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Lesotho opposition makes fresh

John Dtudtu,

"thgtftentghane Ramatnoane and neuter

DIVISIONS among Lesothoâ\200\231s potttttcal parties continued

to deepen yesterday as the opposition alliance returned

to the country's Interim polttttcal authority with fresh

calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Following this week's walkout by opposttton repre-

sentatives In the authority -â\200\224 the multiparty body tasked

wlth preparing the country for a new eteetton - the atâ\200\224

liance returned with a ltst of demands. including the

withdrawal of the Southern African Development Com;

m_unitx (SADC) troops.

owever, Foreign Mtntster Torn Thabane said the

government would not accede to the opposition demand

that the SADC troops â\200\224â\200\224 made up of SA and Botswana

soldters â\200\224 should be withdrawn. â\200\234They (opposition) ere

E!)

troops 13 due next week.

mesatng up the country and the (soldiers) are helping us

put together the countryâ\200\235, he said, accusing the oppo-

sition of wanting to make the country ungovemahte.

A regular meeting of government and the SADC

The SADC troops were deployed at the request of the

Lesotho government last September after fears of an

Imminent coup amid demonstrations by supperters of

the opposition. The demonstrations at the kingâ\200\230s palace

followed Complaints that the election in May last year

was rigged.

Vincent Malebo, an opposition spokesman, made

clear yesterday that the return did not mean the alttance

was now happy.

The-wtthdrawal by opposition representatives from

the authmâ\200\230tty, which coincided with the resumptton of

the trial of alleged muttneers this week. was aimed at

â\200\2301â\200\230:

calls for removal of troops

registering their complaints that the Lesotho government was taking the authority for granted,

The demands by the opposition included the passage of the budget and provision of facilities to enable them to carry out their duties in the authority.

However, sharp differences exist on the scale of remuneration for the interim Authority: while the opposition wants to be paid the same salaries as government ministers, the government, arguing that these parties are not elected, said they should be paid salaries equal to those of nominated senators,

Meanwhile, Amnesty International warned yesterday that inhumane conditions at a Lesotho prison, where 50 soldiers charged with mutiny are jailed, were exacerbating tension in the southern African kingdom.

Amnesty International is concerned at the failure of the Lesotho authorities to take steps to improve the

inhumane conditions where 50 soldiers, facing court martial and possible death sentences, have been held for up to three months," the human rights body said.

These unresolved issues are leading to increased tensions in Lesotho and the possibility of further human rights violations," it said.

There was drama on Monday when soldiers seized guns from their military guard in prison and took hostages in protest against prison conditions and the holding of their court martial within the prison complex. Separately, wives of the 50 soldiers accused of trying to topple the ruling Lesotho Congress for Democracy last September, have made an urgent court application for the trial to be moved elsewhere. The trial, under the country's Defence Act, was due to resume today following the withdrawal of defence lawyers in protest against the trial being held in the prison.

Spanish royals to visit
KLNQLJ} nCar
uen
.SQELQLQQEEP would visit SA in
mid-February and meet President
Mandela, the Spanish
embassy said yesterday. The
royal couple will be accompanied
by Bush's leaders from Spain.

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Business Day @

Issue; 22 Jan 1999

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In the reserves coirerlng a ï-\201fth of the

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-.is â\200\230;committed;,' teal the :50utheast.â\200\230-' :,:~'

'whthc tourtem'experts thqped th seef'

linked to, -SA\200\2313 Kfi-\201gerINai-\201on'a} Park?-

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and new reserves in Mozambique.
Zimbabwe\200\231etz
heavily poached; Gbnere\200\224Zhou Na-
tional Park1 allocated 2312mm. are .
known to have crossed the Limpopo
into Kruger, con-\201rming ecologiststS"
belief the area should be managed as '
one for conservation purposes.

Development of Gona-reZhd-\201'fÃ©-Ã© -
' the place of.-the_ elephgnty\200\224 mighti..
. also-v'reheve- tourism ,.pressure;on'-
heav-\202y: marketed Kruger. facilities".
sayexpertsh

At present Goha-r'e-Zheh ts accesÂ»
stbte only from the KrugerNational- â\200\230
Park by a 5001-011 drive, much over

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dtrtroads. vtaBeitbrldge.
â\200\234It is almost certain the. loan will
be effectedfeatd Makombe, whose
mtnlstryhas'been racked by a series
5wa restgnattops 5nd corruption scan-
â\200\230
dale ov'erthepast 10yeatfs.-
,.'':'. '_The-.world's lastÂ» rematnthg wild
rhlv
=i-\201bput3ttonf~' of
tnbcetoehlâ\200\230râ\200\230tthe middte Zembezt vat- '-
12)], Were wiped out by Zambian-
" based syndicates as the ministry lost
ha â\200\235rhino warâ\200\235 due to lack of funding
and leadership.
Makombe said all conditions or
theWorld Bank loan have been m .
. â\200\234We are ready to go it they re
spend to our submisstons." he said.
â\200\234We now have an . Implementation

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Elephants

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{mum at for the project.â\200\235
-. South Eastern Zimbabweâ\200\231s share
a â\200\230thvolves development of sites such.
. as the Chiloto CHM and Chivarlta
falls on the Save River;
'-The' overall" plan ranges from
. .
. computerisation of tourism faculties

to more sophisticated wild life management projects.
Zimbabwe's eight year fight to . overturn the 1989 ban on trade in ivory and elephant products was hindered by allegations it was "double-bate" a-migratory elephant population put between: 70 000 and -. 85' 000, man); of which "season" atty into Botswana. ' The Southern Airmen Davao?-

community elevates our 5m 3 men
one industry in which countries of the region might cooperate without exacerbating rivalries, particularly as "long haul" visitors from Europe, North America, the Far East or Australasia usually wish to see attractions in more than one country.

Zimbabwean journal

ists on bail after ordeal

Lâ\200\231 ?

Mtchae! Hannack
HARARE â\200\224â\200\224 Zimbabwean Sunclay-Standart! editor Mark Chavundukwa and reporter Ray Choto were each released on bail of 2510 000 yesterday after what they say was an ordeal of torture and beatings. The. two, who had difficulty walking, said after a mum appearance that their torturers - believed to be from military security and the Central Intelligence Organisation (CICY) -â\200\224- wanted to know who leaked news of a failed coup plot. They were told: â\200\234President (Robert) Mugabe has signed your death sentence and you are going to be tortured to death." Choto said that. he had been strangled and tortured with electric shocks and had his head submerged in water until he nearly lost consciousness. Interrogators demanding his sources for the story beat him for 15 hours with clubs. rubber truncheons and lists.

Chavunduka. who suffered repeated beatings. over the previous week. was also assaulted. They were then made. to roll naked in wet grass to remove blood. After being returned to Harare Central Police Station late on Wednesday. they demanded to see a doctor. Each was made to pay Z352 for examination by an army medic. Simon Bull, a lawyer representing the two journalists. said he had found Choto and Chavunduka handcuffed to each other on Thursday morning with blood on their shirts. Renter reports military police refused to comment on the allegations.

(.â\200\230havunduku and Choto are tn appear
in court on February 22 on charges ot put)â\200\224
tishing â\200\234a false report liable to cause
alarm and despondencyâ\200\235. The story. an
January 10. said 23 sntdters were arrested
for plotting Mugabeâ\200\231s overthrow amid
army discontent with the war in Congo.
They have been charged under the

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1960 Law and Order Malntenunee AM. the
repeat of which has been ratified by [â\200\231aru
tiament and needs only Mugabeâ\200\230s signa-
ture t0 became law.
Delegates t0 t1 Brttish-sponstâ\200\230wed (Tom-
monweatth I-luman Rights Conference are
being asked tn adjourn in proteb'
t at the
treatment of Ctmvunduka and Chom.
Trevor Neuhe, editor uf the Sunday
Standardâ\200\231s sister paper, the Zt mbabwe ln-
Zimbabwe.
dependent.
Congress of Trades Unicms to consider 3
protest work stoppage.
Repeated court nrders tor Chavantlu-
ku's release have been deflect. pushing
Zimbabwe towards a constitutinnat crisis
.over the ludicitttryâ\200\230s authority.
Sapn report?- that the SA Union of Jourâ\200\230:
nattstgealled yesterday fer International
{inches to protest against the inth'ntdation
of joumatlsts in Zlmbahwe.
It said that the situation for journalists
in Zimbabwe was â\200\234repnâ\200\224ahensible and
intolerable".

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VieffledÃ©' i-\\201ondÃ©rmiagâ\\200\\230 het die-SA MenÃ©.~
seregtekommissie in â\\200\\231n .faks die me- i
:. dia meegedeel. dat why inderdaad
voortgaan met Sy'ondersoek na ras-

i.

',

f sisme indie media.

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Ons isâ\\200\\230 aangeraai om. op die kom: '

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missie se 'Webruimte op die internet
" Vi te gaan kyk presies hoe die opdrag
â\\200\\230 bewoord is wat gegee gaan word aan
die Ondersekkomitee, asook wat die "
. beplande prosedures is wat in die on-
dersoek gevolg moet word. Dit sad in '
Februarieâ\\200\\231 in die Staatskoerant gepu-
biiseer word. Indien die media daarÃ©
c oor iets Wil sÃ©, mOet voorleggings

V.

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vandag by die SAMRK wees.

Wat Beeld betref, is die tyd daar;
vOor darem â\\200\\231n bietjie min.â\\200\\230 Buiten-
dien twyfei 0115 of .die kommissie-
hom maklik sal laat afsien van sy in- .
geslane weg. Sy voorsitter, dr. Bar- â\\200\\230
ney Pityana, het immers al in No-
. vember gesÃ© so â\\200\\231n ondersoek is aan
die korâ\\200\\230n Ã©nâ\\200\\231dat hy alinal in die tronk
. sal laat gooi wat samewerking weier.
Pityana se plan is skepties ontvang
deur feitlik almal van betekenis in
die mediawÃ©reid. Hy is gekritiseer
omdat hyâ\\200\\230 somer net aanvaar daar
is rassisme in die media.

Hoe wetenskaplik kan 'die bevin.
ding inderdaad wees as â\\200\\231n mens be-
vooroordeeld begin?

Nog â\\200\\231n beswaar was 001â\\200\\230 die tydsbe-
, rekening. Die verkiesing is ophande;
is die ondersoek nie dalk net 'n plan
om die regering se perskritici onder
verdenking te bring nie?

Bedenkings is ook geopper of ras-

sisme in die media inderdaad so
hoër voorkeur is. Het Pityana-hulle
nie beiangriker werk Vir hul hande
nie; kan hulle nie hul geld elders
beter bestee nie?

Ek glo Pityana kon maar gerus sy
vergrootgias elders ingespan het.
Maar dan sê ek nie dat die media son-
der sonde is nie. Die probleem is die
SAMRK se benadering, soos die ma.
nier wa'arop oor die ondersoek be-
sluit is. Dit ruik na konfrontasie.

Maar om misverstand te vermy:

Beeld sê nie ons sal weier om uiteina
delik bydrae tot die ondersoek to
lower nie. Ons verwelkom so on-
dersoek, al is dit net ter wille van die
kans om wanpersepsies op te kjaar. >
Beeld semisê ondubbelsinnig
dat ons Ons lesers voiledig, betrou-
baar, objektief en geloofwaardig wil ,
inlig oor nuusgebeure; dat ons streef
na biliike en gebalanseerde kom-
mentaar, dat ons ons tot gegn poittie-
ke party of ideologie verbiênd nie; en
dat ons ,ons beywer vir persyryheid,
veelpartydemokrasie, mensereg-
te, "ekonomiese vryheid en vrede
same en voorspoedige Suid-Afrika.
Wat die missieverklaring nie ver-
kiap nie, is hoe vasbesiote Beeld pro-
beer keer datfassisme in sy redak-
sionele kolomme opduik. Gereeid
klap ons ook na-enigeeen wat iewers
iemand rassisties benadeel. Ons
doen dit uit innerlike oortuiging.

Vir Afrikaanse dagblad soos
Beeid (lees: koerant wat hoofsaak-
lik deur wit joernaliste geskryf word
vir hoofsaaklik wit leserskorps) is
daar min beskikbare swart, selfs
bruin, joernaliste wat aangestei kan
word om te help verseker die prent-
jie van Suid-Afrika wat ons voorhou,
is so lewensgetrou as moontlik. (Min
sulke joernaliste skryf Afrikaans. En
min biy lank. Die meeste kry aite gou
ander hoogs aantrekliike aanbie-
dings. Dit gebeur vermoedelik ook
by ander koerante, want swart joer-
naliste is deesdae oral in aanvraag.)
Ons doen nietemin ons uiterste
bes. Maar van ons lesers het nie
groot waardering vir Beeld se po-
gings tot beter rasseverhoudinge

nie; hulle sou nogal graag won

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: " '1" dat on's rassisme aanblaas. Anderle-
sers bespeurWeer rassisme waar dit
hoegenaamd nie be'doel is nie. Vir al-
â\200\230 bei ingestheidhede moet â\200\231n mens be-
â\200\230grip hÃ©, want in elke Suid-Afrikaner
9 â\200\230skuil daar seker diep in die binneste
" â\200\231n stukkie rassisme.
â\200\230 â\200\231 '
â\200\235n Ander persepsie is dat â\200\231n â\200\234witâ\200\235
' koerant rassisties is deur gro'ter
klem te'lÃ© â\200\231op "Wit nluusâ\200\235. Die redena-
â\200\230 sie'is: Wanneer tieri mensejn â\200\231n taxi
steâ\200\231r, is~ dit groter nuus in .die Sowe-
;:tan as in" Beeld, daarom volg dit dat
~ Beeld se VerslaggÃ©Wing rassisties is.
Die â\200\231omgekeerde is natuurlik ook
.waar. En'dis maklik te verkiaar:
-nu'u_s wat joï-\201 iesers raak, WOrd as
vangroter belang beskou, Wanneer
lnuus oor, sÃ© maar, taxi-ongelukke
nie verskyn nie, is dit bloot omdat
*;~_â\200\231-~daar nooit genoeg ruimte in seifs â\200\231n
groot koerant soos Beeld is om to be-
rig oor Ã©lles wat d_ie vorige dag ge-
â\200\234beu'r het nie.

Â«

Met rassisme het dit niks te doen
nie, wel baie met leserbehoefte. Die
nuus oor die inhegtenisneming van
Colin Chauke (wat Beeld Woensdag
eksklusief kon publiseer) is oral in
die land groot nuus. Maar moenie in-
iigting daaroor gaan soek in koeran-
to in Brittanje of Amerika nie. DÃ©ar-
die koerante se lesers het ander din-

', ge w'at hulle interesseer.
Sedert November is Pityana op al-
. lerlei maniere ingelig oor waarom
koerante soms dingo doen wat vir Pi-
tyana na rassisme kan lyk. Hy het seâ\200\224
dertdien heelwat afgekoei. Non word
dit benadruk dat die ondersoek in â\200\231n
gees van welwillendheid en same~
werking sal geskied; ook dat dit ob-
jektief eerlik trag te wees. Die oog-
' merk sou net wees om â\200\231n dialoog in
,ZSuid-Afrika aan die gang te sit. .
Met so oâ\200\231n â\200\230benadering kan ons
'saamwerk. Beeld worstel saam met
die res van die land om â\200\231n Suid-Afri-
ka te kry 'Waar mense beoordeei
word as gevolg van wat hulle doen -
nie op grond van hul kleur, geioof, aft
koms en geslag nie. _

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~ Lede van die veilig-
van die Verenigde Nasies
'handel oor â\200\231n manier om
nvoordiging in Angola te
mks â\200\231n aanbeveling van
Arman, sekretaris-gene-
ie VN, om VN-waarne-
{e land te onttrek.
en Rusland het â\200\231n kon.
ng gesirkuleer waarin
:egee word aan Arman se

â\200\230

waarneming dat die politieke en vei~
ligheidsituasie in Angola dit toene-
mend moeilik maak vir VN-waarne-
mers om hul werk te doen.
Die veiligheidsraad, wat sy primÃ©-
re verantwoordelikheid Vir
die
handhawing van internasionale we-
de en veiligheid herbevestig het, het
nogtans sy steun uitgespreek vir die
volgehoue teenwoordigheid van â\200\231n
VNâ\200\224missie in Luanda.

â\200\224raad â\200\230probee

r sy missie

((Kâ\200\230ï-\202

in Angola behouâ\200\231

~â\200\224

Luidens die verklaring sal die
grootte, samestelling en mandaat
van die toekomstige VN-span ont-
wikkel moet word in samewerking
met die Angolese regering en 5211 dit
afhang van die veiligheid van sy per-
soneeHede.
Die verklaring is in reaksie op â\200\23111
verslag deur Arman waarin hy voor-
stel dat die VN-missie van duisend
lede uitgefaseer word omdatsy we-

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desbewarings-vermoÃ© â\200\234opgehou het
om te bestaanâ\200\235.
Die onlangse neerskiet Van twee
VN-Vliegtuie, die hervatting van die
twee dekade lange burgeroorlog en
tekens dat nie die regering (3f Unita~

rebelle vanâ\200\230 voorneme is om te hou
by die VN-bemiddelde vredesver-
drag van 199-1 nie, is deur Annan as
redes vir sy besluit aangevoer. â\200\224â\200\224 (Sa-
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ment is no longer secured.
On Tuesday, security forces tem~
porary closed down the BNPâ\200\230S head?
quarters. No reasons were oï-\201emd by
t.hez-luth01'it\es for the move.
There have also been tâ\200\230epOIâ\200\231ts of
security forces interfering with
meetâ\200\230mgs organised by opposition
parties.
Says Vincent Malebu of the 01;)-

pcmhon alliance: "This is just but
one of many tactics of the LCD to U".-
zimidata us from participating Neely
in Basutho politics-â\200\234

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we do not have any hmds, support
Structure or offices. In 18 months. we
are sum expected to recommend on
policy matters such as the security
situation and technicalities such as
.zidehnes on the Independent Elev.~
{oral Commission. As things stand
right now. that looks utterly impos-
sible." says Raditapoie.
"*â\200\230It has now emerged that the
armyâ\200\230s top brass and the LCD
anegedly igi-\201oml advice (hâ\200\230om senior
aides in the troiha to refrain hâ\200\230om
prosecuting the alleged coup plotters
until political negotiations with the
uppositâ\200\230mn were in motion.
However. sources say the army
and the government decided to go
ahead to send a warning to Other
(.mcers who may be tempted to over-
mrow the senior ranks and replace
them with their own preferences.
The LCD and the mny's top brass
are said to be determined to use the
tribunal to stamp their authority
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The ohmsition. on the other hand.
is using the mm m highlight its inli-
tratirms with the LPA. tâ\200\230ouowmg the
government's refusal to see the au-
thority off the grhund nearly two
months after it was maugmated.

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weeks ago.

its incaptton seven
thegâ\200\230IPA has
â\200\230P received neither funds mnâ\200\230

ofi-\201ces from the governme-m and is
unable to perform its key functinns.
IPA chair Deborah Radhapoic said
1!. misc: m name only.
Although Radhapole conceded
that the. IPA was the only strucmm
m which the Opposition could inĩ-\202u-
ence politics. she sand the LCD gov-
emmem had refused [O gmm: the em-
thoriâ\200\231s' any resources to implement
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peels by its members.
"The government agreed to hmp
'h setting up the IPA. Yet Up till IIQW.

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NetRademeyer ~â\200\2303::

Proff. Johan van Zyl, rektor van die Universiteit van Pretoria (UP), en Andrie Meyer, hoof van die UP se afdeling argeologie, kyk na van die goue artefakte wat 'In die toekoms by die universiteit uitgestal gaan word. Op die agtergrond kyk dr. Mathole Motshekga, premier van Gauteng, na ander waardevolle versamelstukke.

Die goue artefakte sal in die Universtiteit van Pretoria se museum in tans lokaal bekend as Mapungubwe- argeologiese versameling sal in 1511 te oekomss) uitgestal word dat dit vir almal toeganklik

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Ilk13 en hydra tot die Afmeka-renalssance

S6 hãt prOfJohanvan Zylrektor vandie unversiteltg13-â\200\230~';I

Die jongste boek, The Archaeological Sights Of Greefswald, is deur prof. Andrie Meyer, hoof van die afdeling argeologie aan die UP, geskryf.

Eksemplare hiervan is gisteraand aan dr. Mathole Motshekga premier van Gauteng, en die voorsitter Van die universiteitsraad, dr. Viktor Hesse, oorhandig

Hy het gesê dat die versameling deel van Suid-Afrika se kultuurerf is en moet uitgestel word sodat dit tot nasamnale fructe vir die land word.

, waarvan kundiges die UP 531 bystaan om die materiaal voor te berei sodat die uitstalling daarvan aan internasionale standaarde voldoen

Van die ontdekkings is so vroeg as 1933 gedoen. Tallatse blyke

en geskryfte 001 van die Mapungubwe terrein en die ontdekkings

Die skatte sal in die Ou Letteregebou op die hoofkampus van die UP uitgestel word. Die Suid-Afrikaanse nasionale gedenkwaardigheid

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peacekeeping mission
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he United Nations Security Council decision this week to cut back its peacekeeping operation in Angola to the barest minimum is the international acknowledgement that the country has returned to full-scale war. The question must now be asked: why did the international community again fail the people of Angola?

The UN dates the de facto collapse of its peacekeeping role in Angola to June 1998 when Unita leader Jonas Sayimbi finally refused to surrender his headquarters, Bailondo and Ancuão. The death of UN special representative Alouine Blondin Beye in a plane crash in the same month stalled the failing peace process. The UN's 201-peacekeeping attempt was a further set of sanctions on Unita's economic lifeline - diamonds and the freezing of bank accounts.

By December the real battles for Kuito and Huambo, had begun and it was clear that Unita had rearmed. It had done this, again, while a UN peacekeeping force was in the country. The response in Angola was fury. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos asked the UN to leave. and last week. it agreed. The peacekeeping mission will pull out of Angola by March 20. but humanitarian aid will remain in place. The UN will form a new team to restart the peace process, if it is called on to do so.

The UN's operations in Angola from 1994 to 1999 probably constituted

the wrong type of peacekeeping operation from the start. A mandate to disarm Unita was needed, but not forthcoming. Unita had ï¬\202outed the UN once by resuming war after it lost the elections in 1992. It had remained armed throughout the election period. Why did the UN believe that a post-war attempt at peaceful settlement would succeed without disarming ~ Unita? The answer must be that the strong influence of the United States's , Cold War agenda was still operational and it defined the UNâ\200\231s response to events in Angola. The US supplied and supported Savimbi for more than , a decade as a proxy belligerent against the Soviet- and Cuban-backed government in Luanda.

This partisan approach was supposedly over by the time Angolans went to the polls in 1992, with the international community supposedly the guarantor of democracy and freedom. But Angolansâ\200\231 hopes were soon dashed with the UNâ\200\231s slow response

Backing out: The United Nations peacekeeping mission will pull out of Angola By March 20. Humanitarian aid will, however, remain in place. PHOTOGRAPH: WILCO VAN HERPEN

to events during the post-electionâ\200\230 war from 1992 to 1994.

The ban on weapons to Angola â\200\224 the Triple Zero Option â\200\224â\200\224 was not lifted until 1993, even though Unita had ignored it. Sanctions against Unita were delayed until they were useless. Angola was still the communist enemy, it seemed, until US President Bill Clintonâ\200\231s government gave diplomatic recognition to the country in 1994. Even so, the US intervened to prevent a decisive military defeat of Unita in late 1994 when the government, with the support of Executive Outcomes, had Savimbi in its sights. - Once or twice a US diplomat has been heard to suggest that, in hindsight, this was a mistake. Had the US not intervened, Angola would not be facing another war.

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The position of the US has always been a crucial element in security; _ council decisionâ\200\224making. And these days the US has a complex African agenda. This became clear during Clintonâ\200\231s African trip in March last year, when he visited both Rwanda and Uganda.

Rwandan Vice-President Paul

Kagame and Ugandan President
Yoweri Museveni are seen by the US

as part of the â\200\234New Africaâ\200\235; modernising free marketeer strongmen who have brought stability and represent a southern bulwark against the encroachment of Islamic fundamentalism in sub-Saharan Africa.

Clinton, however, did not visit Angola. This is surprising as Angola, by 2002, will produce at least 10% of the USâ\200\231s oil supply.

and US military assistance in the shape of a contract with

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US Military and Professional Resources Incorporated, which was to replace Executive Outcomes under the deal by which Executive Outcomes was asked to leave Angola, has never quite materialised.

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The US State Department has blamed Savimbi for restarting the war, but US African foreign policy has left Angola out in the cold, a position difficult to reverse. Angola is now at war with two of the USâ\200\231s strongest African allies, Kagame and Museveni.

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The US State Department condemned Uganda and Rwandaâ\200\231s invasion of the Democratic Republic of Congo last August, but it also accused Congolese President Laurent Kabila

of undermining regional security by failing to deal with rebel incursions from Congo into Uganda and Rwanda. In other words, Angola is now on the wrong side. at least while the Congo war continues. The international community and particularly the US, which bears some responsibility for events in Angola and for Savimbi's ambitions, are backing away, despite UN Secretary General Kofi Annanâ\200\231s efforts. All the Angolan government can expect is condemnation of Savimbi, coupled with criticism of its own positions, and international demands to return to the Lusaka Peace Protocols.

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At best, the UN has been misguided in thinking that a peaceful settlement is possible in Angola. There is little evidence to suggest Savimbi has ever been willing to accept any terms but his own, and even less to suggest that Unita ever had

any serious idea of demilitarising.

At worst, the peacekeeping agenda has been compromised from its inception by Cold War thinking. It would be difficult for the UN to disarm Unita at this time, but there seems little willingness to try and little chance of gaining backing.

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Angolan talks

New York '- United Nations Secretary-General Kofi\201 Annan has told _ his Angolan envoy to urgently contact the government to discuss a future UN role in the country.

The move follows indications that the Security Council wants to bypass his recommendation of a UN pullout.

Mr Annan has also asked African countries and the three nations overseeing the peace process in Angola - the US, Russia and Portugal -â\200\224 to use their influence with the government to allow the UN to maintain contact with Uru'ta, spokesman Fred Eckhard said.

The moves came as the council -- appeared poised to adopt a proposal expressing its intention to maintain a limited UN presence in the Angolan capital Luanda to try to salvage the country's 1994 peace accord.

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A draft presidential statement came in response to a report in which Mr Arman recommended the UN Observer Mission in Angola be phased out by March 20. -â\200\224 Sapa~AP

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; Mark Chavunduka for reporting an alleged

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military coup, then a member of the notorious
Central Intelligence Organisation reportedly ran
amok and assaulted several other journalists,

and now, to crown it all, Chavunduka and his reporter Roy Choto have allegedly been tortured while in detention.

Where is President Robert Mugabe? If he

,
disapproves, is he losing control of his securocrats for he would surely otherwise have censured if not fired his defence minister for openly defying a court order to release Chavunduka? Or is he rather keeping his hands clean while masterminding what now looks like a campaign of terror to intimidate Zimbabwe's courageous independent press?

Either way, it seems that Zimbabwe is

unravelling fast. The tattered economy was further weakened by Mugabe's disastrous decision to send troops to the Congo. Now the rule of law - always vulnerable - is under threat.

The first step back to sanity must be to pull

out of the Congo. But in the end nothing but the departure of the man responsible for all of this can save Zimbabwe.

W13 Stages

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OF all th: continents of thc world.
Attica can arguably be said to have
httd more than its fair Share of misery
and suffering.

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it was the.

"scramble for Africa" in th: [115! cen-
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seeing themseivcs as lords of the uni-
verse, carved up (ht: continent into
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tciigmns of Africans were Siftâ\200\230itiï-\202t'iy
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beticfs and values cm the continent.

the Cold War (which
ended rcccntty with the collapse of the
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Eastern

independent and having no primary
interest in that conflict. was treated as a
pawn in a terrain where the "super-
powers" fought out their battles from
world influence.

Even in

Africa.

Blob).

Looking at the recent bombings in
Cape Town. I wonder whether the

And that's the way it is.

days of being treated and abused were
told over for our continent.

I had the same:

thoughts when more than 200 people
were killed and thousands injured in
bombs planted by opponents of the
United States in Kenya and Tanzania.
Those who bombed Cape Town.

Nairobi and Dar es Salaam may argue
that they were striking back against
America.

