A grim-faced Chris Ball, chief executive, said little as he walked through the charred remains of his First National Bank's bomb-devastated branch.

He might have noticed the pools of drying blood at the doorstep to the building, he might not have seen the blast-tattered standard two school textbooks lying near the blood. A shoe here, a piece of torn, burnt or blood-spattered clothing might have caught his eye, as might have the blood smear of a desperately reaching hand near the brass First National Bank plaque.

Although Mr Ball said he had no comment to make as he inspected the damage with his senior officials, the Namibian head of the bank, Hannes Cloete, was plainly horrified by a 0,5 metre deep gouge in the concrete floor.

Charred wooden beams and grotesquely twisted metal roof spars bore witness to the ferocity of the blast. The bomb, estimated to have comprised between 15 and 25 kilograms of explosive, had been placed alongside the information counter just before the start of the lunch hour, when the hall was packed with black civil servants doing their pay-day banking business.

Five members of the nearby Oshakati State Hospital's nursing staff were killed, including the deputy matron, Mrs Ndamon Shangala.

After the blast there was a flash fire, made much worse by burning roof insulation material which gave off toxic fumes, hampering rescue efforts. Firemen had to don gas masks to pull out the injured

By Brendan Seery

and the dead.

Although the military reaction unit from the nearby Oshakati base was on the scene four minutes after the blast, stories abounded of looters who took advantage of the initial chaos to make off with hundreds — possibly thousands — of rand in cash.

A Cape Town man, Clive Warnes from Parow, will not forget his first visit to Oshakati. The bank auditor was in the office of branch manager Dirk Lamprecht when the bomb exploded.

He said he was flung under the office desk and his legs trapped. He was pinned down for some minutes and had to watch helplessly as burning roof insulation material smouldered close by. Mr Lamprecht, who lost the use of his shoulder, tried to put the flames out with a fire extinguisher, using his good hand.

Mr Warnes vowed he would not return to Oshakati and repeated, over and over as he lay in his bed at the Oshakati military hospital, how lucky he was to be alive.

Mr Lamprecht saw his wife Elsie trapped under rubble and a desk towards the rear of the office.

Tears came to his eyes as he described how he had tried in vain to free her. He said military personnel had taken her away and that he had been told her condition was serious.

As he began to weep openly, doctors gestured to reporters to leave the room.

Church meets movement in Lusaka

CITY PRESS, February 21, 1988

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ANC keeps to arms

By CHARLES MOGALE

THE ANC has reiterated its stand on violence — it will not abandon the armed struggle until certain conditions are met.

This came out in a meet-

ing between the movement and a delegation of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa held in Lusaka this week.

The delegation, headed by the church's moderator,

Rev Sam Buti, was told that the ANC would not drop arms unless the SA government created an atmosphere conducive to negotiations.

According to Buti, this

meant the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners, the scrapping of apartheid and saving the lives of the Sharpeville Six.

Said Buti: "The Com-

mission of Justice, Reconciliation and Peace in our church assigned us to arrange the meeting because the church is worried about violence in the country.

"Basically, this is apartheid violence. Apartheid is a violent system, and its violence begets violence from other quarters. We were hoping to assist in finding a way of stopping the continuing violence by ending apartheid through negotiations."

The meeting also discussed the alleged communist links of the ANC.

"They made it clear to us that, although there were people in the ANC who supported communism, the ANC did not uphold or propagate communist principles," said Buti.

"We also discussed possibilities of seeking understanding with the Pan Africanist Congress, and the ANC felt the church could intervene to bring that about," he said.



Rev Sam Buti

Buti said he had brought up the issue of his previous involvement in local government politics — his house and shop were burnt down as a result — and offered an explanation.

"I explained that I thought I was providing a service to people who had been oppressed for too long. They said they accepted my explanation, and the matter ended there," Buti said.

He described the meeting as "fruitful and frank".

A communique released after the meeting said both parties wanted to maintain contact so as to arrange further meetings in the future.

Inkatha not SUNDAY TRIBUNE to blame 21 FEB. 1988 Buthelezi tells court

Tribune Reporter

THE external mission of the African National Congress and its "surrogates" had used every opportunity by "violent means" to attempt to discredit Inkatha, Dr Mangosutho Buthelezi said this week.

Dr Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, was responding to an urgent Supreme Court application brought by 19 residents of Ashdown and Sweetwaters townships and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) to restrain Inkatha from violence and killings.

The application alleged that Inkatha and its leadership were responsible for violence in the Pietermaritzburg area. In court papers witnesses described the events preceding and following a meeting called by Inkatha leaders on January 31.

Among the allegations were that speakers at the meeting incited and condoned violence and that this had led to the assaults and murders in Ashdown township shortly thereafter. It was also alleged that police and soldiers supported Inkatha, and stood by as Ashdown residents were attacked.

Dr Buthelezi and senior Inkatha officials denied allegations that Inkatha was responsible for acts of violence following the rally on January 31.

