

Friday 28 June 1991



South African Council of Churches General Secretary Reverend **FRANK CHIKANE** (left), Archbishop **TEMBA NTONGANA** (centre), of the Council of African Independent Churches, and SACC President, Dr **KHOZA MGOJO**, sing hymns yesterday on board a train en route to the **Kliptown Station** in Soweto in remembrance of the six people who died and the 23 who were injured during a massacre on Tuesday morning.

CITIZEN Give security to all, Chikane tells govt

Citizen Reporter

THE general secretary of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), Reverend Frank Chikane, called on the government yesterday to carry out its responsibility for providing security to all the people of the country and to seek ways of democratising the security forces as an "urgent matter".

Speaking at a prayer meeting held at the Kliptown Station in Soweto to show solidarity with the victims of the train massa-

cre, in which six people were killed and 23 injured on Tuesday morning, Rev Chikane said the SACC conference (presently being held in Johannesburg) expressed its anger and concern that these massacres indicated the existence of forces intent on destabilising the various peace initiatives.

Rev Chikane, SACC president, Dr Khoza Mgojo, and several other leaders of various church groups in the country assembled on board a train for Kliptown and led the

passengers in prayer and song in remembrance of those who had died while travelling on the same route.

The members also prayed for those who died or were injured during violence in Taylor's Halt, and the Richmond area, in Natal.

"The SACC expresses its frustration regarding the inadequate and in many instances, superficial analysis of the violence by the media and the general apathetic response of the public to the ongoing violence in our country — especially in Natal and the Transvaal," Rev Chikane said.

He urged people to defend themselves and their communities in a responsible way and as effectively as possible against similar attacks.

16/1/20

From Egypt to the Wilderness

Sowetan

28/06/91

FOCUS

GENERAL secretary of the South African Council of Churches the Rev Frank Chikane uses biblical terms to describe how the theme of this year's national conference points to the work of the church.

"We shall reflect on the mission and ministry of the Church as we proceed to move out of apartheid (Exodus) and cross the boundaries from the old to the new order (the Red Sea) and enter into the period of transition, negotiation, adaptation and preparation (the Wilderness) with all the dangers that this represents before we finally arrive in (the promised land) 'Canaan'," he says.

In the time since President FW de Klerk made his watershed speech in Parliament on February 2 last year, it is possible that it cannot be said of any organisation that it has been left untouched by the sweeping changes - and the consequences of those changes.

Agenda

How then has the role and agenda of the SACC as a representative body of the Church changed?

It hasn't, senior vice-president Mrs Sheena Duncan believes.

She points out that the role of the Church remains the same through all time: to preach the Gospel and work for justice, peace and reconciliation.

"Of course, there may be changes in response to political initiatives," she adds, however.

Despite the unbanning of organisations and relaxation of security legislation which leaves the liberation movements to speak for themselves - hopefully in the voice of those they represent - Archbishop Desmond Tutu's hope that the Church could pull back

The South African Council of Churches' theme for its annual conference this week is a telling: From Egypt to the Wilderness - The Ecstasy and the Agony. Subtitled "Challenge to the Churches in a time of transition" it encapsulates the times we live in. A Sowetan Correspondent reports.

from the political arena has not been fulfilled.

"This is due to factors such as the violence, the Government's inability to understand people's frustrations, political confusion, continuing 'own affairs' and the hangover of apartheid which leads to events such as Goedgevonden. "The Church must continue to speak for the poor and oppressed, for the marginalised, for those whose voices are not heard," Duncan says.

She said the work of the Church had in fact increased and become more difficult.

"Before February 1990 the prophetic witness of the Church was a very clear one. Now we have to deal with new issues as well as all the things that continue to be with us such as refugees, the poor, the powerless."

Practical changes have, however, taken place within the SACC.

Due to financial constraints as a result of demands exceeding pledges from donor agencies - which has not dropped as reported but instead increased by R400 000 over the preceding financial year - cutbacks and savings had to be made with regard to operations,



FRANK CHIKANE ... SACC general secretary

ministries, and, eventually, staff numbers.

On reports around staff dissatisfaction within the council, Duncan said: "Understandably staff members were insecure, angry and anxious. It inevitably resulted in a lot of rumour and talk, but Press reports did not always reflect the correct position."

Pressure

Chikane had earlier responded to these reports by saying "there is no painless way of retrenching".

Presently, there is great pressure and stress on the reduced numbers of staff members due to the fact that the work-load had increased tremendously, Duncan says.

Decades-old accusations that the SACC favours the United Democratic Front/ANC movement at the cost of Black Consciousness Movement are still

heard - as well as new criticism from what could be called "old-style hardliners" levelled at SACC leadership for recent developments entailing speaking to the Government.

On the first accusation, the SACC has claimed repeatedly that it has never given financial assistance to political bodies to further themselves and that it only ever funds projects - some of which may have been linked to the UDF but which did not affect the decision to grant an application.

On the second matter, it is the SACC's belief that it must promote conciliation. To achieve transformation, talks and negotiation - also with the Government - must take place to establish both obstacles for removal and common ground from which to move towards justice and peace - and away from violence.