Followed to its logical conclusion?
their argument would mean that every
is a

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Africans who must pay a price with their
lives it's necessary.

America

attacks

It's the way it is.

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Then we must ask: why?

From both the religious and political
points of view. the tight relationship
between American and Iraq or its supporters has
nothing to do with South Africa or
Kenya or Tanzania).

Which is why the countries have
with America.

diplomatic

and petty hate to its embassies.

has

repeatedly shown itself to be non-
partisan in this conflict between America
and its many hated foes. like Iraq and
Libya.

Some

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why the livcsâ\200\230 of its citizens should
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There are simply too many South
Africans. or peopie who Ciuiln to bc
South Africans. whme loyalty to the
country is not hcymtd suspicion.

On the om; hand (her: are those
Who. if South AfriCtt were to hypnâ\200\224
thsticatiy go to wztr with Iraq, wtâ\200\230iuid
probably shred their South African
ID; and incineratc th: Union Build-
ings. Oh the othcr is another group of
ttiicgcd Sonth Africans who wouid bc

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' koop PW.
se boek in' -.
Centurion

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Carien Fourie
cfourie@beeld.com .

Pres. Nelson Mandela
was Dinsdagoggend '
een van die eerste ko-
pers van mnr. F.W. de
Klerk se' outobiograï-\201e,
Die laaste trek - â\200\231n nu-
we begin.

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Die Afrikaiahsâ\200\230e

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weergawe van die boek
is van Dinsdag te koop. .

â\200\230 â\200\231n Woordvoerder
van die president se
kantoor het gister net
bevestig dat Mandela
op pagrtussen Johan-
nesburg en Pretoria â\200\231n
boek gekoop het.

Mandela was op pad

na Mbuzini, waar â\200\231n
monument vir wyle
pres. Samora Machel
later die dag onthul is.
~â\200\231n Werknemer in â\200\231n

boekwinkel in die Cen-
turon-winkelsentrum
het bevestig dat Man-
dela so teen halftien
die oggend in die win-
kel was en die boek ge-
koop het.

Mandela het eers om
die Engelse weergawe
gevra, maar diÃ© was
nog nie beskikbaar
nie.

In die boek skryf De
Klerk por onder meer
die verhouding tussen
hom en Mandela en die
probleme tussen hulle.

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. Christ} Van defWÃ©sthuizen -.
â\200\230cvander1@beeid.com '
Pres. Nelson hâ\200\230IandeIa het drie h00gS
'omstrede wette 4 onder meer die tabak-
wet â\200\224 terugverwys na die parlement om-
dat sekere bepalings daarvan ongrond-ï-\201
wetlik kan wees.
Belanghebbendes en opposisieparty
het verlede jaar gewaarsku dat die wy-
sigingswet op die beh'eer van tabakpro-
dukte, die uitsaaiwet en die drankwet,
ongrondweuik is.
Die tabakwet het verleï-\201e jaar Op-
spraak gewek omdat dit oi-\201der meet be-
paal dat huishulpe hul wefâ\200\230kgewers Ran
aankla indien die werkgewers in hul
huise (dug werkplekke) rook.
Die wet bepaal 00k dat bevordering
van tabakprodukte deur sport-, musiek-
of ander byeenkomste onwettig is.
die
Mandela se kantoor beï-\201vyfel
grond'sxetlikheid daanâ\200\231an omdat di: tÃ©
breÃ© magte aan die minister gee wa:
Ran bots met die v:esÃ©nlil~:e regco van
individue.
Daar skort egter glo nlks met die deal-

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wit van die wet
wethk om die adwerker's wag
rook in openbare pleë\200\230nâ\200\230ke te \'
Die wet verbië\200\224Ed die organi

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teer. Die minister se magâ\200\231te moet bÃ©5
perk word, anders IS dxt ongrondwet-

lik.

Die minister Ran beleid maak' fan al-
gemene aamwsings gee, maar (he mag
kan inbreuk maak Op (118 onaihankhke
g? besluitnemingsfunksie van giie DUO. '11
â\200\231 Toepaslike deï-\201nisie van dxe mlmster
se mag is nodig,

Mandela het die @rankwggterugvejra
wys na die parlemÃ©ntoorfn r_.egsÂ§egm_e- '
se probleemfï-\201it'jÃ©nie duidelidigofghe '.
wet noodsaakiik is me omâ\200\231dat die. ngogi-
.saaklikheid .â\200\230daarvan neg Sniejum;~ dle _
kgmndm:{like 'regsyuâ\200\230etenskapf'bepaal is
nie. DiÃ© wet bepaal die reguler'mg ,van
dranklisensies in die provinsies. _

Volgens Mandela se kantoor word
die wette nie â\200\234ligtelik terugvem'yï-\202na
die pazâ\200\230lement nie. Wette Ran hersxen
word om dit op die â\200\234ferms moontlike
groudwetli :e grondsiag" ta plazas.

Mm. Abrie du Piessis. bestuurder
van openbare betrekkinge by Roth.

gisteraand
manâ\200\230s International,
aan Liesl Yenter gesÃ©: â\200\234Ons kan nog
nie uitmaak waarom pres. Mandela die
wet teruggestuur he: me. Ons het gar:
om nader besonderhede. A1195 he: tans
me sin [119."

Mm. Edward Shilala, voorsitzer varâ\200\235.
die Tabakinstituut van Suider-Afrika
(T153), hat 00:53 1111119 wag 0;) made: be-

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Die aansoeâ\200\230n: hou verband met d;
Denbaarmaking van stukke wat d5.
Nkosazana Zuma, minister van gesondâ\200\230
heid, oorweeg .et voordat die tabakwe:
aan die parlement voorgelÃ© is.

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Sechaba kaâ\200\231Nkosi
reports that Lesotho â\200\2315
fragile peace is at gtake

S Ith0

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65mm) is teetering mm the
brink mâ\200\230 another crisis as
relations among political
parties m the Independent

Political Authority (IPA) reached an
:dlmme low this week.
The tmpasse between the ruling
Lesotho Cnngress for Democracy
<LCD\ end upposition parties has
east doubts AUOLIE the countryâ\200\231s
ability to hold a meaningful general
elecrtion withm 18 months from
November Â«- the. period agreed to
lam year under the auspices of the
South Africmxâ\200\230led trtxlka.
Last September. the South Äi-\20liczm
:md Betsx-â\200\230zma defence forces inter-
vened atter junaor Lesotho Defence
Farce {LDFâ\200\230} officers forced their
superiors r0 resign. The Prime
Minister and Miniater otâ\200\231Defence.
mma Mesum. has since charged
50 soidâ\200\230t F: with mutiny. ,
Their trial. which B being held at
E~lasenl2\'la;<irnum prison. has spar-

keel the hteĩ-\201â\200\231. DC! ideal crisis â\200\231ĩ-\201m Week
pmrmnent hmnan rights lawyers and
the Opposition used it to highlight
abuses m the country and expose.
continuum diferenccâ\200\230as between the
arm" 3 tap brass and its junior rtmks.
â\200\230yâ\200\231ieâ\200\231pextce was mnâ\200\230owly averted on
Tuesday". '~.rhe:1 S'twmr'ters of Lhe ri-\202al-
LET: and defence force personnel faced
wh ether during tmgoing memen-
3tratiens Ottuâ\200\224zzde the prison. Uncon-
ĩ-\201rmed reports Claim Wm peep}? were
L":jâ\200\230.11â\200\230Exâ\200\230iâ\200\224â\200\224â\200\224 me SE iuusly â\200\224â
\200\224 when LDâ\200\230P
members ĩ-\201red shots to disperse a
urzmd outside the prison gatesâ\200\230
The gadge attorney at the trxâ\200\230utmel
:21! a 10m rrzniefjusuce01153505110.
Brenjan Gunman. acknowledged
therewere tenants0f:or111:â\200\230n.xihg
:ler atien of the members 01' the
pzâ\200\230oseatution team by armed youths
m Maeem . Same are alleged to have
receiud death {lnâ\200\230eut5.
This week the countryâ\200\231s fragile
peace talks suffered a severe blow
when the opposition announced â\200\2311â\200\230:
was nuspendmg its participation m
the IPA because of the deteriorating
security Situatinn in the country.
Sources say the step is m Mme with
a nmlti~pmngcd strategy aimed at
mobilismg public sympathy and

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The final offensive against the

.Jattoxâ\200\230ueyÃ©

JLUâ\200\230.IOIâ\200\230 ofĩ-\201cera behind the accusedâ\200\230
and thereby challenging the govern:
momâ\200\231s insistence that the court
menial should be seen as senzrnâ\200\230ate
i'rcs-m the political uphea'vai that
erupted in the counts? last year.
the
accused unexpectedly announced
0 case on
â\200\235theirwithdrmvalltm
Mammy. t,}k')j,ectmg to Lhe mm bemg
held m a prison -â\200\224~ and merefoze â\200\230m a
restricted area -- and the prosecub
â\200\230mg authorities' refusal to t'a'ngnise
the trial 0.3 pumice}.

representing

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Tâ\200\230ne defame- argued that the um-
tutâ\200\230u: etâ\200\230the xmlimry authorities since
the tribunal began Ln December has

been a political witchhwt aimed at
removing ttet'ta'm officers from the
:uâ\200\230my.

Minutes after the attcmeysâ\200\230 with-
thwal the accused burst out of the
bttildutg to toyi'tuyi outside. denounâ\200\224
cmg tâ\200\230ne tribunal and eiaiming they
cunno: he charged by the Chiet'of the
LDF whom they had ousted. and. who
therefore had a conĩ-\202ict of interesn

They attempted to take over the
prison, and 'm the confusion mm of
the suepected coup ringleaders
escaped.

LCD. say sources. is being planned
by the youth seetions 0f the apporti-
tien parties leci by the iniñ-\202uential
Basotholand National Party {8W}-
Thts includes mobilismg members
0l' the Opposition to return to King
Letsie m's palace to stage vigils until
their demands are met.
This could draw the counttv back
to where it was. m September whe.
?vtoslsiliâ\200\231s tegmte was 3.0 twemfhemccâ\200\230t
by peupalar demenstrauons that it ef-
t'emivcly Ceased. 2:: operate at the time.
The discontent now follows sus-
picions tht t the govenunent has em-
barked on an allow nĩñ-\202enslve to use
the trial to crush us opponems and
undermine the LPA ahead of the pm
posed electiszâ\200\230e

A few days after the IPA was
esmbâ\200\231tied. the tmly oppositio n ma m-
ber of Parnament. Mathew Mâ\200\231cdme
cf the BNP, was temporarily sue
pended on susmcian 0lâ\200\230 having been
part nf Oppu.:â\200\230.tion demonstrations
agains: the govezmment.

Permanent secretaries -â\200\224 equiv-
alent to direct)? generals In 55th
Africa -â\200\224 suspeCted of sympathising
with the oppositmn have been
served notices advising them that
their employment with the govem~

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3 , ĩ-\\202ik, dr. Paul Wahrhaftig, dat die'mediaâ\\200\\230fn r01 te speel het .

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' in die vreedsame beslegting van geskĩ-\\202le is. deels geldig.

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. Die r01 van die media is om'gemeenskappe deeglik in te

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llg oor die volle spektrum van strydvraâ\\200\\230e ln die konĩ-\\202ik - â\\200\\230-_â\\200\\230:
jgf...â\\200\\230

iets wat die partye in die konĩ-\\202ik nie self kan doen nie. r

5 â\\200\\231n Voorheeld van Beeld se ml in diÃ© verband was die 'om- â\\200\\230

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, vangrykge dekking wat aan die driehoekige konĩ-\\202ik tussen .

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Paga , die Kaapse bendes en die polisie verleen is...

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5 D19 media se r01 is Om deur blootstelling en â\\200\\231n gesagheb-' .

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b_en.de vertolking van die feite â\\200\\231n grondslag van geldige in- :

llgtmg daar te stel wat leiers en gemeenskappe in staat stel ' â\\200\\230

om konĩ-\\202ik te beredder en te vermy.

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Dagrby isâ\\200\\230nie alle konĩ-\\202ik sleg nie. â\\200\\231n Koerantlhet â\\200\\231n verf
phgtmg om aan die kant van die regsreÃ©l en sy eie waar- ?

des stelling in te neem in die stryd teen ongeregtigheid._ .

Maar geen koerant kan tussÃ©n die vegtende partye gaan _7

staan en hul stryd beredder nie. Dit is die r01 van â\\200\\231n verko- â\\200\\230

'se regering en owerhede oor wie die media 00k â\\200\\231n wag- _

hondis '

â\\200\\231n Ingeligte openbare mening is die media se bydrae tot â\\200\\230.

die beslegting van konĩ-\\202ikte. Dis â\\200\\231n bydrae waarop â\\200\\231n vrye
samelewing moet kan staatmaak.

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,who has done an outstanding I
job at finance, and who was
never in the bush anyway? -.

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Perhaps he meant 'Alfred
Nzo, who did pick up sleeping :
sickness somewhere, or Ronâ\200\224fâ\200\230
nie Kasrils, more highly armed *
and more dangerous than ever. -.
A more likely candidate was
poor Derek Hanekom who, pre-
sented with some 40 000 land â\200\231
claims, managed after nearly
five years to settle 27.â\200\230It canâ\200\231t
j be aliâ\200\231that-difficult to give away
land, especially if it doesnâ\200\231t beâ\200\224â\200\230 r
"

â\200\230_ long to you, but then he wasn't
' much of a bush iñ\201ghter either. â\200\230
Some 'peopleâ\200\231think Mandela}
meant Sydney Mufamadi and
.uĩñ\201Dullah Omar, four hilarious,
. ,igicrime-fighting duo, but at least .
A j they donâ\200\231t use poison and dyâ\200\224 â\200\230-
_ namite to dispose 'bf their op-
ponents; or kill them in police
cells. Only a fool would look to
them for protection against
crime, but I follow the splendid
policy of the hunter who en-
. countered a ferocious lion -- _
he couldnâ\200\231t outrun the lion, but
he did outrun his companion. I
run faster than Omar.

Anyway, Mandela was very
vague. We were left to guess
what he wanted 'and that re-
mains a puzzle. There is not
much advice that liberals can
give his illiberal government.
One could, I suppose, offer to
peddle half-truths and boasts
to cast the ANC in a good light,
but on that front the ANC does

a very creditable job for itself.
So until Mandela tells us
precisely what he wants -â\200\224- and
does so with a greater measure
of politeness â\200\224- I shall simply
carry on happily, doing as I
damned well please. Other-
wise, whatâ\200\231s the point of living
in a democracy?

This is the i-\201rst of a new column; I
for AfterHours by former Busi- .
ness Day and Sunday Times.
editorKen Owen.

WHOLE days go, â\200\2301by a i this
fairest Cape without a thought "
of crime or corruption, racism
or quotas. The secret of hap-
piness is to drop out of the rat
race and settle into the mildly
dissolute pleasures of living In
a democracy. â\200\230

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I got what I wanted. Nelson

That means, within limitsâ\200\234
living as I damned well please.
Democracy was what I hadÂ» -
in mind all through those long ,
years when liberals thought f
they were making a contribu- '
tion to liberation: not a govern-
ment to make me happy, and ..
Kader Asrinal â\200\230was Sitting to"
nanny me, and keep me safe
his left, and I tried to picture
and warm, but a government}? him in the bush, carrying an I
that would get off my back. '
"elephant gun and leading a
long line of porters laden with
cigarettes and Irish whiskey to
satisfy the pleasurable tastesâ\200\230
of exile. It was hopele . Asmal
doesnâ\200\231t belong in the ush but
in the sweet fields of Ireland, in
the gentle groves of academia.
Heâ\200\231s much more European

than most of us: a oneâ\200\224man foreign aid programme, if you like, delivering goodies to the natives. Thatâ\200\231s why heâ\200\231s so effective. (I canâ\200\231t remember how many millions of people he is said to have given water, but the figure is quite incredible, and rising like a Boeing.)

Mandela, evidently, was less .’ f fortunate. He came by a while ago to beg a gathering of more or-less liberals for help. We knew he was begging because he started out by insulting his audience, accusing them of complicity in apartheid. In fact, most of them had worked their hearts out to help spring Mandela from prison, and I doubt that many of them had ever voted for the Nats.

Surprisingly, no one walked out, though some must have been tempted, and soon Mandela was making amends by inâ\200\224sulting his own cabinet. He had, he confessed, taken themâ\200\231â\200\234straight from the bushâ\200\235 to run a modern industrial state. Liberal whites, burdened with past privilege and appropriate guilt, had a selfâ\200\224evident duty to come to their aid. Before the election, presumably.

Actually, Mandela did not name the bush fighters in his cabinet and we were left to speculate. Not Thabo Mbeki, obviously, as smooth and impenetrable as black marble. Surely not the formidable Dr Zuma, our own Madame Defarge knitting at the foot of the guillotine? Not Trevor Manuel

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Business Report

lggug: 22 Jan 1999

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Lesotho unions form uneasy alliances

.to respond to human tragedy

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and who heads the Lesotho â\200\230

â\200\234But there is a poestbm-
ty that we and the biggest
federation, Coletu (Con-
gress of Lesotho Trade
Unions) will get together,â\200\235
said MakatlehoNyabela.
one of the few women gen- 2;}: '
erel secretarieÃ© anywhere

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In addition, there is a variety of independent unions -â\200\224 and a branch of -. South Africa's National â\200\231 Union of Mineworkers - mehing for a probable tow) unionleed workforce of a little over 20000 out of an esttmeted 60 000 workers in â\200\234m fullvttme employmenttntthe B

formal private sector.

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Federation of Democratic UnionstLFDU).

Lesothoâ\200\231s tiny and Metured trade union movement. like its busi- ness community is slowly trying to deal with the aftermath of the politi- cal crisis and the September South- o â\200\235"1. ern ty gSADC) military tnterventton end rtots.

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The SADC intervention - re-ferred to unanimously by the unions as "the South Aï-\201â\200\230tcen mvastonâ\200\235 â\200\224- not only left large areas of Mesem's commercial centre in blackened ruins. it resulted in an estimated 20000 workers being either â\200\234aban- doned, latd off or retrenched".

In the â\200\234abandoned" category are the former employees of Crayon Gar- mente, the clothing manufacturer owned by Wheedom International of Taiwan.

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Durmg the traditional Decembe breath {or garment workersâ\200\235 manage ment appears to have stripped the factory bare and decamped across the border with stock. machinery end all movable items. "They did just disappear.â\200\235 conï-\201rmed a spokesman from the Lasotho National Develop. ment Corporation.

The three union federâ\200\231atlons here - small by almost any standards â\200\224 have formed a tripartite alliance. This has entered into a tripartite al- liance with business and govern. ment to respond to the ongoing

human tragedy.

Personal differences, which seem to have underlain several of the splits in the union movement, have been hurled, as has some of the wariness about the government and political parties in general.

Not that there is any likelihood of convergence in the immediate future, certainly not between the combined unions and government, or even between the three union federations.

The concept of a single federation also supported by the newly named Lesotho Trade Union Congress (Letuc), the smallest but oldest of the federations. Simon Mosekete, the general secretary, agreed that unity would be to the benefit of workers. "But I have given up trying," he said.

"

"We end the LFDU organised on the heels of one industry, one union," said Secheba Mekhasene. Coletu, general secretary and former leading National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) activist in the historic 1987 miners' strike in South Africa.

"There are some difficulties between us, but they may be overcome." Letuc traditionally organises on a geographic rather than industrial basis.

Mekhasene, a former tank miner who was banned and deported to Lesotho after the 1987 strike, is the only one of the three general secretaries who does not dispute the government audit of union membership. It found Coletu has 9 800 members. "We claim 10 000, so there is not much difference," he said.

Nyabele, felt the criterion used by the department of labour to assess membership differed from that of the unions. While the LFDU claimed some 2 000 members, the government audit gave it 1400. Letuc is credited with only 400 members.

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Among these independent unions is the Lesotho Association of Teachers (LAT), widely criticised as a government-sponsored "sweetheart union".

The Coletu-affiliated teachers' union, the Lesotho Education Union, claims the education

ministry deliberately sabotages attempts to recruit into LTTU.

Ironically, LAT is recognised by Cosatu-affiliated Sadtu, South Africa's major teachers' union, as representing untensed teachers in the mountain kingdom.

But that may change as Coletu, which only held its founding conference last year, seeks to renew and amend contacts with the South African union movement. "This is an issue we will certainly be taking up," Makhesane said.

"With a number of South African companies operating here, it is essential we have closer links with Cosatu and Neetu in South Africa," said Justice Tsuhulu, general secretary of Cewule, the Coletu-affiliated construction workers' union.

Tsukttlu was this week signing up construction workers for the next phase of the controversial Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

"This should give us a substantial boom in membership," agreed Makhaeane. "But we are small and need to grow and to be more united, not just in Lesotho but in the region."

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Cabinet gives

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the nod to changes at Denel.
paig had shown a strong interest in the
company's privatisation offer.
it also considered a technical report
on the three short-listed bidders for the
Alexkor,
state-owned
namely Namaqualand Diamond Mining,
Namco and Nabera.
A spokesman for the public enterpris-
es ministry said yesterday the award of
the management contract was now an ur-
gent matter.
A preferred bidder would be recom-
mended soon at a special meeting involv-
ing Sigcau, Erwin and Minerals and Ener-
gy Minister Penuell Maduna.
The restructuring of the Post Office
was considered but no decision was takf:
en on one of the short-listed bidders:
Canada Post, Deutsche Post and New
Zealand Post/Royal Main.
The meeting endorsed the initiative to
consolidate the information technology
divisions of Eskom, Datavia and Aerial
Technologies into a single company and
to consolidate the teleconfmunications
infrastructure of Eskom and Transtel.

.....
CAPE TOWN -- A cabinet committee has
approved the corporatisation of Denel
Aerospace as a stand-alone company and
the sale of an undisclosed stake to an in-
ternational equity partner.
Sources surmise that an initial 30%
stake of Denel Aviation Transport Aircraft
Maintenance, a product of Denel's recent
restructuring, could be sold, probably to
British Aerospace.
coordinating
committee decided yesterday that corpo-
ratisation and the introduction of a for-
eign partner would make management
more robust and would help to market
the company's products globally.
A ministerial committee, comprising
Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau,
Defence Minister Joe Modise and Trade
and Industry Minister Alec Erwin, would
steer the process of acquiring a partner.
Regarding state forestry company Saf-
col, the committee noted that a low key,
national and international marketing cam-

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The Government has established an
arms: control system which makes pro-
v'tstttt fur at tttittisterint body ttt sat cri-
teria. principles
gttidettttes "t0
ensurc the responsible transfer and
trade in. among othcrs. smatt arms and
light weaponsâ\200\234.

:uul

South Africa hats nlsn introduced
legislation whiCh requires the licensing
of all civilian small armtt. ittcttttdtttg a
requirement for the safe: storage of such
weapons.

Under the previous gm'et'nmcnl.
replaced by :t democratic govrmttent
in 1004. South Africa wmâ\200\230. the wordâ\200\230s
lthh largest arms tttttttfactttt'cr.

The new government nt' President
Nclmn Mandela. which took ofî-\201ce in
Mtty 1994. inherited a sprawling ttrma-
ments industry which at onetime pro-
duced jct trainers. combttt helicopters.
warships. remotely piloted vehiclcs.
mixiles. armoured personnet carriers
and 5mmâ\200\235 arms.

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The industry. which is now under
rigid government cmttml. exported
:ttmttt Rt 600 wittion worth of military
equipment to 63 Lâ\200\230mmtr'tcs in
1997.
This was a â\200\23134 pctâ\200\231cent increase over the
,
previoux year.

Accm'dhtg to Smtth At'r'tcctt'5 Dh'ec-
tnmtc otâ\200\230 Convntttmtat Arms Control.
the list of urms httycrx inchtcted Inttin.
Switxtrlattd. Chtlc. Pttkiï-\201tan. Ectttttthâ\200\230tr.
and
Thttihtml.
Rwanda.

Singapore

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But the Gm'mâ\200\230nment also turned
down requests for :tttttx hum wtâ\200\230ct'at
Afghanistan.
countries
Burma. Burundi. thiâ\200\230tâ\200\231tlt. Sri Ltmkzt.
Sudan amt Turkey - either bCCcttlSLâ\200\230 Ot
human rights :tthSBS or hccztttse they
were in ctmtthct 76mm.

Sttttth Africa was Uttt: Of the cu-
xâ\200\230pottmt's M 21 UN Guttctttt Avtcmhlâ\200\230y
rcxutution. :tthtpted tn curly Detâ\200\230cttttâ\200\230ctâ\200\230.
which CitHhâ\200\230 I'or ttn international Lanter-
Cttcc tm the illicit m'ttts trtttkâ\200\230.

Switzerland ha: offered to hm! the
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restricting the manufacture of. ttml the
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â\200\231HHUHPT 22, 1999

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Uganda)

Germany

Mandela to visit three countries
glous â\200\234Deulscho Median Preisâ\200\234
CAPE TOWN: President Nelson
award for 1998.
Mandela 13 to pay ollâ\200\230u-ial vlsits
Mr Mandela will also meet.
and
German
to
with
Switzerland from January 2510
Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder
30, the Department of Forulgn
on the same day. .
Allah's announced yoslerday.
Before relm'mng to South
MrMandela will visit Uganda
Africa, Mr Mandela will meet
onJanuaryZSancl'ZG.
the President of Switzerland.
visit to
He will then pay a
Ruth Dreyfuss. Gram Machol
Baden Baden in Germany on
wlll accompany lum ~ Sapa
January 28 to receive the presti-

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KlNB AHD QUEEH OF 3PM?! TO VLS11 8A
CAPE TOWN -. The king and queen of Spam M:
vls1tSoulhAfrica In the mldle of February. the
Spanlsh embassy said yesterday.
King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia will meet
Preslden: Nelson Mandela and Na wlfe Grace
Machel, who wlll accompanyî-\201he queen On 3 mm
bar of planned vls1ts In Cape Town.
African Parliamewt, the embassy saâ\200\230d.

The king ls expected to address the South

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Angola censures twoTe 6jr
journalists - 1â\200\2306port 84110?

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LISBON. â\200\224 A Portuguese
newspaper said yesterday
that Angola had expelled
one of its journalists and
barred another after it
reported
Cubans
were aiding the govern-
ment in its ï-\201ght against
Unita rebels.

that

Both Angola and Cuba,
which once had thousands
of troops in the south-west
' African state, have strong-
lly denied the
report
published by Diario de
Noticias on Tuesday.

The

Infor-
mation Ministry yesterday

Angolan

issued an order to Ivone
Ferreira to leave the coun-
try within 48 hours, but
the journalist had already
returned to Lisbon, the
paper said.

Diario de Noticias said
she had ï-\202own home, along
with her husband, a corre-
spondent with Portuguese
state television RTP, after
receiving unspecified
threats.

Diario de Noticias said
that
dozens of Cuban
advisers were in Angola,
including some military
ofi-\201cers.

Cuba backed President
Jose Eduardo dos Santosâ\200\231s
former Marxist Mpla for
Sbme 15 years during theâ\200\230
first Angolan civil w,ar
which started before the
countryâ\200\231s
independence
from Portugal in 1975.

barred

The other Diario jour-

nalist
the
Angolan authorities had
not yet arrived in Luanda.
In its unsourced report

by

broke

Fighting

out
again with the Mplaâ\200\231s
long-time
Unita,
shortly before Christmas
last year. â\200\224 Reuters.

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Issue: 22 Jan 1999

Region: Nationa!

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Prcï¬\201idï¬\201u Nelson Mandela and MS wxfc
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mummy mud. â\200\224 Sana.

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Friday 22 January 1999
\ i TRQ (Jf 264

Murderer abused by:
Banana seeks pardon

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1997,

tenced to 10 yearsâ\200\231 jail in
after
February
found guilty of
being
murder with diminished
responsibility.

Pong}; then folloWed
up his allegations against
Banana, and the former
President was sentenced
on Monday to a total of
0h 11
10 years'
charges including sodo-
my and indecent assault
other
against
aides, a cook and a gurâ\200\224
dener. â\200\224 Sapaâ\200\224AFP.

M

Dube,

jail

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HARARE. â\200\224â\200\224 Lawyers
acting for a man raped
repeatedly by former
Canaan
President
Banana appealed yesâ\200\224
terday for him to be
pardoned for a murder
_ he committed.