Dr Buthelezi alleged that the United Democratic Front (UDF) was "in substance an internal surrogate organisation of the ANC (EM)".

Dr Buthelezi used the acronym "ANC (EM)" to distinguish the ANC of his youth, of which he was "a loyal supporter", from the ANC of today, which he refers to as an "external mission".

He said the UDF adopted an attitude similar to the "ANC (EM)" against Inkatha and himself, and that the Congress of South African Trade Unions had been "brought into the conflict area created by the ANC (EM)" as many leading officials of Cosatu were either members or supporters of the UDF.

Dr Buthelezi said since the ANC (EM) broke off relations with him in 1980, they and their "surrogates" had used every opportunity by "violent means" to attempt to discredit Inkatha and himself.

"There is ample evidence of ANC activity in the Pietermaritzburg area and as KwaZulu's Minister of Police I have access to information that leaves no doubt in my mind that the ANC (EM) has been involved

in fomenting violence ..."

Responding to the incidence of allegations about chiefs in court papers, Dr Buthelezi said he wanted to point out that there was "no nexus whatsoever between those chiefs and myself as president of Inkatha or between them and Inkatha as an organisation".

"If they are members of Inkatha then that is incidental, in my submission. I am unable to control the manner in which they act in their capacity as chiefs."

In his responding affidavit, Vitus Vusumuzi Mvelase, the Urban Representative of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly and a member of the central committee of Inkatha, said "the present conflict has arisen because the conservative and moderate Zulus have started defending themselves against these indiscriminate attacks by the members of those organisations."

"In certain areas the moderates have banded together to defend themselves and groups of vigilantes have inevitably been formed. In certain instances, groups are formed by Inkatha supporters exclusively, and sometimes by Inkatha supporters and other moderates."

"Often groups form on an *ad hoc* basis to defend themselves against impending attacks. Sometimes local Inkatha leaders manage to exert control over their followers and on other occasions not."

"The scene of violence is interspersed with faction fights and familial revenge killings. It is therefore a gross misconception to class any opponent of the radicals as a member of the Inkatha organisation merely because Inkatha opposes revolution."

Mr Velase was one of three senior Inkatha officials who gave an undertaking not to "assault or damage the property of any person" in terms of the court order agreed to by lawyers for Inkatha and the applicants. The other two were Thandabantu David Ntombela, Inkatha branch chairman in Mncane, and the chairman of the Mpumzuza Tribal Authority, Nzikayezwe Zondi.

Mr Justice Howard ruled that the application by the 19 residents of Ashdown and Sweetwaters townships and Cosatu would be referred to trial on a date to be determined as a matter of priority by the registrar of the Supreme Court.

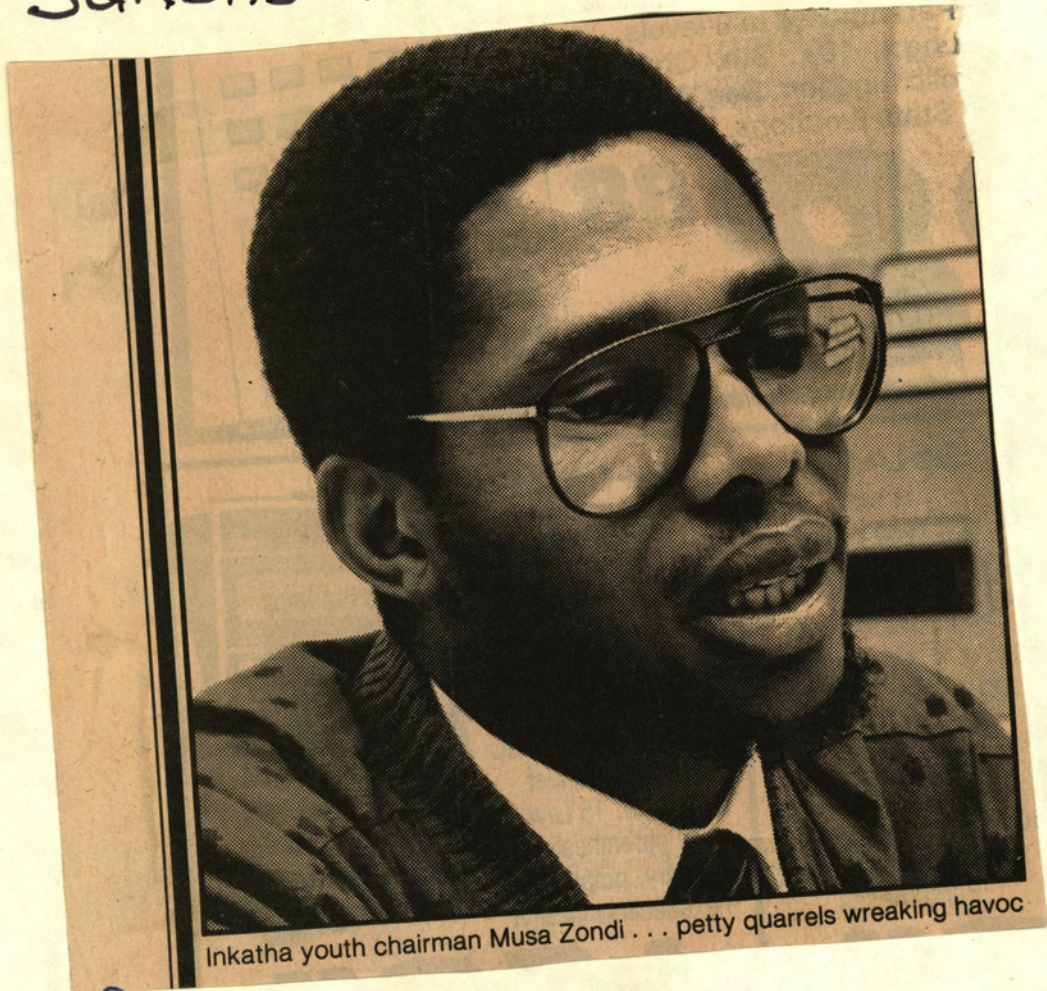
the house Mabhayi Mngadi stabbed her 67-year-old mother twice in the area of her right breast.