South African opinion

A personal view by DAVID TOTHILL, South African Ambassador to Australia

The Weekend Australian
(National Newspapers) 28-June 1991

THE BUTHELEZI PERSPECTIVE

This is an abbreviated version of what Chief Minister Buthelezi told Senator Evans earlier this month:

I am very pleased that you have come to Ulundi so that we can talk.

You have every right to think what you like, to make your own assessments, to come to your own conclusions about the who's who and the what, of South African politics. And you and your Government have chosen sides and that is your right.

I make this statement because you appear to be somewhat sensitive when you were asked what the reasons were for your and Australia's lack of support for Inkatha Freedom Party. You said you regarded that question as quite offensive.

I do not say anything about your integrity and about your honesty when you come to conclude that the ANC has the 'manifest status as the most widely representative black organisation.'

There has been no dialogue between the Australian Government and Inkatha Freedom Party. You have invited Mr Oliver Tambo to Australia as a special guest but there has been no invitation for me to meet with your Government and to make my point of view heard in Australia.

In your Hansard of 19th February 1991 it is recorded that Mr Cobb asked your Prime Minister about why I had not been invited and his response was that the Australian Government's pro-

gramme for visitors from South Africa is 'designed to provide an alternative to the South African Government's information activities in Australia by giving those not represented by that Government an opportunity to put their views to the Australian public.'

We are appalled at this view that Inkatha Freedom Party's views are represented by the South African Government's information services in Australia. For decades we have been locked in an intense struggle against the South African Government and its apartheid and homeland policies.

The South African Government could do nothing to alter the opposition of KwaZulu to its homeland policy. KwaZulu was a region with its own history, with its own identity and its own leadership structure, all of which existed long before the National Party even took office in 1948. In dealing with KwaZulu the South African Government was dealing with a reality that history structured. It was not a construct of apartheid and could not be controlled by apartheid bosses.

We could not be eliminated like the Australian Black Fellows. The might of the British army was pitted against us in 1879 and we defeated the British at Isandlwana on 22nd January 1879. Although we were conquered on 4th July 1879 in Ulundi, we were not annihilated. We are not going to be blamed by the Australian Government or anyone else for that resilience.

We were the only people in the whole of South Africa who rejected homeland policies before they were even started to the bitter end. Ultimately the Government passed an Act of Parliament and told us that we had no say in the matter and that they would impose their homeland framework on what was an existing Zulu Nation.

We were not created into a Nation by the homelands policy. We are the only ethnic group within the borders of South Africa that was a sovereign nation, just like Lesotho and Swaziland, both of which are smaller Kingdoms than the Zulu Kingdom. And yet both are today independent sovereign states with seats at the United Nations. We as Zulus have paid a price for our resistance to British colonialism and to Afrikaner imperialism through their apartheid system. We have been penalised. And now Australia is penalising us as well.

The South African Government was so opposed to what I was doing that it really did organise and provide financial support through one of its secret service arms - the then Bureau of State Security, to form another political Party in this part of South Africa to oppose me.

To all of this, I added another powerful political dimension. Right from the word go I said that I would have nothing to do with any constitutional discussions the South African Government may arrange while Dr Nelson Mandela, Mr Zeph Mothopeng and other

political prisoners were incarcerated in jail.

Dr Nelson Mandela himself publicly acknowledges that what I did certainly assisted in gaining his release from jail. My representations on his behalf, he said, were effective.

My opposition was not only reactive. I mobilised opinion against the homeland policy and against apartheid. I established the Buthelezi Commission against very strenuous South African Government opposition.

The Buthelezi Commission found apartheid appallingly wrong and advocated an integrated Black/White political system. Read that report and you will find some things about my leadership and the IFP and KwaZulu that you obviously have never heard of.

I ask the question, is Australia better informed about me and my role than African Heads of State and European Heads of State and American Presidents, who have invited me to their seats of power to talk about how to eliminate apartheid, in recognition of my credentials as an opponent of apartheid?

You must have received your mis-information from somewhere. You are so very wrong that in all honesty you should say that you must have another look at your own perceptions and re-examine the information in which you as a man of integrity have come to such wrong conclusions.

I am aware that very little of the foregoing will make any difference. Australia has

adopted an Australian stance. It has done so to express something in the international community and it has done something to give effect to its own perceptions of the South African situation. You are entitled to do that. But do not hang what you are doing on false information. Do it simply because you want to do it; do it because you favour the ANC if you like. But really it is wrong to justify a political stance by grabbing wrong perceptions out of the thin air.

Let us leave aside what Australia wants to do with Australian money. You say that the ANC has the manifest status of being the most widely representative black organisation in South Africa.

Again this is a judgement you are entitled to form. But because you form it and because you state it as a public figure, we are entitled to question it. We tell you quite bluntly that you are wrong.

The time will come when support is actually tested at the polls, but until then I think that you should be a bit more cautious in your assessment of the who's who of South African politics.

Chief Minister Buthelezi won the encounter on points. (I was there.) Write in for the complete text of his statement.

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tainty of no-war, no-peace with the Iraqi government that the failure to sign an agreement might produce. They do not want to split their own ranks. But they are not so desperate that they want a deal at any price. As allied aircraft flew reassuringly overhead, they decided to try to improve on what they had. Back to the drawing board.