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the

to
â\200\230 aide
~ exposed

Banana.

Jefta Dube, a former
first
former
President's sexual abuse
two years ago at his trial
for shooting a policeman
him
who
â\200\234Banahaâ\200\230s Wife".

called

Dube said then he had
been driven to drink and
drugs by Bhanana's sexual
abuse, and two psychia-
told the court he
trists
was suffering from post-
traumatic stress disorder.
His lawyer, Mr Byron
the
Hove,
Justice Ministry to rec-
Pres
ommend
grant Dube a
h-Iugabe
he
free pardon. saying
continues to suffer {ï-\201ghtâ\200\224
mares in which Banana
forcibly sodomises him.
Dube. 37, was sen-

asked

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Issue: 22-28 Jun 1999

umy Violate copyright It\wa.

Mpwnalanga "s premier introduced Dolphin president Ketan Somaia to Mmister of Deï-\201lance Joe Modise in connectzon with an arms deal with Kenya, writes Justin Arengtem

Somaâ\200\230m told Modtse that he was aeting on behatf of the Kenyan government 9nd had been requested to buy a large but tmswcitâ\200\230ted quantity of arms from Sautâ\200\230n Africa.

he Dubai-based Dolphin Group wasn't just gunning for Mpuma-tangaâ\200\231s game reserves when it nailed a secret R25-biul0n contract with the

province's parks board in 1996 â\200\224â\200\224 it also tried

to buy large quantities of arms from the Ministry of Defence.

The secret weapons bid was facilitated by Mpumalanga Premier Mathews P110321 but failed when Dolphin president Ketan Somalia was unable to convince him of Defence Joe. Mndise that his offer was above board. Phosa's role in the incident when he questioned by the top-level African National Congress nomination currently probing him and other party leaders for 13055th corruption Hmtetâ\200\230. m Dolphin and the bhmmdanga Pa â\200\23059 Board.

The court session. which met with the. ANC'S S'Z-rrâ\200\230.Cmbe:r provincial executive in Neisprutt rm. 'lâ\200\230htxt'Sdaj,r, '15 magma". to rule. on Phosa's-i-\201 whitest: tâ\200\230utum when it tables Us mama next mcmth.

tâ\200\231hosa has repeatedly publicly denied that he was close to Smaia or that he had insisted-i-\201â\200\230: mm the 50-year Dolphin (1031 that granted Duï-\201tt'i-\202ilâ\200\234 a commercial (16â\200\230Â«'â\202-?1013!â\200\23013Y15 17"?1 110:1013;

m: L'LCIMHâ\200\230QJRIESB'S nagaâ\200\230rtip gmne resewes. He admitted last. week, however, that he did meet Somalia at a sort of hotels, restaurantâ\200\230ants emu private dinner functions to discuss the ctcv-sdzttlamqmv monthâ\200\230: before it was mgxtd .11 November 1996. He refused to comment about the: anus deal meeting this week.

:â\200\230rl0lefi. who servedâ\200\230s (m the ANC comma. 515m, confirmed that Phase. set up .1 private meeting between him and Smaia at the uxchtsivn Michelangeloâ\200\230t hotel in Sandham m September 1996.

Phosa vmtchecl for Sc-tnam's (.rt'et'iihiltty at the meeting and mtrmluced tho mttltmatuonal president as a majnt' foreign iruxeâ\200\224zatt'yzâ\200\230 mm Scum Ar'rim.

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He was. however, un-

able to ptâ\200\230nduce a letter of introduction or other ct'cdent'mls and was rebuffed by Madise, who said he told Somaia the. government llm. work did ttnâ\200\230ough third and parties twrmld only at:- cept requests for nuâ\200\231mpom from Kenyaâ\200\230s chief of (le-fÃ©nce or head ntâ\200\230 the army. "1 was also.â\200\230 very clear that any request would '50 have through the arms centre} (:Dnm'titmÃ© tn Parliament and

through Armscor. 1
E?(pC'Ct'câ\200\230d him to take
the n e.tter' up thmugh
the pftâ\200\230gtâ\200\230nâ\200\230e.â\200\234 channels
but never heard any-
said
thing again,"
Ix-Iodisa.

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Mudtsa added that
Somata atso distî-\201ayec1
gm into 'est in buying
massive quantities of
maize fur resale. in
"enya and had Con-

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Bretoria News

Issue: 22 Jan 1999

Region: Gauteng

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tIUt tuLUth}: Diktk Hymnt,

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matter. They ignored a letter she
showed them in this regard, how-
ever.

According to her, the ofï-\20lciats
told her that Home Affairs Was not
â\200\234well disposedâ\200\235 towards the office
of her attorneys, Bloch, Gross and
Assodates. One of the officials said
they wanted her out of South Africa
immediately so that
their
lives
would â\200\235be better next weekâ\200\235.

Legal remedies

It is further Claimed that a letter
was written by her attorney to
HOMe Mail's on)anuÃ©try 8, setting
out her 'tntention to exercise her legal

remedies, but received no reply, In spite of this, HIS Sergeant was still reported a few days later, it is claim-

ed in pa

rs.

On ectr'mg of the deportation, the Pretoria High Court earlier this week ordered Home Affairs to explain to the cmmt why it had deported her pending the application.

Judge S F Mynhardt com.ented that, prime fade, he considered their conduct to be Ln contempt of court.

Lawrence Nowose â\200\230tetz, appearing On behalf of Ms Sergeant, indicated that he would ask the court today to order Home Affairs to bring the woman back to South Afï-\201ca at its own expense.

M: Nowosenetz mu further ask that the department be ordered to grant her stay in the country until h? nalisation of the review application. He said in his application that in the event of non-comptiance, the minister should show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

75! -u

AFCÂ» LQCQ'SCZ.â\200\231 Papa

The Minister of _ Home Affairs, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, could be committed for contempt of court if he does not allow a British citizen who was wegedly unlawfully deported last week to return to SOuth Africa at the expense of the department.

This followed the "suddenâ\200\235 deâ\200\224 portation of Esmee Sergeant back to London on January 15, twohdays after papers were served onï-\202ome Affairs, informing the department of her intention to launch an l11' ent COLLI't application restraining em from implementing the withdrawal rmit. She also indicat- of her work at she was going to ask ed to them the court permisÂ\$hbn to remain in the comtry pending the ï-\201nal outcome of the review application. court

papers, notice was served on Home Aifairs on Ianuary 13, notifying them of the application. Her attomEy, however, received ho response from the de~

partment as to whether it Was going
to oppose the matter or concerning
its intentions of departing her.
i-\201gjtce vans

According

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heard

that Ms
Sergeant was removed from her
Sandten home on the night of Jam-
mar; 15 by officials in two police
vans. She claimed that she was sumâ\200\224
manâ\200\230ly taken to joharmesbuxg Inter-
national
being
attlowed to fimhâ\200\231se her arrangements
Ln Sou th Abca.

withtmt

Airport

t was aiso alleged that she was
not pemutted to make any phone
calls, even after reachmg the airport.
Ms Sergeant teld a secretary of her

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Citizen

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Iggue; 22 Jan 1999

Region; Gnutcng

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CAPE TOWN â\200\224 Th:
King and Queen uf Spain
are m visit Suuch A(rica in
middle February; Spanish
Embassy said yc3lezâ\200\230day.

King Juan Carina and
Queen Sofia wiil mac:
Presldcnt Mandda and his
wife Graca Machei. whc)
will accnmpan)â\200\231 the queen
ong-v. number uf planncci
\â\200\230151_(5 in Cape ann.

Soï-\201a

Quccn

spent.
some Iime in Cup: Town
during World War 2.

Th: king is expected m
whitâ\200\234) the. South Afficaln

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Deportee wants SA
to pay return fare

Aimort.
hucmational
deSpite court papers of her
pending apphcatitm havâ\200\224
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ing
Homc Affairs ofï-\201cial two
days earlier.

served

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allegedly
She.
to
refused
make any phone calls and
was told that the instruc-
the
from
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Director-Geucral
Home
of
Departmem
AW'ZLU'S.

came

In December lam year
she was informed that her
work permit had bccn cuw
celicd, she was dismissed
and
with muncdiatc effcc
had to leave: South Africa
immediacy.

Ms Smgcant submitted
that the: cancellation Of her
work ncrmit was irrewulur.
unlmvful and unconmm-
tional.

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Deputy

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Byline de Lange

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A BRITISH memL Alexandra Health Cenuje
and University Clinic m
WETWEIS ms: week sum-
Wynburg. Johani-\\201\\@sburg,
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Admimstratizm in January
rion to stay hcr deporta-
1997.1)ut was dismissed in
D:cemher last year after
to apply {Of a
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tion.
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Court
Pretmâ\\200\\230ia
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to pay for her
Affairs
eturn :0 South Africa.

High

She wants Home. Af-
fairslwiinisttr MMgcâ\\200\\230asuthu
Buthclczzi to pay far has
travelling, com back to
failing
Somh Africa.
which. she wants him to
be put s'm tcrâ\\200\\230ms to show
cause why he shvuld no:
con-
he mmmitted for
\\cmpi of Court.

or.

Site was removed from
hcr home. in Sandman last
offiâ\\200\\224
Emmy cuemng by
vans
cial: m two police
and taken to Johannesburg,

Ms Esmee

Sargeam.
wâ\\200\\230nu wzu aikgedly put out
of th: country on Friday
1215: week without evcn
10 phune
being uHQW-dd
to apply
is
her attorney.
intcrim intchth
fmâ\\200\\230 an
meg her LO smy in the
comury, pending :1 rcvlew
application concerning the

1;â\200\235: SOME:
cancellation m"
African work permit,

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of central Africa.

This would lead to a national conference with the aim of holding elections and reaching agreement on governance and the formation of a non-partisan national defence force.

3 Agreement on a consultative forum for the implementation of the agreements on the DRC.

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Five weeks ago, when agreement on the cease-fire and troops standstill threatened to wreck attempts to secure peace in the DRC, SA intervened and drafted a step-by-step document allowing for separate agreements to be signed.

The strategic aim behind this move was to avoid a cease-fire being stalled by non-agreement on non-core issues.

Once the document was drawn up, it was sold to the countries at war. Mbeki first quietly visited Rwanda, where he held successful talks with Rwandan Vice-president Paul Kagame, the main rebel-aligned force which has clashed fiercely with Zimbabwean troops.

7 After he had secured Rwanda's agreement, Mbeki then urged the Zimbabwean

—

president to talk to Kagame. As soon as Mugabe, under pressure from the Zimbabwean public to reveal the real losses being suffered in the DRC, agreed, a South African government plane was dispatched to Kigali to fetch Kagame and bring him to Pretoria.

Mbeki then accompanied Kagame to

Harare where they met Mugabe and Deputy President Simon Muzenda.

"

It is here that Mbeki scored a major coup when both Kagame and Mugabe the major backers of the warring factions - spoke heart-to-heart and agreed that fighting must stop and a political solution be sought. So keen were Kagame and Mugabe that they were ready to issue instructions to commanders of forces in the DRC to stop shooting.

There is no doubt that, in the end, cool heads will prevail and the solution suggested by South Africa will, perhaps not in its entirety emerge as what the African gods have ordered from a region in a deep crisis. A jovial Rantao is The Star's political correspondent

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TV: 4w ,

â\200\234Mandela honoured: _-:~?7

â\200\230 Kampaia'Ã©iPresident Nebon Mandela wiHâ\200\230 attend,

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Stadium named after him; Hundreds of
. zspgrtspeople from South Africa, Kenya," Rwanda,r ..
Tanzania and Uganda; amng with aboUtZ 000'

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â\200\23050 000Â¥seat stadium, On the qgiï-\201kim pf Kampala].

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Annan. A saddened United Nations sec-'

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a long time in Angola, the UN had cried peace
where there was none!
Annan then recommended that the .worl.
organisation~ should bring to .an abrupt end its,
' operations in that imploding state.

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The reason: the belligerents â\200\224â\200\224.'the MPLA _.

government and Unita rebels are hell-bent on
annihilating one another through brute force, _

This unprecedented about-turn by the UN._
It was in part triggered by the shooting down of
two UN planes last month, in what the secretary- ; '
general called an outrageous crime.

' But the move was also a mere affirmation
that the Angolan peace process had, sadly,
totally collapsed. So Annan's decision to close
shop was not an indictment of the UN, but of the
deeply troubled Angola. -

The UN's tragic experience in that war-torn
state should now teach us, for better or worse, '
some critical lessons about keeping the peace in
rather hazardous environments.

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Angola .

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The i-\201rst lesson is that the political will to ,

make genuine peace cannot be summoned from

outside like the Ten Commandments'from on

high. It is for the belligerents in intractable con-

flicts to stop glorifying war and commit them- _ chilly winter of 1992 when the
selves to genuine peace.

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We are exactly where we were duringâ\200\230the' .

ghosts. of,

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. ment to resources for peacekeeping in Africa

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will fade even further.

Somalia haunted us.

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In the meantime,"the war-mongering'elitesfâ\200\230
will deceitfully be claiming that their war is in
vital national interests.

They will spend more time castigating andâ\200\230
discrediting â\200\234Kofi Annanâ\200\231s UNâ\200\231f rather than

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The Somalia syndrome is vividly playing " seeking â\200\234peaceâ\200\235.

itself out again in Angola, with terrible fallout
for Africa and the African renaissance;

Neither of the warring factions seems truly
. committed to establishing a culture of democ- .
racy and tolerance. So the charge that the crisis
in Angola is the making of Annanâ\200\231s UN is
grossly unfair and malicious.

During the Somalia i-\201asco, the UN for the
i-\201rst time took, the decision to withdraw its
troops and bring to an ignominious end its operÂ»
Not only is peace illusory, but'the country is
ations. The decision to withdraw?Ywas taken long
before the mission was completed, and a trail of ' coming apart. The health of Angolaâ
\200\231s economy

.
bloody disasters was left in its wake.
The world community, including many
Africans, are beginning to shun Angola. Interna-A'
tional organisations and investors are becoming
weary of the country.

â\200\231 UN '5 leaving
is now enveloping
The Somalia scenario
Angola. The UN is leaving and war will become
a nightmare for the Angolan populace.

is in a coma. Peace'has been destroyed.

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~ To be sure, in countries like Angola the UN
and otherexternal entities have vital roles to
play; but theirs can only be supplementary roles.â\200\230 "
Second, even if the UN wants to play a priâ\200\224

mary role of peace-enforcer, as it attempted in Angola, the world's only superpower and other great powers are highly reluctant to supply it with the necessary deterrent power to contain, let alone terminate, wars.

The UN is not Rambo, and should not act as such; it should have a sober grasp of the limits and the extent of its capabilities.

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The third lesson is that the formalism of peace agreements can never be substitutes for the real thing: hard-won, genuine peace. Peace is a scarce commodity that must be cemented.

Quick-fix solutions are too counter-productive and costly. The UN and most people should accept the charge that it glorified the Lusaka Peace Accords of 1994 without unmasking its rotten insides. It was very important to create the illusion of a real peace in Angola.

They will suffer and the number of displaced people will probably reach a million in a matter of weeks.

Starvation will probably become a harsh reality because such are the ramifications of war. Hundreds of thousands of people will cheaply lose their lives.

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To add insult to injury, the UN is deeply divided on what course of action to take: Annan sanctioned a complete withdrawal, the Security Council only a partial departure.

Fourth, the most discouraging lesson to gauge from Annan's decision is that Angola will now become a scapegoat: more influential players will rid themselves from what they see as Africa's "sorry realities". And, from abroad, the world community will tainted perception of peacekeeping in Africa " murmur that this cannot be tolerated -â\200\224 but in will become even more Clouded, and commit-

But the council's position will leave the UN nakedly exposed to further disaster.

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Angola is one of the worldâ\200\230s poorest states: it has a paltry gross domestic product per capita of R2 500. Basic services are near collapse and the â\200\230 infrastructure is devastated.

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Soldier-miners on both sides of the divide are caught up in territorial clashes. Diamond mining continues to be used by Unita to pay for war.

In Luanda, in the meantime, oil revenues are being used to subsidise war efforts and service the massive bill caused by ï¬\201ghting on Kabilaâ\200\230s side in Africaâ\200\231s â\200\234First World Warâ\200\234.

In short, recent developments in Angola may prove to be the gathering of dark clouds before the thunderstorm.

(The-writer is deputy director of the Johanâ\200\224

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reality their silence and inaction will be deadly. 'T-nesburg-based Centre for Policy Studies.)

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Mail & Guardian.

lssug: 22-28 Jan 1999

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Squatter camp:

TBSldents attempt to emct soldiers?

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t'med with brooms and a tottetiotâ\200\230 de-

mand, 34') msidents of M andeta 'Pa'xâ\200\230k 111-
ormai squatter camp in UIUWQ last

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week. rammed through the gates of theOR Tam
bu ttt'nnpiex. which houses pulhia rmd defence
force units. and told ofï-\201cers they were tres-
passers who had until January 31 toctear out.
The land and the complex â\200\224- :1 network of
mansions that once housed ministers of the
Tiâ\200\230anskei hahtustun â\200\224â\200\224 was theirs, they
ninimed, and they had come to takesmck and
clean up the "community centreâ\200\234.
The police advised them to negotiate with
the Depm-tment otâ\200\230PubLic Wm'kq. The group left

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Getting the nod

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but returned later in force. after â\200\234persuading"
more than 200 â\200\234supporters" to leave-passing
taxis and join the demonstration.

But the complex houses some of the tough-
est units, including the. crack T3010 and Qum-
hu special task forces, and after a warning,
the. renta-crowd group were sent packing
w tth two thtmdet'ï-\202ashes and a can of tear gas
â\200\234Our sultion was very restrained," Said
Wayne Hackart, Ummta public order police

commander...â\200\2351 told them we. had to uphold the law and that it was totally tuu'eztiistie to think: they could overrun the police and the South African National Defence Force, as this was a challenge to the law of the whole country."

Jonas Nttzambule. chair of the Umtam Peri.

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U rban and Rural Developmmtt Agency, has a dii-\201Zerent version of events. mwâ\200\231xly was formed the day after the mamh "to Ã@Ã@rpiï-\202htate mmâ\200\230, development projects for contiguity beneï-\201t and create jobs and combat Wig???â\200\234 The group wants the "\i-\202aï-\201kplaâ\200\230as-type resi~ dentist enclave" for commâ\200\230giiitftieVaioyment.

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Ndzcmâ\200\230ibttle said the gtmï-\201ip had "omeial permission" 10 set up u(mhmtgtify'prujects in the complex. When it. tried to -df.aâ\200\235this â\200\234in keeping â\200\231 with the call made by the gOâ\200\231VGrmnent that communities should organise themselves to i-\201ght white persmmei .2me tear gas can.
poverty
ttistem anti aemutted memwoti-\201en and children who were Meaning the premises

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n authoritative article on the conï-\202icts in Angola and Congo, published in Business Day on

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Wednesday, contains a line referring to Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos as a â\200\234multimillionaire" with "atmounts in Brazil and elsewhereâ\200\235. This is a factor. it suggests, which might explain the presidentâ\200\231s tacit cut "mcxttwition to face Angolaâ\200\231s realities". Lemme: tram. say, With his hand On his heart, that he has no idea where this delicious tidbit of gossip came from. But he can report that the author ofthe piece. and a hantifutâ\200\230pfdjther jour-iaists were guests Qi'Thztbo Mbekâ\200\230. in tâ\200\231returiÃ@: last week, at an off-the-râ\200\230ecmâ\200\230d tin'iohng during which the deputy president Stat'tlett them with a savage ttâ\200\231jSEbâ\200\230S' merit Of various Smithem African leaders.

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h'ibekiâ\200\231s intention in nailing theee

faithful hacks to his side was seemingly
to reassure them that he continued [0
dominate the peace talks and t0 apprise
them of his "coup" in organising a
secret. meeting between Zhnababwean
President Rnbert Mugabe and the Rwan.
dam \â\200\230iue~Pi'esitiex\t, Paul Kagame,
shortly before Christmas.

â\200\235Accountable? Us?

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top lawyer informed the SABC this
week that the immigtâ\200\230ation papers
of Alby J antes â\200\224â\200\224 the British consultant
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President Nelson Mandela is to be the keynote speaker at a banquet next month to launch the South African Agricultural Unionâ\200\231s Agri Securitas project. The project, which is aimed at securing and assisting rural communities, is an initiative of organised agriculture and folÂ» lows on a rural safety summit last October.

Â»

Union president Chris du Toit said yesterday that local and international funding for rural protection was being sought, and that a satellitebased emergency communication system was being supplied by the

Daimler Chrysler Company A f-trauma insurance scheme With . medical, life and disability ben- . ei-\201ts for the victims of violence: '- was also being set in place

..

~ Du_ Toit said business giant; Sanlam had already contributed .~

g to the projectâ\200\231s Agri Securitas:
Trust Fun

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Sanlam chairmangMarinus,â\200\230
Dah'ng said yesterdayâ\200\234 his or: ..
ganisation could not allowâ\200\230agri- ,7
culture to decline as a result of :
the security situation, with a deâ\200\224 ;
population of rural areas, as 3
. this would have a negative effect '
on the economy. â\200\224 Pretoria Cor- .
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issue: 22 Jan 1999

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A Rooivaâ\200\230k attack helicopter goes through its pac
Johannesburg. The hencoptar la the i-\202agship of a rigidly controlled arms Industry tha
t supplies weapons to

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mums into force in March.

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Mandela

CAPE TOWN. -â\200\224 Pre-
sident
has
referred three controverâ\200\224
sial Bills â\200\224â\200\224 on smoking,
liquor and broadcasting
- back to the National
Assembly for reconsid-
eration.

Announcing this yester-
day, his office said the
step was taken because he
had reservations
about
their constitutionality and
therefore had to send them
back.

All three were approved

last
by Parliament late
to Pres
year and sent
Mandela to be signed into
law.

3â\200\231

Pres Mandeiaâ\200\231s office
said in a statement that'
while
the Broadcasting
Bill's purpose as a whole

was not unconstitutional,
Pres Mandela was con-
cerned that it gave the
Broadcasting Minister an
imprecise and potentially
over-broad power to regu-
late even on matters which
fell under the Independent
Broadcasting
Authority
(IBA).

â\200\234While this may be .a
matter Qt} draftmanship,
the President is advised
that the current formula-
tion unnecessarily exposes
the Bill to constitutional
that
attack
the
Ministerâ\200\231s
regulatory
power should be deï-\201ned
and restricted so as not to
expose him to the allega-
tion that his power over-
laps
with
the
authority "

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was,

Pres

Mandela

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however, satisï-\201ed that the f
Bill did not infringe on a
the Bill of Rights.

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objects

The statement said Pres
Mandela was satisfied
that
the
Tobacco Products Control
Amendment Bill - to pro-
hibit the advertising of
smoking and to ban smok-
ing in public places -â\200\224
were constitutional.

It was therefore unnecâ\200\224
essary for the National
Assembly to reconsider
the Billâ\200\231s purposes.

But where legislation
might impinge on fundaâ\200\224
mental rights,
its terms
should not be over-broad
and should not limit rights
in areas beyond or uncon-
nected to the purposes of
the Bill.

"In

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the
President is. advised that
ection 3(2) of the Bill. in
prohibiting the organisa-
tion. or promotion of. or
financial assistance to. an
â\200\234organised activityâ\200\235 by
tobaccoâ\200\230related enterpris-
es. fails to dei-\201ne â\200\234organi-
sed activity.â\200\235

The very wide ambit of
this term would mean that
activities unrelated to the
purposes of the Act and
protected by the Bill of
Rights â\200\224 especially free-
dom of
â\200\224
would be proscribed.

association

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Pres

Mandela

also
believed the definition of
"public placeâ\200\235 could be
interpreted
too broadly
possibly to include private
homes. â\200\224 Sapa.

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recent global currency and
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stock market crisis â\200\224 appears
to have healed. Among the -
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swiï¬\201ness with which the shockWaves passed is
that the Brazilian economy shuddered more as a
result of a temporary liquidity pmblem than a
deeper economic malaise.

Once it was appreciated that the multibillion-
dollar IMF rescue package was at hand to repair
the damage, the exigency was gone and, for the
time being, forgotten. Besides, the world is fast

.. becoming inured to upheavals of this nature. In a

the wake of Thailand, Malaysia and Russia,
Brazil was no more than a tame encore.

At the same time, it would be shortsighted to

. believe that the i¬\201nal encore has been staged The
problems which surfacedln the Far East some 18
months ago continue toimpinge negatively upon
the world economy, with some countries,
especially those of the emerging variety,
suffering more than others. Itl3 only through
wishful thinking that the deepseated difi¬\201culties â\200\230 â\200\230
are, for the prgsent, seen as being of a latent

rather than a patent nature

For South Africa, the fallout is mixed. On the

one hand, the Brazilian hiccup represented another nail in the emerging market category into which the country has been slotted. The rand and the JSE might have recovered some of the losses incurred in the wake of Brazil's close encounter with disaster. Yet both remain weaker than they were before the event. On the other, South Africa is starting to look increasingly rosy in an emerging market context. Several global analysts are rating the country among the top 10 emerging markets, citing our low foreign debt exposure and fiscal discipline.

Be that as it may, it would be foolhardy to

anticipate that the next emerging market crisis, when, and not if, it materialises, will bypass South African financial markets. Our consolation - will be that the Government's prudent economic policies will soften the blow.

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Amnesty Internationalhas
â\200\230strbngly condemned LÃ©Sotho
authorities for failing to ad-
dress the â\200\234inhumaneâ\200\235 condiâ\200\224T
tions at the prison in Maseru
where 50 soldierscharged in
connection with the September'
1 mutiny are being held.

The international secre-_ , -

tariat yesterday challenged the â\200\231
credibility of the court martial
established to try the soldiers,
saying its composition did not 1
meet international standards
for independence and impar-â\200\230
tiality.

The court marshal included
11% military ofi-\201cers who are --
. under the command of Lieu-

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.tenantGeneral Makhula Mosa-
keng- the main complainantln
the case. As a result, .1119 sol-
diersâ\200\231 right to trial byhn inde
. pendent and impartial tribunal
which meets all international
standards was being violated.

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Sources in the Lesotho Defence Force said senior officials in the military were angry at what they said was a double standard. They argued that it never even uttered a word about their humiliating situation when the soldiers arrested, harassed and subjected them to similar inhumane prison conditions when they staged a coup. The coup was foiled by the intervention of joint Botswana

SA troops under the banner of the Southern African Development Community last year.

They said the deteriorating jail conditions were not yesterday's creation and of the making of the defence force and that the question should be posed to the department of justice and the government.

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Sources said although their senior officials were sympathetic to the plight of the soldiers, Amnesty International should be careful not to vilify the military, which had nothing to do with prison conditions.

The organisation attributed the protest by the imprisoned soldiers earlier this week to the fact that authorities have failed to address prison conditions.

The protest, which saw the soldiers refusing to return to their cells, was suppressed by combined Lesotho South African and Botswana military forces.

The protest at the maximum security prison on Monday prompted a martial-law judge,

Mr Justice Cullinan, to visit the cells for inspection in the company of defence attorneys. ..

Upon completion, he noted that the 'cells were infested by scorpions and other insects, and that they lacked ventilation, light, proper bedding and adequate sanitation facilities. Cullinan concluded that the conditions were inhumane:

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SA plans to curb flow of arms

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011th Africa. the only sig-
Snti¬\20lcant arms producer tn
:1 war-ravaged continent,
wants to curb the i¬\202ow of small
arms to civil-wars and ethnic
conï¬\202icts worldwide
In a letter to secretary-gen-

eral Kofi Annan, the SA Government said it has adopted a policy of destroying all its obsolete and redundant surplus small arms so that they do not find their way into battle zones. South Africa is further committed to stopping the flow of illegal small arms across its borders," the letter added. Last year the SA Police Services destroyed or melted down 70 tons of small arms and ammunition, including 4504 pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns and homemade firearms. Additionally, South Africa and Mozambique have jointly destroyed more than 100 tons of small arms and ammunition on site in Mozambique. South Africa said it has already entered into agreements with several other southern African states; With a view to curbing the trafficking of illegal small arms and ammunition. In an address to the UN Ad-

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visory Board on Disarmament Matters, Annan said this week that the scourge of small arms continues to devastate civilian populations, creating humanitarian crises the world over. These weapons of personal destruction impair economic and social progress and impede our best development efforts, he said. Annan said the UN, for its part, will help governments and civil society make disarmament and arms control central aspects of future peace initiatives. In West Africa, he said, the UN is helping to implement a moratorium on the import, export, and manufacture of light weapons. If successful, this ban will lead to a renaissance of peace in the region and serve as an example to a continent whose economic and social development has been almost entirely hindered by internal strife and conflict."