Attorney Mr Julian von Klemperer wrote a letter to Captain Upton of the South African Police on Tuesday, informing him that Miss Nkomo requested that charges of murder and attempted murder be brought against the people

named in her affidavit.

Captain Pieter Kitching, Pietermaritzburg's police liaison officer, said that the police had appealed to attorneys to bring witnesses to give evidence in the investigation of Mr Nkomo's murder. On Friday night he confirmed that there had been no arrests relating to the matter.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE - 21 FEBR. 1988



Inkatha youth chairman Musa Zondi . . . petty quarrels wreaking havoc

Call for meeting to end violence

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front have called for a meeting with Inkatha which will involve the national leadership of these organisations.

The proposal was made in a Press statement issued jointly by Cosatu and the UDF when it became clear that Inkatha would not continue the Pietermaritzburg peace talks if national leadership were not involved.

It reads: "Cosatu/UDF are committed to the peace talks as it is vital that we end the violence in Pietermaritzburg. The processes of law are disintegrating. On two occasions this year people who have gone to the courts for protection have been almost immediately attacked."

It cited the cases of two brothers who were shot and seriously wounded in January and the murder of a 70-year-old man two Sundays ago in Sweetwaters.

The statement said that Cosatu and the UDF had made concrete proposals to end the violence in Pietermaritzburg townships.

However, leading UDF leaders in Pietermaritzburg have been detained and the statement calls for their release in order for them to participate in peace talks.

No arrests after man's violent death

Tribune Reporter

IN spite of police assurances of speedy prosecutions to contain the Pietermaritzburg violence there have been no arrests in the investigation of the murder of Johannes Bhekamafa Nkomo.

Two days after he had filed an affidavit in support of an urgent Supreme Court application by the Congress of South African Trade Unions and 19 others to restrain Inkatha from violence and killing, Mr Nkomo, an Inkatha supporter, was dead.

The 70-year-old who was murdered in his home in Sweetwaters last Sunday night had said in his affidavit that since an attack on his home following an Inkatha meeting on January 31, 1988, he and his family were "living in fear that the Inkatha warriors will again attack us".

He and his wife reported the attack to the police two days before he filed his affidavit but he said that no action had been taken.

"I and my family no longer feel safe and are actually fearing for our lives. The situation has become unbearable and intolerable," he said.

"Although I am an Inkatha supporter, I strongly believe that these warriors should be disciplined and prevented from attacking people and their property."

Two days after her father's death, Nomabekha Nkomo described in court papers, supplementary to the Cosatu Supreme Court application, how her father had been killed.

She had been at home with her parents when a large crowd of people arrived at the house. She believed the crowd were members or supporters of Inkatha because she recognised some of them from a previous occasion when they had been to the house, stating they had been sent by Chief Nsikayeswe Zondi, the third respondent in the court action.

She said she recognised Mahlamvana Ndlovu, Jabulani Buthelezi, Mdideni Ndlovu, Jomo Ngcobo, and Sobheki Ngcobo whom she knew to be supporters of Inkatha.

"The crowd attacked our house, breaking all the windows with knobkerries and empty beer bottles. They then broke down the door and shouted that they wanted my brother, Bongi, who is a member of the United Democratic Front.

Miss Nkomo said she had been stabbed by a man with a sickle on her right shoulder.

"As I retreated to a window, I was stabbed on my left shoulder from behind by Mabhayi Mngadi with a spear. He was outside the house and stabbed me through the broken window. The wound required three stitches.

"I then saw Mabhayi Mngadi and Mahlamvana Ndlovu stab my father. Ndlovu had a home-made knife approximately 30cm long which he used to stab my father three times on the chest and in the mouth. Mabhayi Mngadi stabbed my father once in the back through the broken window with the same spear he had used on me. My father died immediately."