South Africa

The ANC's new faces

FROM OUR SOUTH AFRICA CORRESPONDENT

OLD, tired, quarrelsome and indecisive, the leaders of the African National Congress have in recent months disappointed their supporters and frustrated the government that belatedly decided it needs them after all. No wonder. Thirty-one years ago the Congress was outlawed and driven underground. Somehow, in jail or in exile, its leaders held on; but that was about all.

By July 6th, when the ANC's four-day national conference closes, most of the old leaders will be gone, and the organisation may at last be ready for the business of arranging a new South Africa. A new generation is waiting to take over from 32 elderly men, and three women. Only a dozen or so of the old leaders will probably keep their places on the new executive committee, which will have 50 directly elected members and 37 indirectly elected.

The best-known members seem certain to survive. Nelson Mandela will be president, taking over from the ailing Oliver Tambo, who will be made honorary president. Mr Mandela's prison companion, Walter Sisulu, will be his deputy. Under them will be the rivals for the succession:

Pallo Jordan, the secretary for information, and Thabo Mbeki, the secretary for international affairs.

Yet the executive's majority will be drawn not from the old ANC, but from the organisations that operated legally in South Africa while the congress was banned: the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Three rising men, nominated for membership of the executive by many of the ANC's regional bodies, are under 40: Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of South Africa's biggest trade union, as secretary-general; Popo Molefe, general secretary of the UDF, as his deputy; and another UDF man, Arnold Stofile, as treasurer. It seems that the second rank of the old guard will be out, amid few regrets; in particular, the current secretary-general, Alfred Nzo, has been much criticised.

The new executive's membership will be studied not only for age and competence, but also for tribal and political affiliations. Both Mr Mandela and Mr Sisulu are Xhosas, related members of South Africa's second-largest and generally best educated black group. There will, however, be a smaller proportion of Xhosas among their new colleagues. Trade unionists and urban activists from the multi-ethnic cities will make the ANC look much less of a one-tribe outfit, which may, perhaps, reduce tension with the Zulu-based Inkatha movement.

The South African Communist Party, whose members have long been stalwarts of the ANC, seems likely to hold much of its influence. Its ageing chairman, Dan Tloome, will almost certainly lose his place on the executive, and so may another member of the party's central committee, Aziz Pahad. In exchange, three Communists (Raymond Suttner, Cheryl Carolus and Ray Alexander) may gain seats. The Communists will probably benefit from a rule, added last month to the ANC's draft constitution, that one-

third of the elected members must be women.

Whoever is in or out, the ANC will by early July have younger and much more representative leaders, who have experienced the rough-and-tumble of elections by secret ballot. It will be better able to make and stand by its decisions. President de Klerk and his ministers should find it a tougher opponent, but a better one to deal with.

Argentina

Loansome blues

FROM OUR ARGENTINA CORRESPONDENT

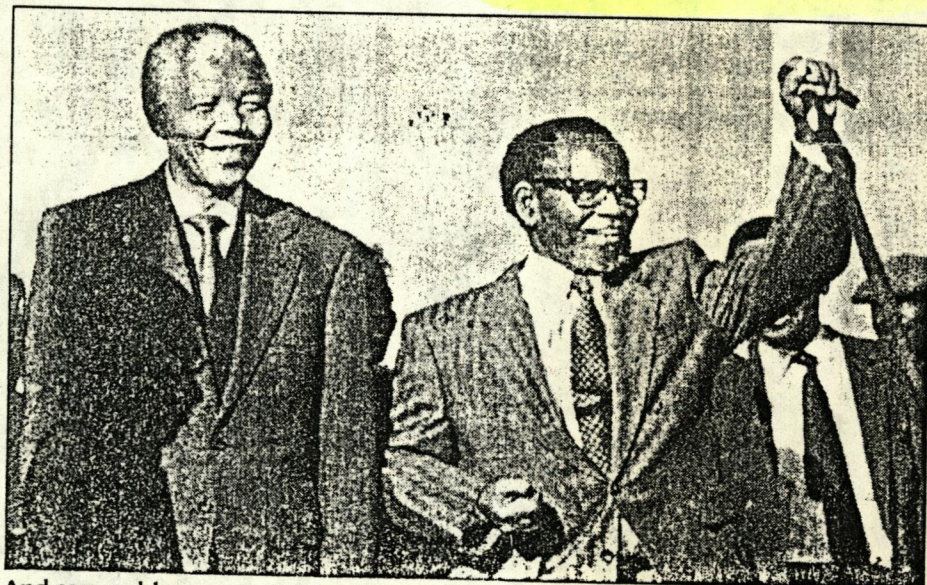
WHEN the IMF tries to lend a hand, its clients get nervous—none more so than the government of Argentina. On June 26th a letter approved by President Carlos Menem and his clever, all-powerful economy minister, Domingo Cavallo, was on its way to the IMF expressing their intent to push through austerity measures that would qualify the country for a sorely needed loan of \$1.08 billion. In return they would aim to cut inflation to 0.5% a month and public spending by 20%. Their hope is that this, with the loan, will ere long give Argentina an annual growth rate of 3%. But austerity means discontent. The president has been trying to crush it before it arrives.