In its letter to Annan, South Africa points out that it is committed to a policy of responsibility and accountability in the trade and transfer of all arms.

The Government has stated

lished an arms control system
which makes provision for a

ministerial body to set criteria,
principles and guidelines to
ensure the reaping of the transfer
and trade in, among others.
small arms and light weapons.
South Africa has also intro-
duced legislation which re-
quires the licensing of all civil-
ian small arms, including a
requirement for the safe stor-
age of these weapons.

Under the previous govern-
ment. South Africa was the
world's 10th largest arms man-
ufacturer.

The now government of
President Nelson Mandela in-
creasing armaments
her
industry which at one time
produced jet trainers. combat
helicopters. warships. remotely
piloted vehicles, missiles, eri-
mored personnel carriers and
small arms.

The industry, which is now
under rigid government con-
trol, exported about \$265-mil-
lion (about R2.6 billion) worth
of military equipment to 83
countries in 1997. This was a
34% increase over the previous
year.

to

But the Government also
turned down requests for arms
from several countries - in-
cluding Afghanistan, Burma,
Bhutan, Nigeria, Sri Lanka.
Sudan and Turkey - either be-
cause of human rights abuses
or because they were in conflict
zones.

South Africa was one of the
co-sponsors of a UN General
Assembly resolution, adopted
in early December, which calls
for an international conference
on illicit arms trade.

on the
Switzerland has offered to host
the proposed conference which
is expected to take place no
later than 2001.

In its letter to Annan. South
Africa said the conference
should formulate an action
plan to combat the proliferation
of small arms on the basis of
the experiences at individual
countries.

The resolution also called
upon the secretary-general to

initiate a study, as soon as possible, on the feasibility of ,Iâ\200\230estricctng the manufacture the'trade in. small = of, and

Accoïr-\201ïr-\201ngto'South Aïr-\202'ieaâ\200\231s Directorate: â\200\234.of-rConventional , Arms Control, the list of arms buyers included India. Switzer-land, Chile, Pakistan, Ecuador, Thailand. Uganda, Singapore and Rwanda.

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arms.

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Additionally, the resolution proposed a study in establish- ing, within the UN system. a single database of authorised manufacturers and dealers in small arms. â\200\224 Sapa-IPS

Sierra Leone insurgent

is encircled

and the UN has agreed to supply them.

The health ministry issued an appeal for more aid and stated: "Our biggest worry right now is the outbreak of cholera."

Another serious concern is dwindling food stocks, since the city has been cut off from supplies.

During lulls in the fighting, some Freetown residents have walked kilometres in search of bread.

But signs that life was returning to a semblance of normality have emerged in western Freetown, where buses and cars were on the streets, as Ecomog troops carried out searches of vehicles as well as the bags carried by pedestrians, saying they were out to prevent rebel infiltration. - Sapa-AFP

Freetown - Nigerian-led Ecomog intervention troops had encircled Sierra Leone rebels in Freetown early yesterday, depriving them of any way out of a battered city facing the risk of disease and starvation. Units of soldiers of the west African force, who have since Sunday made progress on fronts between Hastings and Waterloo on the Freetown peninsula, linked up late on Wednesday, trapping the rebels, military sources said.

An Ecomog officer confirmed that the force had surely rounded the Revolutionary United Front insurgents, who stormed Freetown on January 6. French helicopter pilots acting under contract for Ecomog said armed men identified as rebels had been seen on

Wednesday in villages to the east of the capital.

But sources in the intervention force said sweeps against the rebels would contain them on the high ground of the peninsula.

Ecomog forces would then shell the remaining insurgent

positions before Sierra Leone's
own fearsome Kamajor tribal
warriors, who have formed
tough militia units backing
President Ahmad Tejan Kab-
bah, move in against the rene-
gades, the sources said.

They said in 2011 this would com-
plete operations against the
rebels, whose invasion has left
tracts of the city devastated.

Hundreds of corpses litter
Freetown's streets, while many
wounded are dying because of
an acute shortage of medical

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tinned discussing the issue
with lâ\200\230hosa when he. left the
meeting.

The Kenyan high com.
mission in Pretoria denied
that Somaia had ever been
mandated to act on behalf
of its defence mlnistrY.
The commission's minimâ\200\234! .

attache. who refused to he
named. insisted So-
maia would
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be accredited by the cozmmission before he
was allowed to approach any South African
authorities.

"Kenya has very clear procurement poli.
cies and procedures for this kind of thing.
There '15 absolutely no way that Somala Or anv-
(me else could have been mandated m buy
weapons on our behalf without letters from
mm us and the defence ministry," said the at-
tache. â\200\234Anything else was a con job."

The incident isnâ\200\231t Somaiaâ\200\231s only attempt to
dabble in the arms trade.

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The former Kenyan citizen 13.5{111 being pur-
sued by that country's parliamentary public
accounts committee for allegedly welshing on
a RSSâ\200\224million paramilitaw equipment contract
signed with Kenyaâ\200\231s Poli-c Training Coï-â\202ege
in the early 19903. The Kenyan government

paid Somaia as the agent for a group of little-known British companies but never received any of the equipment it ordered. Somaia refused to testify about the alleged swindle on four separate occasions when the public accounts committee reviewed the matter during the height of the Puma scandal in 1996. Somaia's defiance prompted Kenya's Parliament to vote for the government to ban all businesses with Puma-affiliated companies.

Kenya's ruling party representative said the public accounts committee, headed by the Kenya High Court judge, said parliamentarians would be meeting with President Daniel arap Moi's attorney and the attorney general to discuss the matter. Samara refused to comment on the issue. Phase 1 of the investigation was present throughout. Somaia's meeting with Modise, was in hospital on 'Monday' but refused to comment on the issue earlier in the week. The meetings gave nothing to do with anything. Why must this meeting be isolated from the investigation? Other visits by 10-16mm members of the Puma family were noted. 1-113 representatives, Oupa Duane, Enid's mother 1: is common for premiers to facilitate meetings for large potential investors or other meetings with the public. African Eye News Service: Gray empowerment: Beneficiary list grows, PAGE 6

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Cape Town ~ The k n and queen
of Spain Will visit Smut Africa in
February, the Spanish embassy said
yesterday.

King hum Carlos and Queen
Enji- \201a MU meet President fvfandcia
and his: wife Craca Machel, Who
win accompany- the queen on a-
numbEI of planned Visits in Cape
Town.

Queen Sofia spent some time in
Cape Town during Work!" War 2.
The king is eXpected to address
the South Afman Parliament, the
embassy said.

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Mbeki 15: ttntlersmod to have. im-
mediately foihâ\200\230m-ed up the Kagame/'-
Musgabe meeting with a set of
proposals that were circulated to the
two African leaders and others.
These proposals cover the tetrms of
a ceasefirn and troop standstill in
Congo. a peacekeeping force. made
Up of units from the various warring
armies but under neutral foreign
command. the terms Ofâ\200\231t i-\201ne] and to
+lll hostilitiES and the creation hfa
forum otâ\200\231heatls uf state to oversee
and guarantee the clemocratiszttimt
and reconstruction of C0ng0.

These. proposals elaborate on an
earlier Congo peace plan drawn up
by Mbeki :md presented by President
Nelson Mandela to other African
leaders in September last year.

South Atticah ofï-\201ciats refuse to
be drawn publicly on the reasons for
the sidelthtng Of South Africa in
\Vmcï-\202loek. But regional p0l ttltcal and
security analysts suggest a number
of explanations. They say that the
heads of state of a number of the
belligerehts feel uncomfortable
about South Aï-\201â\200\230itiï-\202â\200\231s keen awareness
of their own and their fatnthesâ\200\231 busi-
neas interests in Congo, and of how
this might be affecting their
decisiozbmaking on the war. They

also suggest some heads of state re-
sent Mbeki's ability to exercise in-
tellectual and political leadership.

An additional factor in the bel-
ligerents wanting to meet alone in
Windhoek, rather than in broader
company in Lusaka, is that the An-
golan government is deeply distrust-
ful of President Frederick Chiluba
and Zambia, whom they accuse, of
continuing to support Unite rebels.

@

But.
the Windhoek meeting's
privately, South African officials say
they were "surprised" by the sum-
mit in Namibia and would have
expected to be there.

Following a meeting of foreign
and defence ministers of the South-
em African Development Commu-
nity and Others in Lusaka about a
ceasefire late last week, about 16
heads of state or government had
been expected to gather in the Zim-
babwean capital on January 16. The
plans for that wider summit were
scuttled during what officials say
was a "difficult" ministerial meet-
ing.

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And the 16 foreign belligerents
then surprised others with a plan for
their own. secret meeting in
Windhoek.

It is understood that Mbeki's
diplomatic initiative started with the
inaugural journey of South Africa's
new Blue Train to Zimbabwe in mid-
December, on which he was accom-
panied by various Southern African
leaders and on which he was even
personally joined by Mugabe.

On the train, Mugabe, under
serious economic and domestic
political pressures to extricate his
country from its heavy commitment
to the war in Congo, indicated a will-
ingness to meet Kibwe, widely seen
as the key player on the rebels' side.
Mbeki then moved with a speed
that surprised the Zimbabweans.
Within days he was back in Zim-
babwe on a secret trip, this time
accompanied by Kagame.
Mugabe and Kagame met, so
establishing the direct channels of
communication and the basis for
this week's Windhoek summit.
Mbeki's representative, Ron Ngweni
Momoepa, would not comment this
week on the details of Mbeki's role

in the Congo peace process apart
from saying that he was involved
in a number of peace initiatives.

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imbabwe court
â\200\230 told of torture, 2 '
journalists bailed

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military doctor.
Mr Chotoâ\200\231s hands were visibly
swollen with fresh wounds on them
when he was seen by reporters after
his release.
Mr Choto, whose article report-
ed that 23 army ofi-\201cers had been
arrested for inciting others to topple
Mr Mugabe, had given himself up to
i-\201llice on Tuesday after a week in
'ding.
Blindfolded

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He turned himself in when" the
military, who detained Mr Chavunâ\200\224
duka on Tuesday last week, i-\201nally
handed him over to civilian police
after the High Court threatened to
issue a warrant for the arrest of
Defence Minister Moven Mahachi.

But the two men then disappear-
ed and were apparently handed
back to the military, which has no
right under Zimbabwean law to
detain civilians.
It appeared that Mr Choto was
taken from police custody on the
day he surrendered himself and
for about an
driven blindfolded
hour to Cranborne army barracks.

Sources believe he was a taken to
an interrogation centre in Goro~
monzi, 50 km east of the capital.

There he was taken to an under-
ground cellar with a wet floor and
allegedly tortured.
Mr Chavundukaâ\200\231s mother Jane
managed to i-\201nd the two in Harare
central police station yesterday.

She found them handcuffed toâ\200\224
gether with blood on their shirts.

If convicted, the two â\200\224 who are
being charged under the Law and
Order Maintenance Act with creat-
ing â\200\235alarm and despondencyâ\200\235 â\200\224
could be jailed for up to seven years.
Mr Wilson said they were also
asked to name everyone they know
in the army during the interrogation.
- Sapa-AFP

Harare - A Zimbabwean magistrate
yesterday released on bail two jour-
nalists detained for reporting an

alleged coup plot against President Robert Mugabe, after he was told the two were badly tortured in detention.

The editor of the Sunday Standard, Mark Chavunduka, and senior reporter Ray Choto were freed on bail. of Z\$10 000 (R1 500) and the case postponed to February 22.

Their lawyer Erik Morris told the court: "It appears that the accused have been severely tortured, not by the police but by certain forces of the Zimbabwean Government."

"

He did not give details.

The State had initially considered opposing bail on the grounds that the safety of the two was not guaranteed, but Mr Morris said: "We believe they will be safer at home than they will be in custody where certain have access to government forces them."

Clive Wilson, managing director of the Standard newspaper, earlier said that both men had been beaten and that Mr Choto had been subjected to electric shocks on his genitals. "It is absolutely disgraceful, like something out of Nazi Germany," he said. "There is clear evidence not only of assault, but torture."

He said the two men had told their lawyer about their treatment when he was allowed to see them early yesterday.
Wet grass

They said that after being beaten and forced to do humiliating exercises, they were made to strip and roll on wet grass to remove the blood, said another lawyer for the pair, Simon Bull.

They demanded medical attention and were taken to a Civilian hospital, but were attended to by a

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Lesothoâ\200\231s tiny and fractured trade '-

â\200\234But there is a possibility that we and the biggest ,
federation Coie't'u(C011-
gress of Lesotho Trade.
Unions) will get together,â\200\235
said Makatleho Nyabela, -
one of the fell' 111-omengen-
eral secretaries anywhere 13;?"
and who heads the Lesotho .
Federati0n of Democrati F
Uniens (LFDU).

The concept of a single

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7â\200\224S011th Afnc 5 National
Â«Union of Mineworkers â\200\224-
1 3'making {01'aprobable total
yumomsed Workforce Of a
little over 20000 out of an
estimated 60 000 workers in
runtime employment111 the
formal private sector.

TERRYâ\200\234 :5";

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union movement, like its busi-
ness community is slowly trying to
â\200\231 deal with the aftermath of the politi-
cal crisis and the September South
African Development Communi-
ty (SADC) military intervention and
fl'iotics â\200\235

The SADC intervention â\200\224â\200\224 re-
felled to unanimously by the 111110113
â\200\234the South African invasion"-â\200\224
not only left large areas of Maseruâ\200\2315
commercial centre in blackened
- ruins, it resulted in an estimated
20 000 workers being either â\200\234aban-
doned, laid off 01' retrenchedâ\200\235.

111 the"â\200\230abandoned" category are
the former employees of Crayon Gar-

11101115 the clothing manufacturer 7
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During the tiaditlonai December ;

bleak fol'gal111e11t11'0lkel's, manage-
ment appears to have stripped the
tâ\200\230aetoi'y bare and decamped across
the border 11'ith stock, machinery
and all 11101'able items. â\200\234They did just
disappear,â\200\234 conĩ-\201rmed a spokesman
from the Lesotho National Develop-
ment Corporation.

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The three 11.111011 federations here
â\200\224â\200\224- 51112111 by ahmost any standards â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224
have formed a tripartite alliance.
This las entered into a tripartite al-
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human tragedy

Pexgsc'11iai differences, Which
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11.11'11less a-h'111t the goelnment and
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bet teen the three 11111011 federations.

federationis also supported '
by the newly named Lesoth0 Trade .
Union Congress (Letuc), the smallest
' but Oldest Of the federatiOns. Simon
Jonathan, the general secretary,
agreed that unity 110uld be to the
benefit of 11'orkers.â\200\234But I have given .
up trying, â\200\235- he said.

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â\200\230We and the LFDU organise On) 1
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the basis of one industry, one union,
said Sechaba Makhasane, Coletu
general secretary and former leading
National Union of Migeworkers
(NUM) activist in the 1113101101987
minersâ\200\231 strike in South Africa.

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â\200\234There aleâ\200\230Some difĩ-\201culties be-
tween us, but they may be overcome.â\200\235 â\200\230
Letuc traditionally organises 011 a
geographic rather than industrial
basis.

Makhasgne, a former Witbank miner who was banned and deported to Lesotho after the 1987 strike, is the only one of the three general secretaries who does not dispute the government audit of union membership. It found Coletu has 9 800 members. "We claim 10 000, so there is not much difference," he said.

Nyabela felt the criterion used by the department of labour to assess membership differed from that of the unions. While the LFDU claimed some 2 000 members, the government audit gave it 1400. Letuc is credited with only 400 members.

Among these independent unions is the Lesotho Association of Teachers (LAT) which is widely criticised as a government-sponsored

soured sweetheart union.

The Coletu-affiliated teachers union, LTTU, claims the education ministry deliberately sabotages at

tempts to recruit into LTTU.

Ironically, LAT is recognised by Cosatu's affiliated Sadtu, South Africa's major teachers union, as representing unionised teachers in the mountain kingdom

: But that may change as Coletu, which only held its founding conference. Once last year, seeks to renew and extend contacts with the South African union movement. This is an issue which certainly be taking

Makhasane said.

With a number of South African companies operating here, it is essential we have closer links with Cosatu and Nactu in South Africa, said Justice Tsukulu, general secretary of Cawule, the Coletu-affiliated construction workers union.

Tsukulu was this week signing up construction workers for the next phase of the controversial Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

â\200\234This should give us a substantial
boost in membership," agreed
Makhasane. â\200\234But we are small and
need to grow and to be more united.
not just in Lesotho but in the region.â\200\235

Why must we have a government?

II

Imagine how it would be if we did not have a government! At first it sounds like fun: no rules and regulations, no traffic cops and speed limits, no taxes to be paid... but on the other hand, it would be a pretty chaotic situation.

Everyone would be allowed to drive and park where he or she wishes.

If I need a television, I could just go and get one from my neighbour's house. If my colleague makes me cross, I would shoot him or her.

There would be no hospitals, schools, roads or police stations because there would be no money collected to pay for them. Actually, this would amount to an intolerable situation.

This is why people need to have rules and regulations. People are social beings. They like staying together because their physical, social and emotional needs can then be satisfied.

But when a group of people are living together, they have to agree on behaviour patterns that are acceptable and those that are not. When everyone in the group agrees that it is not acceptable to hit someone if you don't like him, people will feel more safe and comfortable in the company of others.

If everyone agrees to contribute some money to enable their children to become educated, they can be happy that their community will be improving all the time.

The way a group of people organise themselves to make their lives more comfortable, safe and prosperous, is called government. Groups living in the same geographical area realised that if they join their forces together, they are much stronger and much more can be achieved to make life more comfortable, safe and prosperous for the inhabitants.

Hence, countries develop in which different groups of people live, which share some sort of common bond with one another.

Some countries, such as Japan, have a homogeneous population. This means that the majority of its citizens share the same ethnic

origin. culture, and belief system.

Other countries, of which South Africa is a prime example, consist of different groups which have to work out a system according to which they can live happily together.

Of course people do not always agree with the way they are governed. This is why the organisation of a group or the politics of a country is always changing. But most societies, or countries, have some sort of order that satisfies most members of the group.

In some societies there is a king or a chief who comes from a royal family who leads the group. In other societies there might be a general who acts as the head of the country because he took power by force. Most societies these days prefer a system in which people choose the persons they want to rule them. This is called a democracy.

Every couple of years the citizens of a country get the opportunity to choose the people they want to rule them. This is called elections and this is one of the pillars of democratic government. If people want a government that is really suited to their needs, they must participate in the elections by voting for the party or person they want to govern them.

6 Dr Hanneke de Vries is writing a series of articles for The Citizen on voter education for South Africa.

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Mandela _
on farm
security

PRESIDENT Mandela
is
to address the SA
Agricultural Union next
month in support of an
initiative to raise money
for rural safety, SAAU
president Chris du Toit
said yesterday.
He said the

project,
dubbed Agri Securitas,
formed part of the SA-
AU's own contribution to
the
against farm
attacks.

fight

Farming communities
remained vulnerable to
criminals, Mr Du Toit
said in a statement.

"Farm attacks are continuing
at a rapid rate, and the
SAU is committed to curb this problem.
It
is estimated that 212.11%

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Thorny issues of
airspace control

P. 1').

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arsh words exchanged this week between
Zambia zmd Angola may be simple posturing but
are also the stuff of Which wars are made.

Last Friday at Congolese peace talks in Lusaka.
Angolaâ\200\231s foreign minister sent a scathing Letter to
Zambia accusing it of aiding the Unitzi rebellion.
The Congo delegation gleefully nâ\200\230anslatetljhe letter
into English and distributed copies to journalists.
On Wednesday. Zambian president Frederick
Chiiuba warned Zambia would defend itself if at-
tached. It is reminiscent of Rwandaâ\200\231s criticism of
Laurent Kabila for failing to control his eastern bov-
dere. complaints that were followed by the present
Rwandan-backed war.

NO one including the Angolans has produced
any evidence that the Zambian government is inâ\200\230
volved in rosuppiying Unitzi. However. it is not dif-
ficult to imagine some enterprising Zambian with
a few trucks making a small fortune moving the
food, met. Clothes and other materiel that the Unite
war machine requires.

Western Zambia is a poorly policed wild west.
i-\202ush with diamond buyers and bandits, against
which travellers are encouraged to travel with
armed escort. If it comes to an Angolan attack, just
what would SA do? It is a very vexed question that
is better to ponder now than put off until later. SAâ\200\231s
preference for dialogue and moral persuasion have
had little effect on" Robert Mugabeâ\200\231s need to strut
and posture over the Congo. But a tussle between
Angola and Zambia may be another thing;

A ngolaâ\200\231s calculations are simple and mili-
tary: It invaded Congo Brazzaville to stamp out
Unite bases there. and protect the oii-productig
Cahhida enclave. Us support of Knbila has. been
similarly tactical, aimed not at helping Kabila but
blocking Unite.
However. Angola is extremely hitter toward SA.
Why, Angolaâ\200\231s MPLA government asks, when it

comes to repaying old friendships with Libya. Cuba or Iran, the ANC is determined to maintain solidarity with highly public visits. But when it comes to Angola, which aided the ANC for years, the MPLA believes the ANC has done little in its tight relationship with Unite.

SA should not cave in to Angolan pouting, but there is, given the threats to Zambia and SA declared negligence to the Angolan government, a strong case that SA must do more to block illegal resupply operations. That '15 the heart of the Angolan

South Africa can do a lot to make it more difficult for gun runners, writes Ross Herbert

8?}.

complaint with Zambia and something about which SA could act, diffusing the risk of conflict between Angola and Zambia and perhaps dampening the tensions inside Angola.

DRC Minister Alfred Ntshongweni has said there is - can't land aircraft once they not meet leave SA air space. However, we could do a lot to make it more difficult for gun runners. We could start by gathering and sharing with all governments in the region records of all flights, plans, crews and who landed at national airports. Pilots could be asked to produce proof that they landed at their intended destinations. Such information, together with radar monitoring, could produce a clear picture of who is running contraband. At present four SA construction workers Gert Willem Alien, Rudie Swanepoel, and Marthinus Steyn and pilot. Marnix van der Eeken - are rotting in an Angolan prison. The four were passengers on a plane brought down in a suspicious setup that seemed designed to scare off SA pilots. Instead of genuinely tracking planes and forcing them down, the Angolans appeared to have struck a deal to fake an interception. While the crew of the plane were quietly released shortly after their capture, the passengers continue to be held. The real target was a passenger and major UNITE supplier who managed to escape from prison in Menongue. The construction workers were hired to build a warehouse in Congo and the pilot to fly a plane out of Angola to SA. None was a ringleader in anything and they make plausible cases that they are nothing more than, innocent passengers who are being held because SA has failed to tackle the thorny problem of airspace control. So far Alhadebe and others have said the only way to aid those four is with quiet pressure, which has done nothing. With the potential for broader conflict over UNITE resupply, now is the time to raise the issue again as part of a comprehensive effort to wash the gun running business upon which so many were depend. -- Star Foreign Service

Cape Town â\200\224- SunSat -- the Stellenbosch University satellite - could finally be launched into space today at approximately 1.30pm SA time after nine aborted attempts that have left the satellite grounded for a week at the Vandenberg Air Base in California.

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According to Mark, Pieczynski, the programme manager for the Boeing Delta H launch vehicle, the rocket will only be launched when there is no risk of debris from the blastâ\200\224off falling back to Earth, and when weather conditions improve. Delta 11 is carrying a payload of three satellites from the US, Denmark and South Africa. The launch â\200\234 has been postponed many times since its original launch date last Friday.

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â\200\235We follow well-defined and continuously updated checklists and procedures. We try not to go through a great deal of decision-making near the launch time. The rules are set and they are followed,â\200\235 said Mr Pieczynski.

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He said a decision to roll back the tower and expose the rocket to the elements was taken 10 hours prior to launch. High ground winds but not rain would stop the launch at this stage. If at launch time it was raining, then the launch could be â\200\235scrubbedâ\200\235 because of a threat of lightning.

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Five hours before the launch, weather balloons are sent up periodically to measure wind direction and velocity at different altitudes. The mission could be postponed if it is possible that debris from the launch or the destruction of the rocket could affect public areas.

Wind sheer, caused by winds blowing in different directions, can bend a rocket, causing it to self-destruct.â\200\231- Own Correspondent

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Jaco Leuvennink

Kaapstad. - Herstel in die vertroue in opkomende markte en â\200\231n afname in die r01 van die staat in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie kan buitelandse beleggers na Suid-Afrika laat stroom. Dit is die mening van Fleming Martin Batebestuurse direkteur'_vir opkomende markte, Clive Lloyd, wat Kaapstad vandeeweek Viugtig saam met die hoof van die afdeling vir Opkomende markte, Steven Bates, besoek het'. Fleming Martin Batebestuur is â\200\231n volfiliaal van die Britse bank Robert Fleming, W312 die Suid-Afrikaanse makelaarsgroep Fleming Martin verriede jaar uitgekoop het. Lloyd meen beleggers sal vetâ\200\230sigtig vir Suid-Afrika bly totdat stabiliteit in opkomende markte terugkeer. In hierdie opsig is Suid-Afrika uitgelewer aan eksteme faktore. Wat die tweede voorvereiste vir â\200\231n

groot toename in buitelandse beleggings betref, naamlik beleggersvriendelike staatsoptrede, is die bal volkoâ\200\224 ' me in Suid-Afrika se baan. Hy noem veral die Suid-Afrikaanse arbeidswetgewing as â\200\231n voorbeeld waar staatsoptrede â\200\231n remskoen vir ekonomiese groei is. â\200\234Suid-Afrika sit met â\200\231n groot werkloosheidsprobleem, maar aan die ander kant is sy arbeidskoste vergelykbaar met diâ\200\230; ontwikkelde lande en heelwat meer as die van die ontwikkelende en opkomende wêreld. Dit is onverstaanbaar dat â\200\231n land met hoë werkloosheid wette kan maak wat mense war bereid is om werk teen â\200\231n sekere vergoeding te verrig, te verhin~der en inderwaarheid verbied om welglaardie inkomste te verdien.â\200\235 *Lloyd sê ook dit is noodsaaklik dat Suid-Afrika se ekonomie vinniger groei en hiervoor is â\200\231n daling in rentekoerse â\200\231n voorvereiste. Die verlaging van rentekoerse is egter gekoppel aan die Wisselkoersomgewing.

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RLD a ,
UN â\200\235envoy rejects SA-style TRC for Khmer Rouge â\200\230

Phnom Penh â\200\224- Thomas Hammarâ\200\224
berg, the UN human rights
envoy to Cambodia, yesterday
ruled out a South African-style
truth and reconciliation com-
mission for leaders of the
genocidal Khmer Rouge.

â\200\2341 donâ\200\231t think that is a good
model for Cambodia. An exer-
cise of giving confession is not
enough in the context of the
crimes that took place,â\200\235 Ham-
marberg said.

The envoy argued that, alâ\200\224
though the purpose of holding
to account the late Poi Petâ\200\231s sur-

viving top comrades was aimed
at providing â\200\234not retribution
but truthâ\200\235, the trial must conâ\200\224
tain an element of sanction.

â\200\234The signal is that these
things will not go unnoticed at
the end. If the king wants to
give a pardon at the end, that is
another matter.â\200\235

Prime Minister Hun Sen
said this week he might seek
advice from Archbishop Des-
mond Tutu.

In response, a spokespersen
for the Truth and Reconcilia-
tion Commission said the com-

mission was willing to help.

Hammarberg said the UN,
due to hear procedural recom-
mendations from three experts
'next month, was eager not to
give the impression that a trial
was being "hijacked and taken
abroadâ\200\235.

â\200\231

â\200\234It is to show that justice is ,
being done,â\200\235 he said. â\200\230All this
means we need a Cambodian
involvement.

â\200\234The experts might come up
with something new â\200\224 we will
have to wait and see.â\200\235

But he said the UN had to

presson with its mandate of
investigating the 1975 to 1979
period in which the brutal
Khmer Rouge killed up to
2 million people, effectively
going against Hun Senâ\200\231s latest
calls for a wider span of inves-
tigation.