Miss Nkomo said that as she and her mother were trying to get out of

SUNDAY
TRIBUNE

21 FEBR. 88

Bid to block police search warrant

Black leaders warn of growing resentment against kitscops

By Arlene Getz

A PROMINENT King William's Town firm of attorneys has applied to the Grahamstown Supreme Court to have a police search warrant declared null and void.

Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden asked for an order declaring that the search warrant did not extend to the correspondence between their firm and one of its clients, Miller and Co, on the grounds that it was "privileged".

Miller and Co are a firm of solicitors in London, from whom the King William's Town lawyers receive a lot of instructions.

Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden also asked the court to grant an order interdicting and restraining the Minister of Law and Order from taking into police possession the correspondence between the two firms.

In an affidavit before the court, one of the partners said that a Captain K Jones of the Commercial Branch of the SAP arrived at their offices on January 28 with a warrant to look at various documents and books.

Mr J Smith said that Captain Jones later told him that all he required were the books and documents dealing with Miller and Co.

In his replying affidavit, Capt Jones said while the firm had not been accused of having committed any offence, the partners were aware of a possible contravention of the Fund-Raising Act that was being investigated.

He said allegations that the matter was urgent because of the threatened removal of books by the SAP were misleading and incorrect.

Smith, Tabata and Van Heerden have appeared in a number of important political trials and their offices were petrol bombed in 1986.

Mr Acting Justice Reine reserved judgment.

THE political temperature is reaching dangerous heights in rural townships policed by the controversial "kitskonstabels".

Concerned black leaders have warned of bloody outbreaks that will make previous violence "look like a Sunday school picnic" if the special constables continue to "bully" township inhabitants.

According to the residents, frequently-drunk kitskonstabels sometimes shoot, beat, arrest and harass people at random.

Already this year three communities — in Oudtshoorn, Aberdeen and Hofmeyr — have made frantic representations to the Supreme Court in an attempt to restrain the constables.

Their predictions of retaliation are contained in a mound of affidavits detailing allegations of kitskonstabel conduct that civil rights lawyers say are common to many small towns around the country.

In the tiny Eastern Cape village of Hofmeyr, for example, church elder Abner Sani described the constables as "always aggressive, abusive, provocative, and intimidating" since their arrival in the township last April.

In an affidavit handed to the Grahamstown Supreme Court, Mr Sani said it was only the restraint of the elders which had prevented retaliation against the constables' harassment.

"The (young people) have listened to us, but for how long?" he asked.

"Resentment is running so deep for these bullying tactics of the kitskonstabels that if things explode now it is going to make the disruptions we previously had in our community look like a Sunday school picnic."

In Oudtshoorn, a resident from the township of Bhongolethu warned in an interview: "The community won't tolerate the kitscops much longer."

"They are supposed to prevent crime, but instead they are playing a

political role in trying to remove those opposed to the State."

On Thursday, Bhongolethu residents won a qualified victory when the Cape Town Supreme Court granted a final order restraining 15 kitskonstabels from acting unlawfully against them.

The order was made following an out-of-court agreement based on an undertaking by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok.

Among the papers handed to the court was a survey by University of Cape Town researchers Beatie Hofmeyr and Tammy Shefer indicating that 80 percent of Bhongolethu inhabitants felt the constables treated people badly.

The report also found that 77 percent of the interviewees had seen uniformed kitskonstabels drunk more than once a month; 70 percent had seen them repeatedly behaving aggressively without apparent reason; 64 percent felt less safe from crime than before they arrived; and 50 percent had seen them assault residents with no apparent reason.

One disabled resident told the researchers that a constable accused him of drunkenness after his orthopaedic shoes caused him to slip in the street. In spite of his denials, he was beaten, jailed for 40 days, and subsequently lost his job.

The allegations have been disputed by police in answering affidavits, but they agreed to an out-of-court settlement "without admitting liability and ... on the express understanding that the allegations of unlawful conduct on the part of the special constables are denied".

However, the agreement has done little to allay the fears of the kitskonstabels from the townships.

"Whether the final order will have the effect of restraining the kitskonstabels remains to be seen," the Bhongolethu Civic Association said in a statement after Thursday's order.

Inkatha man calls for unity in Maritzburg to fight apartheid

'Lets put an end to this slaughter'

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

21 FEBR. 1988

INKATHA and the United Democratic Front's battle for the hearts and minds of people in Pietermaritzburg is wreaking havoc in the ranks of liberal organisations and crippling the struggle against apartheid.

This is the view of Musa Zondi, powerful 28-year-old national chairman of the 600 000-strong Inkatha Youth Brigade, who says it is high time the two organisations set aside their acrimony to end the township slaughter and unite against oppression.

Interviewed by the Sunday Tribune, Mr Zondi called on national Inkatha and UDF leaders to join peace discussions being held in the Natal capital.