Twice in less than two weeks, Mr Menem has sent out riot police against a few hundred protesting old-age pensioners. The pensioners (infiltrated, the government says, by supporters of a veteran military rebel, Aldo Rico) have a genuine grievance; their payments, eroded by inflation, often barely stretch to \$150 a month in an expensive country. Nevertheless, the riot police closed down their two-month-old demonstration outside the Supreme Court.

Shortly afterwards seven leaders of a self-styled Nazi party were arrested, on the ground that the police (but seemingly nobody else) had seen swastikas on walls in the centre of Buenos Aires. Their bizarre Führer was kept behind bars under an obscure anti-racist law; the police subsequently declared they had found some weapons.

Why all the fuss? With one eye, Argentina's leaders look ahead to the IMF loan, which could ease their economic plight. With the other, they see a serious setback for the policies needed for the loan. Mr Cavallo, for the first time since he took office in January as the president's latest miracle man, has been outwitted by a combination of his own Peronist allies in Congress (abetted by the opposition Radicals) and the Peronist union leaders who did so much to put Mr Menem in power in May 1989.

The centrepiece of Mr Cavallo's economic policy, launched on April 1st, was the statutory link he made between Argentina's



And some old ones too: Mandela and Tambo

JEWISH CHRONICLE 28 June 1991
LONDON.



The King of the Zulus, Goodwill Zwelithini Kabhekuzulu, visited Israel this week and called for an end to economic sanctions on South Africa

▼ ISRAEL BRIEFS

It looks like a party congress. But, asks Shaun Johnson, is it?

ANC delays the final transition

STAR 28 JUNE 1991

IF one was to judge by the planned glitz and the guest list alone, next week's ANC Congress in Durban looks like being one of the most sophisticated pieces of classical party politicking this country has yet seen.

It is likely to resemble nothing so much as an American Primary.

But does this mean that the ANC is finally making its transition from "liberation movement" to "political party"?

The deeper signs — beneath the banners and giant TV screens — are that it is not, and that it has no intention of doing so at the moment.

The onset of the "new South Africa" carries in its slipstream a variety of new political clichés, some of which achieve unquestioning acceptance surprisingly quickly.

One of these is that it is the central task of all the major extra-parliamentary groups to transform themselves into "political parties" as the term is generally understood.

All manner of behaviour is thereby deemed to be explicable in terms of this "transition phase", the assumption being that the dy-

namics of decision-making will change on the day the goal is achieved.

The "transitional" context is applied most energetically to the ANC and the Inkatha Freedom Party, whose metamorphosis from movement to party is believed to be their primary (and also identical) task.

Since its unbanning and return to above-ground politics, it is reasoned, most of the ANC's energies have been channelled into this — with uncertain results.

Similarly in the case of the IFP, the changed political circumstances have ostensibly downgraded the "cultural liberation" aspect of the movement, and upgraded its "party" nature — hence the recent name change.

(The Pan Africanist Congress, which has not yet agreed to swap "out-system" for "in-system" politics, is regarded as being some way behind the process and therefore of less current interest.)

Of course clichés only achieve currency because there is truth in them. But in the case of the "movement-to-party" model — and particularly insofar as it is applied to the ANC — it is possi-

ble that analysts are in danger of misinterpreting the goal (and therefore misreading the build-up), as well as failing to identify the very different positions in which the various groups find themselves.

It is arguable that what is meant by "party" is overwhelmingly Western, even Westminsterian, in the way it is presented in South Africa.

It places great store by membership lists, branch structures, propaganda units, campaign paraphernalia, chains of command, visible preparations for electioneering and so forth.

Using this sort of checklist, the "performance" of each can be (and frequently is) assessed.

The ANC comes out relatively badly.

Since February 2 1990, it has failed to secure an unambiguously impressive "card-carrying" membership (Government sources scornfully say the National Party still boasts more "real" members than the ANC.)

Its membership drives have been poorly organised and many of its branches, set up in the rush of excitement a year ago, have

hardly flourished.

Conferences have thus far been ill-prepared, and media relations have as often as not constituted a well-publicised shambles.

Compounding this has been a tendency for leaders to contradict one another in public.

In the traditional Western sense, the report card of the "African National Congress Party" is dismal — second only in its reflection of ineptitude to that of the PAC, which remains "half-in, half-out" of South African politics.

By contrast, the IFP is viewed as boasting a viable party structure, drawing on the experience of many years of legality and administrative sway in KwaZulu.

If this logic is pursued to its conclusion, it would suggest that in straight "party politics" there would be no contest between the organisations.

This illustrates the danger of applying a mechanistic interpretation to the "transition to party" syndrome in the local context.

In both Zimbabwe and Namibia, for example, elections took place after "liberation movements" had had the opportunity to transform themselves into political parties.

ANC DELAYS THE FINAL TRANSITION.

In both cases the pre-eminent "liberation movement" was nowhere near as well-organised as its "in-system" opponent.

In terms of party efficiency, Bishop Muzorewa's UANC and Mr Mudge's DTA wiped the political floor with Mr Mugabe's Zanu and Mr Nujoma's Swapo.