â\200\234It will not be possible to
put an end to this important
problem of impunity without
putting Khmer Rouge leaders
on trial. If you sweep this
kind of injustice under the
carpet there will be problems.â\200\235
- Sapa-AFâ\200\230P

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Now ismthe time to give

OF all the contincnts of the world.
Africa can arguably bc said tc- have
httd tttorc than its fair share of misery
and suffering.
It was the.

site ut' the StJ-L'UHEd
"scramble for Africa" in th: Ins: cen-
tury.
obviously
seeing themseivcs as lords of the uni-
verse. can'ctl up thi: continent into
portions of land which they ciuittted :ts
their private property.

Eut'opcztts,

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thâ\200\231cr mind that there wcrc already
nations owning the hind, In fact. in
many instances hatimis were split up
us the Great Powers rcâ\200\224drew the hop
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0.â\200\234 course. in addition in the ram
ntâ\200\231 its ntttural resources. Africa utso
bore (htâ\200\230 bmnt ot'the slave trade which
7 reduced A friccms to ritithing morc thzm
hcasts of burden to be hunted and sold
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Needicsg to say. th: cultures and
religimts of Africans were stmiâ\200\230tai'ly
hctittted :15 others impmctt their otvn
beticfs and values on the continent.

Blot).

Africa.

Even in

the Cold War (which ended recently with the collapse of the Eastern
Bloc) and having, no primary interest in that conflict. was that a pawn 22nd a terrain where the "superpowers" fought out their battles for world influence.

Looking at the recent bombings in Cape Town. I wonder whether the

; Sou! Truth

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of incidents and the prqthiem of i0y~
nity that mine of us scam to httvc.

There are simply too many South Africans. or people who claim to be South Africans. whose loyalty to the country is not beyond suspicion.

On the other hand there are those who, if South Africa were to happen-
I thinkâ\200\230 likely go to war With Iraq, Wtâ\200\230tuid probably shred their South African
109 and incinerate the Union Buildings. On the other is another group of
thick-skinned South Africans who would be

days of being that's and abused were
timely matter for our continent.

And hence that. I had the same:
thoughts when notâ\200\231Eâ\200\231 than 200 people
were killed and thousands injured in
bombs planted by opponents of the
United States in Kenya and Tanzania.
Those who hated Cape Town
Ntintini and Datroes Salaam may argue
that they were striking at him; against
America.

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Followed to its logical conclusion?
their argument would mean that every
time America attacks
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lives itâ\200\234 necessary.

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Then we must ask: why?
From both the religious and polit-

ical poinbâ\200\230 tifâ\200\230 view. the tight bctwee
Amcrica and Iraq or its supporters but
nothing It) do with Stâ\200\230iuth Africa tor
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Which is why these countries have
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rrpeatediy shuwn itself to he nonâ\200\230pztr-
tisan in this conflict between America
and its H105! hutcd foes. hkc Iraq and
Libya.

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It is therefore hard to understand
why the livcs of its citizens should
he piatccd at risk or sacriiï-\201ced in this
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hut suspcc it link between thÃ©se kinds

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Centurion

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Carien Fourie
cfourie@beeld.com .

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â\200\2342

Pres. Nelson Mandela
was Dinsdagoggend '
een van die eerste ko-
pers van mnr. F.W. de
Klerk se' outobiograï-\201e,
Die laaste trek - â\200\231n nu-
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Die Afrikaiahsâ\200\230e

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weergawe van die boek
is van Dinsdag te koop. .

â\200\230 â\200\231n Woordvoerder
van die president se
kantoor het gister net
bevestig dat Mandela
op pagrtussen Johan-
nesburg en Pretoria â\200\231n
boek gekoop het.

Mandela was op pad

na Mbuzini, waar â\200\231n
monument vir wyle
pres. Samora Machel
later die dag onthul is.
~â\200\231n Werknemer in â\200\231n

boekwinkel in die Cen-
turion-winkelsentrum
het bevestig dat Man-
dela so teen halftien
die oggend in die win-
kel was en die boek ge-
koop het.

Mandela het eers om
die Engelse weergawe
gevra, maar diÃ© was
nog nie beskikbaar

nie.

In die boek skryf De
Klerk por onder meer
die verhouding tussen
hom en Mandela en die
probleme tussen hulle.

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Angolan talks

New York '- United Nations Secretary-General Kofi\201 Annan has told _ his Angolan envoy to urgently contact the government to discuss a future UN role in the country.

The move follows indications that the Security Council wants to bypass his recommendation of a UN pullout.

Mr Annan has also asked African countries and the three nations overseeing the peace process in Angola - the US, Russia and Portugal -â\200\224 to use their influence with the government to allow the UN to maintain contact with Uru'ta, spokesman Fred Eckhard said.

The moves came as the council -- appeared poised to adopt a proposal expressing its intention to maintain a limited UN presence in the Angolan capital Luanda to try to salvage the country's 1994 peace accord.

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A draft presidential statement came in response to a report in which Mr Arman recommended the UN Observer Mission in Angola be phased out by March 20. -â\200\224 Sapa~AP

GEE your Angola
arms facts straig

â\200\231 ou have quite a few factual 011013 in your
article, â\200\234Eastern Europe aid boosts U111-
taâ\200\231s force" (January 15 to 21). The BNPI
rmoured vehicles are actually BMPâ\200\2241 infantry
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or 01' 106111111 guns. A GS 155111111 howitzer is a
zouth Alrio'm artillery piece developed with 1111111
11 1111 Gerald Bull, the Canadian who was assas-
linatod by Mossad 1'01- selling Saddam 1111350111
110 plans to a cannon capable of reaching 'lâ\200\230cl
\viv.â\200\2311â\200\230ho fact that there are South Africans 111-
;olvcd with Unita loader Jonas Savimhi expla 1,115
Nhy (353111'oott1101'o. I'm sure it will please the

South African National Defence Force to learn
they have some â\200\234111iss11lgâ\200\235 howitzers.

'lâ\200\230hc BM-Z1 multiple rocket launcher exists,
but I have not found the name â\200\234Grad"
associated with it. 1 carried a story on Savil11biâ\200\231s
new-tâ\200\230ound military might on my Web page on
December 30 1998 at <[http://www.111alâ\200\230okinc.
00111/NCN11â\200\230111a111/NCN11â\200\230V1N1â\200\2305112219111111112Â](http://www.111alâ\200\230okinc.00111/NCN11â\200\230111a111/NCN11â\200\230V1N1â\200\2305112219111111112Â)>.
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imbabwe's security forces are out of

control of the military men's

illegally detained newspaper editor

Mark Chavunduka for reporting an alleged military coup, then a member of the notorious Central Intelligence Organisation reportedly ran amok and assaulted several other journalists, and now, to crown it all, Chavunduka and his reporter Roy Choto have allegedly been tortured while in detention.

Where is President Robert Mugabe? If he

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disapproves, is he losing control of his security forces for he would surely otherwise have censured if not fired his defence minister for openly defying a court order to release Chavunduka? Or is he rather keeping his hands clean while masterminding what now looks like a campaign of terror to intimidate Zimbabwe's courageous independent press?

Either way, it seems that Zimbabwe is

unravelling fast. The tattered economy was further weakened by Mugabe's disastrous decision to send troops to the Congo. Now the rule of law - always vulnerable - is under threat.

The first step back to sanity must be to pull

out of the Congo. But in the end nothing but the departure of the man responsible for all of this can save Zimbabwe.

W13 Stages

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Jaco Leuvennink

Kaapstad. - Herstel in die vertroue in opkomende markte en â\200\231n afname in die r01 van die staat in die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomie kan buitelandse beleggers na Suid-Afrika laat stroom.

Dit is die mening van Fleming Martin Batebestuurse direkteurâ\200\230_vir opkomende markte, Clive Lloyd, wat Kaapstad vandeeweek Vlugtig saam met die hoof van die afdeling vir opkomende markte, Steven Bates, be~soek het.

Fleming Mamm Batebestuur is â\200\231n volfiliaal van die Britse bank Robert Fleming, wat die Suid-Afrikaanse makelaarsgryp Fleming Martin verlede jaar uitgekoop het.

Lloyd meen beiegeiâ\200\230s sal versigtig vir SuidAfI ika bly totdat stabiliteit in opkomende markte terugkeer. In hierdie opsig '15 Suid-Afrika uitgelewer aan eksteme faktore.

Wat die tweede voorvereiste vir â\200\231n

groot toename in buitelandse beleggings betref, naamlik beleggersvriendelike staatsoptrede, is die bal volkome in Suid-Afrika se baan.

Hy noem veral die SLiid-Afrikaanse arbeidswetgewing as â\200\231n voorbeeld waar staatsoptrede â\200\231n remskoen vir ekonomiese groei is.

â\200\234Suid-Afrika sit met â\200\231n groot werkloosheidsproblÃ©em, maar aan die anÃ©der kant is sy arbeidskoste vergelykbaar met diâ\200\230Ã©; ontwikkelde lande en heelwat meer as die van die ontwikkelende en opkomende wÃ©reld. Dit is onverstaanbaar dat â\200\231n land met hoÃ©werkloosheid wette kan maak wat mense wat bereid is om werk teen â\200\230n sekere vergoeding te verrig, te verhin~der en inderwaarheid verbied om wel daardie inkomste te verdien.â\200\235wLond sÃ© ook dit is noodsaaklik dat Suid-Afrika se ekonomie vinniger gr'oei en hiervoor is â\200\231n daling in rentekoerse â\200\231n voorvereiste. Die verlaging

van rentekoerse is egter gekoppel aan
die wisselkoers\200\224omgewing.

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RLD K 1 I. .

UN envoy rejects SA-style TRC for Khmer Rouge -

Phnom Penh ~- Thomas Hammarberg, the UN human rights envoy to Cambodia, yesterday ruled out a South African-style truth and reconciliation commission for leaders of the genocidal Khmer Rouge.

"I don't think that is a good model for Cambodia. An exercise of giving confession is not enough in the context of the crimes that took place," Hammarberg said.

The envoy argued that, although the purpose of holding to account the late Pol Pot's sur-

viving top comrades was aimed at providing not retribution but truth, the trial must contain an element of sanction.

The signal is that these things will not go unnoticed at the end. If the king wants to give a pardon at the end, that is another matter.

Prime Minister Hun Sen said this week he might seek advice from Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

In response, a spokesperson for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission said the commission was willing to help.

Hammarberg said the UN, due to hear procedural recommendations from three experts next month, was eager not to give the impression that a trial was being hijacked and taken abroad.

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It is to show that justice is , being done," he said. All this means we need a Cambodian involvement.

The experts might come up with something new we will

with \$01 have to wait and see.

But he said the UN had to

pression with its mandate of investigating the 1975 to 1979 period in which the brutal Khmer Rouge killed up to 2 million people, effectively going against Hun Sen's latest calls for a wider span of investigation.

It will not be possible to put an end to this important problem of impunity without putting Khmer Rouge leaders on trial. If you sweep this kind of injustice under the carpet there will be problems.

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Geneva. â\200\224 erws.

Mbeki initiative .

A Congo ceasefire\201re h

Howard Barrell
was achieved

South African diplomacy lay
behind the potential break-
through achieved this week
in attempts to end the war in the
Democratic Republic of Congo when
five neighbouring countries in-
volvement committed
themselves to signing a ceasefire
agreement.

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Ironically, however, South Africa
was sidelined from the summit in
the Namibian capital, Windhoek. On

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Janitor),r 18 at which the advance
was. Only the leaders of
Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe,
which are backing President Laurent
Kabilaâ\200\231s Congo regime with troops
on the ground, and Rwanda and
Uganda, which are supporting the
Congolese rebels, were invited.

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A ceasefire\201re agreement is due to
be signed in the Zambian capital.
Lusaka. soon-

Kabila and rebel leaders were
also not at the Windhoek meeting
responded cautiously.r to
and have

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the agreement in principle to a ceasefireâ\200\224
it\201re reached by those attending, But
regional security experts believe
there is a realistic prospect that the
it\201re foreign participants in the con
it\202 icâ\200\231t may have threatened to herd
Kabila and his enemies into agreeing
to a ceasefire\201re.

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Deputy President Thabo Mbeki
secured the basis for the under-
standing shortly before Christmas
evening
when he set 1133 a secret meeting
between Zimbabwean President
Robert Mugabe and Paul Kagame,
Robert M

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the viaxpmsidentowaanda and the
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ll power in that cnuntry.
Zimbabwe and Rwanda are the
two main foreign belligerents in
Congo. Zimbabwe has an estimated
5 000 troops there, while regional
security analysts say Rwanda has
cummitted its own troops to the war
antt is the main backer ufthe Con-
golese Ram; for Democracy, the

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bet group.

A South African government
representative said it would â\200\235not be
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Ingrid Junker en Ale! Wager

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Me. Esmee Sargeani (42}bclneer
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peacekeeping mission
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writes Chris Gordon

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he United Nations Security Council decision this week to cut back its peacekeeping operation in Angola to the barest minimum is the international acknowledgement that the country has returned to full-scale war. The question must now be asked: why did the international community again fail the people of Angola?

The UN dates the de facto collapse of its peacekeeping role in Angola to June 1998 when Unita leader Jonas Sayimbi finally refused to surrender his headquarters, Bailondo and Ancuão. The death of UN special representative Alouine Blondin Beye in a plane crash in the same month stalled the failing peace process. The UN's 201-peacekeeping attempt was a further set of sanctions on Unita's economic lifeline - diamonds and the freezing of bank accounts.

By December the real battles for Kuito and Huambo, had begun and it was clear that Unita had rearmed. It had done this, again, while a UN peacekeeping force was in the country. The response in Angola was fury. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos asked the UN to leave. and last week. it agreed. The peacekeeping mission will pull out of Angola by March 20. but humanitarian aid will remain in place. The UN will form a new team to restart the peace process, if it is called on to do so.

The UN's operations in Angola from 1994 to 1999 probably constituted

the wrong type of peacekeeping operation from the start. A mandate to disarm Unita was needed, but not forthcoming. Unita had ï¬\202outed the UN once by resuming war after it lost the elections in 1992. It had remained armed throughout the election period. Why did the UN believe that a post-war attempt at peaceful settlement would succeed without disarming ~ Unita? The answer must be that the strong influence of the United States's , Cold War agenda was still operational and it defined the UNâ\200\231s response to events in Angola. The US supplied and supported Savimbi for more than , a decade as a proxy belligerent against the Soviet- and Cuban-backed government in Luanda.

This partisan approach was supposedly over by the time Angolans went to the polls in 1992, with the international community supposedly the guarantor of democracy and freedom. But Angolansâ\200\231 hopes were soon dashed with the UNâ\200\231s slow response

Backing out: The United Nations peacekeeping mission will pull out of Angola By March 20. Humanitarian aid will, however, remain in place. PHOTOGRAPH: WILCO VAN HERPEN

to events during the post-electionâ\200\230 war from 1992 to 1994.

The ban on weapons to Angola â\200\224 the Triple Zero Option â\200\224â\200\224 was not lifted until 1993, even though Unita had ignored it. Sanctions against Unita were delayed until they were useless. Angola was still the communist enemy, it seemed, until US President Bill Clintonâ\200\231s government gave diplomatic recognition to the country in 1994. Even so, the US intervened to prevent a decisive military defeat of Unita in late 1994 when the government, with the support of Executive Outcomes, had Savimbi in its sights. - Once or twice a US diplomat has been heard to suggest that, in hindsight, this was a mistake. Had the US not intervened, Angola would not be facing another war.

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The position of the US has always been a crucial element in security; _ council decisionâ\200\224making. And these days the US has a complex African agenda. This became clear during Clintonâ\200\231s African trip in March last year, when he visited both Rwanda and Uganda.

Rwandan Vice-President Paul

Kagame and Ugandan President
Yoweri Museveni are seen by the US

as part of the â\200\234New Africaâ\200\235; modernising free marketeer strongmen who have brought stability and represent a southern bulwark against the encroachment of Islamic fundamentalism in sub-Saharan Africa.

Clinton, however, did not visit Angola. This is surprising as Angola, by 2002, will produce at least 10% of the USâ\200\231s oil supply.

and US military assistance in the shape of a contract with

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US Military and Professional Resources Incorporated, which was to replace Executive Outcomes under the deal by which Executive Outcomes was asked to leave Angola, has never quite materialised.

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The US State Department has blamed Savimbi for restarting the war, but US African foreign policy has left Angola out in the cold, a position difficult to reverse. Angola is now at war with two of the USâ\200\231s strongest African allies, Kagame and Museveni.

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The US State Department condemned Uganda and Rwandaâ\200\231s invasion of the Democratic Republic of Congo last August, but it also accused Congolese President Laurent Kabila

of undermining regional security by failing to deal with rebel incursions from Congo into Uganda and Rwanda. In other words, Angola is now on the wrong side. at least while the Congo war continues. The international community and particularly the US, which bears some responsibility for events in Angola and for Savimbi's ambitions, are backing away, despite UN Secretary General Kofi Annanâ\200\231s efforts. All the Angolan government can expect is condemnation of Savimbi, coupled with criticism of its own positions, and international demands to return to the Lusaka Peace Protocols.

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At best, the UN has been misguided in thinking that a peaceful settlement is possible in Angola. There is little evidence to suggest Savimbi has ever been willing to accept any terms but his own, and even less to suggest that Unita ever had

any serious idea of demilitarising.

At worst, the peacekeeping agenda has been compromised from its inception by Cold War thinking. It would be difficult for the UN to disarm Unita at this time, but there seems little willingness to try and little chance of gaining backing.

_'who has dOneanohtstanding' I

This is the i-\201rst of a new column. 1
for AfterHours by former Busi.
ness Day and Sunday Times
editorKen Owen.

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' WHOLE days goby at this
fairest Cape without a thought '
of crime or corruption, racism
or quotas. The secret of hap-
piness is to drop out of the rat
race and settle into the mildly
dissolute pleasnres of livingin
a.democracy

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That means, within limits,

living as I damned well please

years when liberals

Democracy was what I had .,
in mind all through those long ,

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they were making a contribu-
tion to liberation: not a govern-
ment to make mehappy, and
nanny me, and keep me safe, Â»
and warm, but a governmentâ\200\234?
that would get off my back.

I got what I wanted. Nelson

Mandela, evidently, was less If
fortunate. He came by a while
ago to beg a gathering of more-
orâ\200\224less liberals for help. We
knew he was begging because

he started out by insulting his audience, accusing them of complicity in apartheid.

In fact, most of them had worked their hearts out to help spring Mandela from prison, and I doubt that many of them had ever voted for the Nets.

Surprisingly, no one walked out, though some must have been tempted, and soon Mandela was making amends by insulting his own cabinet. He had, he confessed, taken them straight from the bush to run a modern industrial state. Lib-
erals
whites, burdened with past privilege and appropriate guilt, had a self-evident duty to come to their aid. Before the election, presumably.

"

Kader Asmal was Sitting to his left, and I tried to picture him in the bush, carrying an elephant gun and leading a long line of porters laden with cigarettes and Irish whiskey to satisfy the pleasurable tastes of exile. It was hopeless. Asmal doesn't belong in the bush but in the sweet fields of Ireland, in the gentle groves of academia. He's much more European than most of us: a one-man foreign aid programme, if you like, delivering goodies to the natives. That's why he's so effective. (I can't remember how many millions of people he is said to have given water, but the figure is quite incredible, and rising like a Boeing.)

Actually, Mandela did not name the bush fighters in his cabinet and we were left to speculate. Not Thabo Mbeki, obviously, as smooth and impenetrable as black marble. Surely not the formidable Dr Zuma, our own Madame De-farge knitting at the foot of the guillotine? Not Trevor Manuel

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job at finance, and who was
Â» never in the bush anyway? I
Perhaps he meant Alfred.
Nzo who did pick up sleeping
sickness somewhere, or Ron-Xâ\200\230
nie Kasrils, more highly armed -â\200\230
and more dangerous than ever. -.
A more likely candidate was
poor Derek Hanekom who, pre-
sented with some 40 000 land â\200\231
claims, managed after: nearly
five years to settle 27. It canâ\200\231t
f be all that difficult to give away
land, especially if it doesn't beâ\200\224' i
*_ long toyOu, but then he wasnâ\200\231t
â\200\230 much of a bush i-â\201ghter either.

Some people think Mandela
meant Sydney Mnfamadi and
our hilarious,
.Dullah Omar,
*crime-i-â\201ghtmg d110, but at least
_' they donâ\200\231t use poison and dy- â\200\230
_ namite to dispose of their op-
â\200\234 â\200\231ponents; or kill them in police
cells. Only a fool would look to ,
them for protection against
crime, but I follow the splendid
policy of the hunter who en-
â\200\230 countered a ferocious lion -- _
he couldnâ\200\231t outrun the lion, but
he did outrun his companion. I
run faster than Omar.

Anyway, Mandela was very
vague. We were left to guess
what he wanted 'and that reâ\200\224
mains a puzzle. There is not
much advice that liberals can
give his illiberal government.
One could I suppose, offer to
peddle halfâ\200\224truths and boasts
to cast the ANC in a good light,
but on that front the ANC does
every creditable job for itself.

So until Mandela tells us
precisely what he wants -â\200\224- and
does so with a greater measure
of politeness -- I shall simply
carry on happily, doing as I
damned well please Other-
wise, what's the point of living
in a democracy?

Angola censures twoTe 6jr
journalists - 1â\200\2306port 84110?

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LISBON. ~APortuguese
newspaper said yesterday
that Angola had expelled
one of its journalists and
barred another after it
reported
Cubans
were aiding the govern-
ment in its i-\201ght against
Unita rebels.

that

Both Angola and Cuba,
which once had thousands
of troops in the south-west
' African state, have strong-
ly denied the

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report
published by Diario de
Noticias on Tuesday.

The

Infor-
mation Ministry yesterday

Angolan

issued an order to Ivone
Ferreira to leave the coun-
try within 48 hours, but
the journalist had already
returned to Lisbon, the
paper said.

Diario de Noticias said
she had i-\202own home, along
with her husband, a corre-
spondent with Portuguese
state television RTP, after
receiving unspecified
threats.

Diario de Noticias said
that
dozens of Cuban
advisers were in Angola,
including some military
ofi-\201cers.

Cuba backed President
Jose Eduardo dos Santosâ\200\231s
former Marxist Mpla for
Sbme 15 years during theâ\200\230
first Angolan ciVil w,ar
which started before the
countryâ\200\231s
independence
from Portugal in 1975.

barred

The other Diario jour-
nalist
the
Angolan authorities had
not yet arrived in Luanda.
In its unsourced report

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Fighting

out
again with the Mplaâ\200\231s
long-time
Unita,
shortly before Christmas
last year. â\200\224 Reuters.

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patriots who proudly carry (W9 pass-
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foreign. be it British. lrish. French or
whatever.

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is kept as insurance against things

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Then these people came happily

scuttled to safer ground.

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Yet the same people will want to:

vote

a few months.

making the most crucial decision

about the future of our country while

knowing they do not have to live

with the consequences.

these

Perhaps

should

be clear: their attitudes so the country

can know where it stands with them.

people

And it:

if {there was not enough.

recent events in the Cape raise another

issue which the nation must face:

heavy price if it ignores that of religious

tolerance.

So far we have been spared the

absence of religious tolerance which

has torn many nations and societies

apart.

,
is not the
absence of religious diversity. Rather.
It is the acceptance of the right of every
religion to exist, be it Christian.

The reason for

this

African

Judaism or Hinduism.

traditionalism.

Many people and wise men.

Some have tried to violently impose their

own religion on others.

{say wisely because religious cow

herd-owners have often shamed themselves to

be the most intractable.

,

Where political differences may be
ironed out by dialogue and common
' sense. retigâ\200\230tous ones tend to be irra-
tionxt antl 'tltoigicat -â\200\224 what with some
group; seeing nonâ\200\230believcts as mt
infe'nor species to be either subju-
gatcd or simply cxtentinzxted.

In 'that atmosphere there is nu
room for negotiation or tolerance.

To keep the peace tttttong our many
religions, we should jealousy defend
the. right of cuc'h and every one of
them to exist and be practiscd
And anytâ\200\230mc tempted to

t0
impose their rctigicm on the whole of
South African society would do Well
to heed the chief lesson from ttroumt
the world,

try

It is that white thcy bnâ\200\230ng death.
suffering and putt). tcltgtous wars arc
never won.

Meanwhile. letâ\200\230s give our country
and continent a chance to rebmttl
itself.

And for once let's refusc to bc the
cannon {udder {Or Other pcupleâ\200\230s wars.
(If

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VieffledÃ©' i-\\201ondÃ©rmiagâ\\200\\230 het die-SA MenÃ©.~
seregtekommissie in â\\200\\231n .faks die me- i
:. dia meegedeel. dat why inderdaad
voortgaan met Sy'ondersoek na ras-

i.

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f sisme indie media.

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Ons isâ\\200\\230 aangeraai om. op die kom: '

,

missie se 'Webruimte op die internet
" Vi te gaan kyk presies hoe die opdrag
â\\200\\230 bewoord is wat gegee gaan word aan
die Ondersekkomitee, asook wat die "
. beplande prosedures is wat in die on-
dersoek gevolg moet word. Dit sad in '
Februarieâ\\200\\231 in die Staatskoerant gepu-
biiseer word. Indien die media daarÃ©
c oor iets Wil sÃ©, mOet voorleggings

V.

,

vandag by die SAMRK wees.

Wat Beeld betref, is die tyd daar;
vOor darem â\\200\\231n bietjie min.â\\200\\230 Buiten-
dien twyfei 0115 of .die kommissie-
hom maklik sal laat afsien van sy in- .
geslane weg. Sy voorsitter, dr. Bar- â\\200\\230
ney Pityana, het immers al in No-
. vember gesÃ© so â\\200\\231n ondersoek is aan
die korâ\\200\\230n Ã©nâ\\200\\231dat hy alinal in die tronk
. sal laat gooi wat samewerking weier.
Pityana se plan is skepties ontvang
deur feitlik almal van betekenis in
die mediawÃ©reid. Hy is gekritiseer
omdat hyâ\\200\\230 somer net aanvaar daar
is rassisme in die media.

Hoe wetenskaplik kan 'die bevin.
ding inderdaad wees as â\\200\\231n mens be-
vooroordeeld begin?

Nog â\\200\\231n beswaar was 001â\\200\\230 die tydsbe-
, rekening. Die verkiesing is ophande;
is die ondersoek nie dalk net 'n plan
om die regering se perskritici onder
verdenking te bring nie?

Bedenkings is ook geopper of ras-

sisme in die media inderdaad so
hoër voorkeur is. Het Pityana-hulle
nie beiangriker werk Vir hul hande
nie; kan hulle nie hul geld elders
beter bestee nie?

Ek glo Pityana kon maar gerus sy
vergrootgias elders ingespan het.
Maar dan sê ek nie dat die media son-
der sonde is nie. Die probleem is die
SAMRK se benadering, soos die ma.
nier wa'arop oor die ondersoek be-
sluit is. Dit ruik na konfrontasie.

Maar om misverstand te vermy:

Beeld sê nie ons sal weier om uiteina
delik bydrae tot die ondersoek to
lower nie. Ons verwelkom so on-
dersoek, al is dit net ter wille van die
kans om wanpersepsies op te kjaar. >
Beeld semisê ondubbelsinnig
dat ons Ons lesers voiledig, betrou-
baar, objektief en geloofwaardig wil ,
inlig oor nuusgebeure; dat ons streef
na biliike en gebalanseerde kom-
mentaar, dat ons ons tot gegn poittie-
ke party of ideologie verbiênd nie; en
dat ons ,ons beywer vir persyryheid,
veelpartydemokrasie, mensereg-
te, "ekonomiese vryheid en vrede
same en voorspoedige Suid-Afrika.
Wat die missieverklaring nie ver-
kiap nie, is hoe vasbesiote Beeld pro-
beer keer datfassisme in sy redak-
sionele kolomme opduik. Gereeid
klap ons ook na-enigeeen wat iewers
iemand rassisties benadeel. Ons
doen dit uit innerlike oortuiging.