By Karen Mac Gregor

If national leaders were included in negotiations, he said, "it might be possible to come up with a formula to end the fighting." Their presence would lend credibility to the peace efforts of local leaders.

The gulf between Inkatha and the UDF was being widened by leaders clashing publicly in the media.

"This must be stopped as it is further bedeviling relations. The only way to end the bickering is for leaders to meet and talk.

"The differences between liberation organisations are retarding the struggle. Instead of joint-

ly devising a real strategy to defeat apartheid we have become preoccupied with fighting each other.

"Because of this internal strife, the State is living on borrowed time. It is pity and a terrible waste of time."

Bright, articulate and one of Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's proteges, Mr Zondi is cited as a possible future leader of Inkatha and KwaZulu.

He first became active

in the Youth Brigade in 1975, as a 15-year-old pupil near Empangeni, and became chairman of the local branch in 1978 and 1979.

"My branch was one of the strongest in the country, so I received a sort of national prominence in Inkatha."

Towards the end of 1979 he was appointed to Inkatha's powerful central committee — at 19 he was one of the youngest Youth Brigade representatives ever to attain such a position — and in 1984 he was elected national chairman.

Mr Zondi said when the Youth Brigade was founded in the mid-70s it was considered part of the black consciousness movement.

"We agreed to disagree with other movements, and have always maintained that all groups have a role to play in the struggle."

He described the 1980 split between Inkatha and the ANC as "unbearable — and it continues to be so.

"Although most Youth Brigade members never met Oliver Tambo or Nelson Mandela, Buthelezi taught us a sense of belonging to the traditions of the ANC and to cherish its leaders as our heroes."

Disagreements between organisations were natural, and it was tragic that ways could not be found to mend the split.

The Brigade, he added, believed there was no need to clash with those

who supported the armed struggle — but they, in turn, should recognise the right of Inkatha to decide not to take up arms.

When the UDF was created, "the Youth Brigade welcomed it as another organisation on the South African stage to pressurise the Govern-

ment. Not enough people have been mobilised in the struggle, and the emergence of the UDF fulfilled a role.

"We are still prepared to talk to and work with any organisation — the ANC, PAC, Azapo, UDF or Cosatu. I strongly believe we must fight on one vast front. There is no scope for petty quarrels."

Behind-closed-doors talks between the Youth Brigade and other youth groupings (like the Azanian Students Organisation) had failed because in the end it was "not possible for them to go public and be seen to be talking to Inkatha."

"In 1985 and 1986, for example, we reached out to other youth organisations in Pietermaritzburg. We realised there were serious problems between the groups which, if left unattended, could deteriorate into the kind of situation which now exists.

"We failed to get co-operation and now there is very little that can be done."

Unity, he said, did not mean all people had to believe or do the same thing.

"No organisation has a monopoly on truth or the ability to liberate the country alone. Although our views differ, together we represent the totality of liberation and the capacity to find a solution.

"Who knows who will win at the end of the day? The point is that all strategies could be complementary."

The Youth Brigade, Mr Zondi added, worked in close harmony with Inkatha.

"No youth movement can succeed on its own, but it is necessary to have a forum within Inkatha which caters for young people's needs and aspirations."

Young people tended to be elitist and of the opinion that older people were slow, outdated and retarded progress.

"One of our primary functions was to create a non-elitist youth movement which could work with adults and catered for all people, whether educated or peasants."

He said the Youth Brigade felt bitter about the accusations levelled against Inkatha in Pietermaritzburg.

"We know they are untruths. We understand that they emanate from disunity between organisations in the liberation struggle."

Organisations were now prepared to use any methods in the battle to win the hearts and minds of people.

"The propaganda is now so effective that wild accusations appear credible."

ABOUT

SUNDAY TRIBUNE
Hendrickse backs down on group areas and

FACE!

21/2/88
opens way for stalling of election

By JOHN MacLENNAN
Political Correspondent

IN AN astonishing about-face, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse has backed off his vow to force a white election unless the Government scraps the Group Areas Act.

In return for the extra four years' breathing space, to placate its tricameral partners, the Government will introduce legislation this session to water down the existing Group Areas Act to allow some form of mixed residential areas.

The turnabout, a contradiction of a policy decision at the Labour Party's recent congress, has stunned members, raising the possibility of a schism.

His own son, Peter Hendrickse, MP, pointed out that the President's Council's recommendations, on which the Government's new moves will be based, were unacceptable. He said that the party's decision to force the State President to hold an election was "a matter of policy". "Congress will have to rescind this. It is not a day-to-day strategy."

The move will be a blow to those who, like Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin and Independent movement leader Dr Denis Worrall, had hoped Mr Hendrickse would become the kingpin of moves to co-ordinate anti-apartheid opposition.

Mr Hendrickse told the Sunday Tribune that, although his party still stood by the principle of its demand for the wholesale scrapping for the Act, "any radical movement is negotiable". He conceded this indicated "a certain amount of give" on his part.

He claimed he had not yet been approached directly by the Government with a deal, but that the general feeling emanating from National Party sources was, "We need you."