History shows, however, that the electoral results spoke differently.

South Africa is not the United Kingdom or the United States, and constituency politics take on a different form.

Broad mobilisation around generalities and perceptions assumes greater importance than localised, detailed policy issues.

The ANC is less concerned with creating branches that run like clockwork that it is with sustaining, nurturing — and eventually translating into votes — its price-less historical legacy.

Historical legacies are not easily quantifiable, and do not necessarily require canvassing.

The ANC, more than any other political grouping in South Africa, appeals to an ethnically and geographically diffuse and huge constituency.

This demands an approach different from those with narrower, more cohesive support-bases.

None of this suggests that the ANC — and others — are unconcerned with "efficiency".

On the contrary, ANC leaders regularly express alarm about their more shambolic organisational tentacles.

But it remains risky to assume that party-political efficacy in this narrow sense is a primary concern at this stage in South Africa's development: judging actors purely on that basis could produce skewed results.

Against this background it is not surprising that President de Klerk should have chosen, shortly before Parliament rose, to call on the ANC to speed up its transformation into a "proper" political party.

And it is not surprising that ANC official Raymond Suttner, speaking at a recent press briefing, should have said:

"We are reluctant to become a political party. We are a national liberation movement — we rely on daily contact with our supporters, we draw daily sustenance from them." □

Heita, Trevor Huddleston

HEITA, Trevor Huddleston, heita ...

It was a moving experience to have embraced you at the airport the other day.

You sitting next to tried and proven leadership - in the persons of stalwarts like Tambo, Mandela and giants like Sisulu and Nzo.

It was like the old *toeka* days, as the "weebeats" and "majietas" of Kofifi "cabled" in the "wietie" lingo of Sophiatown.

It seems like yesterday when snot-nosed kids like myself chased after you in the teeming and cos-

By DON MATTERA

mopolitan place, shouting "Hello Faadaah! Dumela Faadaah!"

You, always in black socks and shoes, black cassock and a thick waist-belt that held your cross, strutting the streets of a place that gave character to the fight for human freedom.

Pity padre I couldn't get to walk you through Triomf - their place of victory.

What victory?

We now know differently, don't we. There was no defeat. For there is nothing that can be hid-

An old son of Kofifi recalls the good days

Sowetan 28 June 1997

den from the mind, nothing that memory cannot reach or touch or call back. Memory is a weapon ...

We missed you over these many years, Father. Missed the shrill, sharp voice that echoed from the makeshift podiums of the open lorries.

From the cinemascope stage of Odin Cinema, from the dusty and stones of Freedom and Victory squares where the proud green, black and gold was hoisted as Special Branchman Spengler and his

boys took notes.

It is a long time gone padre, but I saw you and Tambo and Robert Resha strolling in the soft, persistent rain towards Bertha Street where Verwoerd's GG trucks and the armed squads forced people to move. That was in February of 1955.

Tears

You wore your thick coat and the rain on it had glistened like tears.

Pity we could not get to walk through Victory Street, past the busy and

teeming bus stop at Gibson and then past Cham Fat the Chinese shop to the weeping willow where the taxis parked.

You might have recognised Peggy Bel-Air's taxi and the guys shooting dice, the pretty women who moved like jelly and the dusty but carefree urchins and the Old Cat Woman that drove the fear of satan into all and sundry.

I had wanted to walk with you up Meyer Street - your street.

Pass the Chinese shop

where we bought polony and bread, where many of your parishioners secretly made communion with prohibited spirits and the many concoctions the people brewed.

Christ The King swimming pool - San Ceepee, as we called it - has been clogged with the same concrete that built it.

No swimming, no diving and noise - Sophiatown has become a place of death. Apartheid does that, it kills.

And your church ... What can I say about your church, except to weep at the desecration.

I can still hear those communion bells ringing as I watched my mother and her mother, and the thousands of other mothers and papas taste the wine and eat the bread ... while the black and white angels on the walls around the altar looked on.

The tingods say we

can return to the native soil that bred us. They say we can buy back our historical hometowns.

Change its called. Ja, snakes change their skins but they never lose their poison.

Perhaps they need to be told to give back the intimacy and proximity of those laughing and crying years - the spirituality of togetherness, oneness, camaraderie and reckless abandon that characterised our lives.

I say let them keep Triomf. We still have Sophiatown, thumping inside our breastbones where the consanguine blood lives and breathes.

Sorry, I couldn't get to walk with you through Kofifi, Big Guy. But then again, you and Sophiatown will always live in me. And when I say me I'm actually speaking for the rest of the crew.

So heita daa, Father Huddleston, heita daa!

16/1/11

R3-m just waiting for Mandela letter

Sowetan 28/06/91
DETROIT - The ANC says Nelson Mandela has been too busy to contact Mayor Coleman Young about R2,8 million raised during his visit to Detroit last year.

But Detroit officials say that's the only way he'll get the money.

"How long does it take to write a letter that says, 'Dear Mr Young. Please send the money to the Mandela Freedom Fund.' Sincerely, Nelson Mandela," Young spokesman Bob Berg asked.