Vir Afrikaanse dagblad soos
Beeid (lees: koerant wat hoofsaak-
lik deur wit joernaliste geskryf word
vir hoofsaaklik wit leserskorps) is
daar min beskikbare swart, selfs
bruin, joernaliste wat aangestei kan
word om te help verseker die prent-
jie van Suid-Afrika wat ons voorhou,
is so lewensgetrou as moontlik. (Min
sulke joernaliste skryf Afrikaans. En
min biy lank. Die meeste kry aite gou
ander hoogs aantrekiike aanbie-
dings. Dit gebeur vermoedelik ook
by ander koerante, want swart joer-
naliste is deesdae oral in aanvraag.)
Ons doen nietemin ons uiterste
bes. Maar van ons lesers het nie
groot waardering vir Beeld se po-
gings tot beter rasseverhoudinge

nie; hulle sou nogal graag won

sien .

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: "'1" dat on's rassisme aanblaas. Anderle-
sers bespeurWeer rassisme waar dit
hoegenaamd nie be'doel is nie. Vir al-
â\200\230 bei ingestheidhede moet â\200\231n mens be-
â\200\230grip hÃ©, want in elke Suid-Afrikaner
9 â\200\230skuil daar seker diep in die binneste
" â\200\231n stukkie rassisme.
â\200\230 â\200\231 '
â\200\235n Ander persepsie is dat â\200\231n â\200\234witâ\200\235
' koerant rassisties is deur gro'ter
klem te'lÃ© â\200\231op "Wit nluusâ\200\235. Die redena-
â\200\230 sie'is: Wanneer tieri mensejn â\200\231n taxi
steâ\200\231r, is~ dit groter nuus in .die Sowe-
;:tan as in" Beeld, daarom volg dit dat
~ Beeld se VerslaggÃ©Wing rassisties is.
Die â\200\231omgekeerde is natuurlik ook
.waar. En'dis maklik te verkiaar:
-nu'u_s wat joï-\201 iesers raak, WOrd as
vangroter belang beskou, Wanneer
lnuus oor, sÃ© maar, taxi-ongelukke
nie verskyn nie, is dit bloot omdat
*;~_â\200\231-~daar nooit genoeg ruimte in seifs â\200\231n
groot koerant soos Beeld is om to be-
rig oor Ã©lles wat d_ie vorige dag ge-
â\200\234beu'r het nie.

Â«

Met rassisme het dit niks te doen
nie, wel baie met leserbehoefte. Die
nuus oor die inhegtenisneming van
Colin Chauke (wat Beeld Woensdag
eksklusief kon publiseer) is oral in
die land groot nuus. Maar moenie in-
iigting daaroor gaan soek in koeran-
to in Brittanje of Amerika nie. DÃ©ar-
die koerante se lesers het ander din-

', ge w'at hulle interesseer.
Sedert November is Pityana op al-
. lerlei maniere ingelig oor waarom
koerante soms dingo doen wat vir Pi-
tyana na rassisme kan lyk. Hy het seâ\200\224
dertdien heelwat afgekoei. Non word
dit benadruk dat die ondersoek in â\200\231n
gees van welwillendheid en same~
werking sal geskied; ook dat dit ob-
jektief eerlik trag te wees. Die oog-
' merk sou net wees om â\200\231n dialoog in
,ZSuid-Afrika aan die gang te sit. .
Met so oâ\200\231n â\200\230benadering kan ons
'saamwerk. Beeld worstel saam met
die res van die land om â\200\231n Suid-Afri-
ka te kry 'Waar mense beoordeei
word as gevolg van wat hulle doen -
nie op grond van hul kieur, geioof, aft
koms en geslag nie. _

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~1'aad â\200\230probeer

- Q3 Âfâ\202-\C\
sy 11113816 in Angola :behouâ\200\231

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~ Lede van die veilig-
van die Verenigde Nasies
'handel oor â\200\23111 manier om
moordiging in Angola te
mks â\200\231n aanbeveling van
Annan, sekretaris-gene-
le VN, om VN-waarne-
le land te onttrek.
ell Rusland het â\200\231n konâ\200\230
llg gesirkuleer waarin
:egee word aan Arman se

â\200\230

waarneming dat die politieke en vei~
ligheidsituasie in Angola dit toene-
mend moeilik maak vir VNwaame-
mers om hul werk te doen.

verantwoordelikheid

Die veiligheidsraad, wat sy primÃ©-
re
die
handhawing van internasionale we-
de en veiligheid herbevestig het, het
nogtans sy steun uitgespreek Vir die
volgehoue teenwoordigheid van â\200\231n
VNmissie 111 Luanda.

V11

Luidens die verklarmg 531 die
grootte, samestelling ell mandaat
van die toekomstigeo VNspan ont-
wikkel moet word in samewerking
met die Angolese regering en 5211 dlt
afhang vandie veiligheid van sy per-
soneellede.

Die verklaring 13 111 reaksie op â\200\23111
verslag deur Arman waarin hy voor-
stel dat die VN-missie van duisend
Iede uitgefaseer word omdatasy vre-

.fâ\200\230i

desbewaringsvermoe' â\200\234opgehou het
om te bestaanâ\200\235.

Die onlangse neerskiet Van twee
VN-vllegtule, die hervatting van die
twee dekade lange burgeroorlog en
tekens dat nie die regering 6fUr11taÂ«
rebelle vanâ\200\230 voorneme is om te hou
by die VN-bemiddelde vredesver-
drag van 1994 nie, 13 deur Annan as
redes vir sy besluit aangevoer. -â\200\224 (Sa-
pa-AP).

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Making
a stand:
Opposition
Supporters
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ment is no longer secured.

On Tuesday, security forces rem~
porary closed down the: BNPâ\200\230S heat?
qum'ters. No reasons were offered by
the authorities for the move.

There have also been reports of
security forces interfering with
meetings organised by ogposition
panics.

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Says Vincent Malebu of the ep-
position alliance: "This is just but
one ofâ\200\230many tactics of the LCD to in-
volve us from participating inâ\201â\200\230eely
in Basma politics.â\200\234

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since its inception seven
weeks ago. the â\200\230IPA has
received neither funds norâ\200\230

or inâ\201ces from the government and is
unable to perform its key functions.
IPA chair Deborah Radtapolle said
it exists in name only.

,

Although Radtapolle conceded
that the IPA was the only structure
in which the Opposition could inâ\202u-
ence politics. In 1983 the LCD gov-
ernment had refused to grant the au-
thority any resources to implement
its mandate despite numerous appeals
by its members.

â\200\234The government agreed to â\200\23401p
in setting up the IPA. Yet up till now,

but-

we do not have any funds, support.
structure or offices. In 18 months. we
are soon expected to recommend on
policy matters such as the security
situation and technicalities such as
the situation on the Independent Elan.
coral Commission. As things stand
right now. that looks utterly impos-
sible." says Radtapolle.

"â\200\230"It has now emerged that the
armyâ\200\230s top brass and the LCD
allegedly ignored advice inâ\201â\200\230om senior
aides in the troika to refrain inâ\201â\200\230om
prosecuting the alleged coup plotters
until political negotiations with the
opposition were in motion.

However, sources say the army
and the government decided to go
ahead to send a warning to Other
Command who may be tempted to over-
throw the senior ranks and replace
them with their own preferences.

The LCD and the army's top brass
are said to be determined to use the
tribunal to stamp their authority
over the army.

The Opposition. on the other hand
is using the tribunal to highlight its frustra-
tions with the LPA. following the

government's refusal to see the raw
thorny off the ground nearly two
months after it was inaugurated.

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Lesotho opposition makes fresh

John Dtudtu,

"thgtftentghane Ramatnoane and neuter

DIVISIONS among Lesothoâ\200\231s potttttcal parties continued

to deepen yesterday as the opposition alliance returned

to the country's Interim polttttcal authority with fresh

calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

Following this week's walkout by opposttton repre-

sentatives In the authority -â\200\224 the multiparty body tasked

wlth preparing the country for a new eteetton - the atâ\200\224

liance returned with a ltst of demands. including the

withdrawal of the Southern African Development Com;

m_unitx (SADC) troops.

owever, Foreign Mtntster Torn Thabane said the

government would not accede to the opposition demand

that the SADC troops â\200\224â\200\224 made up of SA and Botswana

soldters â\200\224 should be withdrawn. â\200\234They (opposition) ere

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troops 13 due next week.

mesatng up the country and the (soldiers) are helping us

put together the countryâ\200\235, he said, accusing the oppo-

sition of wanting to make the country ungovemahte.

A regular meeting of government and the SADC

The SADC troops were deployed at the request of the

Lesotho government last September after fears of an

Imminent coup amid demonstrations by supperters of

the opposition. The demonstrations at the kingâ\200\230s palace

followed Complaints that the election in May last year

was rigged.

Vincent Malebo, an opposition spokesman, made

clear yesterday that the return did not mean the alttance

was now happy.

The-wtthdrawal by opposition representatives from

the authmâ\200\230tty, which coincided with the resumptton of

the trial of alleged muttneers this week. was aimed at

â\200\2301â\200\230:

calls for removal of troops

registering their complaints that the Lesotho government was taking the authority for granted,

The demands by the opposition included the passage of the budget and provision of facilities to enable them to carry out their duties in the authority.

However, sharp differences exist on the scale of remuneration for the interim Authority: while the opposition wants to be paid the same salaries as government ministers, the government, arguing that these parties are not elected, said they should be paid salaries equal to those of nominated senators,

Meanwhile, Amnesty International warned yesterday that inhumane conditions at a Lesotho prison, where 50 soldiers charged with mutiny are jailed, were exacerbating tension in the southern African kingdom.

Amnesty International is concerned at the failure of the Lesotho authorities to take steps to improve the

inhumane conditions where 50 soldiers, facing court martial and possible death sentences, have been held for up to three months," the human rights body said.

These unresolved issues are leading to increased tensions in Lesotho and the possibility of further human rights violations," it said.

There was drama on Monday when soldiers seized guns from their military guard in prison and took hostages in protest against prison conditions and the holding of their court martial within the prison complex. Separately, wives of the 50 soldiers accused of trying to topple the ruling Lesotho Congress for Democracy last September, have made an urgent court application for the trial to be moved elsewhere. The trial, under the country's Defence Act, was due to resume today following the withdrawal of defence lawyers in protest against the trial being held in the prison.

Spanish royals to visit
KLNQLJ} nCar
uen
.SQELQLQQEEP would visit SA in
mid-February and meet President
Mandela, the Spanish
embassy said yesterday. The
royal couple will be accompanied
by Bush's leaders from Spain.

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a. urn" Judge

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Business Day @

Issue; 22 Jan 1999

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MichaelHartnack-, '

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â\200\230hent â\200\230SeptÃ@tary' for the countryâ\200\231s,

,ti-\201stsâ\200\224rldden environment mtntstry,â\200\230

said yesterday.

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â\200\235ln the reserves coyermg a tlftth of the

{country; but Makombe 381d 252mm

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'whtch tourism experts hoped th see,"-

hnked to,'SAâ\200\2318 RidgehNatton'a} Park;

and new reserves tn Mozambique.

Elephants

from ' Ztmbabweâ\200\231e .3

heavily, poached; Gbnerelhou Na~
tional Park, allocated 23mm. are .
known to have crossed the Umpopo
into Kruger, conĩ-\201rming 660108136"
belief the area should be managed as '
one for conservation purposes.

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Development of Cona-re-Zhoh'L-e .
' the place ot-the, elephgntâ\200\230,y-â\200\224- mtghtÂ\$.
. also-v'reheve' tourism ,.pressures,bnl
heavily: marketed Kruger facilities;
say expertsâ\200\235
At Present Gona-r'e-Zhotl ts accesA
â\200\234me only from the KrugerNattonal- â\200\230
Park by a 500m drive, much over
.- dirt roads. vlaBeitbrldge.
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â\200\234It Is almost certain the. loan will
be effectedfeatd Makombe. whose
ministrylhaa'been racked by a series
5 i-\201t resignatlops and corruption scan-

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I.}='.Z;'The;world's last. remaining wild!â\200\235
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.ley, Were wiped out by Zmnhtan- '
" based syndicates as the ministry lost
Its â\200\235rhtno warâ\200\235 due to lack of funding
and leadership.

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Makombe said all conditions or

theWortd Bank loan have been m .

â\200\234We are ready to go it they re
spend to our submisstons." he said.
â\200\234We now have an . Implementation

tnĩ-\201nhal for the project.â\200\235
-. South Eastern Zimbabweâ\200\231s share
' . ~tm;olvÂ«=:e development of sites such.
. es the Chiloto Clltfs and Chivarlra
- .Palls on the Save River;

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- '-Th8' overall" plan ranges from
. computerisation of tourism {ecilltles
to more sophisncated wild life man-
agement projects.

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Zimbabwe's eight year fight to
. overturn the Âf989 ban on trade In
-Ivory and elephant products was
hindered by allegations it was â\200\234dou~
.bte â\200\235cougtlngâ\200\235 a-migratory elephant
pppulatto put between: 70 000and
.â\200\230 85000, many of whichegess seesaw
atlylnto Botswana. '
' The Southern African DeveIOp-
mei-\201t Community Behaveâ\200\230sfourism (3
one tnci-\201stry tn which countries of
the region might cooperate without
exacerbating rivalries, particularly
â\200\230 as â\200\234long haul" vtsitors from Europe.
North America, the Far East or Ausâ\200\224
tralasia usually wish to see attrac-
tions in more than one country.

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Zimbabwean journalists on bail after ordeal

Michael Hannack

â\200\231

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HARARE â\200\224-â\200\224 Zimbabwean Sunday-Stanâ\200\224
dartl edithr Mark Chawndukn and re-
porter Ray Choto were each released on
hail of 2310 000 yesterday after what they
say was an ordeal of torture and heatings.
The two, who had difficulty walking,
said after a mum: appearance that their
tnrturers -- believed to be from mhttary
security and the Central Intelligence Or-
ganisation (CIO') -â\200\224-- wanted to know who
leaked news of a failed coup plot.

They were told: â\200\234President (Robert)
Mugabe has signed your death sentence
and you are going to be tortured to
death."

Chnto sutd that. he had been strtpped
and tortured with electric shocks and had
his head submerged tn water until he
nearly lost tzunscinusness. Interrmgators
demanding his sources for the story beat
him for i-\201ve hours with clubs. rubber trun-
chuons and fists.

Chavunduka. who suffered repeated
beatings over the previous week, was ahm
assaulted. They were then made to roll
naked in wet grass to remove hlood.

After being returned to Harare Central
Police Statlnn late on Wednesday. they

demanding to see a doctor. Each was made to pay 2552 for examination by an army medic.

Simon Bull, a lawyer representing the two journalists, said he had found Chute and Ctmvunduke handcuffed to each other on Thursday morning with blood on their shirts.

-
Renter reports military police refused

to comment on the allegations.

Chavunduku and Choto are to appear in court on February 22 on charges of putting a false report liable to cause alarm and despondency. The story, on January 10, said 123 soldiers were arrested for plotting Mugabe's overthrow amid army discontent with the war in Congo.

They have been charged under the

1960 Law and Order Maintenance Act, the return of which has been ratified by Parliament and needs only Mugabe's signature to become law.

Delegates to the British-sponsored Commonwealth Human Rights Conference are being asked to adjourn in protest at the treatment of Chavunduka and Chom.

Trevor Ncube, editor of the Sunday Standard's sister paper, the Zimbabwe Independent.
Congress of Trades Unions to consider a protest work stoppage.

urged

the

Repeated court orders for Chavunduku's release have been deflected, pushing Zimbabwe towards a constitutional crisis over the judiciary's authority. A report that the SA Union of Journalists staged yesterday for International Journalists Day to protest against the intimidation of journalists in Zimbabwe.

It said that the situation for journalists in Zimbabwe was "reprehensible and intolerable".

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NEW YORK â\200\224â\200\224 The United Nations (UN) Security Council yesterday intended to call for a UN political presence in Angola despite secretary-general Kofi Annan's recommendation to end operations there.

A draft statement, drawn up by the "troika" overseeing the peace process - the US, Russia and Portugal - and expected to be approved at a formal meeting, backs an assessment that a lack of cooperation and renewed fighting between government and Unita rebel forces have made it impossible for peacekeepers to function.

Nevertheless, the security council, reaffirming its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, expresses its strong support for the continued presence of a UN mission

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in Luanda,â\200\235 the draft states.

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It proposes that a special UN representative and staff remain in the Country under a mandate â\200\234adapted to the present conditionsâ\200\235. Diplomats envision a staff of up to 100, excluding workers now in Angola.

humanitarian

â\200\230

The statement is a prelude to a resolution that must be adopted before February 26, the end of the missionâ\200\231s mandate.

However, approval for a continued UN presence is needed from the Luanda government, which wants the UN mission withdrawn as the formerâ\200\231s battles with Unita escalate.

Annan, in a weekend report, cited the shooting down of two UN cargo planes carrying 23 passengers and crew during the MM month and recommended that the 1 000â\200\224member Day â\200\230

Qalmlcei-\201.

mission

withdraw
peacekeeping
along with his special envoy, 1353 Di-
allo. A new representative would
work in New York, ready to organise
an operation if lighting eased oll.

Meanwhile, Unita yesterday (le-
nied it was receiving military assis-
tance from three African nations and
pledged to maintain pressure on
governmentâ\200\224eontmlled cities.

â\200\234Suggestions that we are being asâ\200\224
sisted are absolutely false. They are
an excuse for the government to take
action against Zambia," said Unita
foreign allairs spokesman Aleides
Sakala, from rebel headquarters at
Andulo in the central highlands.

Zambian

President

Frederick
Chiluba has also denied the accusa-
tions, saying his government had
neither the political will nor the ca-
paeity to help Unita. â\200\224â\200\224 Reuter.

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Mandela _
on farm
security

PRESIDENT Mandela
is
to address the SA
Agricultural Union next
month in support of an
initiative to raise money
for rural safety, SAAU
president Chris du Toit
said yesterday.
He said the

project,
dubbed Agri Securitas,
formed part of the SA-
AU's own contribution to
the
against farm
attacks.

fight

Farming communities
remained vulnerable to
criminals, Mr Du Toit
said in a statement.

"Farm attacks are continuing
at a rapid rate, and the
SA's own contribution to
the fight against farm
attacks is a small part of the
overall effort to curb the
problem. It
is estimated that 212.11%

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ersh words exchanged this week between
Zambia and Angola may be simple posturing but
are also the stuff of which wars are made.

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Last Friday at Congolese peace talks in Lusaka.
Angolaâ\200\231s foreign minister sent a scathing letter to
Zambia accusing it of aiding the Unite rebellion.
The Congo delegation gleefully translatedtho letter
into English and distributed copies to journalists.
On Wednesday. Zambian president Frederick
Chiiube warned Zambia would defend itself if at-
tacked. It is reminiscent of Rwandaâ\200\231s criticism of
Laurent Kabila for failing to control his eastern bor-
ders. complaints that were followed by the present
Rwandan-baoked war.

No one including the Angolans has produced.
any evidence that the Zambian government is in
volved in rosupplyihg Unite. However. it is not dif-
î-\201cult to imagine some enterprising Zambian with

a few trucks making a small fortune moving the food, met. clothes and other materiel that the Unita war machine requires.

Western Zambia is a poorly policed wild west, i-ush with diamond buyers and bandits. against which travellers are encouraged to travel with armed escort. If it comes to an Angolan attack, Just what would SA do? It is a very vexed question that is better to ponder now than put off until later. SA's preference for dialogue and moral persuasion have had little effect on Robert Mugabe's need to strut end postum over the Congo. But the tussle between Angola and Zambia may be another thing;

Angola's calculations are simple and military: It invaded Congo Brazzaville to stamp out Unita bases there. and protect the oil-moducmg Cabmde enclave. Its support of Kabila has been similarly tactical, aimed not at hetptng Kabila but blocking Umta.

However. Angola is extremely bitter toward SA. Why, Angola's MPLA government asks, when it comes to repay the Old friendships with Libya. Cuba or Iran, the ANC is determined to maintain solidarity with highly public visits. But when it comes to Angola. which aided the ANC for years, the MPLA believes the ANC has done little in its fight with Unita.

SA should not cave in to Angolan pouting, but there is, given the threats to Zambia and SA's stated negtanco to the Angolan government. a strong case that SA must do more to block illegal reapply operations. That is the heart of the Angolan

Thorny issues of
atrspace control

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South ARE; can do a lot to

make it more difficult for gun

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runners, writes Ross Herbert

-200\224-200\224200\224

31-

complaint with Zambia and something about which

SA could not. diffusing the risk of conflict between Angola and Zambia and perhaps dampening the issues inside Angola.

Director Alfred N29 has said there is not much ETA can do to control aircraft once they leave SA air space. However, we could do :1 to try to make it more difficult for gun runners.

We could start by gathering and sharing with all governments in the region records of all flights . plans, crews and weights recorded at national airports. Pilots could be asked to produce proof that they landed at their intended destinations. Such information, together with radar monitoring, could produce a clear picture of who is running contraband. At present four SA - construction workers Gert Willem Allen, Rudie Swanepoel, and Marthmus Steyn and pilot Marnix van der Eekon - are rotting in an Angolan prison. The four were passengers on a plane brought down in a suspicious ejection seat that seemed designed to scare off SA pilots.

Instead of genuinely tracking planes and forcing them down, the Angolans appeared to have struck a deal to fake an interception. While the crew of the plane were quietly released shortly after their capture. the passengers continue to be held. The real target was a passenger and major United States Supplier . who managed to escape from prison in Menongue. The construction workers were hired to build a warehouse in Congo and the pilot to fly a plane out of Angola to SA. None was a ringleader in anything and they make very persuasive cases that they are nothing more than innocent passengers who are being held because SA has failed to tackle the thorny problem of airspace control.

So for Alfred N20 and others have said the only way to aid those four is with quiet pressure. which has done nothing. With the potential for broader conflict over United States resupply, now is the time to raise the issue again as part of a comprehensive effort to quash the gun running business upon which so many wars depend. ~- Star Foreign Service

offtoday;
With luck

Cape Town~ SunSat â\200\224- the Stellenâ\200\224
bosch University satellite â\200\224- could
i-\201nally be launched into space today
at approximately 1.30pm SA time
after nine aborted attempts that have
left the satellite grounded for a week
at the Vandenberg Air Base in Cali-
fornia.

According to Mark Pieczynski,
the programme manager for the
Boeing Delta H launch C)vehicle, the "
rocket will only be launched when
there is no risk of debris from the
blastâ\200\224off falling back to Earth, and
when weather conditions improve.

Delta 1115 carrying a payload of
three satellites from the US, Den-
mark and South Africa. The launch
â\200\234 has been postponed many times
since its original launch date last
Friday.

â\200\235We follow Welldeï-\201ned and
' continuously updated checklists and
procedures. We try
to go
through a great deal of decision-
making near the launch time. The
rules are set and they are followed,â\200\235
said Mr Pieczynski.

not

He said a decision to roll back
the tower and expose the rocket to
the elements was taken 10 hours
prior to launch. High ground winds
but not rain would stop the launch
at this stage. If at launch time it was
raining, then the launch could be
â\200\234scn1bbbedâ\200\235because of a threat of
lightning.

Five hours before the launch,
weather balloons are sent up period-
ically to measure wind direction and
velocity at different altitudes. The
mission could be postponed if it is
possible that debris from the launch
or the destruction of the rocket could
affect public areas.

Wind sheer, caused by winds
blotting in different directions, can
bend a Rocket, causing it to self-
destruct.~01~nCorrespondent

Why must we have a government?

II

Imagine how it would be if we did not have a government! At first it sounds like fun: no rules and regulations, no traffic cops and speed limits, no taxes to be paid... but on the other hand, it would be a pretty chaotic situation.

Everyone would be allowed to drive and park where he or she wishes.

If I need a television, I could just go and get one from my neighbour's house. If my colleague makes me cross, I would shoot him or her.

There would be no hospitals, schools, roads or police stations because there would be no money collected to pay for them. Actually, this would amount to an intolerable situation.

This is why people need to have rules and regulations. People are social beings. They like staying together because their physical, social and emotional needs can then be satisfied.

But when a group of people are living together, they have to agree on behaviour patterns that are acceptable and those that are not. When everyone in the group agrees that it is not acceptable to hit someone if you don't like him, people will feel more safe and comfortable in the company of others.

If everyone agrees to contribute some money to enable their children to become educated, they can be happy that their community will be improving all the time.

The way a group of people organise themselves to make their lives more comfortable, safe and prosperous, is called government. Groups living in the same geographical area realised that if they join their forces together, they are much stronger and much more can be achieved to make life more comfortable, safe and prosperous for the inhabitants.

Hence, countries develop in which different groups of people live, which share some sort of common bond with one another.

Some countries, such as Japan, have a homogeneous population. This means that the majority of its citizens share the same ethnic

origin. culture, and belief system.

Other countries, of which South Africa is a prime example, consist of different groups which have to work out a system according to which they can live happily together.

Of course people do not always agree with the way they are governed. This is why the organisation of a group or the politics of a country is always changing. But most societies, or countries, have some sort of order that satisfies most members of the group.

In some societies there is a king or a chief who comes from a royal family who leads the group. In other societies there might be a general who acts as the head of the country because he took power by force. Most societies these days prefer a system in which people choose the persons they want to rule them. This is called a democracy.

Every couple of years the citizens of a country get the opportunity to choose the people they want to rule them. This is called elections and this is one of the pillars of democratic government. If people want a government that is really suited to their needs, they must participate in the elections by voting for the party or person they want to govern them.

6 Dr Hanneke de Vries is writing a series of articles for The Citizen on voter education for South Africa.

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imbabwe court
â\200\230 told of torture, 2 '
journalists bailed

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military doctor.
Mr Chotoâ\200\231s hands were visibly
swollen with fresh wounds on them
when he was seen by reporters after
his release.
Mr Choto, whose article report-
ed that 23 army ofi-\201cers had been
arrested for inciting others to topple
Mr Mugabe, had given himself up to
i-\201llice on Tuesday after a week in
'ding.
Blindfolded

.

He turned himself in when" the
military, who detained Mr Chavunâ\200\224
duka on Tuesday last week, i-\201nally
handed him over to civilian police
after the High Court threatened to
issue a warrant for the arrest of
Defence Minister Moven Mahachi.

But the two men then disappear-
ed and were apparently handed
back to the military, which has no
right under Zimbabwean law to
detain civilians.
It appeared that Mr Choto was
taken from police custody on the
day he surrendered himself and
for about an
driven blindfolded
hour to Cranborne army barracks.

Sources believe he was a taken to
an interrogation centre in Goro~
monzi, 50 km east of the capital.

There he was taken to an under-
ground cellar with a wet floor and
allegedly tortured.
Mr Chavundukaâ\200\231s mother Jane
managed to i-\201nd the two in Harare
central police station yesterday.

She found them handcuffed toâ\200\224
gether with blood on their shirts.

If convicted, the two â\200\224 who are
being charged under the Law and
Order Maintenance Act with creat-
ing â\200\235alarm and despondencyâ\200\235 â\200\224
could be jailed for up to seven years.
Mr Wilson said they were also
asked to name everyone they know
in the army during the interrogation.
- Sapa-AFP

Harare - A Zimbabwean magistrate
yesterday released on bail two jour-
nalists detained for reporting an

alleged coup plot against President Robert Mugabe, after he was told the two were badly tortured in detention.

The editor of the Sunday Standard, Mark Chavunduka, and senior reporter Ray Choto were freed on bail. of Z\$10 000 (R1 500) and the case postponed to February 22.

Their lawyer Erik Morris told the court: "It appears that the accused have been severely tortured, not by the police but by certain forces of the Zimbabwean Government."

"

He did not give details.

The State had initially considered opposing bail on the grounds that the safety of the two was not guaranteed, but Mr Morris said: "We believe they will be safer at home than they will be in custody where certain have access to government forces them."

Clive Wilson, managing director of the Standard newspaper, earlier said that both men had been beaten and that Mr Choto had been subjected to electric shocks on his genitals. "It is absolutely disgraceful, like something out of Nazi Germany," he said. "There is clear evidence not only of assault, but torture."

He said the two men had told their lawyer about their treatment when he was allowed to see them early yesterday.
Wet grass

They said that after being beaten and forced to do humiliating exercises, they were made to strip and roll on wet grass to remove the blood, said another lawyer for the pair, Simon Bull.

They demanded medical attention and were taken to a Civilian hospital, but were attended to by a

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Lesotho's tiny and fractured trade '-

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union movement, like its business community is slowly trying to
â\200\231 deal with the aftermath of the political
Crisis and the September Southern African Development Community -
- ty (SADC) military intervention and
flights â\200\235

The SADC intervention â\200\224â\200\224 re-
flected to unanimously by the 11110113
â\200\234 the South African invasion" - â\200\224
not only left large areas of Maseru â\200\2315
commercial centre in blackened
- ruins, it resulted in an estimated
20 000 workers being either â\200\234 abandoned,
laid off or retrenched â\200\235.