It is understood that changes to the Act are not being discussed by Mr Hendrickse and President Botha, but that senior civil servants are co-operating in devising legislation acceptable to both.

But Mr Hendrickse made it clear that the LP would not compromise without a similar concession from the NP.



ALLAN Hendrickse
... being flexible

He said: "If we are looking for reconciliation, then it must come from both sides... They must come with an offer."

It is known that Mr Hendrickse met President Botha twice in recent weeks to discuss matters such as the Bophuthatswana coup attempt, and a shake-up in the House of Representatives. Both meetings were "cordial".

It is expected the Government will either retain the Group Areas Act in amended form or introduce a Bill which will incorporate revisions.

Dr Worrall said that he wanted to discuss the matter with Mr Hendrickse before he commented. "The country cannot afford five years of the totally sterile and parochial sectional debate of issues which we have had since the election of May '87."

Mr Eglin said last night he was surprised. Mr Hendrickse had given no indication of a change in stance during an informal chat earlier in the week.

Mr Eglin said he was also not aware of any proposed changes in the Act that were significant enough to force a Mr Hendrickse's to change his mind.

Frank le Roux, of the Conservative Party, was more forthright: "We draw the conclusion that President Botha is clay in the hands of Mr Hendrickse. No concession regarding the date of an election is as important as the principle of the Group Areas Act. If he makes any more concessions other than those which he has announced, then it is a clear indication of the capitulation process."

The way of coups, Southern African-style



Transkei's Gen Bantu Holomisa

IT started in Lesotho, and eyebrows were raised.

Then it nearly happened in Ciskei before it actually took place in Transkei — twice. Now Bophuthatswana has followed suit and had one — a coup Southern African-style.

The first military takeover in the region occurred when the Lesotho Paramilitary Force, led by Gen Metsing Lekhanya, toppled Chief Leabua Jonathan's civilian government on January 20, 1986.

This was followed by a coup attempt in President Lennox Sebe's Ciskei — allegedly engineered by Transkei — on February 2, 1987.

On October 2 last year a "gentle" coup by the Transkei Defence Force forced Prime Minister George Matanzima to resign, and a new overtly civilian government under Stella Sigcau was in-

By REVELATION NTOULA

stalled.

The Sigcau government was soon also overthrown by the TDF led by Gen Bantu Holomisa, the same man who staged the takeover from Matanzima. Sigcau was in office for only 86 days before being ousted. Holomisa alleged she was involved in corruption by accepting bribes.

And, 10 days ago, on February 10, Bophuthatswana's President Lucas Mangope was temporarily deposed by Bophuthatswana Defence Force elements allegedly led by Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri. The Bophuthatswana government has linked the attempt to opposition party leader Rocky Malebane-Metsing, who is now being hunted by the police.

There are both diversi-

ties and similarities in the successful Lesotho and Transkei coups and those aborted in the Ciskei and Bophuthatswana.

It is generally agreed that the Lesotho coup had its roots in the widespread resentment of Jonathan's unpopular, unrepresentative iron-fisted 20-year rule. Although initially considered Pretoria's blue-eyed boy, the chief fell into disfavour with South Africa because of his open sympathy with the ANC.

To add insult to injury as far as South Africa was concerned, Jonathan allowed the Soviet Union and other Eastern bloc countries to open fully-fledged embassies in Maseru, only 500km from Pretoria.

On the eve of the coup South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha op-

only declared that Jonathan was the most destabilising force in Southern Africa.

This was followed by the border blockade which eventually led to the toppling of Jonathan and brought in Lekhanya's military rule.

Significantly, South Africa did not "interfere" in the internal affairs of a sovereign state — as a matter of a stated Pretoria policy of non-interference.

Immediately after the take-over, the Lesotho Military Council ordered the Russian Embassy out of the kingdom and in June last year, expelled the ANC's chief representative. This effectively halted all the organisation's activities in Lesotho.

It is doubtful if the multi-million rand Lesotho Highlands Water Project would ever have become a reality if the new govern-

ment did not comply with Pretoria's political requirements.

The pre-dawn armed raid on Sebe's palace last February, allegedly aimed at assassinating or kidnapping him, was in many respects unique. Although there are strong indications that the attempt was brewed by dissidents from within the homeland, the attackers actually came from neighbouring Transkei.

They are believed to have been battle-hardened former members of the crack Rhodesian Selous Scouts serving in the Transkei army.

The attempt came at a time when Sebe's political popularity was at its lowest ebb as rumours of large scale corruption, nepotism and general mismanagement swept through the homeland.

The attack also climaxed a long-standing feud between Transkei

and Ciskei, with the former claiming that the latter had no right to exist as a sovereign state. It was widely believed that had the coup succeeded, Transkei would have incorporated Ciskei.

Pretoria remained unusually quiet about the failed coup and subsequent events in Ciskei.