Organisers of Mandela's seven-city fund-raising pilgrimage say Detroit is the only city that hasn't turned over its proceeds, apparently because Young wants Mandela to tell him where the money will be spent.

The money is in an interest-bearing

account in a Detroit bank and has grown to about R3 million.

Young co-chaired the local welcoming committee and is the only person who can release the money.

Among the delays the mayor has cited are that fund-raising in Detroit went on longer than in other cities, delaying payment, and he wants assurance the money will be channeled to humanitarian or charitable causes.

Letter written

The ANC has written a letter asking the city to send the money to the Mandela Freedom Fund.

"The money is not Mandela's, it is the people's," said the Rev Jim Holley, pastor of Detroit's Little Rock Baptist Church and a member of the welcoming committee. - *Sapa-AP*.



NELSON MANDELA

POLICE arrested 4 593 people in a massive crackdown on crime on Wednesday night and yesterday morning.

More than 60 000 police out of the total South African Police force of about 75 000 took part in the exercise code-named Operation Blitz, Commissioner of Police General Johan van der Merwe said.

Police were assisted

by reservists, the South African Defence Force and traffic police, he added.

"One of the objectives of 'Operation Blitz' is to make the public more crime-conscious," Van der Merwe said.

During the crackdown 7 802 premises and 29 428 vehicles were

searched, 988 roadblocks were set up between 7pm on Wednesday and 3am yesterday and 1 422 people searched.

Police arrested 136 people for driving under the influence of alcohol, 23 for murder or attempted murder and 207 arrested as "illegal aliens".

Forty-seven people were held for the possession of dangerous weapons, 42 for possessing unlicensed weapons, two for possessing uncut diamonds and 143 people were arrested for dealing in liquor.

More than 11 000 litres were confiscated and a further 1 314 people

were arrested for unspecified liquor offences.

Police also arrested 546 people for the possession of dagga, 145 for dealing in dagga, 22 for dealing in other unspecified drugs, 37 for rape or attempted rape, 216 people for theft and attempted theft and 98 for robbery and attempted

robbery.

A further 214 people were arrested for house-breaking and theft and attempted burglary and theft, 62 for car theft and attempted car theft, 22 for fraud, 50 for gambling, and 61 for prostitution and/or soliciting.

A total of 156 people were arrested for serious

assault, and 34 were arrested for "ordinary" assault and 719 for trespassing.

Three people resisted arrest during the eight-hour operation.

"Operation Blitz" formed an integral part of "Operation Sentry", the ongoing national anti-crime strategy launched by the SAP on January 4, Van der Merwe added. - Sapa.

Massive crackdown on crime

For Chief Minister's information

South Africa needs strong and intact ANC: Buthelezi

THE African National Congress will "hopefully get its act together" at its national conference next week as South Africa needs a strong and intact ANC, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after his return from Great Britain and America.

Dr Buthelezi expressed his support for the possibility that the ANC's southern Natal chairman and national head of intelligence, Jacob Zuma, be elected as deputy president of

Political Reporter

the organisation.

"Mr Zuma is a man I respect. He has been very constructive since he returned. He impressed me as honest, which is a difficult thing in politics."

However, he expressed apprehension about the possible election of ANC Natal Midlands chairman, Harry Gwala, to the organisation's national executive.

Though it was the ANC's prerogative to elect whoever they wanted, Mr Gwala's past record of conflict with Inkatha in the region was

cause for concern, he said.

Dr Buthelezi said all his overseas discussions had been "extremely successful" and he had been encouraged by the American attitude towards the lifting of sanctions.

He said US President George Bush had been quite explicit that sanctions would be removed once all the US conditions were fulfilled, including the release of political prisoners.

Dr Buthelezi said he had "rather liked" British Premier John Major, who was "very well informed about this country".

Daily News

28/6/91

Schools about-turn

THE Government yesterday effectively opened the way for all white schools to admit other races and guaranteed that all 'white' facilities that had been closed or were under threat of closure would be used and teachers facing retrenchment would be employed.

The dramatic turnabout in education policy, announced jointly at a Press conference in Pretoria by the Minister of (white) Education, Mr Piet Claes, the Minister of National Education, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the Minister of (black) Education and Training, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, stunned opposition parties and educationists.

Only two weeks ago in Parliament Mr Claes was adamant in his refusal to stop the scrapping of 20 000 white teaching posts and the closure of scores of schools and five teacher training colleges.

He had said only those white schools which had adopted one of the so-called 'models' would be able to admit blacks.

Yesterday, the ministerial trio virtually reversed this stance and gave the thumbs-up for white schools across-the-board to go non-racial.

Closed and half-empty colleges and schools — previously doomed to be lost to education altogether — will now be transferred to other depart-

By Steve Matthewson
Education Reporter

ments 'quickly and without expense', said Dr van der Merwe.

Schools marked for closure will be allowed to continue operating under the House of Assembly and staff will be retained. This will affect 35 Natal schools.

The announcement comes after the attempt this week by the ANC-linked National Education Co-ordinating Committee to bus in 300 black pupils from an overcrowded school in Alexandra to the vacant white Orange Grove Primary.