111 the "â\200\230 abandoned" category are
the former employees of Crayon Gar-
11101115 the clothing manufacturer 7
owned by Wheel International of
T3111an

During the traditional December ;

bleak following the 11'01kel's, management appears to have stripped the
the border with stock, machinery
and all 11101'able items. â\200\234 They did just
disappear, â\200\234 confirmed a spokesman
from the Lesotho National Development Corporation.

â\200\230

The three 11.111011 federations here
â\200\224â\200\224- 51112111 by almost any standards â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224
have formed a tripartite alliance.
This has entered into a tripartite alliance
With business and government
1112111 10 respond to the ongoing
human tragedy

Peng's 111ai differences, which
seem to 11111.1 underlain several of
the splits in the union movement 110111
but buried, as has some of the
11.11'11less ahead of the government and
political parties in general.

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â\200\23011: that there is any likelihood of

0'1111. 11111011111 heimmediate future,
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unims an?! â\200\235(WCFHant, 01' even
bet teen the three 11111011 federations.

â\200\234But thereis apOSSibili ,
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federation Coie't'u(C011-
gress of Lesotho Trade.
Unions) will get together,â\200\235
said Makatleho Nyabela, -
one of the fell' 111-omengen-
eral secretaries anywhere 13;?"
and who heads the Lesotho .
Federati0n of Democratm F
Uniens (LFDU).

The concept of a single

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7â\200\224S011th Afnca 5 National
Â«Union of Mineworkers â\200\224-
1 3'maklng {01'aprobable total
yumomsed Workforce Of a
little over 20000 out of an
estimated 60 000 workers in
runtime employment111 the
formal prilate sector.

TERRYâ\200\234 :5";
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federationis also supported '
by the newly named Lesoth0 Trade .
Union Congress (Letuc), the smallest
' but Oldest Of the federatiOns. Simon
Jonathan, the general secretary,
agreed that unity 110uld be to the
benefit of 11'orkers.â\200\234But I have given .
up trying, â\200\235- he said.

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â\200\230We and the LFDU organise On) 1
Â»'

the basis of one industry, one union,
said Sechaba Makhasane, Coletu
general secretary and former leading
National Union of Migeworkers
(NUM) activist in the 1113101101987
minersâ\200\231 strike in South Africa.

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â\200\234There aleâ\200\230Some difi-\201culties be-
tween us, but they may be overcome.â\200\235 â\200\230
Letuc traditionally organises 011 a
geographic rather than industrial
basis.

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Makhasgne, a former Witbank

miner who was banned and deported to Lesotho after the 1987 strike, is the only one of the three general secretaries who does not dispute the government audit of union membership. It found Coletu has 9 800 members. "We claim 10 000, so there is not much difference," he said.

Nyabela felt the criterion used by the department of labour to assess membership differed from that of the unions. While the LFDU claimed some 2 000 members, the government audit gave it 1400. Letuc is credited with only 400 members.

Among these independent unions is the Lesotho Association of Teachers (LAT) which is criticised as a government-sponsored

soured a sweetheart union.

-

The Coletu-affiliated teachers union, LTTU, claims the education ministry deliberately sabotages at -

"tempts to recruit into LTTU.

v
s Ironically, LAT is recognised by Cosatu's affiliated South African teachers union, as representing unionised teachers in the mountain kingdom

: But that may change as Coletu, which only held its founding conference. Once last year, seeks to renew and extend contacts with the South African union movement. This is an issue it's certainly be taking

Makhasane said.

With a number of South African companies operating here, it is essential we have closer links with Cosatu and Nactu in South Africa, said Justice Tsukulu, general secretary of Cawule, the Coletu-affiliated construction workers union.

Tsukulu was this week signing up construction workers for the next phase of the controversial Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

This should give us a substantial boost in membership," agreed Makhasane. But we are small and need to grow and to be more united. not just in Lesotho but in the region.

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ROYAL VISIT

Cape Town ~ The k n and queen
of Spain Will visit Sum Africam
Febmary,tthe Spanish embassy said

yesterday.

King Juan Carlos and Queen
Sofia MU meet President MandeÃ©a
and his wife Cram Machel, V5110
will accompany the 'queen on a-
number of planned visits in Capetown
TQWTL

Queen Sofia spent some time in

Cape Town during World War 2

The king is expected to address
the South African Parliament, the
embassy said.

Spanish business leaders will

accompany them to Sapa

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Sierra Leone insurgent

is encircled

and supplies to help them.

The health ministry issued an appeal for more aid and stated: "Our biggest worry right now is the outbreak of cholera."

Another serious concern is dwindling food stocks, since the city has been cut off from supplies.

During lulls in the fighting, some Freetown residents have walked kilometres in search of bread.

But signs that life was returning to a semblance of normality have emerged in western Freetown, where buses and cars were on the streets, as Ecomog troops carried out searches of vehicles as well as the bags carried by pedestrians, saying they were out to prevent rebel infiltration. - Sapa-AFP

Freetown - Nigerian-led Ecomog intervention troops had encircled Sierra Leone rebels in Freetown early yesterday, depriving them of any way out of a battered city facing the risk of disease and starvation. Units of soldiers of the west African force, who have since Sunday made progress on fronts between Hastings and Waterloo on the Freetown peninsula, linked up late on Wednesday, trapping the rebels, military sources said.

An Ecomog officer confirmed that the force had surely rounded the Revolutionary United Front insurgents, who stormed Freetown on January 6. French helicopter pilots acting under contract for Ecomog said armed men identified as rebels had been seen on

Wednesday in villages to the east of the capital.

But sources in the intervention force said sweeps against the rebels would contain them on the high ground of the peninsula.

Ecomog forces would then shell the remaining insurgent

positions before Sierra Leone's
own fearsome Kamajor tribal
warriors, who have formed
tough militia units backing
President Ahmad Tejan Kab-
bah, move in against the rene-
gades, the sources said.

They said in 2011 this would com-
plete operations against the
rebels, whose invasion has left
tracts of the city devastated.

Hundreds of corpses litter
Freetown's streets, while many
wounded are dying because of
an acute shortage of medical

wants murder pardon

Harare - Lawyers acting for a man raped repeatedly by former President Canaan Banana yesterday appealed for him to be pardoned for a murder he committed.

Iefta Dube, a former aide to Banana, first exposed the former President's sexual abuse two years ago at his trial for shooting a policeman who called him "Banana's wife".

Dube said then he had been driven to drink and drugs by Banana's sexual abuse, and two psychiatrists told the court he was suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder.

His lawyer, Byron time, has asked the justice ministry to recommend that President Robert Mugabe grant Dube a free pardon, saying that he continues to suffer nightmares in which Banana forcibly sodomises him.

Dube (37) was sentenced to 10 years in jail in February 1997, after he was found guilty of murder with diminished responsibility.

Police then followed up his allegations against Banana, that the former President was on Monday sentenced to a total of 10 years imprisonment on 11 charges, including sodomy assault

and a gardener. Dube, other aides, a cook and a gardener.

indecent and Most of the sentence was conditional. I tionary SUSPENDED, leaving Banana condemned to one year in prison. One of the conditions was that the former president pays Z\$250 000 (R\$7 000) compensation to M Dube, and the same amount to the family of the man he killed.

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Most of the sentence was conditional.

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I tionary SUSPENDED, leaving Banana condemned to one year in prison. One of the conditions was that the former president pays Z\$250 000 (R\$7 000) compensation to M Dube, and the same amount to the family of the man he killed.

In passing sentence, judge I President Coti Chidyausiku said Banana "in effect persistently raped Iefta Dube over a period from 1983 to 1986"

Sapa-AFP

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tinned discussing the issue
with lã\200\231hosa when he left the
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The Kenyan high com.
mission in Pretoria denied
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be accredited by tho cozmmission before he
was allowed to approach any Snnrh African
authorities.

"Kenya has very clear procurement poli-
cies and procedures for this kind of thing.
There is absolutely no way that Somala or any-
cme else could have been mandated m buy
weapons on our behalf without kettmã\200\230s from
both us and the defence ministry,ã\200\235 said the at-
tache. â\200\234Anything else was a con job."

The incident isnã\200\231t Sonmiaã\200\231s only attempt to
dabble in the arms trade.

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The former Kenyan citizen 556m being pur-
sued by that country's parliamentary public:
accounts committee for allegedly welshing on
a Raamĩ-\202lion paramilitaw equipment contract
signed With Kenyaã\200\231s Police Training Coĩ-\202ege
in the early 19908. The Kenyan government
paid. Samaia as the agent for a group of little-
krmmx British chĩ-\201panies but never received
any of the equipment it ordewd.

Somaia remsed to testify about the alleged
swindle on four sã@parate occasions when the
public accounts committee Lã\200\230e'~.'ie\\=ed the
matter during the height of h'IpLxrnalangaã\200\231S
Dolphin scandal in 1996. Somaiaã\200\230s sã\200\230lefimlcc
promptad Kenyaã\200\230s Parliament m {3811 for the

government to ban all business With Dolphin-
at'ï-\2011iataâ\200\224d companies.

public accutmts commune). Suaenâ\200\230xan Iicuntmeh.
:said gmrliaemarmns would be meeting with
President Damel amp Mei': affine and the
{\Imim'y otâ\200\230Defence on January 26 (0 try toâ\200\230 fir"
solve the matter. Smnam refused to comment.
on the issue.

Phosa. Who was present throughï-\201ut Semav
iaâ\200\231s meetmg with Modise, was in hospital on
'lâ\200\230hursday but refused to comment on the is-
sue earlier in the week. "The meeting'a gm
nothing :3 do with anycme. Why mm: thirâ\200\230e
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I-iis representative, Oupa lâ\200\231ilane, added 'zat
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ings for large pozentid invesmz-s or other m-
ï-\202ueruial pewple. â\200\224-â\200\224 African Eye News Service.

Only empowermonts Beneï-\201ciary list
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SADC free trade area negotiations to be. revived

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Mayer said SACU'S offer Would
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Marina Mayer. llm Llupuly
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Small: African department of
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Iiuuu negotiating if they (lid not.
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Cuslmm Union {SACIJ}, compris.
ing South Africa. Bolswanu,
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us l%ch as Malawi, Manrilius aml
Zambia, had already sulnnillcml
their trade offers, while lhusc of
Zimbabwe. Tanzania, and Mummâ\200\230
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Angola â\200\224- cmbmilcd in full-
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SA plans to curb ï-\202ow of arms

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Poiicy is to destroy obsotete weapons so thet they dont end up in battle zones

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United Nations

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outh Africa. the only sig-
S niï-\201cant arms producer in
a war-ravaged continent,
wants to curb the ï-\202ow of small
arms to civil-wars and ethnic
conï-\202icts worldwide.

In a letter to secretary-gen~
era! Koï-\202 Arman, the SA GOVâ\200\234
ernment said it has adapted a
policy of destroying all its ob-
solete and redundant surplus
small arms so that they do not
ï-\201nd their way into battle Zones.
â\200\234South Africa is further

committed to stopping the flow of illegal small arms across its borders," the letter added.

Last year the SA Police Services destroyed or melted down 70 tons of small arms and ammunition. including 4504 pistols. revolvers. rifles. shotguns antihome-made firearms.

. Additionally. South Africa and Mozambique have jointly destroyed more than 100 tons of small arms and ammunition on site in Mozambique

South Africa said it has already entered into agreements with several other southern states. With a view to curbing the trafficking of illegal small arms and ammunition.

In an address to the UN Advisory

Board on Disarmament Matters, Arman said this week that "the scourge of small arms continues to devastate civilian populations. creating humanitarian crises the world over

"These weapons of personal destruction impair economic and social progress and hinder our best development efforts." he said.

Arman said the UN, for its

part. will help governments and civil society make disarmament and arms control central aspects of future peace initiatives.

In West Africa, he said, the UN is helping to implement a moratorium on the import, export and manufacture of light weapons. If successful, this ban could lead to a renaissance of peace in the region and serve as an example to a continent whose economic and social development has been all too often hindered by internal strife and conflict.

In its letter to Arman, South Africa points out that it is committed to a policy of responsibility and accountability in the trade and transfer of all arms.

The Government has established an arms control system

which makes provision for a

ministerial body to set criteria, principles and guidelines to ensure the reparable transfer and trade in, among others small arms and light weapons. South Africa has also introduced legislation which requires the licensing of all civilian small arms, including a requirement for the safe storage of such weapons.

Under the previous government. South Africa was the world's 10th largest arms manufacturer.

The new government of President Nelson Mandela. In 1997, the arms industry which at one time produced jet trainers, combat helicopters, warships, remotely piloted vehicles, missiles, armoured personnel carriers and small arms.

The industry, which is now under rigid government control, exported about 3265-11111-lion (about R1,6 billion) worth of military equipment to 63 countries in 1997. This was a 34% increase over the previous year.

But the Government also turned down requests for arms from several countries including Afghanistan, Burma, Burundi, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Turkey - either because of human rights abuses or because they were in conflict zones.

South Africa was one of the co-sponsors of a UN General Assembly resolution, adopted in early December, which calls for an international conference on the illicit arms trade. Switzerland has offered to host the proposed conference which is expected to take place no later than 2001.

In its letter to Arman. South Africa said the conference should formulate an action plan to combat the proliferation of small arms on the basis of the experiences of individual countries.

The resolution 8150 called

uponâ\200\230the secretaryeeneral to
initiate a study, as soon as
possible, on the feasibility of
restricting the manufacture
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arms.

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Directorate: of, Conventional 7
Arms Control, the list of arms
buyers included Indie. Switzer-
land, Chile, Pakistan, Ecuador.
Thailand. Uganda, Singapore
and Rwanda.

Additionally, the resolution
prOposed a study in establish-
ing, within the UN system. a
single database of authorised
manufacturers and demote in
small arms. â\200\224 Sepa-LPS

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Amnesty Internationalhas
â\200\230strbngly condemned LÃ©Sotho
authorities for failing to ad-
dress the â\200\234inhumaneâ\200\235 condi-
tions at the prison in Maseru
where 50 soldierscharged in.
connection with the September'
1 mutiny are being held.

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and SATroopsunderthe banner
of the Southern African Devel-'~
lÂ§oplnt Community last year. .

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They said the deteriorating 1
jail conditionswere not yes- -
terdayâ\200\2313 creation andof the
making of the defence forceâ\200\235..4
and that the Questionshould be â\200\230
posed to the department ofms * 1. -
tice and the government.

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The international secre-_-,-

tariat yesterday challenged the â\200\231
credibility of the court martial
established to try the soldiers,
saying its composition did not 1
meet international standards
for independence and impar-â\200\230
tiality.

Sources said although their
senior offi-â\201cials were sympae-
thetic to the plight of the sol-
diers, Amnesty International
should be careful not to vilify
the military, which had nothing
to do with prison conditions.

The court 111th included
11% military officers who are --
. under the command of Lieu-

.tenantGeneral Makhula Mosa-
keng- the main complainant in
the case. As a result, 1119 sol-
diers' right to trial by an inde-
. pendent and impartial tribunal
which meets all international
standards was being violated.

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Sources in the Lesotho De-
fence Force said senior officials
in the military were angry at
what they called the Amnesty
, International's double stan-
dards. They argued that it ~
never even uttered a word about
their humiliating situation
when the soldiers arrested, ha-
rassed and subjected them to â\200\230
similar inhumane prison condi-
tions when they staged a coupâ\200\235.
The coup was foiled by the
intervention of joint Botswana

The organisation attributed -

the protest by the imprisoned- < V
soldiers earlier this week to the
fact that authorities have failed to
. to address prison conditions.

The protest, which saw the

- soldiers refusing to return to =
their cells, was suppressed by .
combined
Lesotho South
African and Botswana military
forces.

The protest at the maximum
security prison on Monday
prompted a martial-court judge,
Mr Justice Cullinan, to visit the
cells for inspection in the com-
pany of defence attorneys. ..

Upon completion, he noted
that the 'cells were infested by

scorpions and other insects,
and that they lacked ventila-
tion, light, proper bedding and
adequate sanitation facilities.
Cullinan concluded that the
conditions were inhumane:

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The hiccup
from Brazil - 202

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The Brazilian bruise of the most recent global currency and stock market crisis of 2002 appears to have healed. Among the factors explaining the

swiftness with which the shock waves passed is that the Brazilian economy shuddered more as a result of a temporary liquidity problem than a deeper economic malaise.

Once it was appreciated that the multibillion-dollar IMF rescue package was at hand to repair the damage, the exigency was gone and, for the time being, forgotten. Besides, the world is fast

becoming inured to upheavals of this nature. In a

the wake of Thailand, Malaysia and Russia, Brazil was no more than a tame encore.

At the same time, it would be shortsighted to

believe that the final encore has been staged. The problems which surfaced in the Far East some 18 months ago continue to impinge negatively upon the world economy, with some countries, especially those of the emerging variety, suffering more than others. It is only through wishful thinking that the deep-seated difficulties of 2002 are seen as being of a latent rather than a patent nature.

For South Africa, the fallout is mixed. On the

one hand, the Brazilian hiccup represented another nail in the emerging market category into which the country has been slotted. The rand and the JSE might have recovered some of the losses incurred in the wake of Brazil's close encounter with disaster. Yet both remain weaker than they were before the event. On the other, South Africa is starting to look increasingly rosy in an emerging market context. Several global analysts are rating the country among the top 10 emerging markets, citing our low foreign debt exposure and fiscal discipline.

Be that as it may, it would be foolhardy to

anticipate that the next emerging market crisis, when, and not if, it materialises, will bypass South African financial markets. Our consolation will be that the Government's prudent economic policies will soften the blow.

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Mail & Guardian.

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Squatter campÂ§tesidents attempt to evict soldiers

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ormal squatter camp in Unhata last
week. mnthed through the gates of theOR Tam-
bu mplex. which houses pollen fmd defence
force units. and told Ofĩ-\201cers they were tres-
passem who had until January 31 Loctear out.

The land and the complex â\200\224-â\200\224 a network of mansions that once housed ministers of the TIâ\200\230ahsket hantustun -â\200\224-â\200\224 was theirs. they nlaitned.ant'1 they had come to takestotâ\200\230k and clean up the "community centreâ\200\234.

The police advised them to negotiate with the Depzutment ofPubuc kae. The group letâ\200\230t

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but returned later in force. after â\200\234persuading" more than 200 â\200\234supporters" to loave-passmg taxis and join the demonstration.

But the complex houses some of the toughâ\200\224 est units, including the. crack T3010 and Qum-hu special task forces, and after a warning, the rent-a-crowd group were sent packing with two thtmdet'flashes and a can of tear gas â\200\234Our action was very restrained," said \Nayne Hacltart, Umtma public order police comrhandler...â\200\234l told them we. had to uphold the law and that it was totally tmreahstte to thimcf â\200\230 they could overrun the police and the South African Natimml Defence Force, as this was a Challenge to the law of the whole cetmtry,â\200\235

Jonas Ndzambule. chair of the Umtam Peri.

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Urban and Rural DevelopmÃ@nt Agency, has a dii-\201â\200\230erent version of events. ÂfÂfÂfÂfny was formed the day utter the mamh "to Ã@erfyti-\202hmte mmâ\200\230, de-velopment projects for muttgmtty benei-\201t and create johs and combat potgifmi-\202â\200\234.

The group wants the â\200\234i-\202aâ\200\230kpâ\200\230lahs-mm reSL dentml enclave" for cmnrnihiity deVelopment.

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he said.
Ndzambule said the gtmjlp had "ofi-\201cial per-mission" to set up Cortumtglify'projects 'm the complex. When it. tried to Â«(19 this â\200\234in keRPiHE w lth the call mark: by the gO'vetmhent that com-munities should organise themselves to i-\201ght white persoxmel 45mm tear tats can-poverty tttstem and HSSQ ulted mett'woti-\201en and children who were alean'mg the premises

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Getting the nod

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H n authoritative article on the

conferred in Angola and Congo,
published in Business Day on

200/230

Wednesday, contains a line referring to
Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos
Santos as a "multimillionaire" with
"accounts in Brazil and elsewhere".

This is a factor. It suggests, which
might explain the president's lack of
motivation to face Angola's realities".

Let me say, with his mind on

his heart, that he has no idea where
this delicious tidbit of gossip comes
from. But he can report that the author
of the piece. and a handful of the
talents were guests in Thabo Mbeki in
Pretoria last week, at a meeting
during which the deputy presi-
dent startled them with a SENSE
statement of various African
leaders.

r

200/231 Mbeki's intention in calling these

faithful hacks to his side was seemingly
to reassure them that. he continued to
dominate the peace talks and to apprise
them of his "coup" in organising a
secret meeting between Zimbabwean
President Robert Mugabe and the Rwan-
dian President, Paul Kagame,
shortly before Christmas.

1

200/231A 'accountable? Us? "
top lawyer informed the SABC this

week that the immigration papers
of Alby James 200/224 the British consultant
who threatened to upset vegetable inter-
ests by reforming the corporation's
antiquated commissioning process
before he was abruptly fired as an
"illegal" foreign worker. T-wet 200/230e 200/231ail in
202'dC-l 200/230.
The response is the SA's 200/2315 I am, 200/231et 200/230s

v.35: "What?" 200/235

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brow 200/230l costtet 200/230 for my shield from put

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hanchu. Roddy wanted the hearings
upcn t0 the public. Enoch Sitholo want.
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ed them to he held in seat?
cause he is head ofmzmr; â\200\230mcattnns.
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President Nelson Mandela is to be the keynote speaker at a banquet next month to launch the South African Agricultural Unionâ\200\231s Agri Securitas project. The project, which is aimed at securing and assisting rural communities, is an initiative of organised agriculture and folÂ» lows on a rural safety summit last October.

Â»

Union president Chris du Toit said yesterday that local and international funding for rural protection was being sought, and that a satellitebased emergency communication system was being supplied by the

Daimler Chrysler Company A f-trauma insurance scheme With . medical, life and disability ben- . eĩ-\201ts for the victims of violence: '- was also being set in place

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~ Du_ Toit said business giant; Sanlam had already contributed .~ g to the projectâ\200\231s Agri Securitas: Trust Fun

.

Sanlam chairmangMarinus,â\200\230 Dah'ng said yesterdayâ\200\234 his or: ..

ganisation could not allowâ\200\230agri- ,7
culture to decline as a result of :
the security situation, with a deâ\200\224 ;
population of rural areas, as 3
. this would have a negative effect '
on the economy. â\200\224 Pretoria Cor- .
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Mandela

CAPE TOWN. -â\200\224 Pre-
sident
has
referred three controverâ\200\224
sial Bills â\200\224â\200\224 on smoking,
liquor and broadcasting
- back to the National
Assembly for reconsid-
eration.

Announcing this yester-
day, his office said the
step was taken because he
had reservations
about
their constitutionality and
therefore had to send them
back.

All three were approved

last
by Parliament late
to Pres
year and sent
Mandela to be signed into
law.

3â\200\231

Pres Mandeiaâ\200\231s office
said in a statement that'
while
the Broadcasting
Bill's purpose as a whole

was not unconstitutional,
Pres Mandela was con-
cerned that it gave the
Broadcasting Minister an
imprecise and potentially
over-broad power to regu-
late even on matters which
fell under the Independent
Broadcasting
Authority
(IBA).

â\200\234While this may be .a
matter Qt} draftmanship,
the President is advised
that the current formula-
tion unnecessarily exposes
the Bill to constitutional
that
attack
the
Ministerâ\200\231s
regulatory
power should be deï-\201ned
and restricted so as not to
expose him to the allega-
tion that his power over-
laps
with
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authority "

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Pres

Mandela

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however, satisï-\201ed that the f
Bill did not infringe on a
the Bill of Rights.

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objects

The statement said Pres
Mandela was satisfied
that
the
Tobacco Products Control
Amendment Bill - to pro-
hibit the advertising of
smoking and to ban smok-
ing in public places -â\200\224
were constitutional.

It was therefore unnecâ\200\224
essary for the National
Assembly to reconsider
the Billâ\200\231s purposes.

But where legislation
might impinge on fundaâ\200\224
mental rights,
its terms
should not be over-broad
and should not limit rights
in areas beyond or uncon-
nected to the purposes of
the Bill.

"In

this

regard,

the
President is. advised that
ection 3(2) of the Bill. in
prohibiting the organisa-
tion. or promotion of. or
financial assistance to. an
â\200\234organised activityâ\200\235 by
tobaccoâ\200\230related enterpris-
es. fails to dei-\201ne â\200\234organi-
sed activity.â\200\235

The very wide ambit of
this term would mean that
activities unrelated to the
purposes of the Act and
protected by the Bill of
Rights â\200\224 especially free-
dom of
â\200\224
would be proscribed.

association

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Pres

Mandela

also
believed the definition of
"public placeâ\200\235 could be
interpreted
too broadly
possibly to include private
homes. â\200\224 Sapa.

3â\200\2311\OK\O\Câ\200\224\

Â«KAQ Â£6}

~Mandela honoured

â\200\230 KampalaPreStdent Nelson Mandela Willattend.

the ofï¬\201cial dpening On. Tuesday of a huge

'stadiUm named after him. Hundreds of

. N'sportsp'eople from SoUth Africa KenyaRwanda

Tanzania and Uganda atong with aboUt2 000

dignitaries, will participate in the event. The ~-*

â\200\23050 000-seat stadium on the outskirts ofKampataâ\200\230.;i

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Annan. A saddened United Nations sec-'

â\200\230 retaIâ\200\231Yâ\200\230general Was _hard-bressed early 137;.

_ 'on to make a diplomatic confession: for _- Cannqt .b-e Summonedfrom â\200\230thqoutSide like the Ten _

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a long time in Angola, the UN had cried peace
where there was none!
Annan then recommended that the .worl.
organisation~ should bring to .an abrupt end its,
' operations in that imploding state.

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The reason: the belligerents â\200\224â\200\224.'the MPLA _.

government and Unita rebels are hell-bent on
annihilating one another through brute force, _

This unprecedented about-turn by the UN._
It was in part triggered by the shooting down of
two UN planes last month, in what the secretary- ; '
general called an outrageous crime.

' But the move was also a mere affirmation
that the Angolan peace process had, sadly,
totally collapsed. So Annan's decision to close
shop was not an indictment of the UN, but of the
deeply troubled Angola. -

The UN's tragic experience in that war-torn
state should now teach us, for better or worse, '
some critical lessons about keeping the peace in
rather hazardous environments.

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should end its

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Angola .

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The ï-\201rst lesson is that the political will to ,

make genuine peace cannot be summoned from

outside like the Ten Commandments'from on

high. It is for the belligerents in intractable con-

flicts to stop glorifying war and commit them- _ chilly winter of 1992 when the
selves to genuine peace.

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We are exactly where we were duringâ\200\230the' .

ghosts. of,

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. ment to resources for peacekeeping in Africa

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will fade even further.

Somalia haunted us.

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In the meantime,"the war-mongering'elitesfâ\200\230
will deceitfully be claiming that their war is in
vital national interests.

They will spend more time castigating andâ\200\230
discrediting â\200\234Kofi Annanâ\200\231s UNâ\200\231f rather than

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The Somalia syndrome is vividly playing " seeking â\200\234peaceâ\200\235.

itself out again in Angola, with terrible fallout
for Africa and the African renaissance;

Neither of the warring factions seems truly
. committed to establishing a culture of democ- .
racy and tolerance. So the charge that the crisis
in Angola is the making of Annanâ\200\231s UN is
grossly unfair and malicious.

During the Somalia i-\201asco, the UN for the
i-\201rst time took, the decision to withdraw its
troops and bring to an ignominious end its operÂ»
Not only is peace illusory, but'the country is
ations. The decision to withdraw?Ywas taken long
before the mission was completed, and a trail of ' coming apart. The health of Angolaâ
\200\231s economy

.
bloody disasters was left in its wake.
The world community, including many
Africans, are beginning to shun Angola. Interna-A'
tional organisations and investors are becoming
weary of the country.

â\200\231 UN '5 leaving
is now enveloping
The Somalia scenario
Angola. The UN is leaving and war will become
a nightmare for the Angolan populace.

is in a coma. Peace'has been destroyed.