The Transkei army's bloodless takeover led by Holomisa last December, was like no other. The 32-year-old idealist general who toppled George Matanzima afforded those he deposed every courtesy instead of offering the more usual route of execution or jail.

It is not clear whether Sigcau's statement that her government would not adopt a hostile attitude towards the ANC and the labour movement, contributed to her ousting.

Although Holomisa said corruption in government circles was the

dominant reason for the coup, it has now become clear that he was motivated by a desire to unite the Xhosa in Transkei and Ciskei.

Of significance was the fact that immediately after the coup, Holomisa allegedly asked Pretoria not to intervene. And indeed, South Africa kept aloof from the whole affair, probably because it did not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of another "sovereign state".

And finally came the unexpected Bophuthatswana 16-hour coup, which toppled Pretoria's jewel in the crown.

Bophuthatswana is by far the most developed homeland, with vast platinum and other mineral resources, and has geographical importance as a buffer between hostile black African states and South Africa.

The coup there differed from those before it.

Giving reasons for South African intervention in Bophuthatswana, President PW Botha said there were material differences between it and Transkei.

Referring to the Bophuthatswana coup, Botha said after he had consulted with senior members of his Cabinet, they had decided to send in troops to rescue Mangope and others.

"We resolved in the name of peace, justice, stability, and the protection of the lives of people and property and in the general public interest..." said the President.

Comparing the Bophuthatswana coup with that of Transkei, Botha said, among other things, that there had been no violence used in the latter and that neither the Prime Minister nor the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Transkei had appealed to South Africa for help. This, he said, was not the case with Bophuthatswana.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha was also quick to point out that ANC involvement in the coup was suspected, an allegation which the organisation has since denied.

In the context of South African politics, even the remotest suspicion of ANC involvement would constitute ample reason for intervention.

With the successful Pretoria-approved coups in Lesotho and Transkei and the aborted ones of Ciskei and Bophuthatswana, the question now being asked is "who is next?"

Conversely, the question is whether the SADF show of strength at Mambatho will serve as a warning to coup-aspirant armies in other homelands and neighbouring states.



Lesotho's deposed Chief Leabua Jonathan



Rocky Metsing ... most recent failure.

FEAR SPREADS IN BOPHUTHATSWANA AFTER SECURITY CLAMPDOWN IN WAKE OF THE COUP

By SOL MORATHI

SMOULDERING fear has gripped most Bophuthatswana citizens following what appeared to be the re-emergence of the homeland's notorious "iron-fisted" rule this week.

As a result, hundreds of people who are known to differ with this "autocratic rule", have gone into hiding to avoid being arrested by the homeland's police.

More than 400 people have been arrested in the past week, and more are expected to be arrested before the end of this week in what the Bop security forces have termed a "clean-up operation".

The government has indicated that it will deal severely with its opponents in future, to avoid confusion and chaos similar to that which prevailed in the territory last week.

The "clean-up operation" is part of tough security measures Bop intends im-

plementing in the near future to deal severely with dissidents and anti-independence campaigners.

Although the homeland's information department is still tight-lipped about the details of the new security blueprint, it has confirmed that "strong security is a prerequisite for every country".

The biggest police swoop in the history of Bop followed an aborted coup in the capital, Mmabatho, last Wednesday, and subsequent ministerial meetings this week.

The coup, allegedly masterminded by Warrant Officer Timothy Phiri, installed leader of the People's Progressive Party, Rocky Malebane-Metsing as President.

Those arrested were mainly members of the Bophuthatswana Defence Force and the People's Progressive Party.

Among those known to have been arrested are the wife of Rocky Malebane-

Metsing, Violet, Col Macpane James of Itsoseng and the well-known Phokeng Chief, Lebone Moletlegi. However, later this week, the Foreign Ministry announced the release of Moletlegi.

Malebane-Metsing was picked up at her home in Mogwase last Sunday. She had been ordered by her doctor to be confined to bed after she apparently had a heart attack soon after the coup was aborted.

Some of those arrested, like Phiri, face charges of high treason and murder - which carry the death penalty - plus charges of subversion and terrorism.

The same will happen to Malebane-Metsing, who has gone into hiding.