An 'amazed' Democratic Party spokesman on education, Mr Roger Burrows, told the Mercury last night that the announcement reversed almost every argument of Mr Claes over the past two months.

'Finally the Government has realised they cannot be racially exclusive. The teachers, parents, businessmen and members of the international community who have been calling for a halt to rationalisation have been proved correct,' he said.

The chairman of the Parents Association of Natal (Panno), Mr Len Harris, said he was 'very encouraged' by the announcement.

Meanwhile, the SA Board of Jewish Education (SABJE) yesterday declined the Government's offer of the Orange Grove Primary school

Cash for ANC to be 'refocused'

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—A Dutch fact-finding delegation on a whistle-stop mission through South Africa said a 'special relationship' would be developed between the two countries.

Speaking at a Press conference here yesterday, the group's spokesman said the Dutch Government had, since 1985, been a cash contributor to the ANC 'for victims of apartheid'.

The director-general, foreign affairs, Mr Frans Engeling, said the focus of the yearly investment (about R20 million) would now be altered 'to develop education and training among the black population instead'.

His country's Parliament would be notified that immediate steps should be taken 'to normalise relationships with South Africa'.

Police told: life will not be easy

Mercury Reporter

THERE would never again be a white minority government in the country, and this new South Africa, in which the rubble of apartheid was being carted away, was the country into which young policemen and policewomen were being launched.

Speaking at a passing out parade of police students at the Police Training College in Ulundi yesterday, KwaZulu

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said the young members of the KwaZulu Police force had careers ahead of them that the older members of the force could not have even dreamed of.

'You, the young constables of tomorrow and the officers of the KwaZulu Police force of the future, are going to be ex-

ecuting your duties in the South Africa that we produce during the next year or two.

'Your job is going to be very dominantly the maintenance of law and order during the next few years which are going to see South Africa going through some very tough situations. Transitional periods are for any country periods of danger and disruption. Life is not going to be easy.'

Natal Mercury
28/6/91

For Chief Minister's information

South Africa needs strong and intact ANC: Buthelezi

THE African National Congress will "hopefully get its act together" at its national conference next week as South Africa needs a strong and intact ANC, KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday.

He was addressing a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport after his return from Great Britain and America.

Dr Buthelezi expressed his support for the possibility that the ANC's southern Natal chairman and national head of intelligence, Jacob Zuma, be elected as deputy president of

Political Reporter

the organisation.

"Mr Zuma is a man I respect. He has been very constructive since he returned. He impressed me as honest, which is a difficult thing in politics."

However, he expressed apprehension about the possible election of ANC Natal Midlands chairman, Harry Gwala, to the organisation's national executive.

Though it was the ANC's prerogative to elect whoever they wanted, Mr Gwala's past record of conflict with Inkatha in the region was

cause for concern, he said.

Dr Buthelezi said all his overseas discussions had been "extremely successful" and he had been encouraged by the American attitude towards the lifting of sanctions.

He said US President George Bush had been quite explicit that sanctions would be removed once all the US conditions were fulfilled, including the release of political prisoners.

Dr Buthelezi said he had "rather liked" British Premier John Major, who was "very well informed about this country".

Daily News

28/6/91

16/1/20

THE STAR 28/6/91

Disconcerted Huddleston recalls vibrant Sophiatown

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Staff

Archbishop Trevor Huddleston took a drive down memory lane yesterday when he visited Triomf — a place where he defiantly posed for local and international photographers more than three decades ago as bulldozers moved in to demolish Sophiatown.

For Father Huddleston, who arrived in South Africa on Sunday to open the ANC's national congress in Durban next week, Sophiatown was not only his parish.

It was also his home, and among his neighbours were prominent ANC leaders such as the late Dr A B Xuma.

Father Huddleston, who at 78 now heads the British Anti-Apartheid Movement, yesterday spoke with fondness about his home on 74 Meyer Street, which has been an open piece of ground since the demolition of his house many years ago.

Standing outside the Pinkster Protestante Kerk, which used to be called the Church of Christ the King, Father Huddleston spoke with emotion about the place, its people and those who

declared the area a "black spot" and moved its inhabitants to several townships in Soweto.

Sophiatown, he said, was "culturally immensely alive", with numerous talented artists, writers and musicians. He lamented the loss of the place's vitality.

Looking at the church in front of him, the archbishop told how his sermons were translated into seven different languages.

"It's very disconcerting," he said when asked how he felt to be back after so many years.

"The only thing that is still recognisable is the church."

Although the place's name was changed to Triomf, the street names remain the same.

One of apartheid's fiercest critics, Father Huddleston yesterday spoke only with affection about the Sophiatown he loved, and indulged in politics only when responding to questions from the press.

He was asked if he would like to spend his last years in the area and be buried there.

"As a first step," he said as ANC spokesman Saki Macozoma led him to his car, "I would like to have the place called Sophiatown again."

16/1/20

SACC plea on Soweto 28/6/91 security forces

By DON SEOKANE

THE South African Council of Churches yesterday urged the Government to seek ways of democratising the security forces.

At its national conference in Johannesburg, the SACC said it was outraged by massacres in Soweto in which six people were killed, in Richmond, Natal, where 16 people died and at Taylor's Halt, also in Natal, where a family, except for an eight-year-old boy, was wiped out.