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~ To be sure, in countries like Angola the UN
and otherexternal entities have vital roles to
play; but theirs can only be supplementary roles.â\200\230 "
Second, even if the UN wants to play a priâ\200\224

mary role of peace-enforcer, as it attempted in Angola, the world's only superpower and other great powers are highly reluctant to supply it with the necessary deterrent power to contain, let alone terminate, wars.

The UN is not Rambo, and should not act as such; it should have a sober grasp of the limits and the extent of its capabilities.

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The third lesson is that the formalism of peace agreements can never be substitutes for the real thing: hard-won, genuine peace. Peace is a scarce commodity that must be cemented.

Quick-fix solutions are too counter-productive and costly. The UN and most people should accept the charge that it glorified the Lusaka Peace Accords of 1994 without unmasking its rotten insides. It was very important to create the illusion of a real peace in Angola.

They will suffer and the number of displaced people will probably reach a million in a matter of weeks.

Starvation will probably become a harsh reality because such are the ramifications of war. Hundreds of thousands of people will cheaply lose their lives.

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To add insult to injury, the UN is deeply divided on what course of action to take: Annan sanctioned a complete withdrawal, the Security Council only a partial departure.

Fourth, the most discouraging lesson to gauge from Annan's decision is that Angola will now become a scapegoat: more influential players will rid themselves from what they see as Africa's "sorry realities". And, from abroad, the world community will tainted perception of peacekeeping in Africa "murmur that this cannot be tolerated" but in will become even more clouded, and commit-

But the council's position will leave the UN nakedly exposed to further disaster.

community's

international

already

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ateÃ©ï¬\201gu c93~\Â@l iclg,

Angola is one of the worldâ\200\230s poorest states: it has a paltry gross domestic product per capita of R2 500. Basic services are near collapse and the â\200\230 infrastructure is devastated.

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Soldier-miners on both sides of the divide are caught up in territorial clashes. Diamond mining continues to be used by Unita to pay for war.

In Luanda, in the meantime, oil revenues are being used to subsidise war efforts and service the massive bill caused by ï¬\201ghting on Kabilaâ\200\230s side in Africaâ\200\231s â\200\234First World Warâ\200\234.

In short, recent developments in Angola may prove to be the gathering of dark clouds before the thunderstorm.

(The-writer is deputy director of the Johanâ\200\224

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reality their silence and inaction will be deadly. 'T-nesburg-based Centre for Policy Studies.)

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of central Africa.

This would lead to a national conference with the aim of holding elections and reaching agreement on governance and the formation of a nonpartisan national defence force.

3 Agreement on a consultative forum for the implementation of the agreements on the DRC.

*

Five weeks ago, when agreement on the cease-fire and troops standstill threatened to wreck attempts to secure peace in the DRC, SA intervened and drafted a step-by-step document allowing for separate agreements to be signed.

The strategic aim behind this move was to avoid a cease-fire being stalled by non-agreement on non-core issues.

Once the document was drawn up, it was sold to the countries at war. Mbeki first quietly visited Rwanda, where he held successful talks with Rwandan vice-president Paul Kagame, the main rebel-aligned force which has clashed fiercely with Zimbabwean troops.

—

7 After he had secured Rwanda's agreement, Mbeki then urged the Zimbabwean

president to talk to Kagame. As soon as Mugabe, under pressure from the Zimbabwean public to reveal the real losses being suffered in the DRC, agreed, a South African government plane was dispatched to Kigali to fetch Kagame and bring him to Pretoria.

Mbeki then accompanied Kagame to

Harare where they met Mugabe and Deputy President Simon Muzenda.

It is here that Mbeki scored a major coup when both Kagame and Mugabe the major backers of the warring factions - spoke heart-to-heart and agreed that fighting must stop and a political solution be sought. So keen were Kagame and Mugabe that they were ready to issue instructions to commanders of forces in the DRC to stop shooting.

There is no doubt that, in the end, cool heads will prevail and the solution suggested by South Africa will, perhaps not in its entirety emerge as what the African gods have ordered from a region in a deep crisis. A jovial Rantao is The Star's political correspondent

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Friday22January1999

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>7ÂfMurderer abused by
Banana seeks pardon

HARARE. â\200\224â\200\224 Lawyers
acting for a man raped
repeatedly by former
President
Canaan
Banana appealed yesâ\200\224
terday for him to be
pardoned for a murder

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Jefta Dube, a former
first
former
President's sexual abuse
two years ago at his trial
for shooting a policeman
who
him
â\200\234Bahanaâ\200\230s wife".

called

Dube said then he had
been driven to drink and
drugs by Bhananaâ\200\231s sexual
abuse, and two psychia-
trists told the court he
was suffering from post-
traumatic stress disorder.
His lawyer, Mr Byron
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Dubs. 37, was Sen-

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Banana, and the former
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on Monday to a total of
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Mail & Guardian;

Issue: 22-28 Jun 1999

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Mpumalangaâ\200\231s premier introduced Dolphin president Ketan

Somaia to Minister of Defence Joe Modise in connection
with an arms deal with Kenya, writes Justin Amingo

Somaia told Modise that he was acting
on behalf of the Kenyan government and
had been requested to buy a large but
unspecified quantity of arms from
South Africa.

"

The Dubai-based Dolphin Group
wasn't just gunning for Mpumalanga's
game reserves when it nailed
a secret R25-billion contract with the

provincial parks board in 1996. It also tried
to buy large quantities of arms from the
Ministry of Defence.

The secret weapons bid was facilitated by
Mpumalanga Premier Mathews Phosa but
failed when Dolphin president Kieran Sommers
was unable to convince his boss of Defence
Joe Modise that his boss was above board.
Phosa's role in the incident was questioned
by the top-level African National Congress
process commission currently probing him and
other party leaders for possible corruption
within Dolphin and the Arms and Munitions
Board.

The commission, which met with the ANC's
Sizwe, the Commission's report to the executive
committee on November 15, expected to rule on Phosa's
role in the deal in 2002. It was tabled for its findings next
month.

Phosa has reps; - Cecily publicly denied that
he was close to Somaia or that he had insight
into the 50-year Dolphin deal that granted
1.3% of the land in a commercial leasehold
to the Mpumalanga game reserves.
He admitted last week, however, that he did
meet Somaia at a series of hotels, restaurants
and private dinner functions to discuss the
deal. He said he was signed in
November 1996. He refused to comment about
the arms deal meeting this week.
Modise, who serves on the ANC's
committee, said that a private
meeting between him and Somaia at the
exclusive Michelangelo hotel in Sandton in
September 1996.

Phosa was hired for Somaia's (representative); as
the meeting and introduced the multinational
president as a major foreign investor in
South Africa.

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He was. however, un-

able to produce a letter
of introduction or
other 'I' credentials and
was rebuffed by
Madise, who said
he told Somaia
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Mudira added that
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Bretoria News

Issue: 22 Jan 1999

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matter. They ignored a letter she
showed them in this regard, how-
ever.

According to her, the ofï-\20lciats
told her that Home Affairs Was not
â\200\234well disposedâ\200\235 towards the office
of her attorneys, Bloch, Gross and
Assodates. One of the officials said
they wanted her out of South Africa
immediately so that
their
lives
would â\200\235be better next weekâ\200\235.

Legal remedies

It is further Claimed that a letter
was written by her attorney to
HOMe Mail's on)anuÃ©try 8, setting
out her 'tntehtion to exercise her legal

remedies, but received no reply, In spite of this, HIS Sergeant was still reported a few days later, it is claim-

ed in pa

rs.

On ectr'mg of the deportation, the Pretoria High Court earlier this week ordered Home Affairs to explain to the cmmt why it had deported her pending the application.

Judge S F Mynhardt com.ented that, prime fade, he considered their conduct to be Ln contempt of court.

Lawrence Nowose â\200\230tetz, appearing On behalf of Ms Sergeant, indicated that he would ask the court today to order Home Affairs to bring the woman back to South Afï-\201ca at its own expense.

M: Nowosenetz mu further ask that the department be ordered to grant her stay in the country until h? nalisation of the review application. He said in his application that in the event of non-comptiance, the minister should show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court.

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AFCÂ» LQCQ'SCZ.â\200\231 Papa

The Minister of _ Home Affairs, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, could be committed for contempt of court if he does not allow a British citizen who was wegedly unlawfully deported last week to return to SOutH Africa at the expense of the department.

This followed the "suddenâ\200\235 deâ\200\224 portation of Esmee Sergeant back to London on January 15, twohdays after papers were served onï-\202ome Affairs, informing the department of her intention to launch an 111' ent COLLI't application restraining em from implementing the withdrawal rmit. She also indicat- of her work at she was going to ask ed to them the court permisÂ\$hbn to remain in the comtry pending the ï-\201nal outcome of the review application. court

papers, notice was served on Home Aifairs on Ianuary 13, notifying them of the application. Her attomEy, however, received ho response from the de~

partment as to whether it Was going
to oppose the matter or concerning
its tntentions of departing her.
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Sergeant was removed from her
Sandten home on the night of Jam-
mar; 15 by officials in two police
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manâ\\200\\230ly taken to joharmesbuxg Inter-
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t was aiso alleged that she was
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Ms Sergeant teld a secretary of her

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Mandela to visit three countries
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CAPE TOWN: President Nelson
award for 1998.
Mandela 13 to pay omrial vlsits
Mr Mandela will also meet.
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Switzerland fromemm-yZSto
Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder
30, the Department of Forclgn
on the same day.
Affairs announced ycsterday.
Before returning to South
Mr Mandela will visit Uganda
Äï-\201'ica, Mr Mandela will meet
on January 25 and 28.
the President of Switzerland.
visil to
He will then pay a
Ruth Dreyfuss. Gram Machol
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African Parliament, the embaSSy saâ\200\231d

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Spain's king, (mean to visit SA
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next month. the Spanish embassy in Cap; Town said
yesterday.

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King Juan Cains. am! Qucen Snĩ~\201mwii~\202 meet
Prsidsm Nelson Mandela and his wife Grzzga
Machcl, who wit! :wconwnny the queen cm a
mnnber 05' plunnec! vis'm in Cape. Town.

Th;- kmg is mama to uddc'g'as Parliament. LhÃ©â\200\230

mummy mud. - Si~\202flrl.

SA had big part in DRC peace

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â\200\235The 'Sâ\200\230Iw

Agreement is expected to be signed at a summit soon, writes Jovial Rantao

ha.h,-

the ceasefire agreement reached -

â\200\230.

ly the belligerent countries in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) was a victory both for peace in the Great Lakes region and the behind-the-scenes South African shuttle diplomacy spearheaded by Deputy President Thabo Mbeki. The ceasefire agreed upon in the Namibian capital of Windhoek was also designed in part to find a way for the Zimbabwean troops who suffered major losses at the hands of the rebels backed by Rwanda and Uganda to withdraw from the DRC in a dignified manner. The agreement will also help Angola and Namibia withdraw and focus on problems presented by the clash between Jonas Savimbi's Unita and Angolan government troops. The agreement is expected to be signed at a heads of states summit scheduled for Lusaka in 2001. Despite uninformed reports that South Africa was isolated from the talks, in fact it has deliberately played a quiet

but effective role in urging parties to reach agreement.

The Government took a back seat in the fragile peace negotiations after DRC president and a former friend, Laurent Kabila, accused this country of being involved with the rebels and supplying arms to their main backer, Rwanda:

SA did not talk directly to Kabila but his interests were represented by his main backer in the war, Robert Mugabe. The Government, led by Mbeki and Foreign Affairs Minister Alfred Nzo, quietly intervened when agreement could not be reached on the Addis Ababa document drafted by the belligerent countries.

which had made it impossible for Kabila to extend his administration to that part of the DRC.

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Secondly, the document provided for
the withdrawal of foreign troops and the
deployment of an observer mission from
the OAU and the UN peacekeeping force,
' but did not address border security with
countries such as Uganda, Congo, Rwanda
and Burundi, all of which complained
that the DRC was being used as a base to
attack them.

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SA's proposals were based on 'reality' -

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on the ground and were an attempt to
find a real solution to the problem? We
suggest the Addis Ababa document
should be broken into four separate
parts, with an agreement on cease-fire

The document which would have
made this week's agreement impossible
was faulty in a number of ways.
, One of the major problems was that
it was based on the assumption that
there was no rebellion against Kabila's
government, despite the fact that there
was a strong rebel force in the east

. and troops stand still being the first.

If the major parties involved in the f

DRC cannot agree to proposals from SA,

,

, the three additional agreements would be

be:

1 A Declaration Of Intent on the termination
of hostilities.

2 A statement of commitment to peace
and stability in the DRC and the region

Britsepyrou

Ermin Erasmus en Net Rademeyer

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Die Britse vrou want 310 op onmgma-
tige Wyse deur die departcmem van
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gister in 'n tclcfnmese m_xderhquc!
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waar sy gcwerk het van haar ont-
slae wou raak omdat sy op gmet-

skaalse kormpsie en wanbesteding
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Me. Esmee Sargeant (42), wat met
'n werkpcrmit as i-\20lnansiÃ©le bcstuurâ\200\224
der by die Alexandra Health Centre
and University Clinic in Johannes-
burg geiuerk hat, macs die i-\20lnansies
van die smwtrum bcstuur.

Sy hut gesÃ© 3}; he! "13110, a.?mbcve-
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me. Catherine Mwlasç, die direk~
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Suid-Afrika 12: kom.

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partement van binnelandse sake
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ment bev'nd dat Sargeant se werk-
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posisie bevind.

Mvelase het voorts gesÃ© .dieselfde
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die land binne te kom, is vir haar de-

portasie verantwoordeliker.

Volgens Mvelase is die persoon wat
Sargeant bekleed het! nooit gadvor-
der nie.

Dit het groot ontevredenheid ver-
oorzaak by die kliniek se werkers en
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Issue: 22 Jan 199â\200\230)

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P i '3

NITED NATIONS â\200\224 South Africa, the uni)! signifi-\201cant arms producer in n wur-rav-

aged comincnlâ\200\230 wants to curb the How of small arms to Civil wars and ethnic conflict: worldwide.

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In :t latter to secretttry-genemi Koï-\201 Ammu, the South African Government {Niï-\201piÃâ\200\231d mys it of has its obsoictc :md redun-destroying nil clztnt surplus small arms 50 thC)â\200\231 (in NO! find their way into battle mnts.

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â\200\234South Africa is further committed in stopping the How of illegal ~xmal arms (ICIâ\200\231tâ\200\231NS its borders." the: letter acids. Last year the South Ai't'i 'ith Ptiice Service destroyed m' mchcti (immâ\200\230I '70 tons of small arms and ammunition. t'evolverst including: homc-mztde titics.

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policy of responsibility and accountability in the truth: and the units".

The Government has established arms control system Which makes provision for a ministerial body to act on criteria, principles and guidelines "to ensure the responsible transfer and trade in, among others, small arms and light weapons".

South Africa has also introduced legislation which requires the licensing of all civilian small arms, including a requirement for the safe storage of such weapons.

Under the previous government, replaced by a democratic government in 1994, South Africa was the world's largest arms manufacturer.

The new government of President Nelson Mandela, which took office in May 1994, inherited a sprawling armaments industry which at one time produced jet trainers, combat helicopters, warships, remotely piloted vehicles, missiles, armoured personnel carriers and small arms.

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The industry, which is now under rigid government control, exported about R1 (500 million) worth of military equipment to 63 countries in 1997. This was a 34 per cent increase over the previous year.

According to South Africa's Director of Conventional Arms Control, the list of countries buying conventional arms from South Africa includes Chile, Pakistan, Ecuador, and Thailand. Rwanda.

Singapore

Uganda

Zambia

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including

But the Government also turned down requests for arms from countries Afghanistan, Burma, Burundi, Nicaragua, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Turkey - either because of human rights issues or because they were in conflict with.

Smith Airman was Director of the

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Cabinet gives the nod to Changes at Denel.

"Linda Ensor

CAPE TOWN -- A cabinet committee has approved the corporatisation of Denel Aerospace as a stand-alone company and the sale of an undisclosed stake to an international equity partner.

Sources surmise that an initial 30% stake of Denel Aviation Transport Aircraft Maintenance, a product of Denel's recent restructuring, could be sold, probably to British Aerospace.

The

interministerial

committee decided yesterday that corporatisation and the introduction of a foreign partner would make management more robust and would help to market the company's products globally.

A ministerial committee, comprising Public Enterprises Minister Stella Sigcau, Defence Minister Joe Modise and Trade and Industry Minister Alec Erwin, would steer the process of acquiring a partner.

Regarding state forestry company Safcol, the committee noted that a local and international marketing cam-

paign had shown a strong interest in the company's privatisation offer.

It also considered a technical report on the three short-listed bidders for the state-owned mine Alexkor, namely Namaqualand Diamond Mining, Namco and Nabera.

diamond

A spokesman for the public enterprises ministry said yesterday the award of the management contract was now an urgent matter.

A preferred bidder would be recommended soon at a special meeting involving Sigcau, Erwin and Minerals and Energy Minister Penuell Maduna.

The restructuring of the Post Office

was considered but no decision was taken on one of the short-listed bidders: Canada Post, Deutsche Post and New Zealand Post/Royal Mail.

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The meeting endorsed the initiative to consolidate the information technology divisions of Eskom, Datavia and Aerial Technologies into a single company and to â\200\230consolidate the telecon'lâ\200\230munications infrastructure of Eskom and Transtel.

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Issue: 22 Jun 1999

Region: Gauteng

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Editor and reporter

claim to have been â\200\230severely torturedâ\200\231

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ZIMBABWEAN magistrate yesÂ»
terday released on bail two jour-
nalists detained for reporting an
alleged coup plot against President
Robert Mugabe, after he was told the
two were textured in detention.

"

The Standard's editor Mark Chavun-
dukn and senior reporter Ray Cboto
were freed on bail of 7,510 000
(15.3.3250) and remanded to Febru-
ary 22. Their lawyer Erik Morris told
the court; "It appears the accused have
been severe?)r tortured, not by the

police, but by certain Tones of the Zim-
babwean government."

Clive Wilson, managing director of
the Standard newspaper, earlier said
both menâ\200\235 were beaten and Choto was
sultijected to electric shocks on his geni-
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â\200\234Itâ\200\230s absolutely disgraceful, like

something out of Nazi Germany."

The two men told their lawyer that
after being beaten and forced to do
humiliating exercises. they were made
to strip and roll on wet grass to remove

the blood. They demanded medical
attention and were taken to â\200\230a civilian
hospital, but were attended to by 3 mil-
itary doctor. Chotoâ\200\231s hands were visibly
swollen with fmh wounds on them
after his release.

Choto. whose article reported that 23
army emcers had been arrested for
inciting others to topple Mugabe, gave
himself up to police on Msday after a

week in hiding.

The two journalists then disappeared. and were apparently handed

back to the military, which has at; right to detain civilians.

It appears Choto was taken from police custody and driven behind for an hour. Sources believe he was taken to an interrogation centre in Gommonzi. 50 kilometres east of the capital where he was allegedly tortured. if convicted the two, being charged under the Law and Order Maintenance Act with (mange alarm and despondency'. could be jailed for up to seven years. Sapa AFP.

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Angolan army admits military situation is worrying '

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LUAN-DA â\200\224~ The ngman army admit-
ted yesterday that the military situation
is â\200\234especially woxrying" 'm Malame,
east of Luanda, and Huambo, where
Unita rebels have been battling, govern-
ment forces sâ\200\230mce midï-\201ovember.

In much of Melange province, attacks
by Unite rebels have been intense, cor-

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roborating sources said.
The private press yesterday 31:90 .
reported ï-\201ghting in the Damba regton,
in the north of northern U'Qe pmvmee.
The city was besieged by .the rebels.
less than a week ago, they 32nd.
The defence minister, Genera! ?edm
Sebastiao. said yesterday that the gov-
ernment â\200\234thl do everythmg t0
neutralise Unita. its leader .Jenas
Sevimbi, its men and its mthtary
infrastructure".
The Angolan army has mean-

while denied a Wrtugueue {trees
report that Cuban military advts-
tars are in the country.

In a sepeâ\200\230fate development. the gov-
ernment has reportedly deemed to
increase sotdiersâ\200\230 wages.
Meanwhile, in spite of a recommen-
from Seetâ\200\230etary~({cnerat Kofi
dation
Annan to "withdraw UN observers frum
Angota, Security Councxt members an:
instead negotiating a way to maintam a
hमित UN presence in the country.
The size composition and mandate
of the future UN team will have to be
developed in consultation wnh the
Angolan government. and m; presence
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KnigJuan Caries and Queen Soï\201a will meet President
_â\200\230NelsenMandelaand his mfe,MrsGraS3 Masha},who.
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Redakteur, jacrnalis van Zim kry borgtog

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Business Report

lggug: 22 Jan 1999

Region: National

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Lesotho unions form uneasy alliances

.to respond to human tragedy

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and who heads the Lesotho â\200\230

â\200\234But there is a poestbm-
ty that we and the biggest
federation, Coletu (Con-
gress of Lesotho Trade
Unions) will get together,â\200\235
said MakatlehoNyabela.
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In addition, there is a variety of independent unions -â\200\224 and a branch of -. South Africa's National â\200\231 Union of Mineworkers - mehing for a probable tow) unionleed workforce of a little over 20000 out of an esttmeted 60 000 workers in â\200\234m fullvttme employmenttntthe B

formal private sector.

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Federation of Democratic UnionstLFDU).

Lesothoâ\200\231s tiny and Metured trade union movement. like its busi- ness community is slowly trying to deal with the aftermath of the politi- cal crisis and the September South- o â\200\235"1. ern ty gSADC) military tnterventton end rtots.

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The SADC intervention - re-ferred to unanimously by the unions as "the South Aï-\201â\200\230tcen mvastonâ\200\235 â\200\224- not only left large areas of Mesem's commercial centre in blackened ruins. it resulted in an estimated 20000 workers being either â\200\234aban- doned, latd off or retrenched".

In the â\200\234abandoned" category are the former employees of Crayon Gar- mente, the clothing manufacturer owned by Wheedom International of Taiwan.

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Durmg the traditional Decembe breath {or garment workersâ\200\235 manage ment appears to have stripped the factory bare and decamped across the border with stock. machinery end all movable items. "They did just disappear.â\200\235 conï-\201rmed a spokesman from the Lasotho National Develop. ment Corporation.

The three union federâ\200\231atlons here - small by almost any standards â\200\224 have formed a tripartite alliance. This has entered into a tripartite al- liance with business and govern. ment to respond to the ongoing

human tragedy.

Personal differences, which seem to have underlain several of the splits in the union movement, have been hurled, as has some of the wariness about the government and political parties in general.

Not that there is any likelihood of convergence in the immediate future, certainly not between the combined unions and government, or even between the three union federations.

The concept of a single federation is also supported by the newly named Lesotho Trade Union Congress (Letuc), the smallest but oldest of the federations. Simon Mosekete, the general secretary, agreed that unity would be to the benefit of workers. "But I have given up trying," he said.

"

"We end the LFDU organised on the heels of one industry, one union," said Secheba Mekhasene. Coletu, general secretary and former leading National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) activist in the historic 1987 miners' strike in South Africa.

"There are some difficulties between us, but they may be overcome." Letuc traditionally organises on a geographic rather than industrial basis.

Mekhasene, a former tank miner who was banned and deported to Lesotho after the 1987 strike, is the only one of the three general secretaries who does not dispute the government audit of union membership. It found Coletu has 9 800 members. "We claim 10 000, so there is not much difference," he said.

Nyabele, felt the criterion used by the department of labour to assess membership differed from that of the unions. While the LFDU claimed some 2 000 members, the government audit gave it 1400. Letuc is credited with only 400 members.

5-

Among these independent unions is the Lesotho Association of Teachers (LAT), widely criticised as a government-sponsored "sweetheart union".

The Coletu-affiliated teachers' union, the Lesotho Education Union, claims the education

ministry deliberately sabotages attempts to recruit into LTTU.

Ironically, LAT is recognised by Cosatu-affiliated Sadtu, South Africa's major teachers' union, as representing untensed teachers in the mountain kingdom.

But that may change as Coletu, which only held its founding conference last year, seeks to renew and amend contacts with the South African union movement. "This is an issue we will certainly be taking up," Makhesane said.

"With a number of South African companies operating here, it is essential we have closer links with Cosatu and Neetu in South Africa," said Justice Tsuhulu, general secretary of Cewule, the Coletu-affiliated construction workers' union.

Tsukttlu was this week signing up construction workers for the next phase of the controversial Lesotho Highlands Water Project.

"This should give us a substantial boom in membership," agreed Makhaeane. "But we are small and need to grow and to be more united, not just in Lesotho but in the region."

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Sechaba kaâ\200\231Nkosi
reports that Lesotho â\200\2315
fragile peace is at gtake

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65mm) is teetering mm the
brink mâ\200\230 another crisis as
relations among political
parties m the Independent

Political Authority (IPA) reached an
:dlmme low this week.
The tmpasse between the ruling
Lesotho Cnngress for Democracy
<LCD\ end upposition parties has
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ability to hold a meaningful general
elecrtion withm 18 months from
November Â«- the. period agreed to
lam year under the auspices of the
South Africmxâ\200\230led trtxlka.
Last September. the South Äï-\201iczm
:md Betsx-â\200\230zma defence forces inter-
vened atter junaor Lesotho Defence
Farce {LDFâ\200\230} officers forced their
superiors r0 resign. The Prime
Minister and Miniater otâ\200\231Defence.
mma Mesum. has since charged
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the Opposition used it to highlight
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This week the countryâ\200\231s fragile
peace talks suffered a severe blow
when the opposition announced â\200\2311â\200\230:
was nuspendmg its participation m
the IPA because of the deteriorating
security Situatinn in the country.
Sources say the step is m Mme with
a nmlti~pmngcd strategy aimed at
mobilismg public sympathy and

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The final offensive against the

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JLUâ\200\230.IOIâ\200\230 ofĩ-\201cera behind the accusedâ\200\230
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â\200\230mg authorities' refusal to t'a'ngnise
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Tâ\200\230ne defame- argued that the um-
tutâ\200\230u: etâ\200\230the xmlimry authorities since
the tribunal began Ln December has

been a political witchhwt aimed at
removing ttet'ta'm officers from the
:uâ\200\230my.

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cmg tâ\200\230ne tribunal and eiaiming they
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LDF whom they had ousted. and. who
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They attempted to take over the
prison, and 'm the confusion mm of
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escaped.

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picions tht t the govenunent has em-
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se deskundlge oor kon- a

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- fhk, dr- Paul Wahrhafug, dat dieâ\200\231mediaâ\200\230fn r01 teSpeel het ,
' ln die vreedsame beslegtng van geskĩ-\202le is deels geldig.

V

e dee llk in te :37â\200\234:

' Die r01 van die media is 0111 'gemeenska

llg oor dle volle spektrum van strydvraâ\200\230eplg die i-\201bnĩ-\202ik .. , ~_-:; 33 .

iets wat die partye in die konĩ-\202ik nie self kan doen 1119. r

. â\200\231n Voorheeld yan Beeld se ml in diÃ© verband was die Om-

, vangryke dekkmg wat aan die driehoekige konĩ-\202ik tussen ;

Paga , die Kaapse bendes en die polisie verleen is;

â\200\230 Die media se r01 is 0m deur blootstelling en â\200\231n gesagheb-i 7

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bende vertolking van die feite â\200\231n grondslag van geldige in- :

ligĩ-\201ng daar te stel wat leiers en gemeenskappe in staat stel ' â\200\230

om konĩ-\202ik te beredder en te vermy.

Dagrby isâ\200\230nie aue konĩ-\202ik sleg nie. â\200\231n Koerant het â\200\231n ver-
phgtmg om aan dle kant van die regsreÃ©l en sy eie waar4 5â\200\230

des stelling in te neem in die stryd teen ongeregtigheid.

Maar geen koerant kan tussÃ©n die vegtende art 9 aa'n' T

staan en hul stryd beredder nie. Dit is die r01 vgn â\200\231lgvegrko- â\200\230

'se rege'rmg en owerhede qor wwie die media 00}; â\200\231n wag- _

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7â\200\234 Ingeligte openbare mening is die inedia se b drae tot . 7 _-

(119 beslegtmg van konĩ-\202ikte. Dis â\200\231n bydrae waaroi; â\200\231n vrye ' [j
samelewing moet kan staatmaak.

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