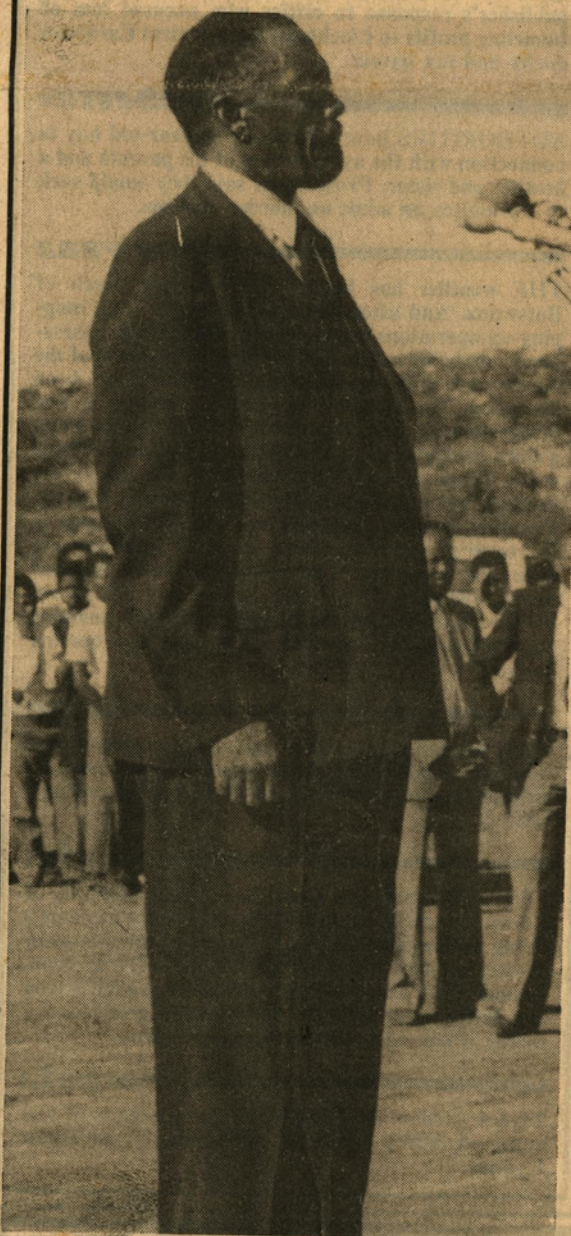
Malebane-Metsing disappeared when the South African Defence Force moved into the Mmabatho Independence Stadium to rescue Mangope and some of his Cabinet ministers after they had been held hostage by some members of the BDF.

A reward of R5 000 has been offered to anyone who may know of his whereabouts.

Senior Bop government officials including Mangope have been locked in top-level discussions for the past week formulating a security blueprint.

Meanwhile, Brig James Sekame, who was allegedly taken away by Malebane-Metsing during the 16-hour coup, has been suspended from his duties.

There were suspicions that he might have had a hand in the coup.



President Mangope ... accused of "iron-fisted" rule.

Natal talks cancelled

By S'BU MNGADI

A MAJOR peace conference planned by Natal church leaders for Tuesday, to bring warring factions in the Pietermaritzburg violence to the conference table, has been cancelled.

President of the Methodist Church, Dr Khoza Mgojo said that the detention of UDF/Cosatu leaders in the city was the primary reasons for the cancellation.

"Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had said in a letter that he was prepared to come as long as the other parties were present."

"However, after talks with Archie Gumede, UDF president and Cosatu leaders, they said they were perturbed by the detention of their leadership in Pietermaritzburg," Mgojo said.

He said Gumede felt that the talks would achieve little without the local leadership.

In a statement issued by Cosatu and the UDF, the organisations made a proposal

for a meeting that would include the national leadership of the organisations and that of Inkatha.

The proposal called for talks to deal with the situation in Pietermaritzburg and included a delegation that was made up of the national and the Maritzburg leadership.

"However, following this proposal, members of the delegation were detained on February 10.

"We have called on all parties in the peace process to apply pressure for the release of those detained," the statement said.

Meanwhile, both Inkatha and Cosatu-UDF on Friday requested a top-level Association of Chambers of Commerce delegation to arrange that the local Chamber of Commerce continue in its role as a broker in the peace initiative.

• How the conference was planned - see Page 12.

THE AGONY OF OSHAKATI...

By Jane
Conyngham

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu has condemned Friday's bombing of the First National Bank "without equivocation" — but at the same time slamming the war in Namibia for being "so unnecessary".

In a statement released from his office, he said he was "shocked" at yesterday's attack at a bank in Oshakati, but that the deaths "were all the more distressing because the war in Namibia is so unnecessary".

"Even Mr Justice Hiemstra, formerly of the Transvaal Bench and Chief Justice of Bophuthatswana, had described the linkage of Resolution 435 with the presence of Cuban troops in Angola as wholly unnecessary," Archbishop Tutu said.

Judge Hiemstra had said the South African

Shocked Bishop *SUNDAY TRIBUNE* Tutu distressed by *21/2/88* 'unnecessary war'

Government should get out of Namibia "and remove any possible justification for violence in the country", he said.

Archbishop Tutu went on to say he could not condemn the Oshakati bombing without condemning the violence that was being inflicted by the authorities on two communities in the Cape Province "who want nothing more than to live

in peace".

"Between 200 and 450 people in Port Nolloth and up to 1 000 people in Lawaai kamp near George are being driven out of their homes," he said.

"Those in Lawaai kamp are black people being forced to move only a few kilometres away. To satisfy this Government's crazy obsession with eth-

nic purity, their township has been declared a 'coloured' area.

"For as long as white South Africans condone the brutality of uprooting people from their homes and dumping them like rubbish, I and other black leaders will have limited success in persuading our people to adhere to non-violent means of seeking change," he said.