Extending its condolences to the families of the bereaved, the SACC condemned the massacres.

"This conference urges the Government to discharge, effectively, its responsibility for providing security to all the people of the country," the SACC said.

The massacres raised questions about the timing of these attacks.

"A peace meeting between the ANC and IFP in the Richmond region was due to take place on Monday and the killings occurred over that weekend."

Expressing its anger, the SACC said the killings indicated yet again the existence of forces intent on destabilising peace initiatives.

A MYSTERY has blown up in the trail of Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's visit to Washington last week after he told journalists here he had met "the head of the Central Intelligence Agency".

The Inkatha leader, at a news conference with especially invited correspondents, disclosed this while listing his various engagements in the US capital. Among those engagements were sessions with the Foreign Affairs Committees of the two Congressional houses, a tête-à-tête and lunch with President George Bush, a talk with Vice-President Dan Quayle, and a very well-attended meeting with the Heritage Foundation.

Buthelezi did not elaborate when asked on what took place during his extensive round of talks. Nor did he name "the head of the CIA" whose incumbent director, William Webster, has announced his intention of leaving the

Buthelezi's CIA meeting puzzle

post. Bush has nominated Robert M. Gates, currently deputy national security advisor, as his successor but may have trouble in obtaining Congressional confirmation for the appointment in view of Gates' supposed involvement in the Iran-Contra scandal.

But the big question puzzling British as well as some US officials is why Buthelezi should have been given any time at all with the chief of the CIA. What, if any, intelligence or security issue could have been discussed? Was it merely a courtesy encounter or something more significant? South African as well as British political and diplomatic authorities would dearly like answers to these questions and presumably, are quietly seeking answers.

CIA interest in the Republic goes back

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi's claims that he had a secret meeting with the head of the Central Intelligence Agency has raised many questions, reports **ARTHUR GAVSHON** from London

a long way. The late William Casey, one of the engineers of the Iran-Contra affair, is known to have made one or more secret visits to South Africa during the Reagan years.

Telephonic inquiries to officials in Washington yielded no explanations. Possibly recognising that a Buthelezi-CIA connection could be misconstrued, one member of the Buthelezi entourage sought to play down the event, suggesting Webster was merely

one of several guests at an official White House lunch. But this did not stack up against Buthelezi's unqualified statement about the meeting.

In his 25-minute session with Prime Minister John Major and a parallel meeting with Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd here on Tuesday, Buthelezi was urged to play his important part in ensuring an end to township violence. Major expressed UK satisfaction at the weekend peace accord among the key parties brought together on the initiative of church leaders.

But his own welcome, echoed by Hurd, contrasted with Buthelezi's somewhat cold comment on the development when asked about it at the news conference. That weekend agreement, he said, "is no more significant than the

accord reached last January" except that it involves more parties.

Buthelezi dismissed as "media distortions" widely published reports charging that Inkatha units appeared to be the aggressors in most episodes of violence. If Inkatha was suffering from an image problem it was, he asserted, the fault of the media indulging in what he called "political masturbation".

Buthelezi accused the African National Congress of failing to comply with the agreement reached with Inkatha in ending the violence. He disclosed that there is to be a meeting between ANC secretary general Alfred Nzo and Inkatha's national chairman after the ANC national conference next week. His movement, he said, has no plans for a formal alliance with the National Party but talks are going on with the various groups currently represented in parliament. He gave no details.

New Nation

A watershed for democracy

NEXT week's conference of the African National Congress in Durban is a watershed in the struggle for democracy in our country and represents the rare occasion in the past forty years when the organisation has been able to hold a conference in conditions of relative normality.

That the ANC has now emerged from operating under conditions of illegality and is able to hold this conference openly represents a major victory for the democratic forces in South Africa.

While the ANC was not the sole democratic force to bring about these changes, it certainly has been central to that process and has been the constant inspirer and mobiliser of our people in struggle.

Now new challenges have emerged and they require that the movement should once more make a political quantum leap into the new phase and be once more central to the establishment of democratic values.

It cannot do this in a vacuum, but will have to do it first by setting the example of democratic practice within the organisation itself.

As the ANC moves closer to being the government of the day, the challenges grow even bigger and temptations to go for soft options will be dangled even more tantalisingly.

In the post-independent Africa of the early sixties, many African countries yielded to the forces of neo-colonialism long before independence. And the coming of formal independence did not bring about democracy or development for the masses of the African people.

In other words, the future of these countries was determined, not at independence, but at the stage when they were still struggling for independence.

When independence ultimately came, it became the fruit enjoyed only by the leadership.

The question of leadership is therefore one that cannot be undermined nor taken for granted. It is crucial in determining whether past victories are won permanently or lost.

The ANC has had a long tradition of tried and tested leaders. Leaders committed to releasing our people from economic, social and political exploitation.

We hope that the ANC leadership that will be elected at this conference will retain these qualities that have, over the decades, set the ANC apart from other political formations.

The future of our country will be shaped by the current political character and programme of the movement. It will, to a large extent, be shaped by the men and women who meet in Durban next week.

16/1/11